

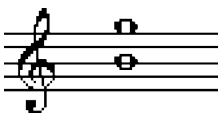
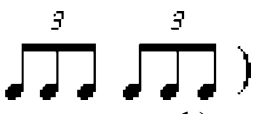
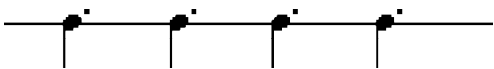


SECTION - B : (Western Music)

6. Four semiquavers () is equivalent to : 1
- a) half a crotchet beat b) one half crotchet beat
c) one crotchet beat d) two crotchet beats
7. Name the given note : 1
- 
- a) G b) B c) F d) A
8. Identify the given interval. 1
- 
- a) major 6th b) minor 6th
c) major 7th d) perfect 5th
9. Two quaver triplets () is equivalent to a : 1
- a) dotted crotchet b) crotchet
c) minim d) dotted minim
10. A crotchet beat divides easily into : 1
- a) one quaver b) two quavers
c) three quavers d) four quavers
11. Write the correct time signature. 1
- 
- a) $\frac{6}{8}$ b) $\frac{4}{8}$ c) $\frac{9}{8}$ d) $\frac{12}{8}$
12. In a melodic minor scale ascending the degree which are raised by a semitone are : 1
- a) 6th & 7th degree b) 5th & 6th degree
c) 7th & 8th degree d) 4th & 5th degree

19. Define real and tonal sequences. 1+1=2

20. Work out the following keys. 1+1=2



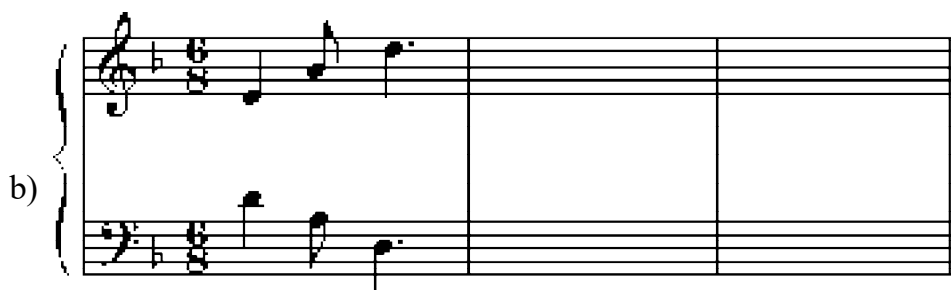
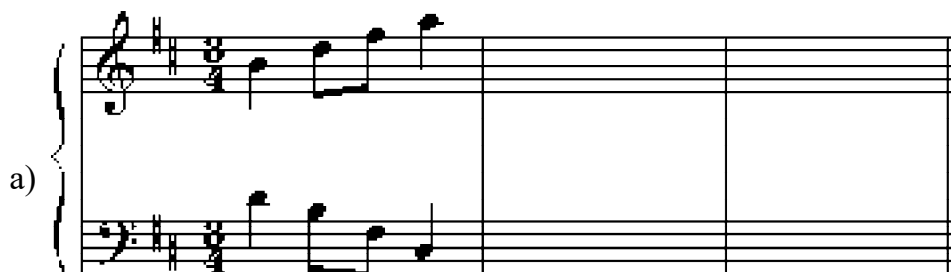
21. a) Write G in the last bar to agree with the anacrusis. 1+1=2



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

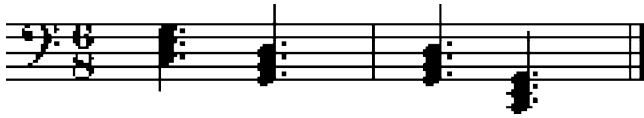


22. Write two more repeats of these bars to make ostinati that moves in contrary motion. 1+1=2



23. Label the triads with roman numerals and chord symbols to show the chord progression.

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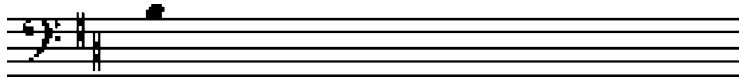


24. a) Using triplets quavers, write a broken chord using B^b major tonic triad, going up. Use patterns of three notes each time. Finish on the first B^b above the staff.

1½+1½=3

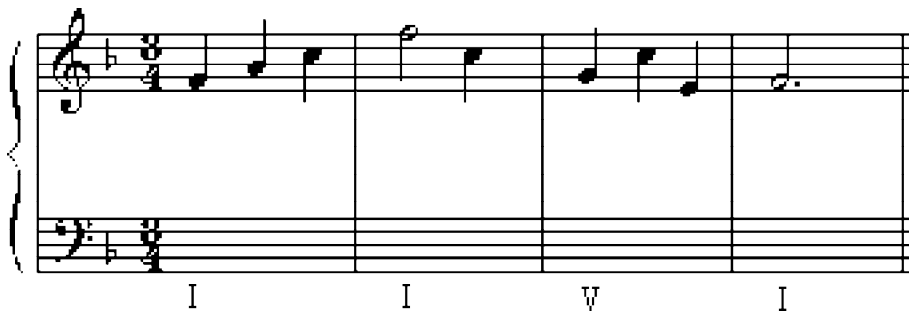


- b) Using quavers beamed in fours, write a broken chord using B minor triad going down. Use patterns of four notes each time. Finish on the first B below the staff.

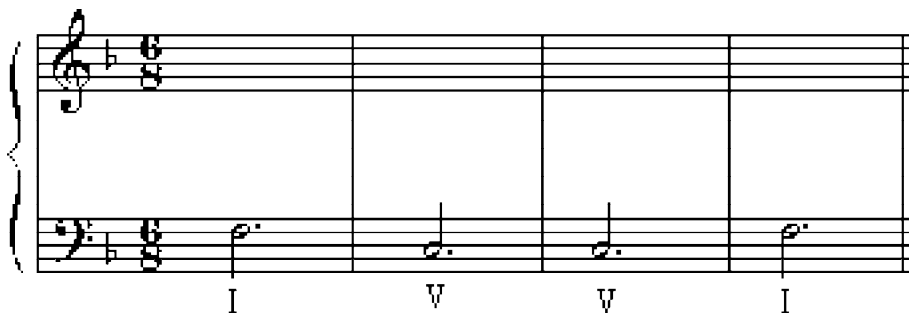


25. a) Use the root of each triad shown by the roman numerals to write a bass line.

1½+1½=3



- b) Use notes from the tonic or dominant triads shown by the roman numerals to write a tune above the bass line.



26. Draw the following intervals up from the given keys as directed. $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

a) b) c) d) e) f)

perfect fifth perfect fourth major sixth minor second major third major seventh

27. Transpose the following tunes as directed. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

- a) Up an octave.

- b) Down an octave.

28. Write triads on the tonic and dominant degrees of the Bm (harmonic) scale using semibreve and label with chord symbols and roman numerals, in the bass stave, descending, with key signature. $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

29. Identify the cadences and label them with correct roman numerals. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

30. Using crotchet, write a 4 part - chord (SATB) using the chords shown by a roman numeral. Use key signature. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

- a) E minor
b) D major

31. Construct the following scales with semibreves. Use key signature and necessary accidentals. (ascending) $5 \times 1 = 5$

- a) A harmonic minor, treble stave
b) F major, bass stave
c) G melodic minor, treble stave
d) B \flat major, treble stave
e) D natural minor, bass stave

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

Tranquillo

The musical score is for a piece titled 'Tranquillo'. It is written in 3/4 time and the key of B-flat major (two flats). The score is presented in two systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system contains four bars. The second system also contains four bars. In the sixth bar of the second system, two notes in the treble clef are marked with asterisks (*). The first note is a G4 (G) and the second note is an A4 (A).

- a) What is the key in this piece ?
- b) What does the time signature indicate?
- c) What is the meaning of 'tranquillo' ?
- d) Name the interval between the two notes marked with asterisks (*) in the 6th bar.
- e) How many counts or beats will '♩.' get in this piece ?
