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HS/XII/A. Sc. Com. V/Mu/24

2 0 2 4

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) The elements of music are duration, pitch, _____ and dynamics.
- (b) Presto means _____.
- (c) 'Con spirito' means _____.

(2)

- (d) The Classic Period is marked from the year _____ to 1828.
- (e) The _____ voice is the highest female range.
- (f) _____ form is exactly the opposite of strophic form.
- (g) Music is sound ordered in _____.
- (h) The most basic form, the core of the harmonic system, is the _____.
- (i) The aristocratic musicians in Germany were known as _____.
- (j) The Triad, built on the first tone of the scale is called the _____.
- (k) 'Poco a Poco' means _____.
- (l) _____ means very soft in dynamic notation.
- (m) The pipe organ is a collection of whistles and _____.
- (n) _____ is the rate of speed at which the beat moves.
- (o) Fugue, is taken from the Latin word meaning _____.

(3)

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

- (a) The frequency observed in a sound wave is called beat.
- (b) Twelve half steps comprise a unit of measurement called the Octave.
- (c) Mezzo Forte means to play moderately fast.
- (d) The E. Maj. scale has four sharps.
- (e) The sub-median is the 4th degree of a scale.
- (f) Traditional music is folk music.
- (g) Binary form is presented in diagram as ABBA.
- (h) The xylophone is a pitched idiophone.
- (i) The Renaissance period can be considered as the gateway to Medieval period.
- (j) During the Romantic period, opera flourished most strongly in London.
- (k) fff means loud as possible.
- (l) A series of measures organized in a repeated pattern is called meter.
- (m) The period of time spanned by the years 1600–1750 is called the Baroque period.
- (n) Of all the musical elements, dynamics is perhaps the most universal in its application.
- (o) Every scale is divisible into two equal parts called Quartet.

(4)

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

(a) _____ is the result of regular vibrations.

- (i) Beat
- (ii) Tone
- (iii) Pitch
- (iv) Sound

(b) The oboe is a/an

- (i) percussion instrument
- (ii) aerophone instrument
- (iii) electrophone instrument
- (iv) chordophone instrument

(c) Rhythm is the ordered flow of music through time,
measured by

- (i) meter and tempo
- (ii) dynamics
- (iii) key signatures
- (iv) harmonic progression

(d) The number of diminished chords in a Major scale is

- (i) one
- (ii) two
- (iii) three
- (iv) None of the above

(5)

- (e) 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
- (f) Presto means
- (i) v. very lively
 - (ii) as fast as possible
 - (iii) very fast
 - (iv) fast
- (g) GBD is a/an
- (i) minor triad
 - (ii) augmented triad
 - (iii) major triad
 - (iv) diminished triad
- (h) _____ is a formulaic succession of chords that determines the harmonic direction of a piece of music.
- (i) Scale
 - (ii) Harmony
 - (iii) Chord progression
 - (iv) Melody

(6)

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

- (a) What do you understand by Timbre?
- (b) Define melody.
- (c) Name two style characteristics of the Baroque period.
- (d) What is a chord? How do you construct a chord?
- (e) What is Art Music?
- (f) What is a Chant?
- (g) Write a short note on any one of the composers during the Renaissance period.
- (h) Explain the following dynamics : 1+1=2
 - (i) Allegro
 - (ii) Andante

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

UNIT—1

Answer Question Nos. *either* 5(a) and (b) *or* 6(a) and (b)

5. (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 are there? Name them along with their numerals. 2+3=5

(7)

OR

6. (a) Using semibreves, draw the root position and 1st inversion in the treble clef of the given keys : 3+3=6
- (i) C Major
- (ii) E Minor
- (b) Using semibreves, construct a V^7 chord in the key of A Maj. scale in the bass clef. 5

UNIT—2

Answer Question Nos. *either* 7(a) and (b) *or* 8(a) and (b)

7. (a) Explain the characteristics of traditional music. 7
- (b) Explain any two basic elements of music. 7

OR

8. (a) What is Sonata? Briefly explain the different structures of Sonata form. 2+5=7
- (b) Explain the following :
- (i) Gregorian chant 3½
- (ii) Impressionism 3½

UNIT—3

Answer Question Nos. *either* 9 and 10 *or* 11 and 12

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

(8)

10. Name two vocal genres of the Romantic period. Briefly explain one of them. 5

OR

11. Do you think that modern music has an effect on traditional music? Give reasons to support your answer. 2+3=5

12. Explain any two textural approaches of the music in non-Western cultures. 5
