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**HS/XII/A. Sc. Com. V/Mu/23**

**2 0 2 3**

**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) \_\_\_\_ is a step that is smaller than the half-step of Western tonality.
- (b) The \_\_\_\_ voice is the highest female range.
- (c) The classical period is marked from the year \_\_\_\_ to 1828.
- (d) Ternary form is not just applied to instrumental music but also successfully utilized in \_\_\_\_ music.

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- (e) 'Poco a poco' means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) The pipe organ is a collection of whistles and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) Renaissance means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) Pitch, duration, intensity, quality are the \_\_\_\_\_ of a musical tone.
- (i) Music is a sound ordered in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) \_\_\_\_\_ is the rate of speed at which the beat moves.
- (k) In the dynamic notation, \_\_\_\_\_ means very soft.
- (l) \_\_\_\_\_ is somewhat like a mirrored image of the original melody.
- (m) Literature played a major role in shaping the musical art of the \_\_\_\_\_ period.
- (n) Fugue, is taken from a Latin word meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
- (o) The word \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the Latin word Suonare.

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

- (a) Franz Joseph Haydn was born in 1712.
- (b) During the Romantic period, Opera flourished most strongly in London.
- (c) Triads cannot be constructed on notes of any other scale.

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- (d) The Renaissance can be considered the gateway to the Medieval period.
- (e) Piano means slow and steady.
- (f) The xylophone is a pitched idiophone.
- (g) A series of measures organized in a repeated pattern is called meter.
- (h) Binary form is represented in diagram as ABBA.
- (i) Chamber music is considered 'music for musicians'.
- (j) A call and response is also known as responsorial texture.
- (k) The four members of the violin family are violin, viola, cello and lute.
- (l) GCE is called the 1st inversion of C major chord.
- (m) Traditional music is folk music.
- (n) The sub-dominant is the 4th Degree of a scale.

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

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(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) The number of diminished chords in a major scale is

(i) one

(ii) two

(iii) three

(iv) None of the above

(e) The common language for musical description is

(i) Latin

(ii) Italian

(iii) English

(iv) None of the above

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(f) Recorders are a type of

(i) oboe

(ii) drum

(iii) guitar

(iv) flute

(g) GBD is a/an

(i) minor triad

(ii) augmented triad

(iii) major triad

(iv) diminished triad

(h) Which of the following is a major triad?

(i) F# A C#

(ii) CE<sup>b</sup>G

(iii) EGB<sup>b</sup>

(iv) C# E# G#

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

(a) What do you understand by 'Timbre'?

(b) What is a chord? How do you construct a chord?

(c) Define melody.

(d) Name the two style characteristics of the Baroque period.

(e) What is the meaning of polyphony?

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- (f) What is metronomic marking?
- (g) What do you understand by alto?
- (h) What is a chant?

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 35 )

UNIT—I

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

- 5.** Write the following four-part chord progressions in the key of C major : 1×6=6

I ii<sub>4</sub><sup>6</sup> IV I<sub>6</sub> V<sub>4</sub><sup>6</sup> I<sub>6</sub>

- 6.** Construct a V<sup>7</sup> chord in the key of F major in the bass clef. 3+2=5

**OR**

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



In the key of D major scale.

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In the key of G major scale.

8. Briefly classify the different types of triads. 5

UNIT—II

Answer Question Nos. *either* 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.  $2+2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=7$

10. What is sonata? Briefly explain the different structures of sonata form.  $2+5=7$

**OR**

11. Explain any *two* of the following :  $3\frac{1}{2}\times 2=7$

- (a) Homophony  
(b) Impressionism  
(c) Gregorian chant  
(d) Andante

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**12.** Write short notes on any *two* of the following :  $3\frac{1}{2}\times 2=7$

(a) Popular music

(b) Postlude

(c) Oratorio

(d) Folk music

UNIT—III

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

**13.** What are the instrumental musical genres prevalent during the Renaissance period? Explain any one with example.  $2+3=5$

**14.** Write a brief description about the orchestral music prevalent during the classical period. 5

**OR**

**15.** What are the different characteristics of music in non-western culture? Write a note on diaphony.  $2+3=5$

**16.** Name the two vocal genres of the Romantic period. Briefly explain any one of them.  $2+3=5$

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