

**2019  
MUSIC**

Total marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

**General instructions:**

- i) *Approximately 14 minutes is allotted to read the question paper and revise the answers.*
- ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- iii) *The question paper consists of 32 questions.*
- iv) *Marks allocated to every question are indicated against it.*

**N.B:** *Check that all pages of the question paper is complete as indicated on the top left side.*






**SECTION - A : (Ethnic Music)**


1. Naga folk songs are both: 1
  - a) romantic and agricultural
  - b) romantic and historical
  - c) romantic and sentimental
  - d) romantic and emotional
  
2. Which tribe uses the drum during dance? 1
  - a) Yimchunger
  - b) Zeliang
  - c) Phom
  - d) Konyak
  
3. The oldest Naga traditional instrument is: 1
  - a) Cup violin
  - b) Log drum
  - c) Bamboo mouth organ
  - d) Leaf music
  
4. How is the bow of a cup violin made? 2
  
5. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: 2½+2½ =5
  - a) Trumpet
  - b) Bamboo mouth organ
  - c) Bamboo flute
  - d) Bamboo sounding box

**SECTION - B : (Western Music)**

- 6 The order in which chord moves from one to another in a piece of music is called: 1
  - a) Scales
  - b) Ostinato
  - c) Chord progression
  - d) Interval


7. The meaning of e,ed is: **1**  
a) and          b) but          c) not          d) more



8. Write the rest equivalent to this note . **1**  
a)           b)           c)           d) 

9. Write the correct time signature. **1**  
  
a)  $\frac{3}{8}$           b)  $\frac{4}{4}$           c)  $\frac{3}{4}$           d)  $\frac{6}{8}$

10. How many semiquavers make a crotchet beat? **1**  
a) 2          b) 4          c)  $4\frac{1}{2}$           d) 6

11. On what degree of the scale is the dominant triad built? **1**  
a) 2<sup>nd</sup> degree          b) 4<sup>th</sup> degree  
c) 5<sup>th</sup> degree          d) 6<sup>th</sup> degree

12. Name the following intervals: **1**  
  
a) Minor 7<sup>th</sup>          b) Major 7<sup>th</sup>  
c) Minor 6<sup>th</sup>          d) Major 6<sup>th</sup>

13. Write the key of the following music: **1+1=2**  
a)   
b) 

14. Write the correct grouped quavers or semiquaver rests below the asterisks. 2

15. a) Write the tonic in the last bar to agree with the anacrusis. 1+1=2

- b) Write the correct rest in the last bar to agree with the anacrusis.

16. Write the key signature and the tonic triad in root position for the following key. 1x2=2

- a) D minor in treble clef.
- b) B<sup>b</sup> major in bass clef.

17. Define real and tonal sequences. 2

18. Add crotchet or quaver rest below the asterisks to complete the bars. Use brackets. 1+1=2

a)

b)

19. Write two more repeats of the bars to make that move in similar and contrary motion.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

a)

Musical notation for exercise 19a: A grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first bar contains the following notes: Treble clef: G4, A4, B4, C5; Bass clef: G3, F3, E3, D3. The next two bars are empty for the student to write.

b)

Musical notation for exercise 19b: A grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first bar contains the following notes: Treble clef: G4, A4, B4; Bass clef: G3, F3, E3. The next two bars are empty for the student to write.

20. Write a tune for cello using the first five degrees of the scale in C major to the given rhythm. Use a key signature and finish on the dominant.

2

Musical notation for exercise 20: A single staff with a C-clef (Cello). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The rhythm is: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

21. Build the correct intervals above each note.

$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

Musical notation for exercise 21: A single staff with four different clefs. Above each clef is a note: (A) Bass clef, G3; (B) Treble clef, G4; (C) Treble clef, G4; (D) Bass clef, G3. Below each note is a label: (A) Minor 6<sup>th</sup>, (B) Perfect 5<sup>th</sup>, (C) Minor 2<sup>nd</sup>, (D) Major 7<sup>th</sup>.

22. Label the following:

4x 1/2=2

a)

b)

c)

d)

23. The following music contains mistakes in the grouping of notes and rests. Write it correctly.

1+1=2

a)

b)

24. Using notes of the triads shown by the roman numeral, write a tune above the bass line.

3

i v v i v i



30. Build the tonic triad in root, first inversion and second inversion for the following keys. Use its necessary accidentals, do not use its key signature.

3

- D major in bass clef
- E minor in treble clef

31. Construct the following scales with minim notes. Use its key signature and necessary accidentals.

5x1=5

- B<sup>b</sup> major ascending treble clef
- D natural minor descending bass clef
- A melodic minor ascending bass clef
- B harmonic minor descending treble clef
- E melodic minor descending bass clef

32. Look at the music and answer the following questions:

5x1=5

Allegretto

- What is the tonic of the piece?
- What does mp and mf stand for?
- What is allegretto?
- Name the interval between the two notes marked \* in measure 3.
- What does “a tempo” in bar 5 mean?