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WESTERN 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) 10 x 1 = 10

- (a) The symbol that represents silence in music, is called _____.
- (b) Each pulsation, whether strong or weak, is called a _____.

- (c) Notation is the representation of music on _____.
- (d) The combination of the bass and treble staves, is known as the _____.
- (e) The difference in pitch between two tones is called an _____.
- (f) The word scale comes from the Latin word, scala meaning a _____.
- (g) Chroma is a Greek word meaning _____.
- (h) The staff employing the G Clef is often called the _____ staff.
- (i) Irregular rhythmic pattern is known as _____.
- (j) The pentatonic scale was used by early civilizations such as the _____.
- (k) Changing from one chord to another is known as _____.
- (l) The tonic, the dominant and the sub-dominant chords are known as the _____ of a key.

(3)

- (m) Tempo is to indicate the _____ at which a composition is to be executed.
- (n) _____ means in the original tempo.
- (o) E minor is the relative minor of _____.

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

- (a) There are two forms of minor scale; the harmonic & melodic.
- (b) Mezzo piano means moderately slow.
- (c) The three elements of music are rhythm, melody & tempo.
- (d) The staff is a group of five parallel lines on which notes and rests are placed.
- (e) The repetition of a strong weak pulsation produces duple meter, meaning two.
- (f) The interval from 1 to 2 of any major scale is a major second
- (g) Every scale is divisible into two equal parts called tetrachords.
- (h) The sub-dominant chord is written as IV.


(4)

- (i) The tonic is the tone that begins the scale.
- (j) The succession of tones from a starting note is known as a scale.
- (k) Four tone (re, fa, la, ti) are called active tones.
- (l) Penta means four in Greek.
- (m) When the phrase ends on the sub-dominant chord, the close is known as a half cadence.
- (n) Moderato means moderate speed.
- (o) Allegretto indicates a tempo somewhat faster than allegro.

3. Multiple Choice Questions (Any 5) 5 x 1 = 5

- (a) Allegretto means:
 - (i) slow
 - (ii) fast
 - (iii) very fast
 - (iv) moderate
- (b) Con moto means:
 - (i) with animation
 - (ii) with spirit
 - (iii) with motion
 - (iv) with tempo

(5)

- (c) The other name for unison is :
- (i) united
 - (ii) choir
 - (iii) prime
 - (iv) similar
- (d) The Italian term for the sign () is:
- (i) Andante
 - (ii) Largo
 - (iii) Adagio
 - (iv) Fermata
- (e) The natural minor scale is also known as the:
- (i) pure form
 - (ii) harmonic form
 - (iii) modified form
 - (iv) melodic form
- (f) The word Diatonic literally means:
- (i) by the tones
 - (ii) through the tones
 - (iii) with the tones
 - (iv) of the tones

(6)

- (g) Every scale is divided into two equal parts called:
- (i) tetra chords
 - (ii) minor chords
 - (iii) major chords
 - (iv) triads
- (h) A scale is named after the tone upon which it is built:
- (i) Tonic
 - (ii) Chord
 - (iii) Passing tone
 - (iv) Key tone
- (i) The staff may be extended when needed by adding short lines, called:
- (i) extension lines
 - (ii) ledger lines
 - (iii) double bar
 - (iv) brace
- (j) The result of regular vibrations:
- (i) Tone
 - (ii) Noise
 - (iii) Note
 - (iv) Beat

(7)

4. Short answer type questions : (any 5) $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Show the differences between a melodic and harmonic minor scale.
 - (b) What is a cadence? Name the different types of cadences.
 - (c) Define measure.
 - (d) Write the difference between rhythm and meter.
 - (e) What is syncopation?
 - (f) What is a fundamental tone.
 - (g) What is the difference between a passing tone and a neighbouring tone.
 - (h) What is a tie?
 - (i) Give the Roman numerals of the principal triads of a key?

(PART : B – DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

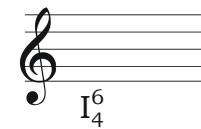
Attempt any Two questions from each unit :

UNIT – 1

5. (a) What is a great staff? How many lines and spaces are there on the great staff? $1 + 1 = 2$

(8)

- (b) What is a treble clef? 1.5
6. (a) What is tone? Mention the four characteristics of a musical tone. $1 + 1 = 2$
- (b) What is a duple meter? 1.5
7. (a) What is the difference between a sharp(#) and a flat (b)? $1 + 1 = 2$
- (b) What is a diatonic scale? 1.5
8. (a) What is a triad? What are the three different position of triads? $1 + 1 = 2$
- (b) In the Key of C Major construct the given triad. 1.5



UNIT – 2

9. (a) What are rests? 1.5
- (b) Draw the following symbols 2
 - i. whole rest.
 - ii. quarter rest.

(9)

10. (a) What does the signs(♯) and (♭) indicate? 2
- (b) What are dynamics? What does the sign (>) mean? 1.5
11. (a) How are major, minor, augmented and diminished chords constructed in the fundamental positions. 2
- (b) What are the three different position of triads? 1.5
12. (a) How many sharps are there in D Major Scale? What are they? 1.5
- (b) Write the difference between a whole step and a half step. 2

UNIT - 3

13. (a) What is a phrase? 1 + 1 = 2
- (b) What are paired phrases? 1.5
14. (a) Construct an A natural minor scale in the treble clef, naming each tone. 1.5
- (b) Write all the notes of G pentatonic scale in F clef in ascending mode. Give the Key Signature. 1 + 1 = 2

(10)

15. (a) What is a dominant seventh chord? How is the dominant seventh of C Major Constructed? 1 + 1 = 2
- (b) What are triplets? 1.5

UNIT - 4

16. (a) What are the triad qualities found in a major scale. 1 + 1 = 2
- (b) Write the 2nd inversion of Dm. 1.5
17. (a) Construct primary triads in the following major Keys. 1 + 1 = 2



- (b) Write all the notes of E major scale marking the sharp notes. 1.5

- 18.** (a) Write a 4-part perfect authentic cadence in A Major scale. $1 + 1 = 2$
- (b) What is Amen Cadence? Give appropriate example in any major Key. 1.5

UNIT – 5

- 19.** Write chord progressions using primary triads in root position in the Key of A major. 3.5
- 20.** (a) What is tempo? 1.5
- (b) Write the difference between adagio and allegro. 2
- 21.** Draw the conducting beat patterns of the following:
- (a) $\frac{2}{4}$ $1 + 1 + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3.5$
- (b) $\frac{3}{4}$
- (c) $\frac{6}{8}$

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