

Total No. of Printed Pages—8

HS/XII/A. Sc. Com.V/Mu/19

2 0 1 9

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) _____ include the violin family, the guitar and the lute families and the harp.
- (b) Non-harmonic tone or non-essential tones are also known as _____.
- (c) The characteristics of a musical tone are pitch, duration, _____ and quality.

(2)

- (d) The tempo moderato means _____.
- (e) The various types of meter can be usefully classified as simple, _____, asymmetrical and mixed.
- (f) The number $\frac{6}{4}$ in $I \frac{6}{4}$ is called a/an _____.
- (g) Poco a poco means _____.
- (h) Quadruple meter is often referred to as _____.
- (i) The pipe organ is a collection of whistles and _____.
- (j) The shifting from one key to another within a piece of music to create tension and variety is called _____.
- (k) A musical structure or texture distinguished by one line of sound or a melody without accompaniment is known as _____.
- (l) Rhythmic organization in Northern Indian music is provided by repeated patterns or cycles known as _____.
- (m) Monophony is a _____ line of sound.
- (n) Renaissance means _____.
- (o) The period from 1600–1750 is known as _____ period.

(3)

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

- (a) AABB is known as ternary form.
- (b) Heterophony is a commonly used texture that is especially prominent in folk music throughout the world and in Oriental musical styles.
- (c) Chamber music is considered 'music for musicians'.
- (d) EGC is called the 2nd inversion of C major scale.
- (e) The piano and the harpsichord fall under the family of keyboard instruments.
- (f) The three categories of music are art, traditional and popular music.
- (g) The figured bass of a 2nd inversion major triad is $\frac{6}{4}$.
- (h) Simple meter has a top number of 2, 3 or 4 and the beat is divided into two equal parts.
- (i) Strophic form is a repetitive formal approach in which all the strophes (stanzas) of text are sung to the same music.

(4)

- (j) Binary form is represented in diagram as ABBA.
- (k) 'Fugue' is a Greek word meaning flight.
- (l) The xylophone is a pitched idiophone.
- (m) The woodwinds belong to the family of the membranophones.
- (n) Coda section is a structure of sonata form.
- (o) Art music is the medium that is most commonly called 'classical music'.

3. Choose the correct answer from the choices given
(any five) :

1×5 = 5

- (a) The music of Mozart and Beethoven is known as
 - (i) Classical music
 - (ii) Western music
 - (iii) Euro-American music
 - (iv) Baroque
- (b) A triad is a chord consisting of three notes built in successive intervals of a
 - (i) second
 - (ii) third
 - (iii) fourth
 - (iv) sixth

(5)

- (c) The common language for musical description is
- (i) Latin
 - (ii) Italian
 - (iii) English
 - (iv) Spanish
- (d) Rondo is frequently used as the final movement of a/an
- (i) classical symphony
 - (ii) country song
 - (iii) folk song
 - (iv) opera
- (e) The father of string quartet is
- (i) Mozart
 - (ii) Chopin
 - (iii) Haydn
 - (iv) Beethoven
- (f) Recorders are a type of
- (i) drum
 - (ii) flute
 - (iii) guitar
 - (iv) oboe
- (g) Which of the following is a major triad?
- (i) CE^bG
 - (ii) $DF^\#A$
 - (iii) EGB
 - (iv) ACE

(6)

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

- (a) Using semibreves, cite an example of a root position of A major using a treble clef.
- (b) Name the stringed instruments used in a quartet during the Classical period.
- (c) What are the usual range of dynamics used by composers during the Baroque period?
- (d) Mention the earliest electronic instruments developed in the 1920's.
- (e) What do you understand by symphony?
- (f) Name the two style characteristics of the Baroque period.
- (g) Construct a V^7 chord in the key of F major in the bass clef.
- (h) What is a perfect cadence? Write an example on G clef of any scale.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

UNIT—I

Answer Question Nos. **5** and **6** or **7** and **8**

5. Write the following four-part chord progressions in the key of D major : $1 \times 6 = 6$

I ii₆ IV I₄⁶ V₄⁶ I₆

(7)

6. Construct a V^7 chord in the key of G major scale in the treble clef. 3+2=5

OR

7. Using crotchets, write 3-part diatonic secondary triads of the following. Use a key signature. 3+3=6



8. Briefly classify the different types of triads. 5

UNIT—II

Answer Question Nos. 9 and 10 or 11 and 12

9. What are the different sources of musical sound? How are musical instruments classified? Cite examples for each classification. 2+2½+2½=7
10. What is sonata? Briefly explain the different structure of sonata form. 2+5=7

OR

11. Explain any *two* of the following : 3½×2=7
- (a) Rondo
- (b) Sonata
- (c) Monophony
- (d) Heterophony

(8)

- 12.** Write short notes on any *two* of the following : $3\frac{1}{2}\times 2=7$
- (a) Art music
 - (b) Folk music
 - (c) Homophony

UNIT—III

Answer Question Nos. **13** and **14** or **15** and **16**

- 13.** What are the different characteristics of music in non-Western culture? Write a note on diaphony. $2+3=5$
- 14.** Name the two vocal genres of the Romantic period. Explain any one of them. $2+3=5$

OR

- 15.** What is a concerto? Explain the development and form of a concerto. $2+3=5$
- 16.** Explain either keyboard instruments or wind instruments that are used during the Renaissance period. 5
