**1.  Billie's Blues - Billie Holiday**

a) Bellies Blues started the Bellies holiday in the year 1936. The Holiday influenced jazz and pop music. She was given the nickname lady day by her music partner due to the swing bands that are associated with the soloist.

b) She had a vocal style that was strongly inspired by jazz music through the manipulations of tempo and phrasings.

c)Trumpets have been registered highly in the brass family, ranging from the piccolo trumpet to the bass trumpets with their pitches falling under the one octave standard of (d)♭ or C Trumpet.

e) The song was accompanied by some dances because of the steady and changeable tempos which played very important skills in the musical performer by the bellies blues.

**2.  Take the A Train - Duke Ellington**

a) There was the use of piano composition by Duke Ellington, something that is unique from the composers.

b) At 0:50, there was a unison melody with an oddly disjunctive line that was ready fits for the song composition, you take the A train.

C) In general, the melody could answer the engagement of sycophant responses received from trumpets sections.

C) There was also a return of a section with a dissonance, “tolling" of different chords.

e) At 2:14, the louder Duke Ellington responded to the next solo to dramatically raise the saxophones riffs.

d) By the end of the music, the Stray horn faded out and the section started to repeat more quietly until the discreet ending of the song.

**3.  Suite for Violin and Piano, 3rd movement - Still**

a) The solo violin is the most useful instrument that was used by Reena Esmail. Its lyrics resemble European art music because of Vijay Gupta’s gripping performance in terms of sounds, colours more so the expressions that arose simultaneously from the lyrics.

B) It was the time of Eddie South's performance that indicated some of its influence in jazz music because the listeners are delighted.

C) Base on this example, it is clear that this type of lyrics is formal because it inhabits the same architectural grandeur.

D) However, there is much contemplation due to the mixtures with American vernacular.

**4.  Rhapsody in Blue - Gershwin**

a) In this baroque, there is the use of the piano as an instrumental device for the music record. The pianist started to play at 0:50.

b) There are pianist intervals of 0:29 ritornello and 0.43 –solo 1 making the playing uniform and impressive.

c) A professional pianist is expected to play at 0.50, 2.13, and 7.25 minutes. At each interval, he or she is required to adjust an increment of 0.2 minutes across all the intervals where the piano has been applied.

d) At 4:06, the trumpets are pronounced at this stage since the song is found to be gaining momentum.

e) The facial expression by Lang citronella did not interrupt the performance because it only involves the musical instrument and not the vocal sounds.

f) The moods of the instrumentalists started to change when we're at 11:47 minutes of the performance. It’s occurred due to the changes of the time for each ritornello and the period taken for the solo played by the piano.

**5.  Country Band March**

a) According to his country band march, this can be said to be a marvellous parody because of its tune during the introductions of pandemonium at the end of the band.

b) One can write such bands Ives’ have the country band features and impressive quotations such as the Battle cry for freedom.

c) Some musicians have played out of tune because the Ives captures deliberately the occurrence of rhythm and intonations heard in the amateur performance resulting in raucous.

d) According to my understanding of the song "stand up and take dissonance like a man "simply mean that people should come out and take their responsibilities without any complaint.

**6.  Appalachian Spring - Copland (pg. 364)**

a) Before the beginning of the song, one imagines a wedding ceremony, where the couples celebrate their love as indicated by the first 1:20 minutes.

b) Violin I have played a major role in 1:37to 1:47 through the productions of the soprano.

C) From 1:57 to 2:04 there are applications of the clarinet since it possessing high positions in terms of pitch.

d) This makes the music become calm and flowing.

e) At 17:05, piano dominated for a long time to moderate the bride to take space among her neighbour.

f) The variation in this music is formal since it is altered and repeated. The best variations in this music have been rhythm variations because break up the steady pulse more so creating the syncopated of beats.

h) From 18.50 to 18:56, there is a total break to indicate the end of the song.

**7.  Noche de jaranas (Night of Revelry) - Revueltas (pg. 371)**

a) The trumpet featured at 7:48 TO 8:04 to make the song sound marvellous.

b) Generally, in this score, it comprises quite several orchestras, instruments, and choral pieces like cues. They are used to time the beginning and endings at specific points to enhance some drama and the emotional impact of the scene.

c) The conductor conveys the moods by writing down scores of composers, through guidance, collaboration with the film's director.

d) The most important element concerning this is the sense that music takes the aspects of nationalism.

e) At 5:67 is entitled to a lot of drama it has been designing to unobtrusively show up the story.