

2020

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 10*) 1 x 10 = 10

(a) The combination of the treble and bass staff is known as the _____.

(b) Each pulsation, whether strong or weak, is called _____.

(c) The symbols that represent a silent passage of time in music are called _____.

(d) Rhythm is the _____ that gives design to music.

(e) _____ refers to the speed at which a composition is executed.

(f) The difference in pitch between two tones is called a/an _____.

(g) Notation is the representation of music on _____.

(h) Root position of the triad is also known as _____.

(i) The most irregular rhythmic pattern is known as _____.

(j) _____ indicates a tempo somewhat slower than allegro.

(k) A line through the C, (C) is the equivalent of _____.

(l) In time signature, the lower figure indicates the kind of note receiving a/an _____.

(3)

- (m) The pitch is determined by the number of _____ per second.
- (n) The first phrase is called the antecedent and the second phrase is called _____.
- (o) Each of the several voices and instruments has its own distinctive tone colour or _____.

2. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False*: (Any 10) 1 x 10 = 10

- (a) Four tones (re, fa, la, ti) are called active tones.
- (b) Chroma means colour in Greek.
- (c) Forte means very loud.
- (d) When the phrase ends on the tonic chord, the close is known as half cadence.
- (e) When the minor scale has the same tonic as the major, the scales are said to be contrary.
- (f) The repetition of a strong weak pulsation produces duple meter, meaning two.

(4)

- (g) Every scale is divisible into two equal parts called tetrachords.
- (h) The tonic is the tone that begins the scale.
- (i) A triad with a major third on the bottom and a minor third above it is called major.
- (j) Assymetrical meters contain an irregular number of beats.
- (k) The interval fourth, fifth and octave are referred to as perfect intervals.
- (l) G clef is sometimes called the bass staff.
- (m) The interval from E to F is M2.
- (n) Tonic means a different key signature but the same key tone.

(5)

3. Multiple Choice Questions. (Any 5)

1 x 5 = 5

(a) Augmented interval is:

- (i) Half step higher than minor interval
- (ii) Half step higher than major interval
- (iii) Half step lower than minor interval
- (iv) Half step lower than major interval


(b) The abbreviation for damper pedal on the piano is indicated by the symbol:

- (i) Fp
- (ii) p
- (iii) Ped
- (iv) Damp

(c) Which of the following note is equal to two count?

- (i) Full note
- (ii) Half note
- (iii) Quarter note
- (iv) Sixteenth note

(6)

(d) Fermata is the Italian term for the sign , in English usually called a

- (i) Detached
- (ii) Hold
- (iii) Breathe
- (iv) Rest.

(e) Dolce means

- (i) playfully
- (ii) connected
- (iii) attached
- (iv) sweetly

(f) The letter C is often used instead of its equivalent

- (i) $\frac{3}{4}$
- (ii) $\frac{2}{2}$
- (iii) $\frac{4}{4}$
- (iv) $\frac{5}{8}$

(7)

(g) The staff may be extended when needed by adding short lines called:

- (i) appended lines
- (ii) extended lines
- (iii) extra lines
- (iv) ledger lines.

(h) The result of regular vibrations:

- (i) Tone
- (ii) Beat
- (iii) Note
- (iv) Noise

(i) The other name for unison is:

- (i) similar
- (ii) prime
- (iii) choir
- (iv) united

4. Short answer type questions : (any 5) $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is a fundamental tone.
- (b) What is a cadence? Name the different types of cadences.

(8)

(c) Define measure.

(d) What is a pentatonic scale?

(e) Write the difference between the tie and a dot?

(f) What do you mean by Dal Segno al Fine?

(g) What are the dynamics?

(h) What are the principal triads of a key?

(PART : B – DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

Attempt any two questions from each unit :

UNIT-I

5. (a) What is tone? Mention the four characteristics of a musical tone. $1 + 1 = 2$
- (b) What is a simple meter? 1.5
6. (a) Name the notes that fall on the spaces of the bass staff. 2
- (b) What are the three different positions of triads? 1.5
7. (a) What is the difference between a sharp (#) and a flat ()? 2
- (b) What is time signature? 1.5

(9)

8. (a) Write down notes and rests symbols. 1.5
- (b) What does the bar line represent in staff? How many beats are there in duple time? 2

UNIT – II

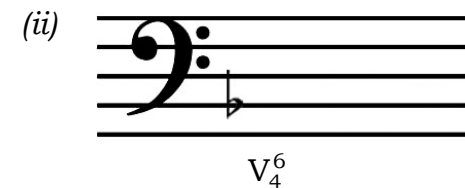
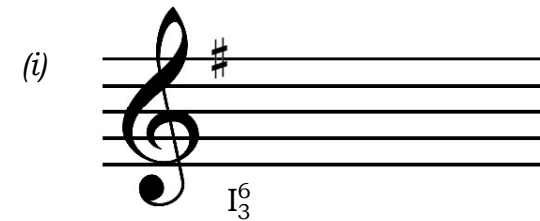
9. (a) Draw the following symbols. 2
- (i) Quarter rest
- (ii) Eighth rest
- (b) What is a clef? 1.5
10. (a) What does the signs (%) and (⊕) indicate? 2
- (b) Draw the key signature of F major in the treble clef. 1.5
11. (a) What is a musical phrase? 2
- (b) What are paired phrases? 1.5
12. (a) Construct an A Harmonic minor scale in the bass clef, naming each tone. 1.5
- (b) Write all the notes of C pentatonic scale in G clef in descending mode. 2

(10)

UNIT – III

13. (a) What is a dominant seventh chord? How is the dominant seventh of G major constructed? 2
- (b) What are triplets? 1.5

14. (a) Construct primary triads in the following major keys. 2



- (b) Write all the notes of D natural minor scale marking the sharp or flat notes that may occur. 1.5
15. (a) How many flats are there in A^b major scale? What are they? 2
- (b) Define a relative minor. What is the relative minor of B^b major? 1.5

UNIT – IV

- 16.** (a) What are the three basic elements of music? 1.5
(b) What is a compound meter? 2
- 17.** (a) Write the full cadence progression in F Major Scale in G clef. Use key signature. 1.5
(b) What is a double bar? When is it used? 2
- 18.** (a) Write three dynamics accents? 1.5
(b) Write the difference between *lento* and *piacere*. 2

UNIT – V

- 19.** (a) Write the difference between major and minor intervals. 2
(b) Write down a melodic minor scale of any Key. 1.5
- 20.** (a) Write the difference between perfect consonants and imperfect consonants. 2
(b) What is a syncopation? 1.5
- 21.** Draw the conducting beat patterns of the following. 3.5
- (a) $\frac{2}{4}$
- (b) $\frac{4}{4}$
- (c) $\frac{3}{4}$
- (d) $\frac{6}{8}$

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