

**2018  
MUSIC**

Total marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

**General instructions:**

- i) *Approximately 14 minutes is allotted to read the question paper and revise the answers.*
- ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- iii) *The question paper consists of 32 questions.*
- iv) *Marks allocated to every question are indicated against it.*

**N.B:** *Check that all pages of the question paper is complete as indicated on the top left side.*

**SECTION - A : (Ethnic Music)**

1. The cup violin is also known as : **1**
  - a) Log drum
  - b) Leaf music
  - c) Tati
  - d) Mouth organ
  
2. Early musical instruments were made from “found objects” such as: **1**
  - a) Sticks and stones
  - b) Shells and plant parts
  - c) Bottles and jars
  - d) Buttons and rags
  
3. What is the nature of Naga musical instruments? **1**
  - a) Quite elementary
  - b) Unique sound
  - c) Quite complicated
  - d) Beautiful
  
4. Write a brief note on the Drum. **2**
  
5. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: **2½+2½ =5**
  - a) Cup violin
  - b) Leaf music
  - c) Bamboo sounding box
  - d) Log drum

**SECTION - B : (Western Music)**

- 6 The meaning of ‘ma’ is : **1**
  - a) But
  - b) And
  - c) Not
  - d) More

7. The dominant of the scale can also be called : **1**  
 a) do                    b) mi                    c) soh                    d) ti

8. Which minor key has one flat in its key signature? **1**  
 a) D major    b) D minor    c) A minor    d) E minor






9. In compound time signature, the beats in the bar divide easily into : **1**  
 a) Two equal parts                    b) Three equal parts  
 c) Four equal parts                    d) Five equal parts

10. Name the following interval : **1**



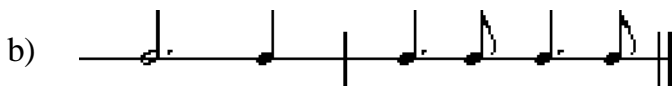
a) Major 7<sup>th</sup>    b) Minor 7<sup>th</sup>    c) Major 6<sup>th</sup>    d) Minor 6<sup>th</sup>

11. The order in which chords move from one to another in a piece of music is called : **1**  
 a) Chord progression                    b) Triads  
 c) Scales                    d) Intervals

12. Write the rest equivalent to this note  **1**  
 a)     b)     c)     d) 

13. Write the key signature and dominant triad of G minor and D major in bass clef. **2**

14. Write the correct time signatures : **1+1=2**



15. Label these tonic triads : **1+1=2**



16. Work out the key of the following :

1x2=2

a)

b)

17. Label these scales.

1+1=2

a)

b)

18. Name the given notes.

1/2x4=2

19. Using quaver triplets, write broken chords in the given keys. Use patterns of three notes each time. Finish not more than two leger lines above or below the staff.


1+1=2


a) F major going down (treble clef)

b) D minor going up (bass clef)

20. Identify the given cadence and label with roman numerals.

1+1=2

a) 

b) 

21. Transpose the following tunes down an octave into the bass clef to make them suitable for a Cello or Bassoon to play.

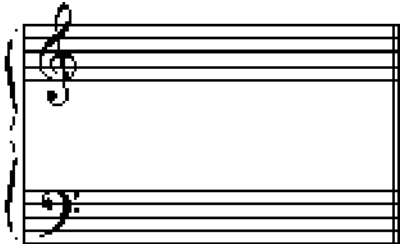
1+1=2

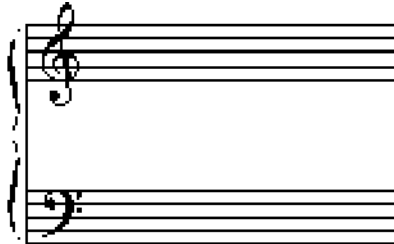
a) 

b) 

22. Using minims, write a 4 part chord (SATB) using the chords shown by the roman numerals. Use key signature in each case.

1+1=2

a) 

b) 

C Major I

G Major I

23. Write a one - octave B natural minor scale in semibreves going down then up. Do not use a key signature but write in the necessary accidentals.

2



24. The following music contains mistakes in the grouping of notes and rests. Write it out correctly.

1x3=3

a)

b)

c)

25. Use the root of each triad shown by the roman numerals/chord symbols to write a bass line.

1½+1½=3

a)

b)

26. a) What is anacrusis?

1+1+1=3


b) Write a G in the last bar to agree with the anacrusis.

c) Give rests in the last bar to agree with the anacrusis.

27. Write a bracket to show the sequence. Then label it real or tonal.

1x3=3

a) 

b) 

c) 

28. Write two more repeats of these bars to make ostinati that move in similar motion.

1½+1½=3

a) 

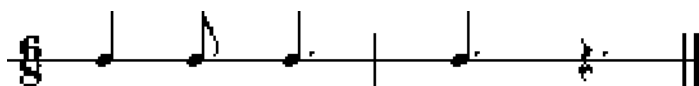
b) 

29. a) Write a tune for flute using the first five degrees notes of the scale in A minor to the given rhythm. Use a key signature and finish on the tonic, (In one register)

1½+1½=3





b) Write a tune for cello using the note of the tonic triad in F major to the given rhythm. Use a key signature and finish on the tonic.



30. Change the following scales from natural minor scales to melodic minor scales

 $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$ 

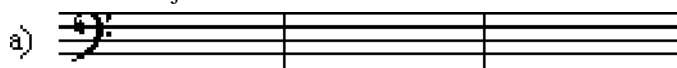
a) 

b) 

31. Write the key signature and the tonic triad in root, first inversions and second inversions for each of the following keys.

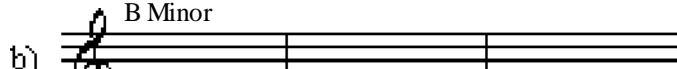
 $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$ 

a) **F major**



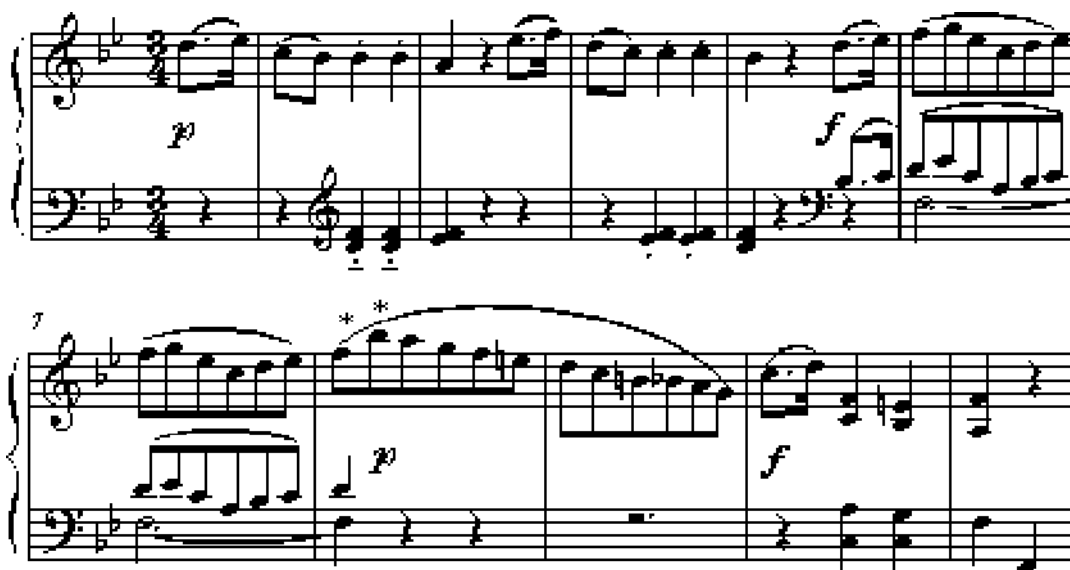
Root                      1<sup>st</sup> Inversion                      2<sup>nd</sup> Inversion


b) **B Minor**



Root                      1<sup>st</sup> Inversion                      2<sup>nd</sup> Inversion

32. Look at the following piece and answer the questions:

 $1 \times 5 = 5$ 


- In which key is this piece?
- What does 'p' and 'f' mean?
- Name the interval between the two notes marked (\*) in bar 7.
- What is the musical word for the symbol  in measure 1?
- Name the note with accidental in bar 9.