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**HS/XII/A. Sc. Com. V/Mu/22**

**2 0 2 2**

**MUSIC**

**( Western )**

**( Theory )**

*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) Music is sound ordered in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) Musical sounds, called \_\_\_\_\_, consists of a single pitch of constant frequency with regular occurring vibrations.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the rate of speed at which the beat moves.
- (d) The most basic form, the core of the harmonic system, is the \_\_\_\_\_.

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- (e) In the dynamic notation, \_\_\_\_\_ means very soft.
- (f) The classical music ranges in the period from \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) \_\_\_\_\_ is somewhat like a mirrored image of the original melody.
- (h) The aristocratic musicians in Germany were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) The dynamic notation *ffff* means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) Patterns of rhythm and melody were repeated in the added parts in a style known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (k) The \_\_\_\_\_ is a happy marriage between a chordophone and a percussion instrument.
- (l) Fugue, is taken from a Latin word meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
- (m) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most basic manifestation of additive form is instrumental music.
- (n) Literature played a major role in shaping the musical art of the \_\_\_\_\_ period.
- (o) The Triad, built on the first tone of the scale is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- (a) Duration, pitch, timbre and dynamics are the elements of music that are common to every sound.
- (b) The concept of time is separable from the concept of music.

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- (c) Dynamics is the element of music concerned with the relative loudness or softness of noise.
- (d) A beat is the smallest basic unit of measurement in musical time.
- (e) Mezzo forte means to play moderately fast.
- (f) The Baroque Period range is between 1450–6000.
- (g) Augmentation increases the duration of each note by a uniform proportion.
- (h) Traditional music is folk music.
- (i) The Gregorian Chant belongs to the Renaissance Period.
- (j) The most basic song form was a purely strophic canso consisting of nine-line stanzas.
- (k) The four members of the violin family are violin, viola, cello and ukelele.
- (l) The E Maj scale has four sharps.
- (m)  $AB\frac{1}{2}A$  is known as the Binary Form.
- (n) EGC is called the 2nd inversion of C Maj Chord.
- (o) The sub-median is the 3rd Degree of a scale.

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

- (a) The elements of music are
- (i) duration, pitch, timbre and dynamics
  - (ii) duration, pitch, timbre and beat
  - (iii) duration, pitch, timbre and rests
  - (iv) duration, pitch, timbre and intervals
- (b) The frequency observed in a sound wave is called
- (i) beat
  - (ii) bar
  - (iii) pitch
  - (iv) tone
- (c) Presto means
- (i) lively
  - (ii) as fast as possible
  - (iii) very fast
  - (iv) fast
- (d) An ordered succession of tones that comprises the basic organizational structure of both melody and harmony is called
- (i) a chord
  - (ii) a scale
  - (iii) harmony
  - (iv) melody

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- (e) Twelve half steps comprise a unit of measurement called the
- (i) scale
  - (ii) minor scale
  - (iii) major scale
  - (iv) octave
- (f) The three categories of music are
- (i) cultural, spiritual and traditional
  - (ii) art, traditional and popular
  - (iii) professional, amateur and beginner
  - (iv) international, national and regional
- (g) The romantic period is from
- (i) 1600–1750
  - (ii) 1750–1828
  - (iii) 1828–1900
  - (iv) 1900–to date
- (h) \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of the same melody in different voices as the voices enter at successive time intervals.
- (i) Augmentation
  - (ii) Canon
  - (iii) Diminution
  - (iv) Inversion

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

- (a) What do you understand by 'Timbre'?
- (b) What are the meaning of the following terms :
  - (i) Andante
  - (ii) Vivace
  - (iii) Largo
  - (iv) Adagio
- (c) What is a chord? How do you construct a chord?
- (d) Define melody.
- (e) What are consonant and dissonant intervals?
- (f) What is art music?
- (g) What were the style characteristics of the Classic period?
- (h) What is a chant?

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 35 )

Answer any *one* from each unit.

UNIT—I

5. (a) Using a Treble Clef, write a 3 part diatonic secondary triad of the following keys in crotchets : 3+3=6

(i) C Major \_\_\_\_\_ ii

(ii) E Major \_\_\_\_\_ vib

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- (b) Construct a  $V^7$  chord in the key of a major scale in the bass clef. 3+2=5

**OR**

6. (a) What do you understand by the term 'Chord Progression'? Illustrate how you will write the chord progression for any song of your choice. 2+4=6
- (b) How many scale degrees or scale steps are there? Name them along with their numerals. 2+3=5

UNIT—II

7. (a) What do you understand by the term, 'Dynamics'? Explain the following terms : 3+4=7
- (i) Mezzo piano
- (ii) Forte
- (iii) Crescendo
- (iv) Diminuendo
- (b) What is Sonata? Briefly explain the different structures of the Sonata Form. 2+5=7

**OR**

8. (a) How are musical instruments classified? Explain about membranophones and chordophones citing examples of your own traditional instruments. 3+4=7
- (b) Explain the characteristics of traditional music. 7

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UNIT—III

9. (a) Write what you know about the Gregorian chant. 5
- (b) What is Renaissance music? Explain about the sacred music of the renaissance period. 2+3=5

**OR**

10. (a) What were the instrumental genres of the Classic period? Explain atleast two of them. 2+3=5
- (b) Do you think the modern music has an effect as traditional music? Give reasons to support your answer. 2+3=5

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