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HS/XII/A. Sc. Com. V/Mu/20

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MUSIC

(Western)

Full Marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

1. Fill in the blanks (any *ten*) : 1×10=10

- (a) A strong-weak-weak scheme creates a ____.
- (b) The three elements of music are rhythm, ____ and harmony.
- (c) Con spirito means ____.
- (d) The word ____ is derived from the Latin word Sonare.

(2)

- (e) Ternary form is not just applied to instrumental music but also successfully utilized in ____ music.
- (f) A ____ is a special notation based on the strings and fret positions which was devised so that performers could indicate fingerings as well as pitches.
- (g) Frederic Chopin was born in ____.
- (h) The Classic period is marked from the year ____ to 1828.
- (i) ____ form is exactly the opposite of strophic form.
- (j) Rhythmic organization in northern Indian music is provided by repeated patterns or cycles known as ____.
- (k) ____ music is transmitted orally rather than in written or printed form as in art music.
- (l) The ____ voice is the highest female range.
- (m) ____ means the shifting from one key or tonal area to another in a composition.
- (n) ____ is the tone colour of a sound as measured by the characteristic shape of a sound wave.
- (o) ____ is a step that is smaller than the half-step of Western tonality.

(3)

2. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* (any ten) : 1×10=10

- (a) The scalar pitch that is seven notes away is referred to as the leading tone.
- (b) Triads cannot be constructed on notes of any other scale.
- (c) The Renaissance can be considered the gateway to the Medieval period.
- (d) Popular music reaches a large audience but is generally heard for only a brief span of time.
- (e) The period of time spanned by the years 1600–1750 is called the Baroque Period.
- (f) Franz Joseph Haydn was born in 1712.
- (g) During the Romantic period, Opera flourished most strongly in London.
- (h) AABB is known as binary form.
- (i) Recording, radio and television routinely disseminate music of every culture throughout the world.
- (j) A carillon consists of bells rung from a violin.
- (k) The musical texture of monophony consists of a single melodic line.

(4)

- (l) fff means as loud as possible.
- (m) A series of measures organized in a repeated pattern is called meter.
- (n) Pentatonic scales are four note scales that are found in traditional music throughout the world.
- (o) A call and response is also known as responsorial texture.

3. Choose the correct answer from the choices given
(any five) : 1×5=5

- (a) The oboe is a/an
 - (i) percussion instrument
 - (ii) aerophone instrument
 - (iii) electrophone instrument
 - (iv) chordophone instrument
- (b) One of the major composers during the Classic period is
 - (i) Antonio Vivaldi
 - (ii) John Bull
 - (iii) Felix Mendelssohn
 - (iv) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

(5)

- (c) Rhythm is the ordered flow of music through time, measured by
- (i) meter and tempo
 - (ii) dynamics
 - (iii) key signatures
 - (iv) harmonic progression
- (d) FAC is a/an
- (i) minor triad
 - (ii) major triad
 - (iii) augmented triad
 - (iv) diminished triad
- (e) Legato is an articulation term indicating
- (i) a smooth connection between notes
 - (ii) a detached connection between notes
 - (iii) a parallel movement of notes
 - (iv) a single movement of notes
- (f) A string quartet is a chamber ensemble of
- (i) two violins
 - (ii) viola
 - (iii) cello
 - (iv) All of the above

(6)

(g) When a melody moves along the scale line from one member of a chord to another, the intervening non-harmonic tones are known as

(i) anticipation

(ii) neighbouring tones

(iii) passing tones

(iv) turning tones

4. Answer the following questions (any *five*) : 2×5=10

(a) What do you understand by polyphony?

(b) Define the term 'melody'.

(c) Write a short note on any stringed instrument.

(d) Construct a dominant chord (V) in the key of D major in the treble clef.

(e) Write a short note on any one of the composers during the Renaissance period.

(f) What is the meaning of the four Italian terms?

(i) Pianissimo

(ii) Andante

(iii) Grave

(iv) Largo

(g) What is metronomic marking?

(h) What do you understand by alto?

(7)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

Answer *any one* from each Unit

UNIT—1

5. (a) Using a treble clef write a 3 part diatonic secondary triad of the following keys in crotchets : $3+3=6$

(i) A major

ii

(ii) F major

vib

- (b) Using semibreves draw the root position and 1st inversion in the treble clef of the given keys :

$2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$

(i) C major

(ii) E minor

6. (a) What do you understand by the term 'chords'?
Write four differences between a tonic chord and a dominant chord. $2+4=6$

- (b) Using semibreves, construct a V^7 chord in the key of A major scale in the bass clef. 5

(8)

UNIT—2

7. (a) Name the four broad categories of vocal range. Using semibreves, draw the voice ranges in relation to the grand staff. $2+5=7$
- (b) Explain any seven performance techniques of the violin family. $1 \times 7=7$
8. (a) Explain any two basic elements of music. $3\frac{1}{2}+3\frac{1}{2}=7$
- (b) Explain the characteristics of traditional music. $1 \times 7=7$

UNIT—3

9. (a) What is chamber music? Write a short note on the sonata and the string quartet. $1+2+2=5$
- (b) Explain any two textural approaches of the music in non-Western cultures. $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$
10. (a) Explain any two musical instruments used in the Renaissance period. $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$
- (b) Describe how pentatonic scales were used in the African-American Music and the Asian Music. $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$

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