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HS/XII/A. Sc. Com.V/Mu/18

2 0 1 8

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) Pitch, duration, intensity, quality are the _____
of a musical tone.

(b) Non-harmonic tone or non-essential tones are
also known as _____.

(c) The tempos Moderato means _____ .

(2)

- (d) The ____ meter is counted as 121212 with an accent on the first beat of each.
- (e) The various types of meter can be usefully classified as simple, ____, asymmetrical and mixed.
- (f) The number $\frac{6}{4}$ in I_4^6 is called a ____.
- (g) A supertonic secondary triad is denoted by a Roman Numeral ____.
- (h) Chords may possess one of the four distinct qualities—major, minor, augmented and ____.
- (i) The brass and woodwinds are the categories of ____.
- (j) Membrane instruments are made from the skin of ____.
- (k) ____ form is the repetitive formal approach in which all the stanzas or texts are sung to the same music.
- (l) The Renaissance period can be considered the golden era of ____ music.
- (m) A musical structure or texture distinguished by one line of sound or a melody without accompaniment is known as ____.
- (n) ____ is the shifting from one key to another within a piece of music to create tension and variety.
- (o) Irregular rhythmic pattern is known as ____.

(3)

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

- (a) In a major scale, the supertonic (ii) is a diminished chord.
- (b) Piano means slow and steady.
- (c) The sequential or horizontal sequence of tones is referred to as melody; the vertical concurrence of tones is called harmony.
- (d) The dominant seventh chord is written as V^7 .
- (e) The xylophone is a pitched idiophone.
- (f) Asymmetrical meters contain a regular number of beats.
- (g) The woodwinds belong to the family of the membranophones.
- (h) Percussion instruments are divided into two families—the membranophones and the idiophones.
- (i) The minor scale formula consists of two whole steps, one whole step, three whole steps, and a final half-step.
- (j) A binary form is a formal design consisting of two contrasting sections.
- (k) 'Fugue' is a Greek word meaning flight.
- (l) Coda section is a structure of Sonata form.

(4)

- (m) Opera originated during the classical period.
- (n) Art music is the medium that is most commonly called 'classical music'.
- (o) Traditional music is not transmitted orally but in written or printed form as in art music.

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

- (a) In a major scale which one is a major chord?
 - (i) The tonic
 - (ii) The supertonic
 - (iii) The leading note
 - (iv) The mediant
- (b) The number of diminished chords in a major scale is/are
 - (i) one
 - (ii) two
 - (iii) three
 - (iv) None of the above
- (c) A triad is a chord consisting of three notes built in successive intervals of a
 - (i) second
 - (ii) third
 - (iii) fourth
 - (iv) sixth

- (d) The symbol (+) in Am indicates :
- (i) A minor
 - (ii) A minor diminished
 - (iii) A minor augmented
 - (iv) A major
- (e) Quadruple meter is often referred to as
- (i) common meter
 - (ii) uncommon meter
 - (iii) simple meter
 - (iv) None of the above
- (f) Andante means
- (i) very slow
 - (ii) slow
 - (iii) moderately slow
 - (iv) very fast
- (g) The common language for musical description is
- (i) Latin
 - (ii) Italian
 - (iii) English
 - (iv) Spanish
- (h) The trombone is a/an
- (i) chordophone
 - (ii) aerophone
 - (iii) membranophone
 - (iv) idiophone

(6)

- (i) Rondo is frequently used as the final movement of a/an
 - (i) classical symphony
 - (ii) country song
 - (iii) folk song
 - (iv) opera
- (j) The tonic is a pitch located in which degree of a major scale?
 - (i) First
 - (ii) Second
 - (iii) Third
 - (iv) Fourth

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

- (a) Name the different secondary triads of *F* major scale.
- (b) Construct a V^7 chord in the key of $B\flat$ major in the bass clef.
- (c) What do you understand by ternary form?
- (d) What is a perfect cadence? Write an example on G clef.
- (e) Name the two style characteristics of the baroque period.
- (f) Name at least two composers of the classical period.
- (g) What are the different textures used in music of non-Western cultures?
- (h) What do you mean by polyphony?
- (i) Mention the earliest electronic instruments developed in the 1920's.
- (j) What is popular music?

(7)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

Answer any *one* from each unit

UNIT—I

5. (a) Construct a melody line showing a passing tone and an anticipation in the chord progression given below :

6

Handwritten musical notation for a 4/4 chord progression. The notation consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate treble clef staff. The top two staves are empty. The middle staff shows a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature and a chord progression of I, vi, VI, V, I. The bottom staff shows a bass clef with a 4/4 time signature and a corresponding bass line. The chords are: I (C4-E4-G4), vi (A3-C4-E4), VI (F4-A4-C5), V (G4-B4-D5), and I (C4-E4-G4).

- (b) Define triad. Briefly classify the different types of triads with examples. 2+3=5

(8)

6. (a) Write the following 4-part chord progression in the key of G major : 6

$I \text{ iii } IV \text{ ii}_6 I_4^6 V^7$

- (b) What is a dominant seventh chord? Give example in root position only in any major and minor keys. 2+3=5

UNIT—II

7. (a) Define sound. What are the characteristics of sound? Explain any one of them. 2+2+3=7

- (b) What are the different classifications of musical instruments? Briefly explain each classification. 2+5=7

8. (a) Explain any *two* of the following : 3½×2=7

- (i) Rondo
- (ii) Sonata
- (iii) Monophony
- (iv) Heterophony

- (b) Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 3½×2=7

- (i) Art music
- (ii) Folk music
- (iii) Homophony

(9)

UNIT—III

9. (a) What are the musical genres prevalent during the Renaissance period? Explain any one with example. 2+3=5
- (b) Write about the orchestral music prevalent during the classical period. 5
10. (a) What are the different characteristics of music in non-Western culture? Write a note on diaphony. 2+3=5
- (b) Name the two vocal genres of the Romantic period. Briefly explain any one of them. 2+3=5
