

**2020
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. How many different sounds can the bamboo mouth organ produce? **1**
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five

2. The instruments that Nagas use in their folk music produce unique and characteristically beautiful : **1**
 - a) earthy sound
 - b) refined sound
 - c) raw sound
 - d) treble sound

3. The Zeliang name for the bamboo flute is : **1**
 - a) Kheli
 - b) Fulili
 - c) Nthiam
 - d) Kigong

4. How is leaf music produced ? **2**

5. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: **2½+2½ =5**
 - a) Cup violin
 - b) Log drum
 - c) Bamboo sounding box
 - d) Trumpet

13. The following music contains mistakes in the grouping of notes and rests. There are some unnecessary ties. Write it out correctly. 2



14. Add bar lines to the following music to agree with the time signature. 2



15. Write a tune for bassoon, using the first five degrees of the scale of E_m to the given rhythm. Use key signature and finish on the tonic. 2



16. Write two more repeats of the given bars to make Ostinati that moves in contrary motion. 2



17. a) Write a 'G' in the last bar to agree with the Anacrusis. 1+1=2





- b) Write a rest in the last bar to agree with the Anacrusis.



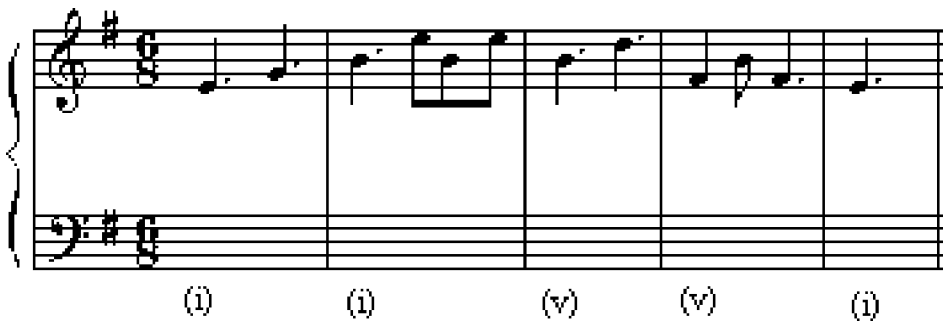
18. Write the key signature and the tonic triad in root, first inversion and second inversion in the key of Bm in the bass stave. 2

19. Label the following : 2

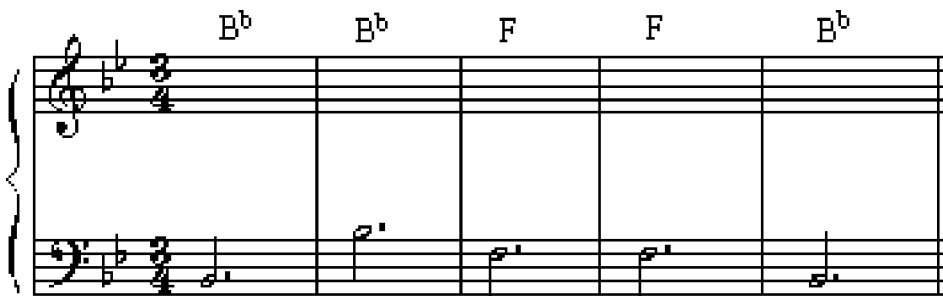
a) 

b) 

20. Use the root of each triad shown by the roman numerals to write a bass line. 2



21. Use notes from the tonic or dominant triads shown by the chord symbols to write a tune above the bass line. 2



22. Identify the following cadences along with the name of the key. **1+1=2**

Example A: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Notes: G4, A4, B4 (treble); E3, G2, B2 (bass). Roman numerals: V, i.

Example B: Treble clef, 3/4 time, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Notes: G#4, A#4, B4 (treble); E3, G#2, B2 (bass). Roman numerals: V, I.

23. Work out the following keys : **1+1=2**

a) Treble clef, 3/4 time, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

b) Treble clef, 3/4 time, key signature of one flat (Bb).

24. a) Using triplet quavers, write a broken chord using Bm tonic triad, going down. Use patterns of three notes each time. Finish on the first B below the staff. **1½+1½=3**

Bass clef, 3/4 time, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). A single note B2 is written on the first line below the staff.

b) Using crotchets, write a broken chord using the D major tonic triad, going down. Use patterns of three notes each time. Finish on the F sharp in the first space.

Treble clef, 3/4 time, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). A single note F#3 is written in the first space of the staff.

25. Transpose the following tunes as directed. $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$
 a) Up an octave.



- b) Down an octave.



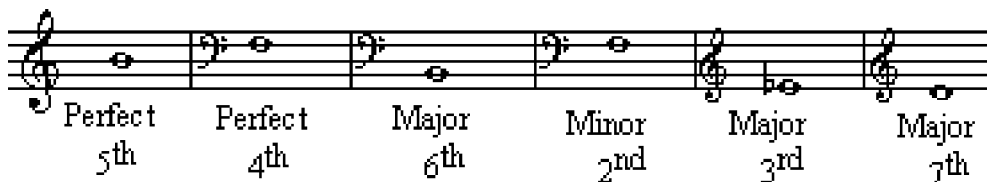
26. Using minims, write out 4-part chords for SATB using chords of the given keys. Double the root in each case. $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$
 a) F major
 b) G m

27. Label the triads with roman numerals and chord symbols to show the chord progression. $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$



28. Write triads on the tonic and dominant degrees of the G minor (harmonic) scale using semibreves and label with chord symbols and roman numerals, in the bass staff, descending. 3

29. Draw the following intervals up from the given keys as directed. 3



30. Write a bracket to show the sequence. Then label it real or tonal. 3

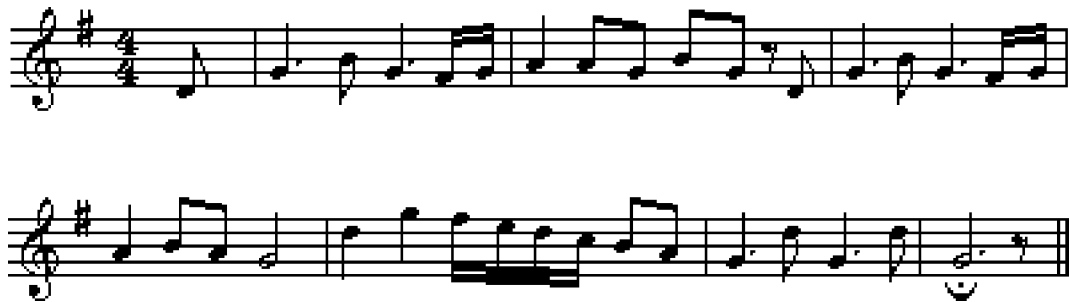
a) 

b) 

31. Construct the following scales as directed in the treble staff. 5x1=5

- a) G melodic minor scale, without key signature, descending, using semibreves
- b) C major scale, using single quaver descending.
- c) Dm (harmonics) scale, going down with key signature, using minims
- d) F major scale, going down using crotchets, without key signature.
- e) B natural minor scale without key signature, going up, using crotchets.

32. Look at the music and answer the following questions. 5x1=5



- a) What is the tonic in this piece?
- b) Name the bar with four semiquavers.
- c) What is the musical word to describe music that does not start on the first beat of the bar as found in the given piece?
- d) What is the total count of rests that you find in the piece?
- e) What is the meaning of ' $\frac{4}{4}$ ', as given at the start of the piece?
