

Total No. of Printed Pages—8

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

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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 ____.

(2)

- (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.

(3)

- (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.

(4)

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

(5)

(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

(6)

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

(7)

- (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

(8)

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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