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கல்வி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Education

ET/SSS/2022(2023)/OL/41/STE/Q/S-1

G. C. E. Ordinary Level | අ. සො. ස. සාමාන්‍ය සෛල | 2022 (2023)

Student Seminar Series

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Practice Paper | උපකාරක ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍ර

Music(Western)

සංගීතය(අපරදිග)



Question Paper - I, II | ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය - I, II (English Medium)



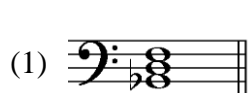
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Conducted by : Distance Learning Promotion Branch | Content by : Aesthetic Branch

4. Which of the following is double the value of the given rhythmic pattern?



5. Which of the following is a secondary triad in Bb major?



6. Which of the following is the key signature of B major?



7. Which of the following is an inversion of a minor 7th?

(1) Major 2nd

(2) Minor 2nd

(3) Minor 3rd

(4) Major 7th

8. How would you describe the following scale?



(1) Whole tone

(2) Melodic minor

(3) Harmonic minor

(4) Major scale

9. Which of the following is the leading note of C minor?

(1) A

(2) A#

(3) B

(4) Bb

10. Which of the following notes is the second leger line above the staff in the Bass clef?

(1) D

(2) E

(3) F

(4) G

11. Which of the following notes can be named only by two letter names enharmonically?

(1) A

(2) A#

(3) B

(4) G#


12. Which of the following degrees will be three semitones apart in a Harmonic minor scale?

(1) 3rd and 4th degrees

(2) 4th and 5th degrees

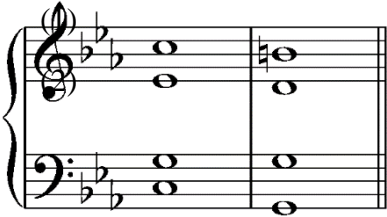
(3) 6th and 7th degrees

(4) 7th and 8th degrees

13. Which of the following scales is associated with the given chord? 

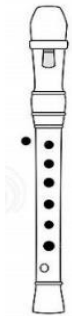
- (1) D minor (2) F minor (3) E minor (4) G minor





14. Which of the following is the suitable name for the cadence given below?



- (1) Amen cadence in C minor (2) Perfect cadence in C# minor
(3) Interrupted cadence in Eb (4) Imperfect cadence in C minor

15. What would be the note played on the Descant/ Soprano Recorder in the given illustration?



- (1)  (2)  (3)  (4) 

16. Which of the following instruments represents the Cat in Prokofiev's 'Peter and the Wolf'?

- (1) String (2) Flute (3) Clarinet (4) Oboe

17. Which of the following is a transposing instrument?

- (1) Oboe (2) Bassoon (3) Trumpet (4) Trombone

18. Which of the following combination of instruments is used in the rhythm section of a typical jazz band?

- (1) Piano, Drums, Double Bass (2) Piano, Drum, Trumpet
(3) Guitar, Double Bass, Cornet (4) Piano, Double Bass, Flute

19. Which of the following pedals shifts the dampers away from the strings allowing the strings to vibrate freely even when the keys are not pressed anymore?

- (1) Soft pedal (2) Sostenuto pedal (3) Una corda pedal (4) Sustaining pedal

20. Which of the following notes would sound if Middle C was played on the piccolo?

- (1)  (2)  (3)  (4) 

21. Which of the following describes the given ornament?



- (1) Acciaccatura (2) Mordent (3) Arpeggio (4) Turn

22. Which of the following is another name for leaning note?

- (1) Acciaccatura (2) Appoggiatura (3) Mordent (4) Turn

23. Which of the following accidentals is used to change the 2nd note of the given interval to a minor interval?



- (1) Double Sharp (2) Double flat (3) flat (4) Natural

24. Which of the two Italian terms are similar in meaning?

- (1) Andante – Vivace (2) Rubato – A tempo
(3) Decrescendo – Diminuendo (4) Presto – Allegro

25. Which of the following Italian terms describes the tempo of the song, “Do-Re-Me”?

- (1) Largo (2) Vivace (3) Lento (4) Allegretto

26. What is the Raga and the Scale used to make the song “Sayonara” by the singer Anjaline Gunathilaka?

- (1) Bhupali Raga, Pentatonic scale
(2) Bhupali Raga, C major scale
(3) Bilawal Raga, Pentatonic scale
(4) Bilawal Raga, C major scale

27. Which of the following is the **false** statement?

- (1) SA is an Achala swara and MA is a Chala swara in Oriental notation.
(2) RI, GA, DHA, NI are the only notes that can be flattened in Oriental notation.
(3) Flat is named as Theewra and Sharp is named as Komala in Oriental notation.
(4) A bar is named as a ‘Vibhaga’ in oriental notation

28. Which of the following instrumentalists is a well-known Sri Lankan Violinist?

- (1) Mahesh Denipitiya (2) Pradeep Ratnayake
(3) Naveen Fernando (4) Ananda Dabare

29. Which of the following types of Sri Lankan music has “Uruttuwa” in it?

- (1) Nurthi (2) Nadagam (3) Prashasthi (4) Folk Song

30. Which of the following is the song that begins with the given melody?



- (1) All kinds of everything (2) Yesterday
(3) I have a dream (4) Country roads

31. Which is known as the episodic form?
(1) Binary (2) Ternary (3) Rondo (4) Sonata
32. Which of the following is a drama set to music, sung with orchestral accompaniment, and performed with scenery and costume?
(1) Lied (2) Oratorio (3) Opera (4) Symphony
33. Which of the following would best describe a musical composition for piano and orchestra?
(1) Piano concerto (2) Piano quintet (3) Piano trio (4) Piano sonata
34. Which of the following is a composition by Richard Wagner?
(1) Minute Waltz (2) Wedding March
(3) Sonata No 16 in C –K545 (4) Bridal Chorus
35. Which composer's only opera was called 'Fidelio'?
(1) Handel (2) Beethoven (3) Verdi (4) Wagner
36. Which of the following popular titles was given to the famous Austrian composer Johann Strauss II?
(1) King of Waltz (2) King of Jazz (3) Father of Symphony (4) King of Rag
37. Which of the following composers is **NOT** a jazz composer?
(1) Scott Joplin (2) Louis Armstrong (3) Duke Ellington (4) Debussy
38. How many syllables are there in this sentence?
"Love, love changes everything, hands and faces earth and sky"
(1) 10 (2) 12 (3) 14 (4) 16
39. Which of the following is a popular song from the musicals '***Joseph and the amazing technicolor dream coat***' composed by Andrew Lloyd Webber?
(1) Any dream will do (2) My Favourite Things (3) Wouldn't it be Lovely? (4) Spoon Full of Sugar
40. Which of the following musical compositions was written in 1880, in Russia, to commemorate the Battle of Borodino?
(1) Peter and the Wolf (2) Swan Lake (4) William Tell Overture (4) 1812 Overture

தேசிய மொழி தேர்வு பரீட்சை இயக்குகை, சென்னை

1 வன புகழை அருடில் A னா B காவல் உலகிப் புகழ் தேசிய மொழி தேர்வு பரீட்சை இயக்குகை, சென்னை

1 ஆம் வினா உட்பட புகழி A, புகழி B, என்பவற்றிலிருந்து இவ்விரண்டு வினாக்களைத் தெரிவுசெய்து, எல்லாமாக ஜந்து வினாக்களுக்கு இத்தாளிலேயே விடை தருக.

Answer five questions including question No. 1 and selecting two questions from each of the parts A and B on this paper itself.

1. Study the musical extract given below and answer the questions.

Hallelujah Chorus

Allegro

The first system of the musical extract shows the beginning of the Hallelujah Chorus. It consists of two staves, a treble clef for the right hand and a bass clef for the left hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The right hand starts with a series of chords, and the left hand plays a steady bass line. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'.

The second system of the musical extract continues the Hallelujah Chorus. It features a treble clef for the right hand and a bass clef for the left hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). A box labeled 'A' is placed above the first measure of the right hand. The right hand has a melody with a slur over the first two measures, and the left hand has a steady bass line.

The third system of the musical extract continues the Hallelujah Chorus. It features a treble clef for the right hand and a bass clef for the left hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The right hand has a melody with a slur over the first four measures, and the left hand has a steady bass line.

- i. In which key is this music extract written? (01 mark)

- ii. Explain the time signature? (01 mark)

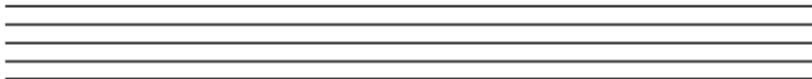
- iii. Name the key that ends the music extract. (01 mark)

- iv. Name the cadence that ends the extract (01 mark)

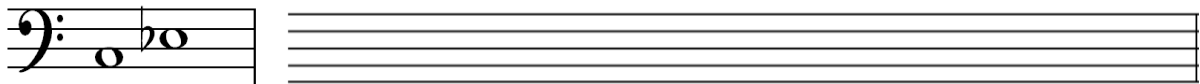
- v. Write the chord indication of the bracketed chord marked as A. (01 mark)

- vi. Explain the tempo of the piece (01 mark)

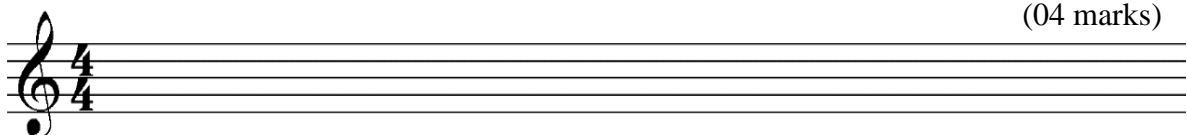
- vii. Name two articulation marks found in this music (01 mark)
(a) _____ (b) _____
- viii. This composition was written by a Baroque period composer. Write the name of the composer at the appropriate place in the score. (01 mark)
- ix. Name the work and the type of work of this composition. (02 marks)
(a) _____ (b) _____
- x. Write the Bass part of bars 1-2 one octave higher in in treble clef in half the value. Add the new time signature. (02 marks)



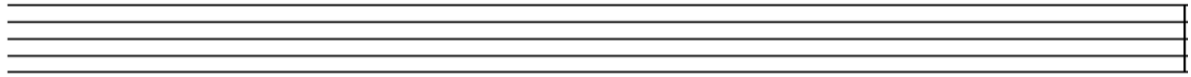
2. (i) Name the harmonic minor scale, in which the given interval occurs. And write one octave of that scale ascending, in the Bass clef, in crotchets. Use accidentals and mark semitones with slurs. (04 marks)



- (ii) Compose a melody of 4 bars, in the given time signature, using the notes of the C major Pentatonic scales. (04 marks)



- (iii) Write the scale of E major in minims, in the G clef, one octave ascending and descending. Use the key signature and mark semitones with slurs. (04 marks)



3. (i) Write the following triads in the given keys with key signature. (04 marks)



Tonic in C# minor
Root position

Sub dominant in
A major, 1st inversion

- (ii) Insert the correct time signature and add bar lines to the given melody. It begins with an anacrusis. (04 marks)



- (iii)) Select from the following lines of lyrics, the correct two lines of lyrics that match the melodies **a** and **b** given below.

Write the words (syllables) under each note. (04 marks)

- Snow – drops and daffodils butterflies and bees.
- Flow gently sweet Afton, among thy green braes.
- When I am down and oh! my soul so weary.
- Love, love changes everything; hands and faces, earth and sky.



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4.

(i) Complete the cadence in the given melody by writing the appropriate notes for Soprano, Alto and Tenor at a & b. Write roman numerals under the chord to indicate the cadences. (06 marks)

(ii) Name the key and describe the chords 1,2, and 4 using roman numerals and add Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass parts in number 3. (06 marks)

5.

(i) Complete this melody by adding an answering phrase in the same style to make an eight bar melody. Add suitable marks of tempo, phrasing, and dynamics to complete the melody. (06 marks)

(ii) Convert the following western notation into oriental notation. (06 marks)

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Practice Paper | උපකාරක ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍ර

Music(Western) සංගීතය(අපරදිග)



Answer Sheet - I, II | පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය - I, II (English Medium)



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MCQ Answers

Question Number	Answer Number	Question Number	Answer Number	Question Number	Answer Number	Question Number	Answer Number
01	02	11	04	21	03	31	02
02	04	12	03	22	02	32	03
03	03	13	01	23	04	33	01
04	01	14	04	24	03	34	04
05	03	15	04	25	04	35	02
06	04	16	03	26	01	36	01
07	01	17	03	27	03	37	04
08	02	18	01	28	04	38	03
09	03	19	04	29	02	39	01
10	02	20	01	30	03	40	04

1. Study the musical extract given below and answer the questions.

Hallelujah Chorus

Allegro

Handel

- i. In which key is this music extract written? (01 mark)
D Major
- ii. Explain the time signature? (01 mark)
Simple Duple time in Minim beats
- iii. Name the key that ends the music extract. (01 mark)
A Major
- iv. Name the cadence that ends the extract. (01 mark)
Perfect Cadence
- v. Write the chord indication of the bracketed chord marked as A. (01 mark)
V
- vi. Explain the tempo of the piece.
Fast

----- (01 mark)

vii. Name two articulation marks found in this music.

a. *Staccato* b. *Legato*

----- (01 mark)

viii. This composition was written by a Baroque period composer. Write the name of the composer at the appropriate place in the score.

ix. Name the work and the type of work of this composition. (02 marks)

a. *Messiah* b. *an Oratorio*

----- (01 mark)

x. Write the Bass part of bars 1-2 one octave higher in the Treble clef, in half the value. Add the new time signature. (02 marks)



2. (i) Write the harmonic minor scale one octave ascending in the Bass clef, where the given interval occurs. Use accidentals and mark semitones with slurs. (04 marks)



(ii) Compose a melody of 4 bars, in the given time signature, using the notes of the C major pentatonic scale (04 marks)



(iii) Write the scale of E major in minims, in the G clef, one octave ascending and descending. Use the key signature and mark semitones with slurs. (04 marks)



3. (i) Write the following triads in the given keys with key signature. (04 marks)

Tonic in C# minor
Root position

Sub dominant in
A flat major, 1st inversion

(ii) Insert the correct time signature and add bar lines to the given melody. It begins with an anacrusis. (04 marks)

(iii) Select from the following lines of lyrics, the correct two lines of lyrics that match the melodies **a** and **b** given below.

Write the words (syllables) under each note. (04 marks)

- Snow – drops and daffodils butterflies and bees.
- Flow gently sweet Afton, among thy green braes
- When I am down and oh! my soul so weary.
- Love, love changes everything; hands and faces, earth and sky.

(a)

Flow gen - tly sw - eet Af - ton, a mong thy green braes:

(b)

Love__love chan-ges ev-ery thing; hands and fa-ces, earth and sky

4.

(i) Complete the cadence in the given melody by writing the appropriate notes for Soprano, Alto and Tenor at a & b. Write roman numerals under the chord to indicate the cadences. (06 marks)

IV I

V VI

- (ii) Name the key and describe the chords 1,2, and 4 using roman numerals and add Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass parts in number 3. (06 marks)

1 2 3 4

I IVb V' V

Key: F major

5.

- (i) Complete this melody by adding an answering phrase in the same style to make an eight bar melody. Add suitable marks of tempo, phrasing and dynamics to complete the melody. (06 marks)

- (ii) Convert the following western notation into oriental notation. (06 marks)

၀-၁ ၁-၂ | ၂-၃ ၃-၄ | ၄-၅ ၅-၆ | ၆-၇ ၇-၈

6. Find the key of the given piece and use the triads shown by the Roman numerals to write a bass accompaniment. (8 marks)

The musical notation shows a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is written in 3/4 time and consists of four measures: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), and G4 (quarter). The bass line is written in 3/4 time and consists of four measures of triads: i (G2, B1, D2), iv (B1, D2, F2), V (G2, B1, D2), and i (G2, B1, D2).

- (ii) Name the basic elements in forms in music. (04 marks)

- The basic elements in a musical form are, Repetition, Variation, and Contrast.
- Repetition - this is when sounds or sequences are used more than once in a piece.
- Variation – in Variation the musical content is repeated but with differences in melody, dynamics etc.
- Contrast – this is the differences between parts or different sounds. It creates different sections in the musical piece.

7. (i) Fill in the blanks in the grid and briefly explain one of the composers. (05 marks)

	Composer	Composition	Period
1	G.F Handel	Water music Fire music Israel in Egypt Messiah	Baroque period
2	J.S. Bach	Six Brandenburg concertos Mass in B minor Christmas Oratorio	Baroque period
3	F.J. Haydn	Oxford Symphony Clock Symphony The creation Oratorio The Seasons Oratorio	Classical Period

(ii) Write a brief biographical detail on one of the following composers.

(06 marks)

George Frideric Handel (1685 – 1759)

- Handel is a German composer of Baroque period. He was noted particularly for his operas, oratorios, and instrumental compositions.
He wrote the most famous of all oratorios, *Messiah*, and is also known for such occasional pieces as *Water Music* and *Music for the Royal Fireworks*. Handel was eventually made the musical director of The Royal Academy of Music.

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 – 1750)

- J.S Bach is a German composer, organist, harpsichordist, violist, and violinist of the Baroque Era. He came from a long line of musicians. His father, grandfather, and great grandfather were all church organists or town musicians in Germany.
His parents died when he was 9 years and he moved in with his older brother.
Bach composed many types of music except opera.
Some of his major works; 48 Preludes and Fugues, Brandenburg concertos, Goldberg variations, Cantatas, St. Mathew Passion, Christmas Oratorio etc.

Franz Joseph Haydn (1732 – 1809)

- He was an Austrian composer who was one of the most important figures in the development of the Classical period in music.
Haydn served the Royalty. He was the Musician of Prince Esterhazy.
He is often referred to as the “Father of the Symphony” or “Father of the String Quartet as he helped establish the forms and styles for the string quartet and the symphony.
Some of his major works: 104 Symphonies, Oratorios (The Seasons and the Creation), String quartets and trios, Trumpet concertos etc.

