

2 0 1 9**MUSIC****(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) Our system of rhythmic notation indicates relative_____ of time.
- (b) A series of measure organised in a repeated pattern is called _____.

- (c) The most basic meter consists of a measure of _____ beats.
- (d) A _____ clef represents the pitch G above middle C.
- (e) A/n _____ is the musical distance between any two pitches.
- (f) The major scale is formed in the sequence two whole steps, _____ three whole steps and a final half step.
- (g) A triad with a major third on the bottom and a minor third above it is called _____.
- (h) A line through the C, (C) is the equivalent of_____.
- (i) The combination of rhythm, melody and harmony is called _____.
- (j) A scale is named after the _____ which it is built upon.
- (k) E minor is the relative minor of _____.
- (l) The natural or pure form of the minor scale is also known as _____.

(3)

- (m) Sharps, flats and natural signs used for indicating raised or lowered pitches that occur outside the key are known as _____.
- (n) A _____ is a chord consisting of three notes built on successive intervals of a third.
- (o) The triad built on the first tone of a scale is called the _____.

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

- (a) The word scale comes from the Italian scala meaning a bridge.
- (b) The term tonic is used in harmony to designate the first tone of the scale.
- (c) The regular rhythmic pattern is known as syncopation.
- (d) Chroma is a Greek word meaning colour.
- (e) Changing from one chord to another is called chord progression.
- (f) Metronome is an instrument used for indicating dynamics.

(4)

- (g) A triad with a major third on the bottom and a minor third above it is called major.
- (h) A series of measures organised in a repeated pattern is called meter.
- (i) Allegro assai means very slow.
- (j) In a time signature, the bottom number indicates the beat in a measure.
- (k) Assymetrical meters contain an irregular number of beats.
- (l) Triple meter consists of measures that begin with an accented down beat followed by two unaccented beats.
- (m) Quadruple meter is often referred to as common meter or march time.
- (n) The interval fourth, fifth and octave are referred to as perfect intervals.
- (o) There are three forms of the minor scale: the natural, the harmonic and the augmented.

(5)

3. Multiple Choice Questions. (Any 5)

5 x 1 = 5

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

(i) $\frac{3}{4}$

(ii) $\frac{2}{2}$

(iii) $\frac{4}{4}$

(iv) $\frac{6}{8}$

(b) Moderato means

(i) slows

(ii) large, broad, slow

(iii) slow and solemn

(iv) at moderate speed

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

(i) appended lines

(ii) ledger lines

(iii) extended lines

(iv) extra lines

(6)


(d) “A tempo” means

(i) in the same tempo

(ii) in the original tempo

(iii) in the fast tempo

(iv) in the moderate tempo

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

(i) detached

(ii) Hold

(iii) Breathe

(iv) Rest

(f) The term Da Capo means

(i) Repeat from the beginning

(ii) Repeat from the second phrase

(iii) Repeat from Coda

(iv) Repeat from Fine

(g) Brio is an Italian word which means

(i) Animation

(ii) Song

(iii) Suite

(iv) Beauty

(7)

- (h) Dolce means
- (i) playfully
 - (ii) connected
 - (iii) attached
 - (iv) sweetly
- (i) The slur placed over or under a group of notes are to be performed with the smoothness more commonly expressed by the term called
- (i) Staccato
 - (ii) Legato
 - (iii) Detached
 - (iv) Portato
- (j) The abbreviation for damper pedal on the piano is indicated by the symbol
- (i) fp
 - (ii) p
 - (iii) Ped
 - (iv) Damp

4. Short answer type questions : (Answer any 5) 5 x 2 = 10

- (a) Define interval.
- (b) What is a triad?

(8)

- (c) Write the difference between a passing tone and a neighbouring tone.
- (d) What do you mean by D.C. al Fine?
- (e) Mention the five most commonly used note values with their representation.
- (f) Show the difference between a Duple meter and a Triple meter.
- (g) Name the basic elements of sound.
- (h) What is a Chromatic Scale?
- (i) What is a fundamental tonic?

(PART : B – DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

Attempt any Two questions from each unit :

UNIT-I

5. (a) What is the great staff? How many lines and spaces are there in the great staff? 2
- (b) What is time signature? 1.5
6. (a) What is the difference between a sharp (#) and a flat (b) 2
- (b) What is a pentatonic scale? 1.5

(9)

7. (a) Write the difference between a whole step and half step. 2
(b) What are the three different position of triads? 1.5
8. (a) What is tone? Mention the four characteristics of a musical tone. 1 + 1 = 2
(b) What is a simple meter? 1.5

UNIT – II

9. (a) What is Chord Progression? 1.5
(b) Draw the following symbols. 1 + 1 = 2
i. half rest
ii. sixteenth rest
10. (a) What does the sign $\}$ and $\%$ indicate. 2
(b) Write the plagal cadence progression of C Major Scale in keyboard style. 1.5
11. (a) Write the fundamental position of A major triad in G clef. Use key signature. 1.5
(b) Write the subdominant chord of G major first inversion in G clef. Do not write key signature. Use accidentals if necessary. 2

(10)

12. (a) What is a relative minor? What is the relative minor of G Major? 1.5
(b) How many sharps are there in C# major scale? What are they? 2

UNIT – III

13. (a) What are dynamics? 1.5
(b) Draw the following dynamics 2
(i) Piano
(ii) Crescendo
14. (a) Construct an A melodic minor scale in the treble clef, naming each tone. 1.5
(b) Write all the notes of C pentatonic scale in G clef in ascending mode. Give the key signature. 1 + 1 = 2
15. (a) What is a dominant seventh chord? How is the dominant seventh of G Major constructed? 1 + 1 = 2
(b) What do you mean by staccato? 1.5

UNIT – IV

16. (a) What are the triad qualities found in a minor scale? 1 + 1 = 2
(b) Write all the notes of C Chromatic scale in ascending mode. 1.5

(11)

17. (a) Construct primary triads in the following major keys. $1 + 1 = 2$
(i) C Major
(ii) G Major
- (b) Write the 2nd inversion $\frac{6}{4}$ of B \flat major. 1.5
18. (a) Write a 4 part perfect authentic cadence in B major scale. $1 + 1 = 2$
(b) Write all the three different dynamic accents. 1.5

UNIT – V

19. (a) Construct a one octave F Major scale in the ascending order in the treble clef. 2
(b) Name the Major scale having the following:- 1.5
(i) 4 sharps
(ii) 3 flat
(iii) 5 sharps
20. (a) What is a harmonic minor scale? 1.5
(b) Write the Roman Numeral of the following chords:- 2



(12)



21. (a) Using keyboard style write a 3 part chord progression of the following melody using both the treble and the bass clef. 3.5

