

(56) සංගීතය (බටහිර)

ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍ර ව්‍යුහය

- I පත්‍රය -** කාලය : පැය 02යි.
වරණ 5 බැගින් වූ බහුවරණ ප්‍රශ්න 25ක් හා කෙටි පිළිතුරු සැපයීමේ ප්‍රශ්න 25කි.
ප්‍රශ්න සියල්ලට ම පිළිතුරු සැපයිය යුතු ය. එක් ප්‍රශ්නයකට ලකුණු 02 බැගින් මුළු ලකුණු 100කි.
- II පත්‍රය -** කාලය : පැය 03යි. (ඊට අමතරව කියවීම් කාලය මිනිත්තු 10යි.)
මෙම ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය කොටස් තුනකින් සමන්විත වේ.
- I කොටස -** සංගීත බණ්ඩ උපුටා ගැනීමක් පදනම් වූ අනිවාර්ය ව්‍යුහගත ප්‍රශ්නයකි. ලකුණු 20කි.
- II කොටස -** ව්‍යුහගත වර්ගයේ ප්‍රශ්න තුනකි. ප්‍රශ්න දෙකකට පමණක් පිළිතුරු සැපයිය යුතුය. (ලකුණු $20 \times 2 = 40$)
- III කොටස -** ව්‍යුහගත වර්ගයේ ප්‍රශ්න තුනකි. ප්‍රශ්න දෙකකට පමණක් පිළිතුරු සැපයිය යුතුය. (ලකුණු $20 \times 2 = 40$)
- II පත්‍රය සඳහා මුළු ලකුණු = 100

ප්‍රායෝගික පරීක්ෂණය : සංරචක හතරකින් සමන්විත වේ.

1. සංගීත කෘති තුනක් ප්‍රාසාංගික ව ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම
2. තාක්ෂණික වැඩ
3. සයිටරිඩ් කිරීම (තාක්ෂණිකව කියවා වාදනය කිරීම)
4. ශ්‍රවණ පරීක්ෂණය

මුළු ලකුණු 100 කි.

අවසාන ලකුණ ගණනය කිරීම :	I පත්‍රය	=	100
	II පත්‍රය	=	100
	ප්‍රායෝගික පරීක්ෂණය	=	$100 \times 2 = 200$
	අවසාන ලකුණ	=	$400 \div 4 = \underline{\underline{100}}$

(56) Music (Western)

Structure of paper

Paper I - Time : Two Hours.

25 multiple choice questions of **05** options and **25** short answered questions.
All questions have to be answered. **02** marks for each question.
Total marks for Paper I is **100**.

Paper II - Time : Three Hours. (In addition to that extra reading time is 10 minutes)
This paper consists of 3 parts.

Part I - Structured essay type question based on a music extract.
It is a compulsory question. (20 marks)

Part II - 3 structured essay type questions will be given. Candidates
should choose only two questions. (20 × 2 = 40 marks)

Part III - 3 structured essay type questions will be given. Candidates
should choose only two questions. (20 × 2 = 40 marks)

Total marks for Paper II is 100

Practical Test : There are four components.

1. Three pieces - performance
2. Technical work
3. Sight reading
4. Listening

Total marks = 100

Calculation of final marks	:	Paper I	=	100
		Paper II	=	100
		Practical Test	=	100 × 2 = 200
		Final Marks	=	400 ÷ 4 = <u>100</u>

(56) සංගීதය (බටහිර)

I පත්‍රය / வினாத்தாள் I / Paper I

උපදෙස් : සියලුම ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු මෙම පත්‍රයේ සපයන්න.

அறிவுறுத்தல்கள் : எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் இத்தாளிலேயே விடையெழுதுக.

Instructions : Answer all questions on this paper itself

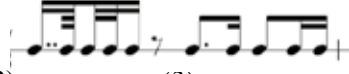
01. දී ඇති බාර් එක සම්පූර්ණ වීමට ඇස්ටරිස්ක් (★) එකට පහළින් යොදා ගත යුතු වන්නේ කුමන රෙස්ට් ද?
 தரப்பட்டுள்ள பார் முழுமையாகுவதற்கு எஸ்ரெறிக் (★) இற்குக் கீழே சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டிய ரெஸ்ட் யாது?

Which rests should be inserted below the asterisk (★) to complete the given bar?



- (1) (2) (3)
 (4) (5)

02. දී ඇති රිද්මයට සුදුසු ටයිම් සිග්නේචරය පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ரிதம் இற்கு பொருத்தமான ரைம் சிக்னேச்சர் எது?
 Which of following is the correct time signature suitable for the given rhythm?



- (1) $\frac{6}{4}$ (2) $\frac{5}{8}$ (3) $\frac{4}{4}$ (4) $\frac{7}{8}$ (5) $\frac{3}{4}$

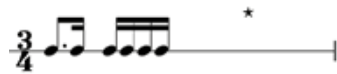
03. මේ ස්වරවලින් කුමන ස්වරයක් “ෆ්ලූට්” එකක වාදනය කළ නොහැකි ද?
 பின்வருவனவற்றில் புல்லாங்குழலில் இசைக்க முடியாத ஸ்வரம் எது?
 Which of the following cannot be played on the flute?

- (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

04. “අප් බීට්” එකක් ලෙස සඳහන් කළ හැක්කේ මේවායින් කුමක් ද?
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் “அப்பீற்” ஆகக் குறிப்பிடக்கூடியது எது?
 Which of the following refers to an “upbeat”?

- (i) Pulse (ii) Anacrusis (iii) Appoggiatura (iv) Accent (v) Acciaccatura

05. ලබා දී ඇති ටයිම් සිග්නේචරයට අනුව මෙම සංගීත පාඨය සම්පූර්ණ කළ හැක්කේ මේවායින් කුමන අවිධිමත් ස්වර බාණ්ඩයක් යොදා ගැනීමෙන්ද?
 தரப்பட்டுள்ள ரைம் சிக்னேச்சருக்கு ஏற்ப இந்த இசைப் பகுதியைப் பூரணப்படுத்த பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எந்த சீரற்ற ஸ்வரக் கூட்டத்தைப் பயன்படுத்த முடியும்?
 Which irregular note group can be used to complete the following illustration according to the given time signature?



- (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

-

- 

- (i)

- Which of the following has the correct order of letters of the whole tone scale of F in ascending form?
- (i) F - G - A - B - C - D - E (ii) F - G - A - B - C# - D# - F
- (iii) F - G - A - B $\flat$ - C - D - E - F (iv) F - G - A $\flat$ - B $\flat$ - C - D - E - F
- (v) G - A - B - C# - D - E - F - G

- (i) Allemande (ii) Galliard (iii) Courante (iv) Sarabande (v) Gigue

- Which notes are called “achala swara” in oriental music?
- (i) SA - GA (ii) GA - NI (iii) SA - PA (iv) PA - RI (v) MA - PA

- (iv) Suite Bergamasque

12. “ද ප්ලැනට්ස්” යන කෘතිය රචනා කළේ කවුද?
“The Planets” was a work composed by
(i) Sibelius (ii) Puccini (iii) Berlioz (iv) Vivaldi (v) Holst
13. සොනාටාවට විරුද්ධ ගායනා කරන කුඩා ආගමික සංගීත කෘතියක් වන්නේ කුමක්ද?
சொனாற்றாவுக்கு எதிராக பாடப்படும் சமயம் சார்ந்த அல்லது சாராத இசையாக்கம் எது?
A religious or secular little piece that is sung opposed to Sonata is?
(i) Cantata (ii) Lied (iii) Folk song (iv) Aria (v) Canon
14. “ග්‍රෝස් ට්‍රොම්මල්” යන ජර්මානු වචනය යොදන වාද්‍ය භාණ්ඩය කුමක්ද?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் “க்ரோசே ட்ரொமெல்” என்ற ஜெர்மன் சொல்லை பயன்படுத்தும் இசைக்கருவி எது?
which of the following instrument uses the German Word “Grosse Trommel”?
(i) Cymbals (ii) Snare drum (iii) Triangle (iv) Bass Drum (v) Tenor Drum
15. පහත සඳහන් ඒවා අතුරින් **නොගැළපෙන** පද මේවා අතරින් කුමක් ද?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பொருத்தமற்ற சோடி எது?
Which of the following pairs do **not match**?
(i) Mordent - Turn (ii) Sonata - Symphony (iii) Handel - Bach
(iv) Aria - String quartet (v) Flat - Natural
16. පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් අඩුම වේගය දක්වන ටෙම්පෝව කුමක් ද?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் வேகம் குறைந்த ரெம்போவைக் குறிப்பிடுவது எது?
Which of the following terms indicate the slowest tempo?
(i) Adagio (ii) Allegretto (iii) Agitato (iv) Ritardando (v) Calando
17. ඩෙබුසි ඔහුගේ දියණිය වෙනුවෙන් රචනා කළ සංගීත කෘතිය කුමක්ද?
டெபூசி தனது மகளுக்கு அர்ப்பணித்த இசை ஆக்கம் எது?
Which composition did Debussy dedicate to his daughter?
(i) Kinderscenen (ii) Childrens Corner Suite (iii) Traumerei
(iv) Submerged Cathedral (v) Carnival of Animals
18. ලබා දී ඇති සංගීත කණ්ඩායම් 4ක් ඉහළට ලියා ඇති එක මේවායින් කුමක් ද?
தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப்பெயர்ப்பில் டிமினிஷ்ட் 4 ஆவது மேலாக எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது எது?
Which of these extracts would be a Diminished 4th higher of the given extract?



- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

19. “ප්‍රෝග්‍රේ” සංගීතය ආශ්‍රිතව රචනා කළ කෘතිය කුමක්ද?
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ப்ரோகிராம் இசையுடன் தொடர்புடையது எது?
 Which of the following is associated with ‘Programme music’?”

(i) Maple Leaf Rag (ii) The Planets (iii) Carnival of Animals
 (iv) Aida (v) Snow is Dancing

20. පහත සඳහන් තේමාව ඇතුළත් වන්නේ කවරකද?
 எந்த ஆக்கத்தில் பின்வரும் கருப்பொருள் உள்ளடங்குகிறது?
 In which composition is the given theme included?



(i) The Seasons (ii) William Tell (iii) Pastoral Symphony
 (iv) Rhapsody in Blue (v) Moonlight Sonata

21. පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් නිවැරදි වගන්තිය කුමක් ද?
 பின்வருவனவற்றில் சரியான கூற்று யாது?
 Which of the following is the correct sentence?

(i) The Cor Anaglais is a non-transposing instrument.
 (ii) Courante in the first dance in a Classical Suite.
 (iii) Sunil Shantha composed the National Anthem of Sri Lanka
 (iv) ‘Gretchen at the Spinning wheel’ was composed by Schumann.
 (v) The word “Chalumeau” is associated with woodwind instruments.

22. වයිකෝවිස්කි විසින් රචිත “ඩාන්ස් ඔෆ් ද ශූර් ප්ලම් ෆේරි” යන කෘතියේ හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලබන පර්කයන් සංගීත භාණ්ඩය පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?
 சை கோவஸ்கியினால் எழுதப்பட்ட “டான்ஸ் ஒவ் த சுகர் பிளம் ஃபெயரி” என்ற ஆக்கத்தில் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட பேர்கசன் இசைக்கருவி பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது?
 Which of the following percussion instruments is introduced in “The Dance of the sugar plum fairy” written by Tchaikovsky?

(i) Xylophone (ii) Celesta (iii) Tubular bell (iv) Vibraphone (v) Marimba

23. 20 වැනි ශතවර්ෂයේ ජනාදරයට පාත්‍ර වූ සිංදු රචනා කළ ඇමරිකානු සංගීතඥයා කවු ද?
 20 ஆம் நூற்றாண்டில் பிரபலமான பாடல்கள் எழுதிய அமெரிக்க இசை ஆக்குநர் யார்?
 Which American composer wrote songs which became popular in the 20th century?

(i) Duke Ellington (ii) Scott Joplin (iii) Stevie Wonder
 (iv) Stephen Foster (v) Louis Armstrong

24. “බීබං” නැමැති විබ්රාටෝ ශබ්දය නිපදවිය හැක්කේ.
 “பீபங்” எனப்படும் விப்ரடோ ஒலியை எழுப்பக்கூடியது.
 The vibrato effect called “Bebung” can only be produced on the.

(i) Clavichord (ii) Harpsichord (iii) Guitar (iv) Pipe organ (v) Piano

25. පෙන්ටොනික් මයිනර් ස්කේලයේ අඩංගු නොමැති ස්වර මේවායින් මොනවා ද?
 பென்றொனிக் மைனர் ஸ்கேலில் அடங்காத ஸ்வரங்கள் எவை?
 In the Pentatonic minor scale which of the following notes are omitted?

(i) 4th & 7th (ii) 3rd & 6th (iii) 2nd & 6th (iv) 5th & 7th (v) 4th & 6th

-

-

-
- A blank grand staff consisting of two staves, a treble staff (top) and a bass staff (bottom), joined by a brace on the left. Both staves are empty, with no notes or markings.

-
- A blank grand staff consisting of two staves, a treble staff (top) and a bass staff (bottom), joined by a brace on the left. Both staves are empty.

- Ans. _____

-
-
-
-

32. සොනාටா ෆෝම් එකේ සංගීත කෘතියක "එක්ස්පොசிෂන්" හා "ரீகැපிச்சுலேஷன்" අතර තිබෙන වෙනස්කම් මොනවාද?
 சொனற்றா ஈபோம் இன் இசைப்பகுதியில் எக்ஸ்பொசிஷன் மற்றும் ரிகப்பிர்யுலேஷன் என்பவற்றுக்கு இடையில் காணப்படும் வேறுபாடு யாது?
 What is the difference between the Exposition and the Recapitulation of a piece in Sonata Form?
-
-
-
-
33. සමූහ ගායක කණ්ඩායමකට අදාළ ව T1,T2,B1,B2 යන්න පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
 பாடகர் குழுவுக்கு உரிய T1,T2,B1,B2 ஆகியவற்றை விளக்குக.
 Explain what T1,T2,B1,B2 stands for in relation to a choir.
-
-
-
-
34. ජන සංගීතය තම කෘතීන්ට අදාළව යොදා ගත් සංගීතඥයකු නම් කර ඔහුගේ ජාතිය කුමක්දැයි සඳහන් කරන්න.
 தனது இசை ஆக்கங்களில் நாட்டார் இசையைப் பயன்படுத்திய இசை ஆக்குநரின் பெயரையும் அவரின் தேசிய இனத்தையும் குறிப்பிடுக.
 Name a composer and his nationality who has made use of folk music in his compositions.
-
-
-
35. "කන්වර්ටෝ" ඒකක වාදකයාගේ තාක්ෂණික හැකියාව විදහා දැක්වීමට යොදන වචනය කුමක්ද?
 கொன்சேர்டோ ஒன்றில் தனி ஆற்றுகையாளரின் தொழிறுட்பத் திறனை வெளிப்படுத்திக் காட்டுவ தற்குப் பயன்படுத்தும் பதம் யாது?
 Name the term used to display the technical ability of the solo performer in a concerto.
-
-
-
36. ඔකෙස්ට්‍රාවක සංගීත භාණ්ඩවල ගබ්ද ගුණය හා තාක්ෂණික හැකියාව පෙන්වන සංගීත කෘතියක් නම් කරන්න.
 ஒகெஸ்த்ரா இசைக்கருவிகளின் ஒலியின் தரம் தொழினுட்பத்திறன் என்பவற்றை வெளிப்படுத்தும் இசை ஆக்கம் ஒன்றின் பெயர் குறிப்பிடுக.
 Name a composition which demonstrates the tone quality and technical capabilities of the instruments of the orchestra.
-
-
-
37. ඔපෙරාවක හෝ කටහඬ සහ ඔකෙස්ට්‍රාව එකතුව ඇති කෘතියක හඬ කොටස් වෙන වෙනම ස්ටේව්ස්වල ලියා ඇති ස්කෝර් එකක නම් කුමක්ද?
 ஒபேராவில் அல்லது குரலொலிகள் உடன் ஒகெஸ்த்ரா சேர்த்த ஆக்கத்தில் குரலொலிப் பகுதி வெவ்வேறாக ஸ்கோவ்ஸ் இல் எழுதப்பட்ட ஸ்கோர் ஒன்றின் பெயர் தருக.
 Name a score which gives separate staves for all the vocal parts in an opera or other work for voices and orchestra
-
-
-

38. “நியோ கிளாசிக்” යන්න පැහැදිලි කර එය සමඟ සම්බන්ධ වූ සංගීතඥයා නම් කරන්න.
“நியோ கிளாசிக்” என்பதை விளக்கி அதனுடன் தொடர்புடைய இசை ஆக்குநரின் பெயர் குறிப்பிடுக.
Explain “Neo classicism” and name a composer who was involved in it.
-
-
-
39. ජැස් බැන්ඩ් එකක රිද්ම කොටස් වාදනය කරන සංගීත භාණ්ඩ දෙකක් නම් කරන්න.
ஜாஸ் பான்ட் ஒன்றில் ரிதம் பகுதி இசைக்கும் இசைக்கருவிகள் இரண்டின் பெயர் குறிப்பிடுக.
Name **two** instruments of the rhythm section in a jazz band.
-
-
-
40. බේතෝවන් විසින් රචිත පියානෝ සොනාටා දෙකක් නම් කර ඒවායේ කීස් සඳහන් කරන්න.
பெத்தோவனால் எழுதப்பட்ட பியானோ சொனற்றா இரண்டின் பெயரைக் குறிப்பிட்டு அவற்றின் கீஸ் இணையும் எழுதுக.
Name **two** piano sonatas written by Beethoven and their keys
-
-
-
41. හෝල් ටෝන් ස්කේලය හා 12 ටෝන් ක්‍රමය හැර, 20වැනි ශත වර්ෂයේ සංගීතයේ අඩංගු ගති ලක්ෂණ දෙකක් සඳහන් කරන්න.
ஹோல்‌ரோன் ஸ்கேல், 12 ரோன் முறை தவிரந்த 20 ஆம் நூற்றாண்டின் இசையில் அடங்கும் இரண்டு அம்சங்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
Name **two** features of 20th century music other than the whole tone scale and the twelve tone system
-
-
-
42. “නොන් හාර්මනි” නෝට්ස් 3ක් නම් කරන්න.
“நொன்ஹார்மனி” நோட்ஸ் இன் மூன்று வகைகள் குறிப்பிடுக.
Name **three** types of Non- harmony notes.
-
-
-
43. 1685 උපන් සංගීතඥයින් දෙදෙනෙක් නම් කර ඔවුන්ගේ ජාතිය නම් කරන්න.
1685 இல் பிறந்த இசை ஆக்குநர் இருவரின் பெயரையும் அவர்களின் இனத்தையும் குறிப்பிடுக.
Name **two** composers born in 1685 giving their nationalities.
-
-
-
44. ලියා ඇති ස්වර වාදනය කිරීමේ දී “පර්ෆෙක්ට් 5” ක් පහළින් ඇසෙන සංගීත භාණ්ඩ දෙකක් නම් කරන්න.
எழுதப்பட்ட ஸ்வரத்தை இசைக்கும் போது பேர்பெகட் 5 இன் கீழ் ஒலிக்கும் இசைக்கருவிகள் இரண்டினைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
Name **two** instruments which sound a perfect 5th lower than the written note.
- 1.....
- 2.....

45. නුර්ති සඳහා භාවිත කරන සංගීත භාණ්ඩ දෙකක් නම් කරන්න.
 நூர்தி இல் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் இசைக் கருவிகள் இரண்டினைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
 Name **two** instruments used in Nurthi.

1.....

2.....

46. දකුණු අතේ ශක්තිමත් සින්කෝපේටඩ් තනුවක් සහ වම් අතේ මාලි එකක් මෙන් තනුවක් ඇති පියානෝ වාදනයට සුදුසු ශෛලියක් නම් කරන්න.
 வலதுகை வலுவான சின்கோபேட் ரியூன் மற்றும் இடதுகை மார்ச் ஒன்றைப் போன்ற ரியூனும் உள்ள பியானோ இசைக்கப் பொருத்தமான ஸ்ரைவ் ஒன்றின் பெயர் தருக.
 Write the name given to the style of piano playing featuring a strong syncopated tune in the right hand and a march like tune in the left hand.

.....

47. අදහසක් නැවත නැවත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම (imitation) මත පදනම් වූ කොන්ට්‍රාපන්ට්ස් වර්ගයට අයත් කෘතියක් හඳුන්වන්නේ කුමන නමකින්ද? මේ සඳහා උදාහරණයක් හා එය ලියන ලද සංගීතඥයා නම් කරන්න.
 பாவனை செய்யும் கருத்துடைய கொன்றாபன்றில் இசைத்துண்டின் பெயர் தருக.
 What is the name given to a contrapuntal piece essentially based upon the idea of imitation. Give an example and its composer.

.....

48. ට්‍රැක්ස් ගණනාවක් එකවර වාදනය කළ හැකි පරිගණක උපාංගයක් නම් කරන්න.
 பெருமளவு இசை ட்ராக்ஸ் இனை ஒரே தடவையில் இசைக்கக் கூடிய இசை உபகரணத்தின் பெயர் தருக.
 Name a computer device that has tracks of music which can be played back at the same time.

.....

49. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දකුණු පළාතේ ප්‍රසිද්ධ ශාන්තිකර්මයක් නම් කරන්න.
 இலங்கையின் தென்குதியில் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் பிரபலமான “சாந்தி கர்ம” ஒன்றினைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
 Name a popular ‘shanthi karma’ used in the Southern part of Sri Lanka.

.....

50. බේස් ක්ලේෆ් එක යොදා ගත් ට්‍රාන්ස්පෝස් නොවන වැල්ව් සංගීත භාණ්ඩයක් නම් කරන්න.
 பேஸ் கிளேவ் பயன்படுத்தும் ட்ரான்போஸ் இல்லாத வால்வ் இசைக்கருவியின் பெயர் குறிப்பிடுக.
 Name a non- transposing valve instrument which uses the bass clef.

.....

* * *

II பருசு/வினாத்தாள் II/Paper II

01 වන ප්‍රශ්නය ඇතුළුව II හා III කොටස්වලින් ප්‍රශ්න දෙක බැගින් තෝරාගෙන, ප්‍රශ්න පහකට පිළිතුරු මෙම පත්‍රයේ ම සපයන්න.

முதலாம் வினாவுக்கும் பகுதி II, III என்பவற்றிலிருந்து **இவ்விரண்டு** வினாக்களைத் தெரிவு செய்தும் எல்லாமாக **ஐந்து** வினாக்களுக்கு இவ்வினாத்தாளிலேயே விடை எழுதுக.

Answer **five** questions, selecting question no 01 and **two** questions **each** from parts **II** and **III**

I කොටස/பகுதி I/Part I

01. மொசாபி வீசின் ரவீன மெம சாஹீன காஹீய அபுநயச கர் பஹ ஸஹன் ப்ரஷ்வலொ பீலீகூர் சபயன். மொஸாட் இனால ஆக்கப்பட்ட இந்த இசை ஆக்கத்தை அவதானித்துக் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை தருக.

Study the following music score by Mozart and answer the questions.

Minuet No.1

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756 - 1791)

Allegro (♩ = 144) (1750-1791)

mf

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The accompaniment is written in a simple, folk-like style. The score ends with a double bar line and the word 'Fine'.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, starting on a G4, moving to A4, B4, and then a descending eighth-note line (A4, G4, F4, E4). The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment, often using a single note or a simple chord. The score includes a repeat sign and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

Minuetto da Capo al Fine

- (a) මෙම සංගීත කණ්ඩාය අයත් කී එක කුමක්ද?
இந்த இசைப் பெயர்ப்புக்கு உரிய கீ யாது?
In which key is this extract?
- (b) මිනියුට් කොටස මොඩියුලේට් වන විවිධ කීස් නම් කර ඒවා තිබෙන බාර්වල නොමිඳර ලියන්න.
மினியூட் பகுதி மொடியுலேட் ஆகும் பல்வேறு கீஸ் இன் பெயர் குறிப்பிட்டு அவை இருக்கும் பார் எண்களையும் எழுதுக.
Identify and state to which related keys the Minuet modulates, giving their bar numbers?
.....
.....
- (c) මිනුවට් කොටසේ සික්වන්ස් එකක් තිබෙන බාරය නම් කරන්න. එය රියල් හෝ ටෝනල් සික්වන්ස්ද යන්න සඳහන් කරන්න.
மினியூட் பகுதியில் சீக்குவன்ஸ் இருக்கும் பார் இனைக் குறிப்பிடுக. இது ரியல் அல்லது ரோனல் சீக்குவன்ஸ்ஸா என்பதைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
State in which bar of the Minuet you can find a sequence? Is it a real or a tonal sequence?
.....
.....
- (d) මෙම කෘතියේ ෆෝම් එක විස්තර කරන්න.
இந்த ஆக்கத்தின் ஃபோம் இனை விளக்குக.
Explain the form of this piece.
.....
.....
.....
- (e) මෙහි තිබෙන අවිධිමත් නෝට් ගෘප්ස් රවුම් කර ඒවා විස්තර කරන්න.
இங்கு காணப்படும் சீரற்ற நோட் கூட்டங்களை வட்டமிட்டு அவற்றை விளக்குக.
Circle the irregular note groups used in the music and describe it?
.....
.....
- (f) පහත සඳහන් ඉතාලියානු පද විස්තර කරන්න.
பின்வரும் இத்தாலிய பதங்களை விவரிக்குக.
Explain the following Italian terms.
(a)Allegro -
(b)Minuetto da Capo al Fine.....
- (g) මිනුවට් හා ට්‍රියෝ කොටස් අවසන් වන කේඩන්ස් හා කී එක නම් කරන්න.
மினியூட் மற்றும் ட்ரியோ பகுதி முடிவடையும் கேடன்ஸ் மற்றும் கீ இனைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
Name the cadence and the key that end the Minuet and Trio Parts.
Minuet
Trio

- (h) මෙම සංගීත කෘතිය රෙපටිශන්ස් සමග වාදනය කළ යුතු ආකාරය පිළිවෙලින් දක්වන්න. උත්තර පැහැදිලි වීමට අවශ්‍ය බාර් නොමීර යොදන්න.

இந்த இசை ஆக்கத்தை மீண்டும் மீண்டும் இசைக்கக் கூடிய முறையை ஒழுங்கு முறையில் குறிப்பிடுக. விடையை விளக்குவதற்கு தேவையான பார் எண்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

Explain the order as to how you would play this piece with repetitions. Give bar numbers to make your answer clear.

.....
.....
.....

- (i) ඇස්ටරිස්ක් එකක් යොදා මෙම කෘතියේ ඇති ඩිමිනිෂ්ඩ් 7ක් සලකුණු කරන්න. අභිරුචික ඉன்றාම ඉටු ඉන්තප් පෙයර්ෂ්ප් 7 ඉන්රවෙල් අදායාලාප්පුතුක.

Mark with an asterisk a Diminished 7th interval found in the extract.

- (j) මෙම කෘතිය අයත් කාල වකවානුවේ ඇති ප්‍රධාන ගති ලක්ෂණ දෙකක් සඳහන් කරන්න. இந்த இசை ஆக்கத்துக்குரிய காலப்பகுதியில் காணப்பட்ட இரு முக்கிய பண்புகளை எழுதுக. Write **two** important features of the period to which this piece of music belongs.

.....
.....
.....

II කොටස/ பகுதி II /PART 11

02.(a.) මෙය ඔපන් ස්කෝර් ක්‍රමයට අදාළ සංගීත භාණ්ඩවලට ලියන්න.

இப்பகுதியை ஓபன் ஸ்கோர் முறைக்கு உரிய இசைக் கருவிகளுக்கு ஏற்ப எழுதுக.

Re- write this passage in open score for the instruments indicated

Oboe

Clarinet in B $\flat$

Horn in F

Double Bass

(b.) විශොලාවකට වාදනය කිරීමට සුදුසු පරිදි මෙම සංගීත කාණ්ඩය මේජර් 2ක් ඉහළට

ப్రான்ස්போස් කරන්න. அடாළு க்ளேர் එක යොදන්න.

வியோலாவில் இசைக்க பொருத்தமான விதத்தில் இந்த மெலடியை மேஜர் 2 இன் மேல் ட்ரான்ஸ்போஸ் செய்க.உரிய கிளேவ் பயன்படுத்துக.

Transpose this melody a Major 2nd higher to be played by a Viola. Use the appropriate Clef.

03 (a) පළවෙනි බීට් එකෙන් පටන් ගන්නා මෙම සංගීත බාණ්ඩයට අදාළ ස්ථානවලට සුදුසු ටයිම්

සිග්නේචර් යොදන්න. මෙහි විවිධ ස්ථානවල වෙනස් ටයිම් සිග්නේචර් යෙදිය යුතුය.

முதலாவது பீற் உடன் தொடங்கும் இந்த மெலடிக்குப் பொருத்தமான இடங்களில் ரைம் சிக்னேச்சர் சேர்க்குக. பல்வேறு இடங்களிலும் வேறுபட்ட ரைம் சிக்னேச்சர் இடுதல் வேண்டும்.

Add the time signatures appropriately to the following melody that begins on the first beat of the bar, but contains changes of time signature. (1mark x 4)

- (b) G වලින් ආරම්භ කරන එයෝලියන් මෝඩ් එක ට්‍රේබල් ක්ලෝරිනි ආරෝහණ ක්‍රමයට ලියන්න.

G இல் ஆரம்பிக்கும் எயோலியன் மோட் இன் ட்ரெபிள் கிளவ் ஆரோகண முறையில் எழுதுக.
The Aeolian mode in ascending form starting on G, using the treble clef.

- (c) ලබා දී ඇති ටයිම් සිග්නේචරයට අනුව B බ්ලූස් ස්කේලය ආරෝහණ හා අවරෝහණ ක්‍රමයට ලියන්න.

தரப்பட்டுள்ள ரைம் சிக்கனேச்சர் இற்கு அமைய B புளு ஸ்கேலினை ஆரோகண அவரோகண முறையில் எழுதுக.

B blue scale ascending and descending using the given time signature.

- (d) F ක්ලෝ භාවිත කර හර්මොනික් ක්‍රෝමැටික් E^b ස්කේලය ආරෝහණ හා අවරෝහණ ක්‍රමයට කී සිග්නේචරය සහිතව මින්මිස්වලින් ලියන්න.

F கிளவ் பயன்படுத்தி ஹர்டொனிக் க்ரொமற்றிக் ஸ்கேலை E^b இல் தொடங்கி ஒரு ஒக்டேவ் ஆரோகணம் அவரோகணம் முறையில் கீ சிக்னேச்சர் உடன் மினிம்ஸ் இல் எழுதுக.

Write in Minims the harmonic chromatic scale beginng on E^b, one octave ascending and descending with key signature. Use the F clef.

- (e) F ඡාප් නැවුරල් මයිනර් ස්කේලය 6 8 ටයිම්හි රිද්මය රටාවක් යොදාගෙන ආරෝහණ ක්‍රමයට ලියන්න. අන්තිම බාරය සුදුසු රෙස්ට් යොදා සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න. ටෙන්ර් ක්ලේෆ් එකේ ලියන්න.

F ஷாப் நச்சுரல் மைனர்ஸ்கேல் $\frac{6}{8}$ ரைமில் ரிதம் கோலம் பயன்படுத்தி ஆரோகண முறையில் எழுதுக. இறுதி பார் இனை பொருத்தமான ரெஸ்ட் பயன்படுத்தி பூரணப்படுத்துக. ரெனவ் கிளெவ் இல் எழுதுக.

Write the natural minor scale beginning on F sharp ascending using a rhythmic pattern in 8 time. Complete the last bar using suitable rests. Write in Tenor clef.

III கைபெ/பகுதி III/ Part III

05. (a.) මෙම කෘතිය කොටස් දෙකකින් නිර්මාණය කරන්න.

இந்த ஆக்கத்தைப் பொருத்தமாக இரண்டு பகுதிகளாக புரணப்படுத்துக.

Complete this piece in two parts as appropriate.



(b) පහත ඒවායින් දෙකකට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

Answer two of the following questions.

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடை தருக.

(i) තත් භාණ්ඩවල ස්වර කිහිපයක් උඩින් ස්ලර් සලකුණක් යෙදීමෙන් වන්නේ කුමක්ද?
 நரம்பு வாத்தியத்துக்கான ஸ்வரக் கூட்டங்களுக்கு மேலே “ஸ்லர்” குறியீடு இடுவதால் குறிப்பிடப்படுவது யாது?

What does a slur indicate when placed over a group of notes written for a string instrument?

(ii) හෝන් එකකට මිදුටි එකක් යෙදීමෙන් වන ශබ්දයේ වෙනස ගැන ලියන්න.

ஹோன் ஒன்றில் மியூட் ஒன்றை இடுவதால் ஏற்படும் ஒலி வேறுபாட்டை எழுதுக.

How does a mute affect the tone of a horn?

(iii) ඩබල් හා ත්‍රිපල් ස්ටොපින් යන්න විස්තර කරන්න. ඒ වචන යොදන සංගීත භාණ්ඩ සඳහන් කරන්න.

பபிள் ஢ற்றூ஢் ஢்ரிபிள் ஸ்ரொ஢்பிங் ஢ற்றி விளக்குக.இவை எந்த இசைக்கருவிகளுக்கு பிரயோகிக்க஢்஢்டுகின்றன.

Explain what is meant by double and triple stopping and to what instruments does it apply?

(iv) විම්පනය හා එහි නොවේෂත් එක ගැන කෙටි සටහනක් ලියන්න.

டிம்பனி மற்றும் அதன் நொட்டேஷன் பற்றி சுருக்கக் குறிப்பு எழுதுக.

Write a short note on the timpani and its notation.

[illegible]

தரப்பட்டுள்ள பிகர்ட் பேஸ் பயன்படுத்தி இந்த இசைப் பகுதியை நான்கு பகுதிகளாகப் பூரணப்படுத்துக

Complete the following passage in four parts using the given figured bass.



பின்வரும் அட்டவணையைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக.
Complete the following Grid.

	Name of Work	Composer	Type of work
01	Italian Symphony		
02	The Turn of the Screw		
03	Winter Journey		
04	The Emperor Concerto		
05	The Planets		
06	West Side Story		
07	Raindrop Prelude		
08	La Traviata		

Write brief descriptions of **two** of the following.

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் இரண்டினைப் பற்றிச் சுருக்கமான விவரிப்பு எழுதுக.

Toccata, Cadenza, Concerto Grosso, Pedal Point

(i) "ෆ්‍රේන්ච් ඕවර්චර්" යන්න යොදා කෙටි විස්තරයක් ලියන්න.
 பிறென்ச் ஒவ்ரசர் பற்றி சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்குக.
 Give a short account of the 'French Overture'.

(ii) එටෝනැලිටි යන්න විස්තර කරන්න.
எடோனலிட்டி பற்றி விவரிக்கുക.
Explain what is known as Atonality.

(iii) “සෝං සයිකල්” වන්නේ කුමක්ද? නිදසුන් සහිත ව එය විස්තර කරන්න
“சோங் சைக்கிள் என்றால் என்ன? - உதாரணங்கள் தந்து விளக்குக.
What is a song cycle? Explain giving examples.

(iv) සිරියලිසම් යනු කවරේද?
சீரியலிசம் என்பதன் கருத்து யாது?
What is meant by serialism?

* * *

(56) Music (Western)

Practical Paper

The exam has four components:

1	Three pieces	(18 marks each)
2	Technical work	(10 marks)
3	Sight Reading	(10 marks)
4 a)	Listening: group test (Group)	(6 marks)
b)	Aural test	(20 marks)
Total		100 marks

1 Three Pieces - Performance (18×3 = 54 marks)

(1) Piece 1 –Play on the Recorder (with accompaniment) (**One** of the pieces of the given list)

(2) Piece 2 - Play on the Piano (**One** from the prescribed works.)

(3) Piece 3 - To Singing with accompaniment (**One** song from the given list) or play another piece on a different instrument of the candidate's choice of similar standard or play another piece on the piano from the given list

2 Technical Work (10 marks)

Scales: up to 5 sharps and 5 flats

- ★ To play 2 octaves of the Major or Minor scales (Harmonic & Melodic) hands together, one octave apart in similar motion, Legato/ staccato
- ★ Arpeggios of the above keys, two octaves one 8ve apart in similar motion.
- ★ Chromatic scales beginning on any note two octaves, hands together Legato only in similar motion.

(10 marks)

3 Sight Reading

- ★ To sight read a piece of music (with a key signature up to 4 sharps or 4 flats on the Piano)
- ★ To sight sing an 8 bar melody within the range of the Treble clef Bb (below the staff) to C (3rd space)

4 a) Listening - (Group work) (20 marks)

- ★ Write the melody of 4 bars in simple time after it has been played 5 times. The key will be stated and the first note named. The melody will be within the octave in the keys of C, F major.
- ★ Identify the cadence at the end of a phrase played twice by the examiner as Perfect, Imperfect, Plagal or Interrupted in a major or minor key. The key chord will be sounded first.

- ★ To state whether a short passage played twice by the examiner beginning in major / minor key modulating to its dominant or relative major/minor. The key chord will be sounded and named.
- ★ To identify the name of the composition, composer, period and the type of work of 4 pieces.

b) Aural Test (Individual Test)

- ★ To sing/hum or whistle a four bar melody in a Major or Minor key, played twice by the examiner. The key chord and the starting note will be sounded.
- ★ To clap/ tap the rhythm of a short extract played twice by the examiner. (state whether it is in simple duple, triple, Quadruple or compound duple time.)
- ★ Play on the piano or sing a four bar after phrase in simple duple or simple triple time to a fore phrase played by the examiner.

Pieces for Piano

01. Prelude in C minor J.S. Bach
02. 1st Movement of any Sonata - By W A Mozart, Beethoven, or Haydn
04. Rondo Alla Turca – W.A. Mozart
03. Mazurka in B Flat Major -Frederic Chopin
04. waltz in E flat Major)p. 18. -Frederic Chopin
05. Sonatina op.36, No. 06 by. Muzio Clementid
07. Morning Bells, Op.109, No. 09 by. Friedrich Burgmuller
08. Ballad Improvisation by. Denes Agay
09. Private Detective - Phillip Lane
10. Valse lente - Oskar Merikanto

Singing

1. Serenade by Schubert.
2. Where'er you walk composed by Handel, from opera "semele"
3. Over the Mountains (To the memory of Arnold Guy Vivian) Old English Melody.
4. Cantique de Noel (o.holy night) - Adolpha Adam.
5. Skye boat song - Original Accompaniment and Descant by Evelyn Sharpe
6. Oh, What a beautiful morning from Oklahoma, Music by Richard
7. Some Enchanted Evening, From south pacific, Music by Richard Rodgers.
8. Younger Than Spring time from South pacific, Music by Richard Rodgers.
9. You'll never walk alone from Carousel, Music by Richard Rodgers.
10. C;limb every Mountain from sound of Music, Music by Richard Rodgers.
11. Maria - by Sound of Music.
12. Panis Ange licus - Cesar Frank arranged by Flenry Geehl.
13. Over the Rainbow - The Wizard of OZ, Music by Harold Arlen
14. The Joys off love (piacer D' amor) - G Martini.

Recorder

- 1 Symphony in Gminor - No 40 - W.A. Mozart
- 2 Dance of the Reed Pipes - P. Tehaikovsky
- 3 Rondeau - Theme from Masterpiece Theater - Joseph Mouret
- 4 Chamarita - Potuguese Trad - arr. Christian Morris
- 5 Freylekh Zain - arr. Christian Morris
- 6 Sheep May Safely Graze - J.S.Bach
- 7 Tambourin - Suite in E minor, RCT 2, No 8 - Jean - Joseph Mouret
- 8 Sonata No 5 - Benedetto Marcello
- 9 Pastoral Symphony - G.F.Houdel
- 10 The Swan from Carnival of the Animals
- 11 Ein Madchen order Weibchen from Die Zauberflote, W.A.Mozart
- 12 Evening prayer - Engelbert Hamperdink - Arr.Alan Eullard

(56) සංගීතය (බටහිර) ප්‍රායෝගික පරීක්ෂණය

මෙම පරීක්ෂණය සංරචක 04කින් සමන්විත වේ.

1. සංගීත කෘති 03ක් ප්‍රාසංගික ව ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම.
2. තාක්ෂණික වැඩ
3. සයිට්ටිඩ් කිරීම.(ක්ෂණිකව කියවා වාදනය කිරීම)
4. ශ්‍රවණ පරීක්ෂණය- a) කණ්ඩායම්

b) ඒකල

01. සංගීත කෘතීන් 3ක් ප්‍රාසංගිකව ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම.

- (i) සංගීත කෘති (1) - රෙකෝඩරය වාදනය, සහය වාදනය සහිතව

(දෙන ලද ලැයිස්තුව අනුව එක ස්වර ප්‍රස්තාරයක් තෝරා ගත යුතුය.)

- (ii) සංගීත කෘති (2) - පියානෝ වාදනය

(නිර්දේශිත ලැයිස්තුව අනුව එක ස්වර ප්‍රස්තාරයක් තෝරා ගත යුතුය.)

- (iii) සංගීත කෘති (3) - ගායනය (සහය වාදනය සහිතව)

(දෙන ලද ලැයිස්තුව අනුව එක සින්දුවක් තෝරා ගත යුතුය.)

හෝ

අයදුම්කරුවාගේ අභිමතය පරිදි පියානෝව හැර වෙනත් වාද්‍ය භාණ්ඩයකින් යම් මට්ටමක ප්‍රමිතියකින් යුත් සංගීත කෘතියක්

(ස්වර ප්‍රස්තාර දෙනු නොලැබේ.)

හෝ

දී ඇති ලැයිස්තුවේ සඳහන් වෙනත් පියානෝ වාදන කෘතියක්

((ii)හි වාදනය නොකළ ප්‍රස්තාරයක් විය යුතුය.)

02. තාක්ෂණික වැඩ

ස්කෝල්ස් - උපරිමය ශාප්ස් 5කින් හා ෆ්ලැට්ස් 05කින් සමන්විත

- සජ්ත දෙකකින් යුත් මේජර් හා මයිනර් (හාර්මෝනික් හා මෙලෝඩික්) ස්කෝලයන් හත් ස්වභාවික පරතරයකින් යුක්ත ව ලෙගාටෝ / ස්ටෙකාටෝ (ස්ටෙකාටෝ) වශයෙන් දැනින් ආරෝහණ හා අවරෝහණ ලෙස වාදනය කිරීම.
- ඉහත සඳහන් කී සිග්නේචර්වලින් සමන්විත ආර්පජියෝස් සජ්ත දෙකක් දැනින් වාදනය කිරීම.
- සජ්ත 02කින් යුත් ක්‍රොමැටික් ස්කෝල් දෙඅතින් ලෙගාටෝ ආකාරයෙන් වාදනය කිරීම.

3.සයිටිරිඩ් කිරීම.(ක්ෂණිකව කියවා වාදනය කිරීම)

- ෂාප්ස් 04කින් හෝ ෆ්ලට්ස් 04කින් යුක්ත කී සයනයක් සමග ස්වර ප්‍රස්තාරයක්
- ටෙබල් ස්ටේවයේ B ෆ්ලට් තුන්වැනි ස්ටේවයේ C අතර පරාසයේ ඇති ගීතයක් කියවා ගායනය කිරීම.
(සයිඩ් සිං)

4. a) ශ්‍රවණ පරීක්ෂණය (කණ්ඩායම්)

- බාර් 4ක තනුවක් 05 වතාවක් වයනු ලැබේ. එම තාලය අයදුම්කරුවන් විසින් ලිවිය යුතුව ඇත. එම තනුවෙහි ස්කේලය හා පලමුවන ස්වරය දෙනු ලැබේ. වයනු ලබන තනුව C හා F මේජර්වලට සීමා වේ.
- මේජර් හා මයිනර් කී එකකට අයත් ස්වර බන්ධයක් පරීක්ෂකවරයා විසින් දෙවරක් වාදනය කළ පසු එහි නිමාවන කේඩන්සය. පර්ෆෙක්ට්, ඉම්පර්ෆෙක්ට්,ප්ලේගල් හෝ ඉන්ටර්ජට්ඩ් වශයෙන් හඳුනා ගැනීම. මූලික කෝඩය පළමුව වයනු ලැබේ.
- පරීක්ෂකයා විසින් දෙවරක් වාදනය කරනු ලබන මේජර් හා මයිනර් කී එකකට අයත් ස්වර බන්ධය මෙඩියුලේට් වන්නේ එහි ඩොමිනන්ට් ස්කේලයට හෝ රෙලටිව් මේජර්/ මයිනර් ස්කේලර්වලට ද යන්න හඳුනා ගැනීම. මූලික කෝඩය වාදනය කරනු ලැබේ.
- විෂය නිර්දේශයේ සඳහන් කර ඇති සංගීත කෘතීන් 04ක් වාදනයකින් පසු එහි සංගීතඥයා, යුගය හා වර්ගය හඳුනා ගැනීම.

5. b) වාචික පරීක්ෂණය (කේවල)

- පරීක්ෂකවරයා විසින් දෙවරක් වාදනය කරනු ලබන බාර් 04ක තනුවකට (මේජර් හා මයිනර්) සවන් දීම තනුව අයදුම්කරු විසින් ගායනා කිරීම.

මූලික කෝඩය හා ආරම්භක ස්වරය පරීක්ෂක විසින් නැවත වාදනය කෙරේ.
- පරීක්ෂකයා විසින් දෙවරක් වාදනය කරනු ලබන කෙටි ස්වර බන්ධයක් අත්පුඩි තාල හෝ වෙනයම් අයුරකින් තාල තබා පෙන්වීම, මෙම තාලය සිම්පල් ඩියුපල්, ට්‍රිපල්, ක්වාඩ්‍රිපල් හෝ කම්පවුන්ඩ් ඩියුපල් වශයෙන් හඳුනා ගැනීම.
- සිම්පල් ඩියුපල් හෝ සිම්පල් ට්‍රිපල් තාලයට අයත් බාර් 04කින් යුත් සංගීත බන්ධයක් පියානෝවෙන් වාදනය කළ පසු එම තනුවෙහි ඉතිරි කොටස (after phrase) ගායනා කර හෝ වාදනය කර පෙන්වීම.

Symphony in G minor No. 40

Allegro Molto

W. A. Mozart

8

p

5

8

9

8

138

f

188

p

238

278

f

31⁸

sf

35⁸

sf sf sf

39⁸

44⁸

p

50⁸

p

56⁸

p

61⁸

cresc. *f*

65⁸

sf *f*

70⁸

mf

74⁸

f

78⁸

p

82⁸

f

86₈

90₈

95₈

98₈

cresc. *ff*

Dance of the Reed Pipes

Allegro

P.Tchaikovsky

The first system of the musical score for 'Dance of the Reed Pipes' by P. Tchaikovsky. It is in 4/4 time and marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves: a single treble staff for the melody and a grand staff (treble and bass) for the piano accompaniment. The melody begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then continues with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a strong bass line with eighth notes and chords in the right hand. Dynamics include a forte (*f*) marking in the right hand and a piano (*p*) marking in the left hand.

The second system of the musical score, starting at measure 5. It includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' that spans measures 5 through 8. The melody in the treble staff features a series of eighth notes and a half note, ending with a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes and chords. A 'simile' marking is present in the right hand of the piano part. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of the musical score, starting at measure 9. It includes a second ending bracket labeled '2.' that spans measures 9 through 12. The melody in the treble staff continues with eighth notes and a half note, ending with a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes and chords. The system concludes with a double bar line.

12

pp

mf

15

18

p

cresc.

cresc.

DC al Φ

Rondeau

Theme from Masterpiece Theater

Jean-Joseph Mouret

Allegro Maestoso

Descant Recorder

Piano

The first system of the musical score for 'Rondeau' features a Descant Recorder and Piano. The Descant Recorder part begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It starts with a repeat sign followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Piano part, indicated by a grand staff, also begins with a repeat sign and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes in both the treble and bass staves.

The second system continues the musical score. The Descant Recorder part includes a trill (tr) and a first ending bracket labeled '1.'. The Piano part continues with its accompaniment, featuring chords and moving lines in both staves.

The third system of the musical score shows the Descant Recorder part with a second ending bracket labeled '2.' and a trill (tr). The Piano part continues with its accompaniment, concluding the system with a final chord in the treble staff.

14

18

23

Chamarita

Portuguese Trad.
arr. Christian Morris

Moderato $\text{♩} = \text{c.80}$

Soprano Recorder

Piano

f

7

13

p

19

25

31

36

Freylekh Zain

arr. Christian Morris

Allegro moderato

Descant Recorder

Piano

5

mf

p

9

1. 2.

mf

14

ff

f

19

1. 2. Fine

mp

pp

24

D.S. al Fine

Sheep May Safely Graze

J.S.Bach

Descant Recorder

Piano

p

p

3 *p*

mp

mp

5 *pp*

pp

8 *mp*

mp

11

mf *p*

mf *p*

mf

15

mp

p

mp

19

f

Tambourin

Suite in E minor, RCT 2, No. 8

Jean-Philippe Rameau

Allegro molto

Descant (Sop.)
Recorder

Harpsichord

7

14

0

6

2

7

43

49

55

60

Sonata No. 5

Benedetto Marcello

I: Adagio

Descant Recorder

Piano/
Harpsichord

8

mf

tr

mf

2

tr

4

8

f

6

tr

p

8

tr

Pastoral Symphony

from *Messiah*

G.F. Handel

Larghetto ♩. = c. 60

Descant Recorder

Piano

10 ⁸ *tr* *tr* Fine

13 ⁸

16 ⁸

19 ⁸ Da Capo

The Swan

from Carnival of the Animals

Camille Saint-Saens (1835-1921)

Cantabile

Descant Recorder

5

10

15

37

42

47

rall. *a tempo*

pp *8^{va}*

pp

52

(8)

rit.

2 19

System 19-22: The first system of music, measures 19-22. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with slurs. The bass staff provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

23

System 23-26: The second system of music, measures 23-26. The treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs. The bass staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

27

System 27-31: The third system of music, measures 27-31. The treble staff shows a change in the melodic pattern with longer note values and slurs. The bass staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

32

System 32-35: The fourth system of music, measures 32-35. The treble staff continues with the melodic line. The bass staff shows a change in the accompaniment pattern, with some measures featuring chords and a final melodic flourish in the last measure.

Ein Mädchen oder Weibchen

from 'Die Zauberflöte'

Andante

W.A. Mozart

Recorder

Piano

8va

8va

8va

First system of a musical score in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a melody in the right hand and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The melody includes eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. There are two '8va' markings with dashed lines indicating octave transposition.

Allegro

Second system of the musical score. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody continues in the right hand, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. A '8va' marking is present. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat major).

Third system of the musical score. The melody in the right hand features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. The piano accompaniment in the left hand continues with a rhythmic pattern. The system ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to three flats (E-flat major).

Fourth system of the musical score. The melody in the right hand includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The piano accompaniment in the left hand features a 'fp' (fortissimo) marking. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat major).

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The top staff contains a melody with eighth notes and rests, marked with *8va* and a dashed line. The grand staff contains a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a melody with half notes and eighth notes, marked with *cresc.* and *fp*. The grand staff below has a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines, also marked with *cresc.* and *fp*.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a melody with eighth notes and rests, marked with *8va* and a dashed line. The grand staff below has a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines, also marked with *8va* and a dashed line.

Andante

Fourth system of musical notation, labeled *Andante*. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a melody with half notes and rests, marked with *8va* and a dashed line. The grand staff below has a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines, also marked with *8va* and a dashed line.

D.S. al Coda

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a first ending bracket marked with a '1'.

⊕ Coda

Second system of musical notation, marked 'Coda'. It continues the vocal and piano lines. The piano part features a 'grace' note in the first measure.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano lines. The piano part has a first ending bracket marked with a '1'.

Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. It features the final vocal and piano lines.

Evening Prayer

Engelbert Humperdink
(1852 - 1921)
Arr Alan Eullard

Calm ♩ = 100

Descant Recorder

Piano

pp

p

Red.

5

Red.

9

poco cres

poco cres

13

p

17

p

21

poco rit.

pp

Red.

32