	Marking Sche	eme 2019		
er 1	I mark for each Question		1x40	40 marks
- 11	a			
r 11	Question No 1			
	i. 1 mark		1	
	ii. 1 mark		1	
	iii a. ½ mark b. ½ mark		1	
	iv. 1 mark		1	
	v. 2 marks		2	
	vi.a. ½ mark b. ½ mark Vii 1 mark			
	vii 1 mark		1	
	ix 1marks		1	
	x. 2		2	
	X. Z Total			12
-	Part A			12 marks
	Question No 2		1	
-	i) –Correct clefand Time signature		1	
- F	- Correct notes / rhythm pattern		1	America
	- Correct key signature			4 marks
	ii) –Correct key signature - suitable melody using correct notes/		<u> </u>	
	rhythm		3	4 marks
_	lii) – Correct Transposition		2	
	- Correct accidentals		2	
-				4 marks
	Total			12 marks
	Question No 3			
	i) Suitable time signature		1	
	Suitable rhythmic pattern		3	
	Writing words correctly below rhythm		2	6 marks
	(Delete 1/2 mark for each mistake)			
	ii)Marking correct interval	½ mark each x 6	3	
	Correct Time signature & bar lines	2 mark		
	Key and name of Song	1 mark		6 marks
	Total			12 marks
	Question No.4			
	Ia) correct Chord indications & cadencesof I,II,III,	1 x3	3	
	Ib)Correct Perfect Cadence	2x2	4	
	(ii) - Suitable rhythmic pattern to match the 1 st phrase		3	
	 Note leading to Tonic at the end should be 2nd or 7th 		1	
	- Tempo/ phrasing / dynamics		1	
	Total			12 marks

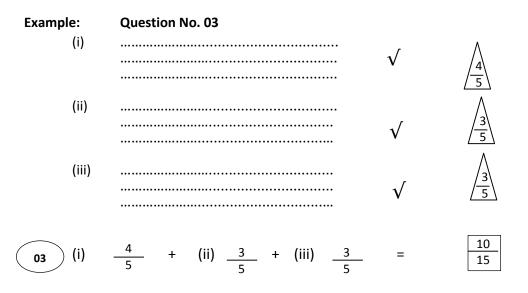
41 - Western Music

Question No 5			
(i) Use of correct notes of chord	1 mark each x 6	6	
(ii) Conversion of Western Notation to Oriental notation		6	
Total		6	12 marks
Question No 6			
(i) -Correct notes with accidentals /key signature and clefs	Treble and bass 1 x 2 =2 Alto and Tenor 2x 2= 4	6	
ii)a. Notes of the Blues scale	2 marks		
b. feature of Jazz music	1 mark		
 c. Two woodwind instruments and description	3 marks	6	
 Total			12 marks
Question No 7			
(ia) Explain one given type of music	2 marks	2	
(ib) Name the composer	1 marks each x 4	4	-
(iiia) Name of period	1 mark	1	
(iiib) Common features	2mark each	2	
(iv) Own writting	3 marks	3	
Total			12 marks

Common Techniques of Marking Answer Scripts.

It is compulsory to adhere to the following standard method in marking answer scripts and entering marks into the mark sheets.

- 1. Use a red color ball point pen for marking. (Only Chief/Additional Chief Examiner may use a mauve color pen.)
- 2. Note down Examiner's Code Number and initials on the front page of each answer script.
- 3. Write off any numerals written wrong with a clear single line and authenticate the alterations with Examiner's initials.
- 4. Write down marks of each subsection in and write the final marks of each question as a rational num r in a with the question number. Use the column assigned for Examiners to write down marks.



MCQ answer scripts: (Template)

- 1. Mark the correct options on the template according to the Marking Scheme. Cut off the marked windows with a blade. Cut off the cages for Index Number and the number of correct options so as to be able to keep the template correctly on the answer script. Cut off a blank space to the right of each options column to mark the answers. Submit the prepared template to the Chief Examiner for approval.
- 2. Then, check the answer scripts carefully. If there are more than one or no answers marked to a certain question write off the options with a line. Sometimes candidates may have erased an option marked previously and selected another option. In such occasions, if the erasure is not clear write off those options too.
- 3. Place the template on the answer script correctly. Mark the right answers with a 'V' and the wrong answers with a 'X' against the options column. Write down the number of correct answers inside the cage given under each column. Then, add those numbers and write the number of correct answers in the relevant cage.

Structured essay type and assay type answer scripts:

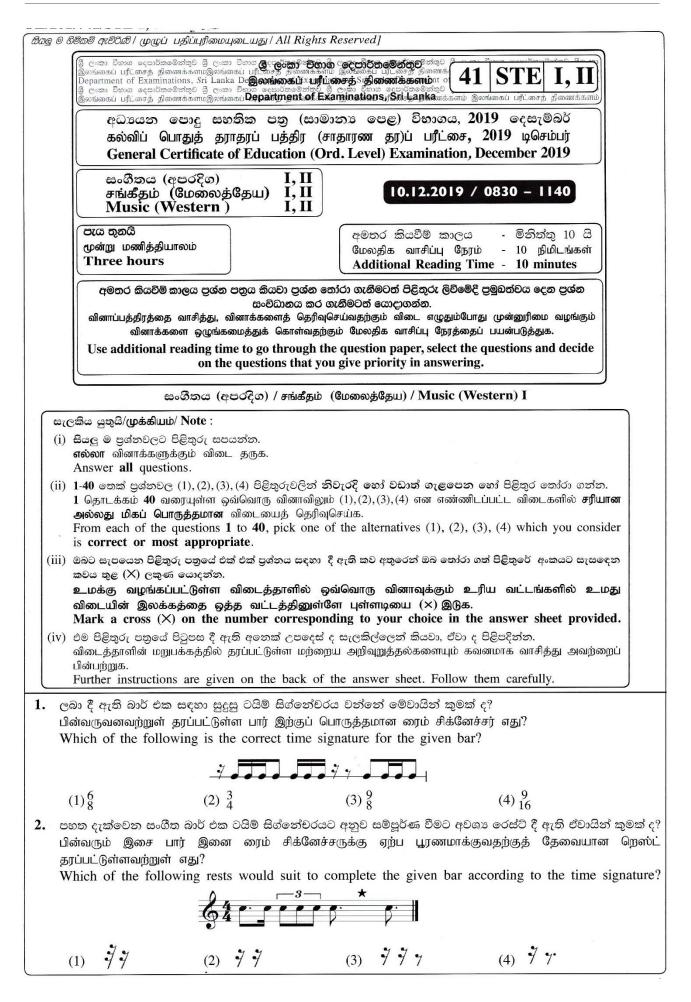
- 1. Cross off any pages left blank by candidates. Underline wrong or unsuitable answers. Show areas where marks can be offered with check marks.
- 2. Use the right margin of the overland paper to write down the marks.
- 3. Write down the marks given for each question against the question number in the relevant cage on the front page in two digits. Selection of questions should be in accordance with the instructions given in the question paper. Mark all answers and transfer the marks to the front page, and write off answers with lower marks if extra questions have been answered against instructions.
- 4. Add the total carefully and write in the relevant cage on the front page. Turn pages of answer script and add all the marks given for all answers again. Check whether that total tallies with the total marks written on the front page.

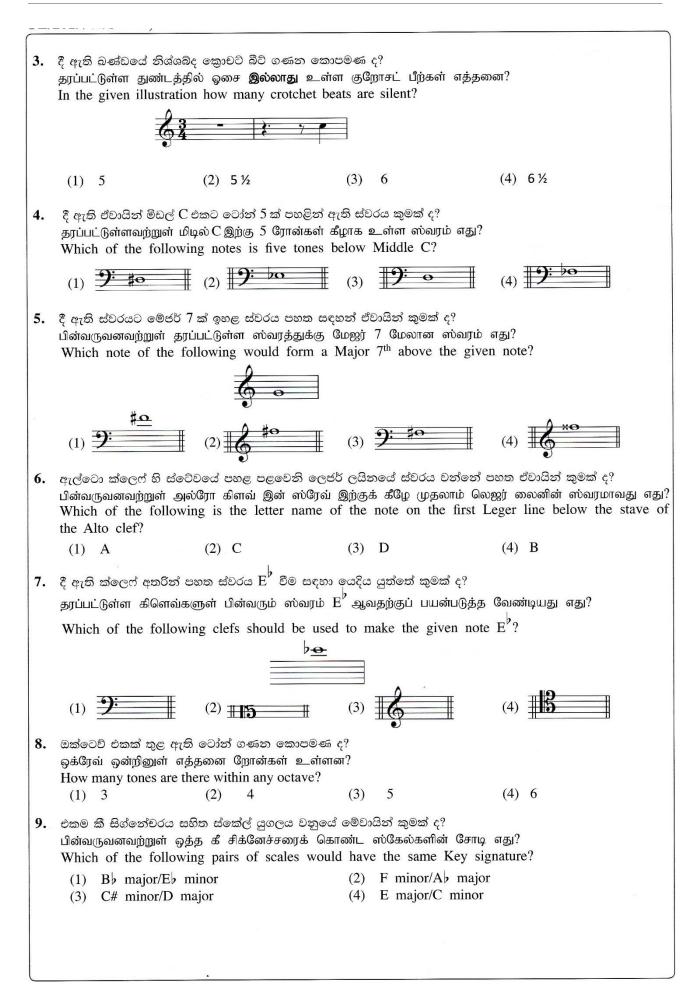
Preparation Of Mark Sheets.

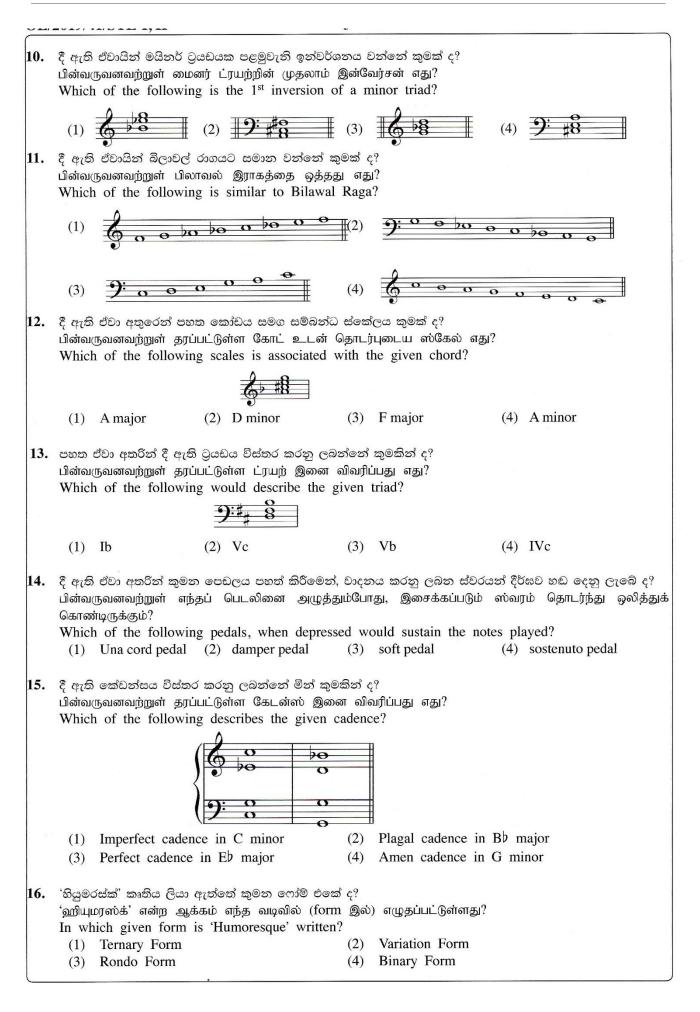
Except for the subjects with a single question paper, final marks of two papers will not be calculated within the evaluation board. Therefore add separate mark sheets for each of the question paper. Enter paper I marks in "Total Marks" column of the mark sheet and write them in words as well. Enter paper II Marks in the "Total Marks" Column and include the relevant details. For the subject 43 Art, Paper I, II and III Marks should be entered numerically in the separate mark sheets and should also be written in words.

For subjects 21 Sinhala language and literature and 22 Tamil Language and literature, paper I marks once entered numerically should be written in words. Use separate marks sheets for the papers II and III and enter the total marks in the "Total marks column". Write the relevant detailed marks against each of the total mark.

Final marks for paper I, paper II or paper III should always be rounded up to the nearest whole number and they should never be kept as decimal or half values.







	2017/TH/S11-1, H
17.	 දී ඇති අලංකරණය හඳුන්වා දෙන්නේ පහත කුමක් මගින් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஒர்ணமென்ற் இனை விவரிப்பது எது? Which of the following describes the given ornament? (1) Mordent (2) Acciaccatura (3) Inverted turn (4) Arpeggio
18.	දී ඇති ඒවායින් කුමන කේඩන්සය ටොනික් සිට ඩොමිනන්ට් කෝඩය පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ரொனிக் தொடக்கம் டொமினன்ற் கோட் இனைப் பயன்படுத்தி உருவான கேடன்ஸ் எது? Which of the following cadence is made up of the chords tonic to dominant? (1) Interrupted cadence (2) Perfect cadence (3) Plagal cadence (4) Imperfect cadence
19.	ස්වරයකට ඉහලින් තිතක් 📍 මගින් නිරූපණය වන්නේ කුමක් ද?
	ஸ்வரத்துக்கு மேலாக ஒரு புள்ளி 🖡 என்பதனால் குறிப்பிடப்படுவது என்ன?
	 What is indicated by a dot above a note ? (1) Play the note with an accent (3) Play the note detached (2) Play the note smoothly (4) Play the note adding half its value to its length
20.	දී ඇති ඒවා අතරින් එක රීඩයක් ඇත්තේ කුමන වාදා හාණ්ඩයට ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தனி ரீட் இனைக் கொண்ட இசைக்கருவி எது? Which of the following is a single reed instrument?
	(1) Trumpet (2) Clarinet (3) Oboe (4) Bassoon
21.	වාදනය කරන ස්වරයට වඩා පර්ෆෙක්ට් පහක් පහළින් හඬ නංවන වාදා හාණ්ඩය වන්නේ කුමක් ද? இசைக்கப்படும் ஸ்வரத்தை விட ஐந்து பேர்பெக்ட் கீழாக ஒலி எழுப்பும் இசைக்கருவி எது? Which instrument sounds a perfect 5th lower than the played note? (1) Piccolo (2) Cor Anglais (3) Trumpet in Bb (4) Clarinet in A
22.	පහත ඒවා අතරින් ඩොන් සංගීත භාණ්ඩයක් වන්නේ කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ட்ரோன் இசைக்கருவி எது? Which of the following is the drone instrument? (1) Oboe (2) Mandoline (3) Tampura (4) Sitar
23.	දී ඇති සංගීත බණ්ඩය B^{\flat} ටුම්පට් එකෙන් වාදනය වන විට ඇසෙන්නේ කුමන වරණයෙන් දැක්වෙන ආකාරයට ද?
	தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பு $B^{ u}$ ட்ரம்பற் இல் இசைக்கப்படும்போது பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எதில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளவாறு கேட்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும்? Which of these would be heard when the given musical extract is played on a Trumpet in $B^{ u}$?
X	$(3) \qquad (4) $
24.	දී ඇති ස්වරය වාදනය කරන ආකාරය දැක්වෙන්නේ කුමකින් ද? தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வரத்தை இசைக்கும் விதம் இவற்றில் எதில் விவரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது? Which illustrates the way the given note is played?

25.	පහත දැක්වෙන කුමන පුකාශය නිවැරදි වේ ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் சரியான கூற்று எது? Which of the following is the correct statement? (1) The Trombone plays the soprano part in the Brass section (2) The Piccolo sounds an 8 ^{ve} higher than written. (3) The Conductor tunes the orchestra. (4) The Saxophone is an important instrument of the orchestra.
26.	දී ඇති වාකායට ගැළපෙන නිවැරදි රිද්මය ඇත්තේ මින් කුමන වරණයක ද? தரப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்துக்குப் பொருத்தமான சரியான சந்தம் இவற்றுள் எதில் உள்ளது? Which of the following would be the correct rhythm to match the given sentence? "Yankee doodle came to town, riding on a pony."
	$(1) \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
54 1	
27.	බැන්ජෝ එක භාවිත කරන්නේ මින් කුමක ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எதில் பஞ்சோ பயன்படுத்தப்படும்? Which of the following would use the Banjo? (1) Folk group (2) Pop group (3) Jazz band (4) Brass band
28.	 'இන්ලයිට් සෝනාටාව' රචනා කළ සංගීතඥයාගේ තවත් කෘතියක් වන්නේ පහත කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் 'மூன்லையிற் சொனற்றா' இனை இயற்றிய இசை ஆக்குநரின் மற்றுமொரு இசையாக்கம் எது? Which of the following is another composition by the composer of 'Moonlight Sonata'? (1) Nut cracker Suite (2) Mikrokosmos (3) Petroushka (4) Fidelio
29.	'සිංඉං ඉන් ද රේන්' පුසිද්ධ ගීතය ඇතුළත් මියුසිකල් එක වන්තේ මින් කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் 'சிங்கிங் இன் த ரெயின்' என்ற பிரபல்யப் பாடல் அடங்கிய மியூசிகல் எது? Which of the following musicals has the popular song 'Singin' in the Rain'? (1) Mary Poppins (2) Wizard of Oz (3) Lion King (4) Sound of Music
30.	'රිටාඩැන්ඩො' යන තේරුමට විරුද්ධ අර්ථය දෙන්නේ කුමන පදය ද? 'ரிட்டாடன்டோ' என்பதன் எதிர்க்கருத்தைத் தரும் சொல் எது? Which term gives the opposite meaning of 'Ritardando'? (1) Crescendo (2) Larghetto (3) Vivace (4) Accelerando
31.	දී ඇති ඒවායින් 'පුොග්රෑම් සංගීතය' හා සම්බන්ධතාවයක් නොදක්වන්නේ කවරක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் 'புரோகிராம் மியூசிக்' உடன் தொடர்பில்லாத இசை ஆக்கம் எது? Which of the following compositions is not associated with 'Programme music'? (1) Pastoral Symphony (2) William Tell Overture (3) Scenes from childhood (4) 1812 Overture
32.	'ක්ලෙයාර් ඩි ලූන්' ලියූ සංගීතඥයා පහත සඳහන් අයගෙන් කවුරුන් ද? பின்வருவோரில் 'கிளயர் டி லூன்' இன் இசை ஆக்குனர் யார்? Which of the following is the composer of 'Clair de Lune'? (1) Liszt (2) Debussy (3) Gershwin (4) Schumann

33.	றையிலு லீறவன் பென்னை் டூன் ஜினை் டி? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் நாடகம் பாடல் எது? Which is a song from a Nadagam?
	(1)Suwanda Padma(2)Danno Budunge(3)Shantha Johnge Weediye Kade(4)Wasana dineki
34.	තුරඟා වන්නමෙන් විස්තර කරනු ලබන්නේ කිනම් සත්ත්වයකුගේ ඇවිදින ආකාරය ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எந்த மிருகத்தின் நடக்கும் விதம் துரங்கா வன்னத்தில் விவரிக்கப்படுகிறது? Which animal's gait is described in the Thuranga Vannam? (1) Horse (2) Rabbit (3) Elephant (4) Snake
35.	®ைகூற்றுள் ஒகேஸ்ட்ரல் ஆக்கம் எது? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ஒகெஸ்ட்ரல் ஆக்கம் எது? Which is an orchestral composition? (1) Liebestraum (2) Gollywog's cake walk (3) Lohengrin (4) Bolero
36.	දී ඇති සංගීතඥයන් අතරින් ජෑස් සංගීතය සමග සබඳතා නොදක්වන්නේ කවරෙක් ද? பின்வரும் இசை ஆக்குநர்களில் ஜாஸ் இசையுடன் தொடர்பில்லாதவர் யார்? Which of the following composers is not associated with Jazz music?
	 Louis Armstrong Scott Joplin Duke Ellington
37.	පහත දැක්වෙන කුමක් වැරදි පුකාශයක් වේ ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பிழையான கூற்று எது? Which of the following is a false statement? (1) MIDI is a standard way of connecting one keyboard with another. (2) Synthesizers can record, edit replay music. (3) DJs use a mixing desk to combine different tracks. (4) Sampler is a piece of equipment that can record, process and playback bits of sound
38.	මැත්ඩලීනයක සාමානායෙන් තත් කීයක් තිබේදැයි දැක්වෙන්නේ පහත දී ඇති කුමන වරණයෙන් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் மன்டொலின் ஒன்றில் பொதுவாகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் நரம்புகளின் எண்ணிக்கையைக் குறிப்பிடுவது எது? Which of the following states the number of strings commonly used in a mandolin? (1) Four double metal strings (2) Five single strings (3) Six single strings (4) Eight double metal strings
39.	පියානෝව පමණක් භාවිත කරන කෘති වර්ගය කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பியானோ மாத்திரம் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் இசை ஆக்கம் எது? Which composition uses only the Piano?
	(1) Blues (2) Swing (3) Rag time (4) Be Bop
40.	දී ඇති ඒවායින් ඩුම් කිට් එකට අයත් නොවන්නේ මින් කවරක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ட்ரம்கிற் இற்கு உரித்தல்லாதது எது? Which of the following does not belong to a Drum kit?
	(1) Floor Tom (2) Ride Cymbal (3) Tom tom (4) Conga drum
	* *
	•

ශී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව රහසායි இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் அந்தரங்கமானது අ.පො.ස. (සා.පෙළ) විභාගය - 2019 க.பொ.த (சா.தர)ப் பரீட்சை - 2019 විෂයය අංකය විෂයය 41 සංශීනය (අතරදින பாட இலக்கம் பாடம்

පුශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය ඛාි෩ இல.	පුශ්න අංකය ඛාිනා இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය ඛාිනட இல.	පුශ්ත අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය ඛානட இல.	පුශ්ත අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය ඛාින ட இல
01.	3	11.		21.		31.	
02.	2	12.	2	22.		32.	2
03.	1	13.	1	23.	1	33.	3
04.	3	14.	2	24.	4	34.	1
05.		15.	4	25.	2	35.	3,4
06.	3	16.	3	26.	3	36.	2
07.	1	17.	4	27.	1	37.	2
08.	4	18.		28.	4	38.	!
09.	2	19.	3	29.	Any Answer	39.	3
10.	2	20.	2	30.	<u>4</u>	40.	4

I පතය - පිළිතරු

විශේෂ උපදෙස් } එක් පිළිතුරකට ලකුණු விசேட அறிவுறுத்தல் ∫ ஒரு சரியான விடைக்கு

බැගින්

இಲ் උතුණු / மொத்தப் புள்ளிகள்

 $02 \times 40 = 80$

புள்ளி வீதம்

පහත නිදසුනෙහි දක්වෙන පරිදි බහුවරණ උත්තරපතුයේ අවසාන තීරුවේ ලකුණු ඇතුළත් කරන්න. கீழ் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் உதாரணத்திற்கு அமைய பல்தேர்வு வினாக்களுக்குரிய புள்ளிகளை பல்தேர்வு வினாப்பத்திரத்தின் இறுதியில் பதிக.

නිවැරදි පිළිතුරු සංඛාාව சரியான விடைகளின் தொகை

25 40 I පතුයේ මුළු ලකුණු பத்திரம் I இன் மொத்தப்புள்ளி

50	
80	

••• • • • • •

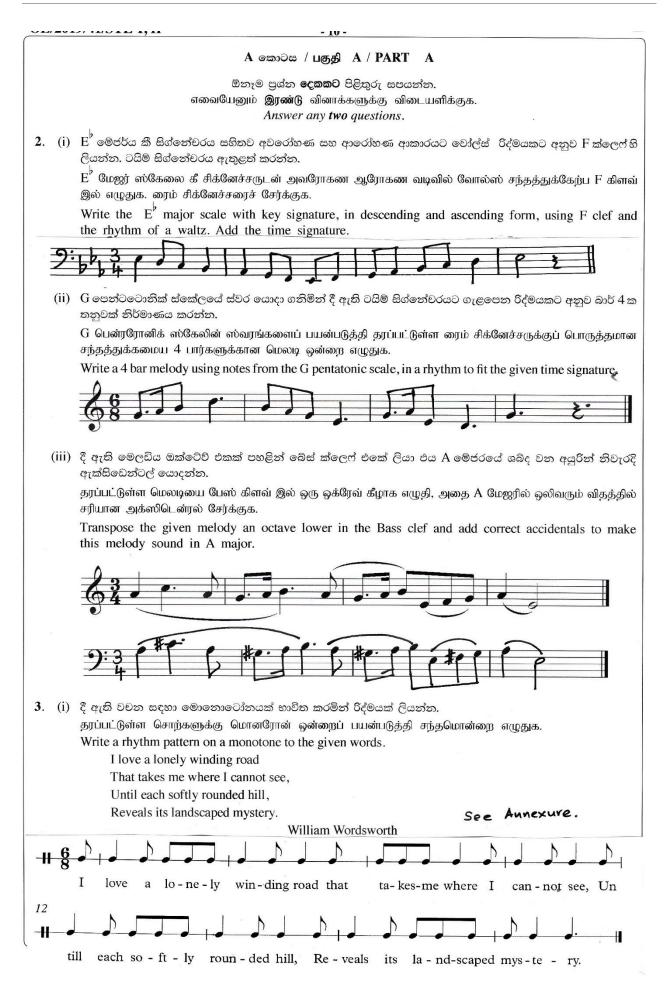
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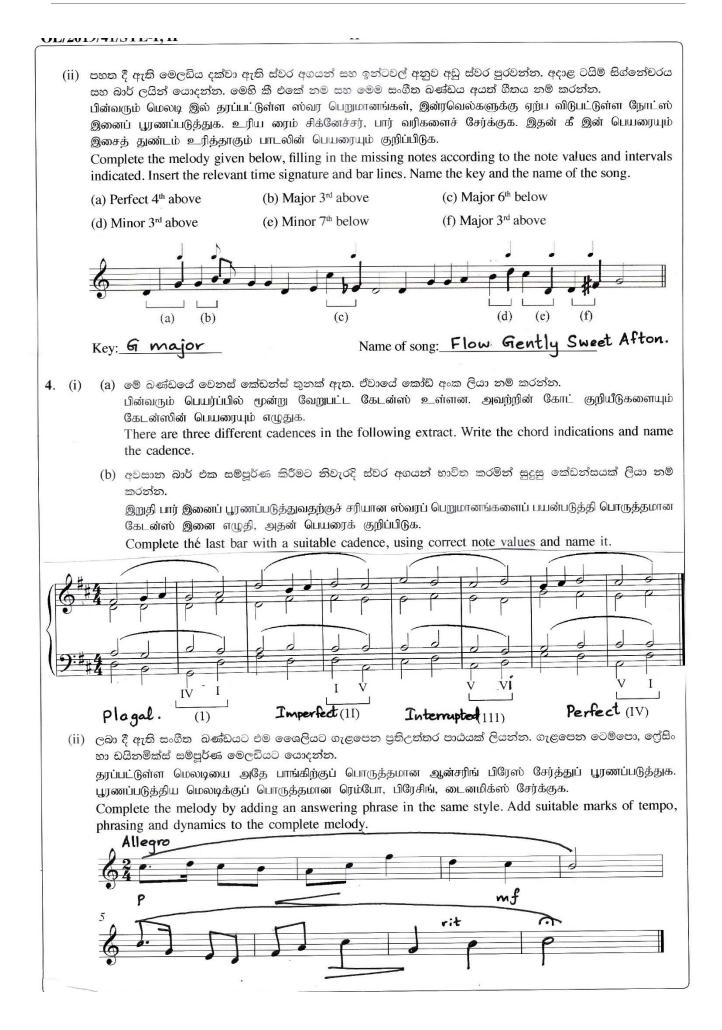
 පහත දී ඇති සංගීත බණ්ඩය අධායයනය කර අසා ඇති ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න. கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பை அவதானித்து கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுதுக. Study the musical extract given below and answer the questions.



- This piece is in G major. Insert the correct key signature appropriately in the music score.
- (ii) මෙහි ටයිම් සිග්නේචරය තීරණය කර ස්වර පුස්තාරයේම ඇතුළත් කරන්න.
 இதன் ரைம் சிக்னேச்சரைத் தீர்மானித்து அதை ஸ்வர ஸ்கோரில் உட்புகுத்துக.
 Decide on the time signature and insert it in the score.
- - உரிய பார் இலக்கங்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

./ 201	9/41/01E-1,11 - y-
(iv)	බාර් අංක 1 සහ 8 අතර ටොනික් කී එකේ ඇති කේඩන්ස් එක 'A' ලෙස ලකුණු කර කේඩන්සය නම් කරන්න. பார் இலக்கம் 1-8 வரை ரொனிக் கீ இல் உள்ள கேடன்ஸ் ஒன்றை 'A' எனக் குறிப்பிட்டு, கேடன்ஸின் பெயரைத் தருக. Find the cadence in the Tonic key between bars 1-8 and mark it as 'A' and name the cadence.
	Perfect Cadence (V-I) bar 4.
(v)	මෙම කෘතියේ ෆෝම් එක කෙටියෙන් විස්තර කරන්න. இந்த ஆக்கத்தின் போம் இனைச் சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்குக. Briefly describe the form of this piece?
	Binary Form - Also known as two part form/AB form/Open
	form. Section A - Tonic key to Dominant key
	Section B - Dominant Key to Tonic Key.
(vi)	මෙම කෘතියේ ටෙම්පො එක පැහැදිලි කරන්න. இந்த ஆக்கத்தின் ரெம்போ இனை விளக்குக. Explain the tempo of the piece
	Fast, Quick.
(vii)	මෙම කෘතිය රොමැන්ටික් යුගයට අයත් වේ. දී ඇති මාතෘකා සහ සංගීතඥයන් තුන්දෙනා අතරින් සුදුසු මාතෘකාව සහ සංගිතඥයා තෝරා ස්වර පුස්තාරයේ නියමිත ස්ථානයන්හි ඇතුළත් කරන්න.
	இந்த ஆக்கம் ரொமான்டிக் காலத்திற்கு உரியது. தரப்பட்டுள்ள தலைப்புகள், இசை ஆக்குநர் மூவர் என்பவற்றிலிருந்து பொருத்தமான தலைப்பையும் இசை ஆக்குநரையும் தெரிவுசெய்து ஸ்கோரில் பொருத்தமான இடத்தில் உட்புகுத்துக.
	 This composition belongs to the Romantic period. From the three titles and the composers given below choose the most likely answers and insert them in the appropriate place in the score. Title: Waltz of the Flowers, Serenade, Soldiers' March
	Composer: Franze Schubert, Robert Schumann, Pyotr Tchaikovsky
(viii)) லெර් අංක 1 – 4 ඇති සංගීත බණ්ඩය එම කී එකේම දක්වා ඇති වාර ගණන කීය ද? பார் இலக்கம் 1 – 4 இலுள்ள இசைத் துண்டம் அந்தக் கீ உடன் எத்தனை தடவைகள் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது? How many times does the music of bars 1 – 4 appear in the same key throughout the piece?
	Three times.
(ix)	லெம் අංක 17 ආරම්භ වන දෙවන කොටස නැවත වාදනය විය යුතු වේ. ඒ සඳහා අදාළ ස්ථානයේ රිපීට් සයින යොදන්න. பார் இலக்கம் 17 இல் ஆரம்பிக்கும் இரண்டாம் பகுதி மீண்டும் இசைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அதற்காக இசையில் உரிய இடத்தில் ரிபீட குறியீட்டை இடுக. The second part of this piece, commencing at bar 17, should be repeated. Place the repeat signs at the correct place in the music.
(x)	බාර් අංක 17 සහ 18 හි රිද්මික් සහ හාර්මොනික් සැකිල්ල සමග බාර් අංක 29 සහ 30 සංසන්දනය කර එහි එක් සමානකමක් හා වෙනස්කමක් සඳහන් කරන්න.
	பார் இலக்கம் 17, 18 ஆகியவற்றை பார் இலக்கம் 29, 30 ஆகியவற்றுக்கிடையே சந்தம், ஹார்மோனிக் அமைப்பு என்பவற்றை ஒப்பிட்டு அவற்றிலுள்ள ஓர் ஒத்த தன்மையையும் ஒரு வேறுபட்ட தன்மையையும் குறிப்பிடுக. Compare the rhythm and harmonic structures of bars 17 and 18 with bars 29 and 30 and write a similarity
	and a difference. Rhythmic pattern is the same Notes are more in 8 ^{ves} ,
	Melodic pattern is different, Notes are transposed a major 2 nd lower.





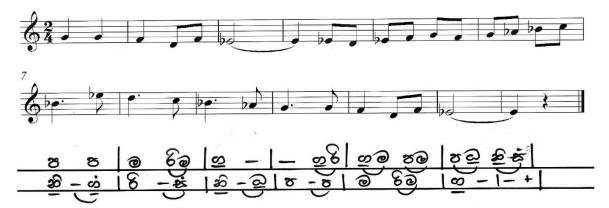
B කොටස / பகுதி В / РАКТ В ඕනෑම පුශ්න දෙකකට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න. எவையேனும் இ**ரண்டு** வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்குக. Answer any **two** questions.

5. (i) எதுவர் ங்ரூர் லி ரிழ வைருயில் விருக்கு விரிக்கு விருக்கு விரிக்கு விரிக்க



(ii) இ ලංකාවේ ජාතික ගීතයේ දී ඇති බටහිර සංගීත ස්වර පුස්තාර පෙරදිග සංගීත ස්වර පුස්තාරගත කරන්න. இலங்கையின் தேசிய கீதத்தில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள மேலைத்தேய சங்கீத ஸ்வர வரைபை, கீழைத்தேய சங்கீத ஸ்வர வரைபாக மாற்றியமைக்குக.

Convert the given phrase in western notation of the Sri Lankan Anthem to oriental notation.



6. (i) දී ඇති ස්ටේව් එක භාවිත කරමින් මෙම සංගීත ඛණ්ඩය ෂෝට් ස්කෝර් කුමයට නැවත ලියන්න. தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்ரேவ் இனைப் பயன்படுத்தி இந்த இசைத் துண்டத்தினை ஷோட் ஸ்கோர் முறையில் மீண்டும் எழுதுக.

Re-write this passage in short score using the given stave.



(ii) (a) C බ්ලූස් ස්කේලයේ ස්වර, දී ඇති ස්ටේවයේ ටුබල් ක්ලෙෆ් යොදා ලියන්න.
 C புளுஸ் ஸ்கேலின் ஸ்வரங்களைத் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்ரேவ் இன் ட்ரெபிள் கிளேவ் பயன்படுத்தி எழுதுக.
 Write the notes of the Blues scale on C in the given stave in the Treble clef.



- (b) ජැස් සංගීතයේ වැදගත් ලක්ෂණයක් සඳහන් කරන්න. ஜாஸ் இசையின் முக்கிய பண்பொன்றைக் குறிப்பிடுக. State an important feature of Jazz music.
 - Syncopation and swing rhythm, Improvisation, Instrumental breaks, 12 bar blues chord pattern, using glissand
- (c) இகையீடும் இந்து விருக்கு விரு விருக்கு விருக்கு விருக்கு விருக்கு வ
 - Name two instruments that belong to the woodwind family in an orchestra and briefly describe each. (1) Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet, Bassoon,

Sec. Annexure.

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7. (i) பலக ஜீ ඇති ඒවායින් එකක් උදාහරණ සහිතව විස්තර කරන්න. கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளவற்றில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றினை உதாரணங்களுடன் விவரிக்குக. Explain one of the following with examples.

Vannam, Raga, Prashasthi

Vannam is a form of poetry associated with Kandyan dance forms. It describes animals objects story and dancers perform to these background songs. There are 18 vannams. E.g. GajagaWannama, Thuraga, MayuraWannama etc..

Raga is a form of a scale used in the Hindusthani Classical music. Each raga has a given set of notes which helps to create a specific mood or atmosphere unique to a rage. E.g. Bhupali, Bilawal, Yeman, Kafi, Bageshree etc.

Prashasthiis a form of written poem or prose composed by the court poet to be recited or sung to please or praise the king.

E.g. Waramathisubacharithe, Deepadeepapathi, NomadithVikumpa, Lakshmi Buhujana ye, Chandanandakumkumaanjana

(ii) சலත සංගීත කෘති රචනා කළ සංගීතඥයන් නම් කරන්න. பின்வரும் ஆக்கங்களின் இசை ஆக்குநர்களின் பெயர்களை எழுதுக. Write the name of the composer of the following compositions.

	Composition	Composer
1	Young Person's Guide to the orchestra	Benjamin Britten
2	Rite of spring	Igor Stravinsky
3	The Entertainer	Scott Joplin.
4	Rhapsody in blue	George Gershwin.

(iii) (a) මෙම කෘතීන් කිනම් යුගයකට අයත් වේ ද?
 இந்த ஆக்கங்கள் எந்தக் காலத்துக்கு உரியனவாகும்?

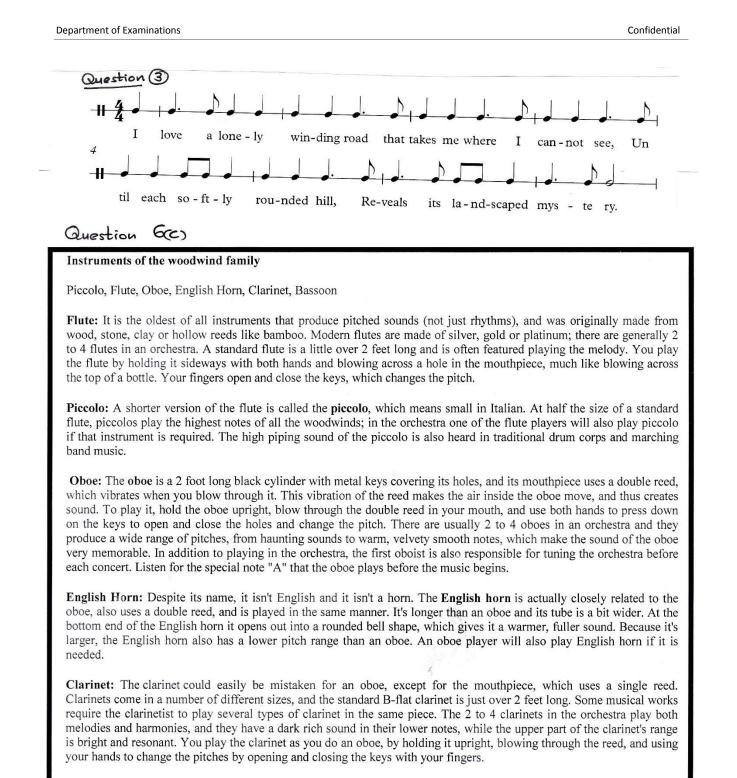
Into which period do these compositions belong?

Modern Period.

(b) මෙම යුගයට පොදු වූ ලක්ෂණ දෙකක් සඳහන් කරන්න. இக்காலத்திற்குரிய இரண்டு பொதுப் பண்புகளைக் குறிப்பிடுக. State two common features of this period.

Chromatic harmony, Unusual sound effects Dissonant and often harsh Syncopated rhythm, More percussion sounds, Improvisation, Atonality, Polytonality, Whole tone scales Note cluster, Polyrhythm, Twelve tone technique,

- (iv) உலகிக கூலிக கூலைக் கால் ஒர்சேகிலே பிரைக்கு கிலைக்கில் பிருக்கியத்துவத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுக. (பாடசாலை இசை ஆற்றுகைகளில் பங்குபற்றுவதிலுள்ள முக்கியத்துவத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுக. (பாடசாலை இசைக்குழு, பாடசாலை வாத்தியக்குழு, ரெக்கோடர் குழு பங்குபற்றும் கலை நிகழ்வுகள்)
 State the value of participating in school musical performances. (such as school choir, school band, and recorder group concerts)
 * Improves leader ship
 * Co -ordination
 - * Confidence in performance.
 - x Creative skills are improved.
 - x Develops Listening ability.



Bass Clarinet: This is the grandfather of the clarinet family. The **bass clarinet** is so large that its top and bottom are bent to make it easier for musicians to hold and play. Its greater length allows it to play some of the lowest notes in the orchestra.

The **bassoon** is a long pipe, doubled in half, made of wood, with many keys. The bend in the pipe makes it possible for musicians to play it comfortably. If it were straight, the bassoon would be around 9 feet long! Like the oboe, the bassoon uses a double reed, which is fitted into a curved metal mouthpiece. There are 2 to 4 bassoons in an orchestra and they have a similar range to that of the cello. Bassoons usually play lower harmonies, but you will sometimes hear their hollow low notes featured in a melody. You play the bassoon by holding it upright and blowing through the double reed. The air travels down the tube and then makes a u-turn and goes up and out the top. Just like the oboe, you use both hands to press on the keys to open and close the holes and change the pitch.

Contrabassoon: It is a longer bassoon with a wider pipe. The **contrabassoon** is the grandfather of the wind section and is so much larger than a regular bassoon that its tube is doubled over twice to allow the player to hold it. It takes a lot of breath to make sound come out of such a long pipe! The lone contrabassoon plays the lowest notes in the entire orchestra.