


Rosanna

SONG TITLE: 'ROSANNA'
ALBUM: TOTO IV
RELEASED: 1982
LABEL: COLUMBIA
GENRE: SOFT ROCK
WRITTEN BY: DAVID PAICH
PRODUCED BY: TOTO
UK CHART PEAK: 12

$\text{♩} = 84$ Rock $\text{♪} = \text{♪} = \text{♪}$ $\text{♩} = \text{♪} = \text{♪}$

Drum Intro



'Rosanna' was a 1982 chart hit for American rock band Toto and is their second-best performing song of all time. Written by co-founder David Paich, the track was released as the lead single from the band's fourth studio album *Toto IV*. The song was well received throughout the globe, peaking at number 2 in the US (where it stayed for five consecutive weeks) and number 12 in the UK. The album's third single, 'Africa', gave them their first and only top five hit in the UK when it reached 3rd position on its release.

Toto released two versions of 'Rosanna' which differed in length and structure. The single version has a clear structure, coming straight in with melody whereas the album version is longer building slowly with the rhythm section and ending in a 'jam' like session. Both versions feature keyboard solos by writer David Paich and Steve Porcaro, who recorded several keys tracks which went on to be layered in production. Paich praises Porcaro for coming up with the idea for this solo section and for recording the majority of the keys solos.

As well as charting in the US and the UK, 'Rosanna' also achieved top ten status in other countries around the world including Canada, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, making the track a global success. The album *Toto IV* also accomplished chart success on its release, peaking at number 4 in both the UK and US

and topping the album chart in Canada, Australia and the Netherlands. With over 3 million units sold in the US the album was certified 3xPlatinum and achieved the same level of success in Canada with similar sales and the same certification.

Between the years of 1978 and 2015 Toto released thirteen studio albums, despite a seven-year hiatus from 2008 to 2015. To date, *Toto IV* is their most successful album and the only one to reach the top ten in the UK album chart. In 1979 the band won their first Grammy with their debut album *Toto*, taking the award for Producer of the year, but it was their fourth album that gave them several accolades and rave reviews. In 1983 *Toto IV* won album of the year at the Grammys, as well as 'Rosanna' itself taking Record of the Year, Best Vocal Arrangement for Two or More Voices and Best Instrumental Arrangement Accompanying Vocals.

Rosanna

Toto

$\text{♩} = 84$ Rock $\text{♪} = \text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪}$

Drum Intro 4

G add² G Gsus⁴ G G add² Play 4 times

mp Con pedale

A

G add² G Gsus⁴ G G add² G add² G Gsus⁴

[7]

G G add² Gsus⁴ G Gsus⁴ G

[10]

F Em⁷

[13]

G add² G Gsus⁴ G G add²

[16]

Technical Exercises

In this section you will be required to play a selection of exercises drawn from each of the groups below. The examiner will be looking for the speed of your response and will also give credit for the level of your musicality. Please see the syllabus guide for details on the marking criteria.

- Candidates must prepare **both** natural minor **and** harmonic minor scales
- Major scales, minor scales, chromatic scales and arpeggios need to be played:
 - hands together
 - ascending and descending
 - either straight or swung feel (as directed by the examiner)
 - either *legato* or *staccato* articulation (as directed by the examiner)
 - across **four** octaves (except contrary motion scales, scale in 3rds, altered scale and phrygian dominant mode, which must be played over two octaves, and extended arpeggios which are one octave only)
- Groups A, B and C (scales, arpeggios and chords) need to be played from memory. You may use your book for Group D (technical studies)

Note that Groups A and B need to be played to a click and any fingerings shown are suggestions only.

Group A: Scales

The tempo for this group is ♩=160 bpm.

1. C# major (four octaves, two octave example shown)

Musical notation for C# major scale exercise, two octave example shown. The exercise is written for piano in treble and bass clefs. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is 160 bpm. The exercise consists of two octaves of the scale, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The first octave is shown in the treble clef, and the second octave is shown in the bass clef. The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a grand staff bracket. The first octave is shown in the treble clef, and the second octave is shown in the bass clef. The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a grand staff bracket. The first octave is shown in the treble clef, and the second octave is shown in the bass clef. The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a grand staff bracket.

2. C# major | contrary motion

Musical notation for C# major scale exercise, contrary motion. The exercise is written for piano in treble and bass clefs. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is 160 bpm. The exercise consists of two octaves of the scale, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The first octave is shown in the treble clef, and the second octave is shown in the bass clef. The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a grand staff bracket. The first octave is shown in the treble clef, and the second octave is shown in the bass clef. The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a grand staff bracket.

3. Cb major (four octaves, two octave example shown)

Musical notation for Cb major scale exercise, two octave example shown. The exercise is written for piano in treble and bass clefs. The key signature has seven flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb, Fb). The tempo is 160 bpm. The exercise consists of two octaves of the scale, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The first octave is shown in the treble clef, and the second octave is shown in the bass clef. The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a grand staff bracket. The first octave is shown in the treble clef, and the second octave is shown in the bass clef. The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a grand staff bracket.

Ear Tests

In this section, there are two ear tests:

- Melodic Recall
- Harmonic Recall

You will find one example of each type of test printed below and you will need to perform both of them in the exam.

Test 1: Melodic Recall

The examiner will play you a 2 bar diatonic melody in the key of C major or C minor with a range up to an octave. The first note will be the root note or the 5th. You will hear the test twice, each time with a one bar count-in, then you will hear a further one bar count-in after which you will need to play the melody to the click. The tempo is ♩=95 bpm.

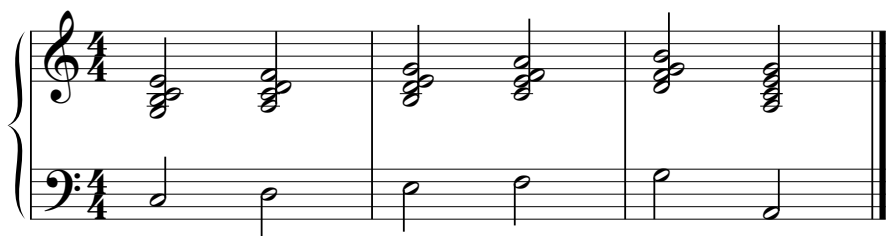
It is acceptable to play over the track as it is being played as well as practising after the second playthrough. The length of time available after the second playthrough is pre-recorded on the audio track so the count-in may begin while you are still practising.



Please note: The test shown is an example. The examiner will give you a different version in the exam.

Test 2: Harmonic Recall

The examiner will play you a chord progression containing any combination of chords from the C major scale including 7th chords. You will hear the chord progression twice, each time with a one bar count-in. You will then hear a further one bar count in before playing back to a click. Please note, there is no requirement for the chords to be voicing-specific. The tempo is ♩=95 bpm.



Please note: The test shown is an example. The examiner will give you a different version in the exam.