

Somewhere Over The Rainbow

Israel Kamakawi'ole

Arranged by James Betteridge

♩ = 140

Uke. 1 (Assessed part)

F

T 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Uke. 2 (Assessed part)

T
A
B

See note on welcome page about assessed and non-assessed ukulele parts

A

F Am

T 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
A 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

T
A 5
B 8 7 8 5 7 8

[5]

B^b F

T 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
B 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0
3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2

T
A 5
B 8

[9]

Cat Stevens

SONG TITLE: WILD WORLD
ALBUM: TEA FOR THE TILLERMAN
LABEL: ISLAND
GENRE: FOLK/ROCK
WRITTEN BY: CAT STEVENS
PRODUCER: PAUL SAMWELL-SMITH

♩ = 76
Uke. 1 (Assessed part)

Am D⁷

T	0	3
A	0	2
B	0	2
	2	2

'Wild World' first appeared on British singer-songwriter Cat Stevens' fourth studio album *Tea for the Tillerman* (1970). The song depicts the singer's last exchange with his departing lover, inspired by the end of their relationship.

Many artists have successfully covered this song with Jimmy Cliff's version, which was released a few months after the original, reaching number 8 on the UK Singles Chart (surprisingly, Stevens' version was not released as a single in the UK). A large number of cover versions actually appear to be reggae versions, leading us to feel that Cliff's version, as opposed to Cat Stevens' original arrangement, was the more popular version at the time. More recently, a cover of *Wild World* featured on the Bristol-based Channel 4 show, *Skins*, performed as a musical ensemble for the finale of the first series.

Released in 1970, *Tea for the Tillerman* was Stevens' second album and includes a number of the artist's most well known songs, such as 'Where Do the Children Play?', 'Wild World', 'Sad Lisa', and 'Father and Son'. 'Wild World' featured as an advance single on the album, which proved to be the LP that brought Stevens (now known as Yusuf Islam) worldwide fame.

Yusuf Islam (born Steven Demetre Georgiou), became most commonly known by his former

stage name Cat Stevens, after making his debut in 1967's Swinging London music scene. A London-born singer-songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, humanitarian, and education philanthropist, Yusuf returned to pop music in 2006 after releasing his first album in 28 years, titled *An Other Cup*.

Technical Exercises

In this section, you will be asked to play a selection of exercises, chosen by the examiner, from each of the groups below.

All exercises need to be played in straight feel, in the keys, octaves and tempos shown. You may use your book for Group A and Group B. All Group C exercises must be played from memory.

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 ♩=60 bpm.

1. F major scale

Musical notation for the first F major scale exercise. It consists of a treble clef staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is an ascending and descending scale. Below the staff are two lines for fretting, labeled T (Tenor), A (Alto), and B (Bass). The first line (T) has fingerings: 5, 7, 5, 6, 8, 5, 7, 8. The second line (B) has fingerings: 7, 5, 8, 6, 5, 7, 5.

2. F major scale

Musical notation for the second F major scale exercise. It consists of a treble clef staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is an ascending and descending scale. Below the staff are two lines for fretting, labeled T (Tenor), A (Alto), and B (Bass). The first line (T) has fingerings: 1, 3, 0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 3. The second line (B) has fingerings: 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1.

3. G major scale

Musical notation for the third G major scale exercise. It consists of a treble clef staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is an ascending and descending scale. Below the staff are two lines for fretting, labeled T (Tenor), A (Alto), and B (Bass). The first line (T) has fingerings: 7, 9, 7, 8, 10, 7, 9, 10. The second line (B) has fingerings: 9, 7, 10, 8, 7, 9, 7.

4. G major scale

Musical notation for the fourth G major scale exercise. It consists of a treble clef staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is an ascending and descending scale. Below the staff are two lines for fretting, labeled T (Tenor), A (Alto), and B (Bass). The first line (T) has fingerings: 3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2. The second line (B) has fingerings: 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3.

Improvisation & Interpretation

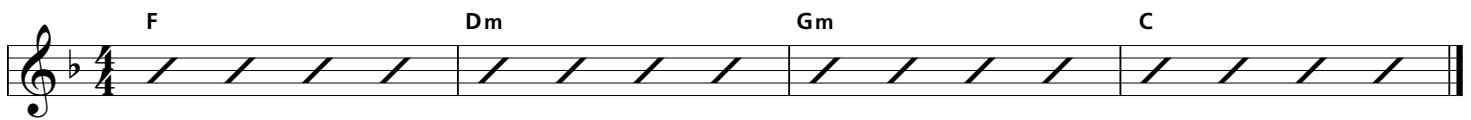
In the improvisation and interpretation test, the examiner will give you a 4–6 bar chord progression in the key of F major or G major. You will first be given 90 seconds to practise, after which the examiner will play the backing track twice. The first time is for you to practise and the second time is for you to perform the final version for the exam. For each playthrough, the backing track will begin with a one bar count-in. The tempo is ♩ = 70.

During the practice time, you will be given the choice of a metronome click throughout or a one bar count-in at the beginning.

The backing track is continuous, so once the first playthrough has finished, the count-in of the second playing will start immediately.

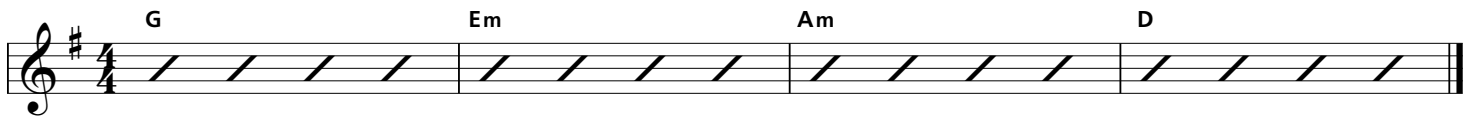
You are only required to improvise single note melodies.

Improvisation & Interpretation | Example 1 | ♩ = 70



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

Improvisation & Interpretation | Example 2 | ♩ = 70



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