

**2017  
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.*

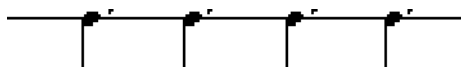
**N.B:** Check that all pages of the question paper is complete as indicated on the top left side.

**SECTION - A : (Ethnic Music)**

- 1. The folklore of the Nagas is passed down to generations through: **1**
  - a) Heredity
  - b) Rituals
  - c) Oral traditions
  - d) Instruments
- 2. The Phoebe Goalparensis tree is used for making the instrument: **1**
  - a) Drum
  - b) Logdrum
  - c) Tati
  - d) Trumpet
- 3. In Rengma language, the bamboo mouth organ is called: **1**
  - a) Zuki
  - b) Kongkhim
  - c) Phipe
  - d) Atingo
- 4. How is leaf music produced? **2**
- 5. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: **2½+2½=5**
  - a) Bamboo mouth organ
  - b) Trumpet
  - c) Cup violin
  - d) Bamboo sounding box

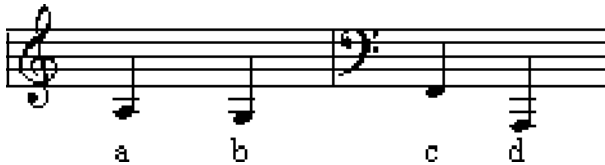
**SECTION - B : (Western Music)**

- 6 Write the correct time signature. **1**



- a) 6/8
- b) 4/8
- c) 9/8
- d) 12/8

7. The dominant triad which can be labelled with the roman numeral is : **1**  
 a) ~~III~~ b) V c) 5 d) Soh
8. In a melodic minor scale, ascending, the degrees which are raised by a semitone are: **1**  
 a) 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> degree b) 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> degree  
 c) 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> degree d) 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> degree
9. A total of \_\_\_\_\_ semiquavers is beamed together to make a dotted crotchet: **1**  
 a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 9
10. Music which moves in parallel direction is known as: **1**  
 a) Contrary motion b) Anacrusis  
 c) Similar motion d) Tonal sequence
11. Which minor key has two flats in its key signature? **1**  
 a) G minor b) D minor c) C<sup>#</sup> minor d) B<sup>b</sup> minor
12. The word that describes the note written before the first full bar is: **1**  
 a) Ostinato b) Sequence c) Anacrusis d) Accent
13. Name the given notes: **1+1=2**



14. What is the difference between real and tonal sequence? **1+1=2**
15. The following music contains mistakes, write it out correctly. **1/2x4=2**



16. In the places marked by asterisk, add crotchet or quaver rest to complete the beat. Use brackets where necessary. **1+1=2**

17. Insert accidentals to make the following scale a melodic minor scale. **1/2x4=2**

18. Give the meaning of the following: **1/2x4=2**  
 a) Marziale    b) Vivo    c) Dolce    d) Poco

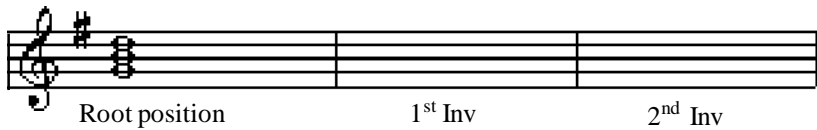
19. Write the dominant triads in bass clef with key signature in the key of D major and B<sup>b</sup> major. **1+1=2**

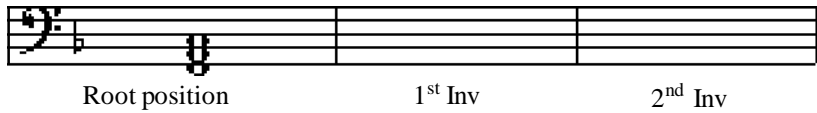
20. Build the following intervals above each note: **1/2x4=2**

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

22. Write the first and second inversions for the given triads.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

a)  G major  
 Root position                      1<sup>st</sup> Inv                      2<sup>nd</sup> Inv

b)  F major  
 Root position                      1<sup>st</sup> Inv                      2<sup>nd</sup> Inv


23. Write the following arpeggios ascending on the treble clef, using key signature, with minims.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

- a) B<sup>b</sup> major    b) D major    c) A minor    d) E minor

24. Using crotchets, write 4 part chords for the given keys with key signature. Double the root in each case.


1+1+1=3





D                      Bm                      C

25. Write tunes to the given rhythm, using key signature for each (on the treble clef). Use the first five degrees of each key and finish on the tonic.

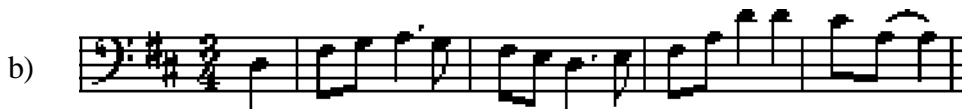
1+1+1=3

a)  Key of D major

b)  Key of B minor

c)  Key of C major

26. Transpose the following tunes up an octave into the treble clef to make it suitable for a violin or flute to play. **1+1+1=3**



27. Construct the following scales, using accidentals. **1½+1½=3**

- a) G harmonic minor on the bass clef  
 b) D melodic minor on the treble clef  
 (use quavers, ascending and descending)

28. Work out the key of the following: **1+1+1=3**



29. Using semiquavers four note pattern, write broken chords in the following keys with their key signature, ascending, on the treble clef. **1½+1½=3**

- a) B minor finish on the first B above the stave  
 b) C major finish on the first C above the stave

30. Write triads on the tonic and dominant degrees of the scale, with key signature and label with chord symbols. **1½+1½=3**

- a) D natural minor  
 b) C major

31. a) Use notes from the tonic and dominant triads shown by the roman numerals, write the following tunes above the bar lines.

$$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$$

- b) Use the root of each triad shown by the roman numerals to write a bar line.

32. Look at the following piece and answer the questions:

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

- In which key is this piece in?
- Name the type of cadence that ends this piece.
- Name the interval between the two notes mark ( \* ) in bar 5---6.
- Is this piece simple or compound time?
- What does leggiero mean?