



Department of Examinations - Sri Lanka
G.C.E. (A/L) Examination - 2018

56 - Western Music

Marking Scheme



This document has been prepared for the use of Marking Examiners. Some changes would be made according to the views presented at the Chief Examiners' meeting.

Amendments to be included

Paper 1

- (3)

A/L 2018/2019/1/1

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2. දී ඇති වයිම් සිත්තේවරයට අනුව නිවැරදිව ලියා ඇති බාර් එක පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?
 தரப்பட்ட நேரம் சிக்கனச்சருக்கமைய சரியாக எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள பார் பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது?
 According to the given time signature, which of the following bars is written correctly?



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)

(.2..)

3. A වුම්පටයේ යම් සංගීත බන්ධයක් වාදනය කළහොත් එය ඇසෙන්නේ කෙසේ විය හැකි ද?

A பரம்பட்டில் ஏதேனும்மொரு மெலடியை இசைத்தால் அது எவ்வாறு கேட்கும்?

If a melody is played on a Trumpet in A how would it be heard?

- (1) Major 3rd higher (2) Perfect 5th higher (3) Minor 3rd higher
 (4) Major 3rd lower (5) Minor 3rd lower

(.5..)

4. E ෆ්ලැට් මයිනරයේ රෙලටිව් මේජරයේ සබ් මීඩියන්ට් ස්වරය වන්නේ පහත ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?

E பளட் மைனரில் ரெலடிவ் மேஜரில் சப் மீடியண்ட் ஸ்வரம் பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது?

Which of the following notes would be the Sub Mediant of the relative major of E flat minor?



(1)



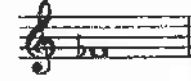
(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)

(.2..)

5. පහත සඳහන් ස්කේලයට නිවැරදි ලේබලය විය හැකි වන්නේ,
 பின்வரும் ஸ்கேலுக்குச் சரியான லேபலாக அமையத்தக்கது?
 The correct label for the following scale would be



- (1) A flat major beginning on the Tonic.
 (2) C harmonic minor beginning on the Sub Mediant.
 (3) F melodic minor beginning on the Dominant.
 (4) D harmonic minor beginning on the Dominant.
 (5) Whole Tone scale beginning on C.

(.2..)

6. බාර් එකේ මිනිම් බීට්ස් තුනක වයිම් සිත්තේවරයක් ඇති නැටුම පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பார் இன்னுள்ள மினிம் பீட்டஸ் மூன்றின் நேரம் சிக்கனச்சராகக் கொண்ட நடனம் எது?
 Which of the following dances has a time signature of three minim beats in a bar?

- (1) Bourree (2) Bolero (3) Waltz (4) Siciliano (5) Galliard

(.5..)

7. දී ඇති ස්වර අන්තරය සමග ගැළපෙන්නේ පහත ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?

தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வர இடைவேளைக்குப் பொருத்தமாய் அமையவது பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது?

Which of the following would match the given interval?



- (1) Compound Diminished 3rd/ Diminished 10th (2) Compound Major 2nd/ Major 9th
 (3) Compound Minor 3rd/ Minor 10th (4) Compound Augmented 2nd/ Augmented 9th
 (5) Compound Major 3rd/ Major 10th

(.4..)

8. නිමිද්දි සංගීතය ලෙස සලකනු ලබන්නේ පහත ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது அதிகாலை இசையாகக் கருதப்படும்?

Which of these would be considered as early morning music?

- (1) Le Mide (2) Aubade (3) Le Soir (4) Abenlied (5) Serenade

(.2..)

9. පහත ඒවායින් වැරදි වගන්තිය කුමක් ද?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பிழையான கூற்று எது?

Which of these is a false statement?

- (1) During the Romantic Period Concertos, Etudes and character pieces were popular.
- (2) The use of two or more melodies played at the same time is called Homophony.
- (3) Poly rhythms and changing meters were used during the Modern period.
- (4) Alberti Bass was mostly used by Mozart and Clementi.
- (5) Dynamic and Phrasing marks were not used during the Baroque period.

(...2...)

10. B ජාලාට් මේජර් කී එකේ දී ඇති කෝඩය විස්තර කෙරෙන්නේ පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எதன் மூலம் B பளட் மேஜர் கீயிலுள்ள கோட் விபரிக்கப்படுகிறது?

Which of the following would describe the given chord in the key of B flat major?

- (1) $\frac{4}{2}$
- (2) $\frac{5}{3}$
- (3) $\frac{6}{5}$
- (4) $\frac{4}{3}$
- (5) $\frac{6}{4}$



(...1...)

11. සංගීත වෛද්‍යයක ටෙම්පෝ එක සඳහන් නොවන්නේ පහත ඒවායින් කුමක ද?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எதில் இசைப் பெயற்பொன்றின் ரெம்போ குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை?

Which of the following does not refer to the tempo of a piece?

- (1) Sotto voce
- (2) Tosto
- (3) Schnell
- (4) Volante
- (5) Piu Allegro

(...1...)

12. සමාන වැදගත්කමක් ඇති මෙලොඩික් ලේඩ් හෝ කොටස් දෙකක් හෝ ඊට වැඩි ගණනක් එකතුවක් හඳුන්වනු ලබන්නේ

சம முக்கியத்துவத்தைக் கொண்ட மெலதிக வரிசைகள் அல்லது இரண்டு அல்லது அதற்கதிகமான பகுதிகளின் சேர்க்கை எவ்வாறு அழைக்கப்படும்?

The combining of two or more melodic lines or parts of equal importance would be called

- (1) Basso Continuo.
- (2) Counter subject.
- (3) Counter Point.
- (4) Harmony.
- (5) Pedal point.

(...3...)

13. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවෙහි උපන් ආචාර්ය ප්‍රදීප් රත්නායක නමැති සංගීතඥයා ප්‍රසිද්ධ වන්නේ පහත ඒවායින් කුමන සංගීත කාණ්ඩයකට ද?

இலங்கையில் பிறந்த கலாநிதி பிரதீப் ரத்நாயக்க என்ற இசை ஆக்குனர் பின்வரும் எந்த இசைக் கருவி இசைக்கப் பிரசித்தமானவர்?

Which of the following instruments is Sri Lankan born musician Dr. Pradeep Ratnayake famous for?

- (1) Sitar
- (2) Piano
- (3) Guitar
- (4) Clarinet
- (5) Tabla

(...1...)

14. වෙනළුවකින් වාදනය කළ නොහැකි වන්නේ පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் புல்லாங்குழலால் இசைக்க முடியாதது எது?

Which of the following cannot be played on the flute?



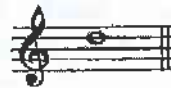
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)

(...5...)

15. රොහන් ද සිල්වා, වෘථි ද සේරම් හා මන්දිරා ද සේරම් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මෑතකදී සංගීත ප්‍රසංගයක් කළහ. ඔවුන් වාදනය කළ සංගීත භාණ්ඩ අයත් වන්නේ පහත ඒවායින් කුමන කාණ්ඩයකට ද?

ரொகான் டி சில்வா, ட்ரூவ் டி சேரம், மந்திரா டி சேரம் ஆகியோர் அண்மையில் இலங்கையில் இசைக்கச்சேரியொன்றினை மேடையேற்றினர். அவர்கள் இசைத்த இசைக்கருவிகள் பின்வரும் எந்தப் பிரிவுக்கு உரித்தாகும்?

Rohan De Silva, Druvi De Saram and Mandira De Saram performed together in Sri Lanka recently. To which category did the instruments they played belong?

- (1) String Trio
- (2) Clarinet Trio
- (3) Flute Trio
- (4) String Quartet
- (5) Piano Trio

(...5...)

החל מיום 1.1.2017 יחולו תנאי העסקה הבאים:

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- (3)

-



(11)

(2)

(3)



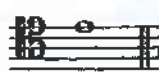
(4)

(5)

(2)

- (1) Yak Anuma (2) Kohomba Hella (3) Pahan Maduwa
(4) Hath Padha (5) Rata yakuma (.....3.....)

-



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(3)

- (3) Rimsky-Korsakof (2)

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23. ඇස්ටරික් (*) එකකින් සලකුණු කර දී ඇති ස්වරයේ නම් පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?
எஸ்டரிக்ஸ் (*) ஒன்றினால் குறிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வரத்தின் பெயர் பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது?
Which of the following is the name given to the note marked with an asterisk (*)?



- (1) Auxiliary note (2) Suspension (3) Passing note (4.....)
(4) Anticipation (5) Changing note

24. ඔරටෝරියෝවක් වන්නේ මේවායින් කුමක් ද?

இவற்றுள் ஓரேரோரியோ எது?

Which of these is an Oratorio?

- (1) Fidelio (2) Almira (3) Tosca (.....)
(4) Dido and Aeneas (5) Seasons

25. මිනුට්ට් සහ ට්‍රියෝ හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලැබුවේ කිනම් කාල වකවානුවක ද?

எந்தக் காலப்பகுதியில் மினுට், ட்ரியோ என்பன அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்டன?

In which period was the Minuet and Trio introduced?

- (1) Baroque (2) Classical (3) Romantic (4) Medieval (5) Contemporary (.....)

- අංක 26 සිට 50 තෙක් ප්‍රශ්න සඳහා කෙටි පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

26 தொடக்கம் 50 வரையான வினாக்களுக்குச் சுருக்கமான விடை எழுதுக.

Write short answers for questions No. 26 to 50.

26. දොඩෙකැපොනික් ස්කේලයක් යනු කුමක්දැයි පැහැදිලි කරන්න.

டொடகெபோனிக் ஸ்கேல் என்றால் என்னவென விளக்குக.

Explain what a dodecaphonic scale is.

A scale where the 12 notes are considered to be of equal status and are so treated.

27. කොන්ටේම්පොරාරි සංගීතයේ ලක්ෂණ දෙකක් ලියන්න.

கொன்டெம்பொரரி இசையின் பண்புகள் இரண்டு எழுதுக.

Write two characteristics of contemporary music.

(i) Composers experiment with "aleatoric" music in which form and structure are determined by chance.

(ii) Modal, Pentatonic and 12 tone scales often used. * Refer to answers given in

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28. "ෆුල් ස්කෝර්" එකක් යනු කුමක් ද?

"஫ுல் ஸ்கோர்" என்றால் என்ன?

What is a "Full score"?

shows all the staves of music for all instruments taking part in a composition used by the conductor.

29. තත් තැන්විලට යෙදූ විට "ට්‍රෙමෝලෝ" යනු කුමක් ද?

இறைக்கருவிகளுக்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் போது "ட்ரீமோலோ" என்றால் என்ன?

What is "Tremolo" when applied to string instruments?

Rapid reiteration of a single note or rapid alternation of two notes.

30. C මයිනරයේ මික්ස්ඩ් කේඩෙන්සයක් දක්වන්න.

C மைனரின் மிக்ஸ்ட் கேடன்ஸ் ஒன்றைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

Illustrate a mixed cadence in C minor.



- 9 -

31. "ඉටලියන් කන්ටර්ටෝ" නමැති කෘතිය තිනමි තනි සංගීත භාණ්ඩයකට ලියන ලද්දක් ද?
"இத்தாலிய கொன்செர்தோ" என்ற அமைப்பு எந்த தனி இசைக் கருவிக் காக எழுதப்பட்டது?
For which solo instrument is "Italian Concerto" written?

Harpsichord.

32. ඩෙමෝවන් විසින් රචිත C ශාර්ප් මයිනර්ස් op. 27 no.2 පියාතෝ සොනාටාවට තවත් නමක් ලියන්න.
பீத்தோவனால் எழுதப்பட்ட C ஷார்ப் மைனரின் op. 27 no. 2 பியானோ சொனாட்டாவுக்குரிய இன்னொரு பெயரை எழுதுக.
Write another name for the Piano sonata in C Sharp Minor op. 27 no. 2 composed by Beethoven.

Moonlight Sonata.

33. දී ඇති සංවිධිත "ටියර්ස් ඩි පිකාර්ඩ්" එකක් දක්වන්න.
தரப்பட்டுள்ள எஸ்ரெவ்களில் "நியர்ஸ் டி பிக்கார்ட்" ஒன்றைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
Illustrate a "Tierce di Picardi" in the given staves.



34. දී ඇති සංගීත බණ්ඩය යටින් එහි පිහර්ට් කේස් එක ලියන්න.
தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்புக்குக் கீழே அதன் பிகர்ட் பேஸ் இனை எழுதுக.
Write the figured bass underneath the given passage.



35. පිලුන් ස්කේලයේ රේලැටිව් වෙන්කේ කුමන ස්වර ද?
புலுஸ் எஸ்கேல் இல் எந்த எஸ்ரஸ் பிளாட்டின்ட் ஆகும்?
Which notes are flattened in the Blues scale?

② 3rd and 7th (To the pentatonic minor scale omit the 2nd and 6th and flatten 5th)

36. "කොන්සොනන්ස්" යන්නෙන් අදහස් වන්නේ කුමක් ද?
"கொன்சோனன்ஸ்" என்பதனால் கருதப்படுவது யாது?
What does "Consonance" mean?

The sounding together of two or more notes which 'agree' with each other to produce a Concord.

37. ක්ලැසිකල් යුගයේ, මූලිකව 4කින් යුතු සොනාටාවක අඩංගු සාමාන්‍යයෙන් දක්නට ලැබෙන මූලිකව වර්ග ලැයිස්තුගත කරන්න.

கிளாசிகல் காலத்தில் 4 மூவ்மண்டலக் கொண்ட சொனாட்டா ஒன்றில் அடங்கியுள்ள, பொதுவாக காணப்படும் மூவ்மண்ட வகைகளைப் பட்டியலிடுவது.

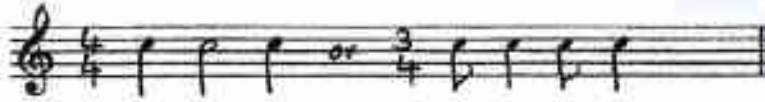
List the types of movements usually found in a 4-movement sonata of the Classical period.

Sonata form / Binary, Ternary, Theme and Variations or Sonata form,

Abridged Sonata form / Minuet, Scherzo, Minuet and Trio / Rondo form, Sonata

form, Rondo - Sonata form or Variation form.

38. සින්කොපේටඩ් රීදියක්, දී ඇති ක්වෙට්ට්ස් දක්වන්න.
தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்ரேவ் இல் சிங்கோபேட்ட லயமொன்றைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
Illustrate a syncopated rhythm in the given staff.



39. සින්තරසයිසර් එකක කාර්යභාරය පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
சின்தர்சைசர் ஒன்றின் தொழிற்பாட்டை விளக்குக.
Explain the function of a Synthesizer.

An electronic instrument that generates audio signals that may be converted to sound.

40. "අම් දම් නාරං" යන ගීතය අඩංගු කෘතිය නම් කර, එය කුමන වර්ගයේ කෘතියක් දැයි ලියන්න.
"அம்ப தம்ப நாரங்" என்ற பாடல் உள்ளடங்கியுள்ள அமைப்பைப் பெயரிட்டு அது எவ்வகையான அமைப்பு என்பதனை எழுதுக.

Write the name and type of composition in which the song "Amba Damba Narang" is featured.

Name - Ramayana

Type - Narthi

41. රුසියානු ජන සංගීතයේ නිර්මාතෘවරයා කවුද? ඔහු විසින් රචිත සංගීත කෘතියක් නම් කරන්න.
ரஷ்யாவின் தேசிய இசையின் தாயகர் யார்? அவரால் எழுதப்பட்ட இசை அமைப்பு ஒன்றைப் பெயரிடுக.

Who was the Founder of Russian Nationalistic music? Name a composition by him.

Founder - Mikhail Glinka

Composition - A life for the Tsar - Opera / Russian and Ludmilla

42. "ඔබ්ලික් මෝෂන්" යනුවෙන් අදහස් වන්නේ කුමක් ද? දී ඇති ක්වෙට්ට්ස් එය දක්වා, පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
"ஒப்லிக் மோஷன்" என்பதனால் கருதப்படுவது என்ன? தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்ரேவ் இல் அதனைக் குறித்து விளக்குக.

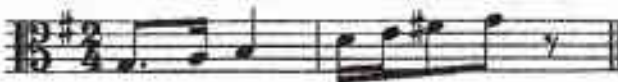
What does "Oblique Motion" mean? Explain and illustrate it on the given staff.

One part remains while the other part moves.



43. දී ඇති සංගීත බේස්ලයේ වැරදි නිවැරදි කර නැවත ලියන්න.
தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பிலுள்ள பிழையைத் திருத்தி மீள எழுதுக.

Rewrite correcting the errors of the given extract.



44. "පික්චර්ස් ඇට් ඒන් එක්සිබිෂන්" යනු පියාටෝ තොට්ස් 10 කින් සමන්විත මාලාවකින් එකකි. එහි රචකයා නම් කර, ඔහු කුමන ජාතිකයෙක්දැයි දක්වන්න.

'Pictures at an Exhibition' என்பது பியானோவின் 10 பகுதிகளை உள்ளடக்கிய தொடரில் ஒன்றாகும். அதன் ஆசிரியரைப் பெயரிட்டு அவர் எந்த நாட்டவர் என்பதனைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

"Pictures at an Exhibition" is a series of 10 piano pieces. Name the composer and state his nationality.

Composer - Mussorgsky

Nationality - Russian

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General Certificate of Education (Advance Level) Examination**August 2018****Western Music (56)****Paper 11**

I කොටස / பகுதி I / PART I

1. කපයා ඇති කෘතිය බණ්ඩා උපරෙහි කරගනිමින් ඔබගේ ප්‍රත්‍යවලට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.
 எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு விடை எழுதுக.
 Answer all questions referring to the musical extract provided.

Allegretto
 SCHERZO (♩ = 80)



43 TRIO
Fine
P
f
f

49

53

61
fp
cresc.
f

65
f

Scherzo D.C.

1. 'Scherzo' යන්නෙහි ඉංග්‍රීසි අදහස කුමක් ද?
'Scherzo' என்பதன் ஆங்கிலக் கருத்து என்ன?
What is the English meaning of 'Scherzo'?

Joke

2. Scherzo හි වෛනික් කී එක නම් කරන්න.
Scherzo இல் வெனிக் க் இணைப் பெயரிடுக.
Name the Tonic key of the Scherzo.

A major.

3. Scherzo සමඟ කී විලම් මොඩියුලේට් වන්නේ ද යන්න අදාළ බාර් අංක සඳහන් කරමින් දක්වන්න.
Scherzo-ஓத்த க் களுக்கு மொடியூலேட் ஆகும் என்பதனை உரிய பார் இலக்கணங்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டு எழுதுக.
State the keys in which the Scherzo modulates, giving the relevant bar numbers.
Bar. 3-4 E major; 10-12 F# minor; 14-24 G# minor; 28-29 E major; 32-34 A major; 35-44 A major; 45-46 E major.

4. 'ලෙන්තෝ' යන්නෙහි අදහස කුමක්දැයි දක්වා, බාර් අංක 32 හිදී එහි ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
'රෙම්බෝ' என்பதன் கருத்தையும் 32 ஆம் இலக்க பார் இல் அதன் செயற்பாட்டையும் குறிப்பிடுக.
What is meant by 'tempo' and explain its function in bar 32.

To show the speed of a piece to get back to the original speed after the Rallentando.

5. Scherzo හි ප්‍රධාන තේමාව ටොනික් කී එකේ කොපමණ වාරයක් දක්නට ලැබේ ද? (නැවත වාදන අවස්ථාව හැර)
Scherzo இல் முக்கிய தொனிப்பொருளை ரொனிக் கீ இல் எத்தனை தடவைகள் காணக் கிடைக்கும்?
(மீண்டும் இசைக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பம் தவிர)
In the Scherzo, how many times does the main theme appear in the Tonic key? (without counting the repetition)

Twice in the tonic key.

6. 'ට්‍රියෝ' හි ටොනික් කී එක නම් කරන්න.
'ட்ரியோ' இல் ரொனிக் கீ ஐப் பெயரிடுக.
Name the Tonic key of the 'Trio'.

A minor.

7. ට්‍රියෝ කොටස මොඩියුලේට් වන කී එක අදාළ බාර් අංක සමග දක්වන්න.
ட்ரியோ பகுதி மொடியூலேட் ஆகும் கீ ஐ உரிய பார் இன் இலக்கங்களுடன் குறிப்பிடுக.
State the key into which the trio modulates giving the relevant bar numbers.

Bar. 49-52 E minor. 53-55 C major 56-57 to the end - A minor.

8. මෙම සංගීත කෘතියේ ඇති අලංකරණ දෙකක් නම් කරන්න.
இந்த சங்கீதத்திலுள்ள ஓர்அலங்கார இரண்டைப் பெயரிடுக.
Name the two ornaments used in this music.

Acciaccatura and Trill

9. දකුණු අතේ බාර් 22 හි පදනමේ අලංකරණය වාදනය විය යුතු ආකාරයට නැවත සකස් කරන්න.
வலதுகை பக்க பார் 22 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள ஓர்அலங்கார இசைக்க வேண்டிய முறையை மீண்டும் தயார்செய்க.
Reproduce the right hand of bar 22 writing the ornament as it would be played.



10. මෙම වස්තුව බාර් එකේ පළමු බීට් එකෙන් ආරම්භ නොවේ. මෙම සංගීත වස්තුවේ ආරම්භක පිද්මය විස්තර කරන්නේ කිනම් වචනයකින් ද?
இந்த இசைப் பெயர்ப்பின் பார் ஆனது முதலாவது மீட்டிரியில் தொடங்கப்படமாட்டாது. இந்த இசைப் பெயர்ப்பின் தொடக்க வயம் என்ன சொல்லால் விபரிக்கப்படும்?
This piece does not begin on the 1st beat of the bar. What is the term used to describe the rhythmic opening of this piece?

Anacrusis.

11. මෙම කෘතිය රචනා කරන ලද සංගීතඥයා "සංගීතයේ ශේක්ස්පියර්" නමින් හඳුන්වන අතර Scherzo වර්ගය තම කෘතීන්හි පොදුවෙන් පළමු සංගීතඥයන්ගෙන් කෙනෙකි. ඔහුගේ නම් සහ යුගය නම් කරන්න.
இந்த ஆக்கத்தை எழுதிய இசை ஆக்குவர் "சங்கீதத்தின் சேக்ஸ்பியர்" என்ற பெயரால் அழைக்கப்படுவதுடன் Scherzo வகையை தமது ஆக்கங்களில் பயன்படுத்திய முதலாவது இசை ஆக்குனர்களுள் ஒருவராவார். அவரது பெயரையும் காலத்தையும் குறிப்பிடுக.
The composer of this piece who was also called the "Shakespeare of Music" was one of the first composers to use a Scherzo in his compositions. Name the Composer and the period.

Composer - L.V. Beethoven. Period - Classical.

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12. ප්‍රෙබල් කොටසෙහි ඇති පහළට යෙදෙන මයිනර් 6th එකක මෙලොඩික් ස්වර අන්තරය ඇති බාර් අංකය ලියන්න.
ප්‍රෙබල් පகுதியிலுள்ள ක්‍රිස්තෝෆර් අයාසෝගේ මෙය 6th ඉන්ටර්වල් මෙලොඩික් අන්තරයක් ලෙසින් පරීක්ෂා කර
මෙය ලියන්න.

Write the bar number of a downward melodic interval of a minor 6th in the Treble part.

Bar 24.

13. ප්‍රියෝ කොටස අවසානයේ ඇති කේන්ද්‍රීය නම් කරන්න.
ප්‍රියෝ පகுතියේ අවසානයේ ඇති කේන්ද්‍රීය නම් කරන්න.
Name the cadence that ends the Trio Section.

Perfect cadence.

14. මෙම වෛශ්වික දත්තවල ලැබෙන පෙඩල් පොයින්ට් එක වරහනකින් ලකුණු කරන්න.
මෙම වෛශ්වික දත්තවල ලැබෙන පෙඩල් පොයින්ට් එක වරහනකින් ලකුණු කරන්න.
இந்த பெயர்ப்பில் பெடல் பொய்ண்ட் இனை அடைப்பினால் காட்டுக.
Mark the pedal point appearing in this piece with a bracket.

Bars 62 - 66 (marked on the score)

15. බාර් අංක 48 සිට 52 දක්වා ප්‍රෙබල් කොටසෙහි ඉහළින් ඇති ස්වර මගින් දක්වන්නේ කුමක් ද?
48 தொடக்கம் 52 வரையான பார் இலக்கத்தைக் கொண்ட ப்ரபல் பகுதியில் மேலே உள்ள ஸ்லர் மூலம்
குறிப்பிடப்படுவது யாது?

What does the slur over the treble part of bar 48 to 52 indicate?

play the notes within the slur smoothly.

16. මෙම සංගීත වෛශ්වික ව්‍යාපෘතිය වීදුරු වේගයෙන් එක පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
இந்த இசைப் பெயர்ப்பு எந்த டெம்போவுக்கு இசைக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என விளக்குக.
Explain the tempo at which this piece should be played.

Rather fast.

17. පහත දී ඇති කෙටි පදවල සඳහා එහි ඉතාලි නම හා ඉංග්‍රීසි තේරුම ලියන්න.
தரப்பட்டுள்ள சுருக்கக் குறியீடுகளுக்கு அவற்றின் இத்தாலியப் பெயரையும் ஆங்கிலக் கருத்தையும் எழுதுக.
Write the Italian term and its English meaning of the following abbreviations.

Italian term

English meaning

sf. Sforzando

Forcing, Emphasized.

ff. Forbississimo

Very loud.

18. Scherzo සහ ප්‍රියෝ කොටසේ අතර වෙනස දක්වන එක් ප්‍රධාන සංගීත ලක්ෂණයක් ලියන්න.
Scherzo, Trio ஆகியவற்றுக்கிடையில் வேறுபாட்டைக் காட்டும் ஒரு அடிப்படை சங்கீத இயல்பை எழுதுக.
Write one main musical feature that shows the difference between the Scherzo and the Trio sections.
Scherzo is in A major and Trio is in A minor.

19. බාර් 28 - 30 දක්වා වරහනකින් ලකුණු කර ඇති කොටස විශ්ලේෂණය කර ඇති අතරය ලියන්න.
28 - 30 வரையிலான பார்கள் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள அடைப்புக்குறியில் கோட, பரவலடைந்துள்ள விதத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

Write the chord progression from Bar 28 - 30 marked with a bracket.

I - IV - V⁺

20. බාර් අංක 1 සහ 2 හි 'a' සහ 'b' වලින් ලකුණු කර දක්වා ඇති ස්වර වාදනයේ ඇති වෙනස කුමක් ද?
பார் இலக்கங்கள் 1, 2 ஆகியவற்றில் 'a', 'b' ஆகியவற்றினால் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வரங்களை இசைப்பதில் உள்ள வேறுபாடு யாது?

What is the difference in playing the notes marked 'a' and 'b' of bar 1 and 2?

a - Staccato

b - mezzo staccato.

II කොටස / பகுதி II / PART II

මනුෂ්‍ය ප්‍රශ්න දෙකකට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.
எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்குக.
Answer any two questions.

2. (a) දී ඇති සංගීත වංශිකයේ ඇස්ටරිස්ක් (*) එකක් යොදා ලකුණු කර ඇති හමනි කොටස ස්වර නම් කරන්න. தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பில் அஸ்ஸறிஸ்க் (*) ஒன்றினை இட்டு காட்டப்பட்டுள்ள ஹார்மனி அல்லாத ஸ்வரத்தைப் பெயரிடுக.
Name the non-harmony notes marked with an asterisk (*) in the following passage.

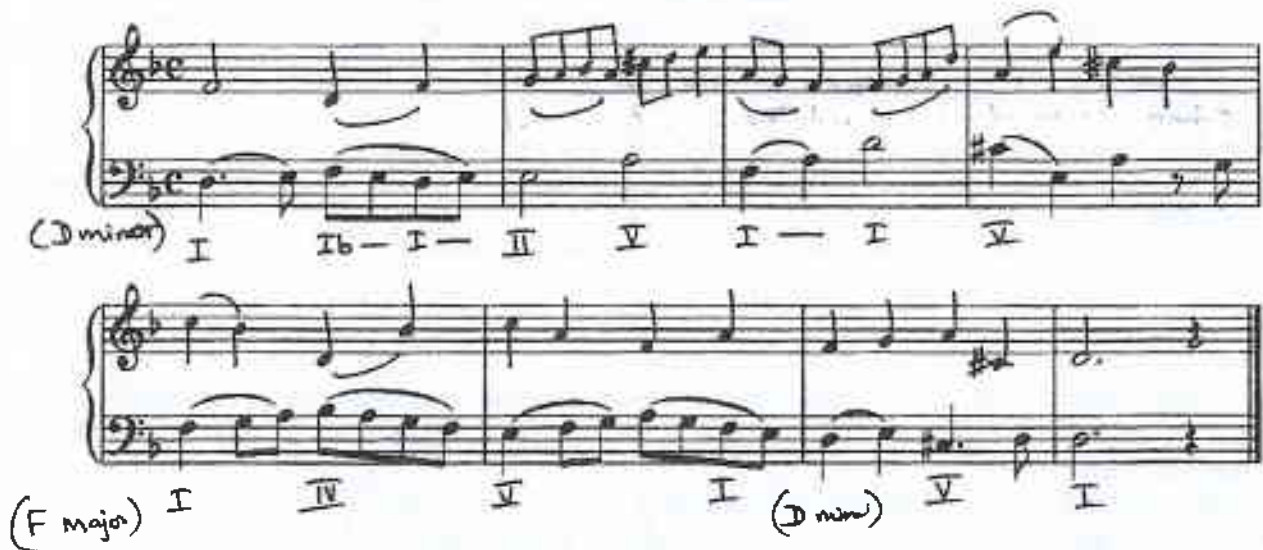


- (1) Accented passing note (Appoggiatura)
(2) Auxiliary note.
(3) Passing note.
(4) Suspension.
(5) Anticipation.

- (b) තත් හානිව වුවෝ වාදනයකට ගැලපෙන අයුරින් දී ඇති වෙලෝ මෙලඩියට සිත් ගන්නා වයලින් කොටසක් එක් කරන්න. இசைப் பெயர்ப்பில் அஸ்ஸறிஸ்க் (*) ஒன்றினை இட்டு காட்டப்பட்டுள்ள ஹார்மனி அல்லாத ஸ்வரத்தைப் பெயரிடுக.

இழைக் கருவிகளை ருவோ இசைப்பதற்குப் பொருத்தமான விதத்தில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள செலோ மெலடிக்கு மனங்கவர் வயலின் இசைப்பகுதியொன்றைச் சேர்க்க. பொருத்தமான ரெம்போ, ப்ரேசிங், டைனமிக் ஆகிய குறிகளைக் குறிக்க.

Add an interesting violin part to the given melody written for the Cello to make this into a string duo. Add suitable marks of tempo, phrasing and dynamics.



3. (a) මෙම සංගීත வகையில் மயிதர் 3வ் பதலி மூன்றாவது ஈர தவி தி மிதவெரய் யோதனை. எழுபதாவது வரவு யோதா ஹேர் பதவர்ப் பதவ் தியவன்.
இந்த இசைப் பெயர்ப்பை 3 மைனர்களில் கீழ்நோக்கி ட்ரான்ஸ்போஸ் செய்து புதிய கீ சிக்ஸேக்ஸை இடுக. பொருத்தமான கிளேஷ் இட்டு ஷொட் எஸ்கோர் இல் எழுதுக.
Transpose this passage down a Minor 3rd, prefixing the new key signature. Write in short score with the appropriate clefs.

- (b) මෙම වයලින් මෙලඩිය කෝමන්ස්ලේට් වාදනය කරන විට ප්‍රතිචක් එකක අඩුවෙන් බෙදි වන ආකාරයට නැවත තියන්න.
இந்த வயலின் மெலடியை கோர் ஒன்றுமேய்ஸ் இசைக்கும் போது யுனிசனாக ஒலியெழுப்பும் விதத்தில் மீள எழுதுக.
Rewrite this violin melody for a Cor Anglais to play sounding in unison with it.

4. (a) මෙම මෙලොඩික් මයිතර් පතේලය එහි සම් මිඩියන්ට් එකෙන් ආරම්භ වන කොටසක් සිරිමට සුදුසු ඇක්සිඩෙන්ටල්ස් යොදන්න. සුදුසු රෙස්ට් යොදා, සිංග්ල් ටෝන්ස් ලකුණු කර දෙවන වාර් එක සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න.
இந்த மெலொடிக் மைனர் எஸ்கேலை அதன் சப் மீடியன்ட் இல் ஆரம்பமாகும் பகுதியாக்குவதற்குப் பொருத்தமான அக்சிடென்டல்ஸ் இடுக. பொருத்தமான ரெஸ்ட் இட்டு எல்லா ரோன்ஸ்களையும் குறித்து இரண்டாவது பார் ஐப் பூரணப்படுத்துக.
Add accidentals to make this part of a melodic minor scale beginning on its sub mediant. Complete the second bar with suitable rests and mark all the tones.

5. (a) දී ඇති වචනවලට මෙලඩියක් ලියන්න. එක මොඩියුලේෂන් එකක් භාවිත කර මොඩියුල් කී එකෙන් අවසන් කරන්න. අදාළ ස්වර යටින් නිවැරදි වචන ලියා එය ගායනා කළ යුතු ආකාරය දක්වන්න. (වේමපෝ, ඩයිනමික්ස් හා ෆ්ලේසියෝදන්ත.)

தரப்பட்டுள்ள சொற்களுக்கு மெலடியொன்றை எழுதுக. ஒரு மொடியூலேஷனைப் பயன்படுத்தி ரொனிக் கீ இல் நிறைவு செய்க. உரிய ஸ்வரங்களுக்குக் கீழே சொற்களைச் சரியாக எழுதி அதனை இசைக்க வேண்டிய விதத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுக. (டெம்போ, டைனமிக்ஸ், பேசிங் ஆகியவற்றைப் பயன்படுத்துக.)

Write a melody to the given words. Use one modulation and end in the tonic key. Write the words correctly under the notes and add directions for performance. (Add Tempo, Dynamics and phrasing.)

Fisherman, out at the end of the wharf,
Musing away in the sun,
You haven't a thought for the fish you have caught,
Spoiling his moment of fun.

Moderato

Fish er man out at the end of the wharf, mus-ing a way in the sun____ you

have' nt a thought for the fish you have caught spoi-ling his mo-ment of fun____

- (b) ඉහත මෙලඩියේ පළමු හා දෙවන පේළිවලට ගැලපෙන ඩේස් කොටසක් එකතු කර සුදුසු කෝඩ්ස් හෝ ඇල්බර්ටි ඩේස් භාවිත කර නැවත ලියන්න.

மேலே நீங்கள் எழுதிய, மெலடியின் முதலாம், இரண்டாம் வரிகளுக்காக பொருத்தமான பேஸ் பகுதியொன்றைச் சேர்த்து அதற்குப் பொருத்தமான கோடீஸ் அல்லது அல்பர்ட் பேஸ் இட்டு மீண்டும் எழுதுக. Rewrite the 1st and 2nd lines of the above melody adding a suitable bass part, using the appropriate chords or an alberti bass.

Moderato

C G² F G

III කොටස / பகுதி III / PART III

පිණිස ප්‍රශ්න දෙකකට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.
எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்குக.
Answer any two questions.

6. (a) මෙම මෙලඩිය තවත් ප්‍රේමස් දෙකක් එකතු කර සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න. පොහිත් එකට නැවත යාමට පෙර පෙරලිවී මයිනරයට මොඩියුලේට් කරන්න. සියල්ලටම ප්‍රේමිය, ටෙම්පො හා ඩයිනමික් සලකුණු යොදන්න. இத்த மெலடியை இன்னும் இரண்டு ப்ரேசஸ் இட்டுப் பூர்த்திபடுத்துக. ஹோனிக் இறுது மீண்டும் சென்டர்நு முன்னர் ரெலட்டிவ் மைனருக்கு மொடியுலேட் செய்க. கவனத்திற்கும் ப்ரீசிசு, டெம்போ, டைனமிக் குறியீடுகளை இடுக. Complete this melody by adding two more phrases. Modulate to the relative minor before returning to the tonic. Add marks of phrasing, tempo and dynamics to the whole.

Moderato

- (b) මුඛර්තමය සංගීතයෙන් ප්‍රසිද්ධ ලිඩයක මෙලඩියේ බාර් හතරක් ප්‍රස්තාරගත කරන්න. எபர்த் என்ற இசை ஆக்குனரின் பிரபல்யமான லீட் ஒன்றின் மெலடியில் நான்கு பார்க்களை எழுதுக. Write four bars of the melody of a well-known Lied by Schubert.

eg:- The Trout Song.

- (c) ගීතයේ එකමගිමෙන්ව එක සම්පූර්ණ ඉලෙක්ට් එක පදනා සිදු කරන ආකෘතිය කෙසේ ද? பாடலின் எக்கம்பனීමன். ஆனது பூரணமன் இப்பெறு இறநாக பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கும் பாக்களியு எவ்வாறானது? How does the accompaniment of the song contribute to the total effect?

- ① The accompaniment goes hand in hand with the lied.
It depicts the ripples created by the fish swimming in the waters.
- ② The accompaniment consists of octaves and chords in groups of three, striking an atmosphere of terror.

7. (a) මෙම සංගීත බන්ධනයේ ඇල්ටෝ, ටෙනර් හා බේස් කොටස් සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න. 'a' හා 'b' හි එකිනෙකට වෙනස් කී දෙකකින් පාඩම් $\frac{6}{4}$ හා 'c' හි කැඩෙන්ටල් $\frac{6}{4}$ යොදන්න.
இந்த இசைப் பெயர்ப்பின் கண்டொ, ரெனர், பேஸ் ஆகிய பகுதிகளைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக. 'a', 'b', இல் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று வேறுபட்ட இரண்டு கீ களில் பாதி $\frac{6}{4}$, 'c' இன் கெடன்ஷல் $\frac{6}{4}$ இனை இடுக.
Complete the alto, tenor and bass parts in this passage. At 'a' and 'b' use a Passing $\frac{6}{4}$ in two different keys and at 'c' a Cadential $\frac{6}{4}$.

- (b) මෙම මෙලොඩි එකේ ස්වර හා රටේ සංකීර්ණ කිරීම් නිවැරදි කර නැවත ලියන්න.
இந்த மெலடியில் எஸ்வரம், ரெஸ்ட், ஆகியவற்றின் ஒன்றிணைப்பைத் திருத்தி மீள எழுதுக.
Rewrite this melody correcting the grouping of notes and rests.

- (c) සම්පූර්ණ අලංකාරණ වාදනය කරන ආකාරය ලියන්න.
முழுமையான ஓரனமென்டஸ் இனை இசைக்கும் விதத்தை எழுதுக.
Write out the ornaments in full.

8. A, B හා C යන සෑම කොටසකින්ම ප්‍රශ්න දෙකකට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

A, B, C ஆகிய ஒவ்வொரு பகுதிகளிலிருந்தும் இரண்டு விவாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுதுக.

Answer any two questions from each A, B and C sections.

(A) (i) ඖෂධයක් ප්‍රමාණය හා මෙහෙයවීමේ ප්‍රමාණය සංශීලනය අතර වෙනස හෝමෝන, භාර්මකි, පීද්මය, අනෙකුත් හා සංශීලන ක්‍රමවේදය යන සංයුතීන්වලට අදාළව පැහැදිලි කරන්න.

பெரிய அளவுக்குள்ளேயே சந்தை இயங்கி வருவதால், நவீன கால சந்தைகளுக்கிடையிலான வேறுபாட்டை போம், ஹார்மனி, டயம், வனக (பாணி), சந்தை நுட்பமுறைகள் ஆகிய துறைகளுடன் தொடர்புபடுத்தி விவரிக்காத.

Explain the difference between the Baroque and Modern periods in music in terms of the form, harmony, rhythm, style and technique.

* The answer is given in the last page.

(II) සිංහල හා දෙමළ සරල ශී පිළිබඳ පොර් පටහසන් ලියන්න.

சிங்கள, தமிழ் எனிய பாடல்கள் பற்றிச் சிறுதூயிப்பு எழுதுக.

Write a short note on Sinhala and Tamil light songs.

(ii) Sinhala light songs can be traced back to 1906, in the time of gramophones and records. H. W. Rupersinghe Master, J. Sediris Silva Master, Lakshmi Bai, Ahamed Mohideen, Ellen Rathnayake were singers of the Gramophone era.

Most songs sung during this period were like Bakthi Gee, advisory songs, comic songs etc. Instruments used were the harmonium, tabla, mandolin, piano, violin, flute etc.

Ananda Samarakoon and Sunil Shantha composed songs which were appreciated by the common people. Other singers who sang light songs were Mohedeen Baig, Pandith Amaradeva, Nanda Malini, Victor ratnayake, T.M. Jayarathna, Sunil Edirisinghe, Edward Jayakody etc.

- Tamil Light songs can be divided into 3 sections.

1. Kavadi Chintu 2. Bharathiyar Song 3. Pooja Songs

(III) පුර්ණ හා නාඩියම් සංඛ්‍යාය අතර ප්‍රධාන වෙනස්කම් සඳහන් කරන්න.

நூர்த்தி, நாடக இசை ஆகியவற்றுக்கிடையிலான பிரதான வேறுபாடுகளைத் தருக

Mention the main differences between Nurthi and Nadagam Music.

Nurthi	Nadagam
• Influenced by North Indian music • Performed in a hall • Acted by males and females • Songs were more melodious • Dressed in beautiful costumes, jewellery and stage props • More instruments were used • Eg. Thabla, violin, mandolin, flute, dolki and dole	• Influenced by South Indian music • Often performed in an open area • Acted by males only • Simple melodies • Used basic costumes and stage props • Less instruments used • Eg. Two maddalas

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- (B) (I) මනෙස්ට්ල් ස්කෝර් වලදී ඉතාලි, ජර්මානු හා ප්‍රංශ විකල්ප නම් වලින් හඳුන්වන පහත සංගීත භාණ්ඩ කොහොමද යොදා ගනියි. එම එක් එක් සංගීත භාණ්ඩ හඳුනාගෙන එහි ඉංග්‍රීසි නම් ලියන්න.

මිණිලිකරුම இத்தாலிய, ஜெர்மனிய, பிரான்சிய மாற்றப் பெயர்களில் இணங்காணப்படும் இசைக் கருவிகள் ஒகேஸ்ட்ரா ஸ்தோர்களில் பொதுவாகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. அவ்வொவ்வொரு இசைக் கருவியையும் இணங்கண்டு அவற்றின் ஆங்கிலப் பெயர்களை எழுதுக.

The following alternative Italian, German and French names of instruments are often used in orchestral scores. Identify each and name the instrument using its English name.

- (a) Como (It.) French Horn
 (b) Bratsche (Gr.) Viola
 (c) Haut bois (Fr.) Oboe
 (d) Contrafagotto (It.) Double Bass

- (II) (a) මීබෝ වාදකයකු විසින් වාදනය කරනු ලබන, මීබෝ සංගීත භාණ්ඩයට ඇති වන, පහළ පිටි එකක් ඇති, මධ්‍ය විකල්ප සංගීත භාණ්ඩය කුමක් ද?

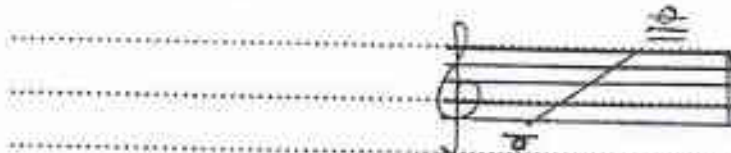
ஒபோ இசைக்கருவிகளுரால் இசைக்கப்படும் ஒபோ இசைக் கருவி இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த கீழ்நிலை பீச் இசைக் கொண்ட ஓரளவு பெரிய இசைக் கருவி எது?

What is the name given to an instrument related to the oboe, slightly larger and with a lower voice often played by an Oboe player?

Cor - Anglais.

- (b) එම භාණ්ඩයේ ස්වර පරාසය ද දක්වමින් කෙටි විස්තරයක් කරන්න.
 அந்த இசைக் கருவியின் ஸ்வர வீச்சைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, சுருக்கமாக விபரிக்குக.
 Write a short description of it giving the range.

Also called "English horn". It is a type of tenor oboe, pitched a 5th below than the normal oboe. It is a transposing instrument sounding a perfect 5th lower than written. It is a double reed instrument of which the tube is about 80cm long and has a pear shaped bell. The tone is rather soft, richer and mellower than the oboe



- (III) ස්ලැන්ටරි හා මීබෝ සංගීත භාණ්ඩ එහි හැඩය, ප්‍රමාණය හා හඬ යන කරුණු අනුව සසඳන්න.
 கிளரினட், ஒபோ இசைக் கருவிகளை அவற்றின் வடிவம், பருமன், ஒசை ஆகிய காரணிகளின் அடிப்படையில் ஒப்பிடுக.

Compare the clarinet and the Oboe with reference to shape, size and sound.

- The Clarinet is a transposing single reed instrument while the Oboe is a non-transposing, double reed instrument.
- The clarinet ends in a flared bell while the Oboe has a conical moderately flared bell.
- The Clarinet is very agile, and is capable of a wide range of dynamics and expression, while the sound of the Oboe is reedy and penetrating.

