41 - Western Music

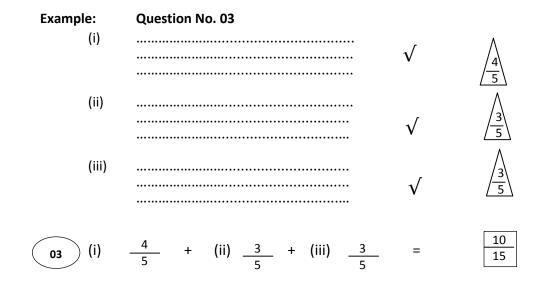
	Marking Sche	eme 2019		
er 1	I mark for each Question		1x40	40 marks
r 11	Question No 1			ļ
111	i. 1 mark		1	-
	ii. 1 mark		1	<u> </u>
	2000. 2000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.0			
	iii a. ½ mark b. ½ mark		1	
	iv. 1 mark		1	
	v. 2 marks		2	
	vi.a. ½ mark b. ½ mark		1	
	Vii 1 mark			
	viii 1 mark		1	
	ix 1marks		1	
	x. 2		2	
	Total			12 marks
	Part A			
	Question No 2			
	i) –Correct clefand Time signature		1	
-	- Correct notes / rhythm pattern		2	
	- Correct key signature		1	4 marks
	ii) –Correct key signature		1	
	- suitable melody using correct notes/		3	
	rhythm			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)			Ulliaiks
	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	Tillaik		12 marks
	Question No.4			12 marks
	la) 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 2 nd or 7 th		1	
	- Tempo/ phrasing / dynamics		1	
	Total			12 marks

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			
	Treble and bass 1 x 2 =2		
(i) -Correct notes with accidentals /key signature and clefs	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	0.100
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 numer 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.

ශී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශී ලංකා විභාග **ලැල්රක්දී විභාග ලෙපාර්තමේන්තුව**ින්තුව ඉහங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களமஇலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் ඉலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka De**இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத்** Si**திணைக்களம்**nt of ශී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඉහங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்இலங்கைப் Department of Examinations (Skishanka samb இலங்கைப் பரீட்க

සංගීතය (අපරදිග) I, II சங்கீதம் (மேலைத்தேய) I, II Music (Western) I, II

10.12.2019 / 0830 - 1140

පැය තුනයි

மூன்று மணித்தியாலம் Three hours අමතර කියවීම් කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள் Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

අමතර කියවීම් කාලය පුශ්න පතුය කියවා පුශ්න තෝරා ගැනීමටත් පිළිතුරු ලිවීමේදී පුමුබත්වය දෙන පුශ්න සංවිධානය කර ගැනීමටත් යොදාගන්න.

வினாப்பத்திரத்தை வாசித்து, வினாக்களைத் தெரிவுசெய்வதற்கும் விடை எழுதும்போது முன்னுரிமை வழங்கும் வினாக்களை ஒழுங்கமைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கும் மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரத்தைப் பயன்படுத்துக.

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

සංගීතය (අපරදිග) / சங்கீதம் (மேலைத்தேய) / Music (Western) I

සැලකිය යුතුයි/**மு**க்கியம்/ Note :

(i) සියලු ම පුශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න. **எல்லா** வினாக்களுக்கும் விடை தருக. Answer **all** questions.

(ii) 1-40 තෙක් පුශ්නවල (1), (2), (3), (4) පිළිතුරුවලින් නිවැරදි හෝ වඩාත් ගැළපෙන හෝ පිළිතුර තෝරා ගන්න. 1 தொடக்கம் 40 வரையுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிலும் (1),(2),(3),(4) என எண்ணிடப்பட்ட விடைகளில் சரியான அல்லது மிகப் பொருத்தமான விடையைத் தெரிவுசெய்க.

From each of the questions 1 to 40, pick one of the alternatives (1), (2), (3), (4) which you consider is correct or most appropriate.

(iii) ඔබට සැපයෙන පිළිතුරු පතුයේ එක් එක් පුශ්නය සඳහා දී ඇති කව අතුරෙන් ඔබ තෝරා ගත් පිළිතුරේ අංකයට සැසඳෙන කවය තුළ (X) ලකුණ යොදන්න.

உமக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள விடைத்தாளில் ஒவ்வொரு வினாவுக்கும் உரிய வட்டங்களில் உமது விடையின் இலக்கத்தை ஒத்த வட்டத்தினுள்ளே புள்ளடியை (×) இடுக.

Mark a cross (\times) on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.

(iv) එම පිළිතුරු පතුයේ පිටුපස දී ඇති අනෙක් උපදෙස් ද සැලකිල්ලෙන් කියවා, ඒවා ද පිළිපදින්න. விடைத்தாளின் மறுபக்கத்தில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள மற்றைய அறிவுறுத்தல்களையும் கவனமாக வாசித்து அவற்றைப் பின்பற்றுக.

Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.

1. ලබා දී ඇති බාර් එක සඳහා සුදුසු ටයිම් සිග්නේචරය වන්නේ මේවායින් කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள பார் இற்குப் பொருத்தமான ரைம் சிக்னேச்சர் எது? Which of the following is the correct time signature for the given bar?



 $(1)_{8}^{6}$

 $(2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

 $(3)_{8}^{9}$

 $(4)_{16}^{9}$

2. පහත දැක්වෙන සංගීත බාර් එක ටයිම් සිග්නේචරයට අනුව සම්පූර්ණ වීමට අවශා රෙස්ට් දී ඇති ඒවායින් කුමක් ද? பின்வரும் இசை பார் இனை ரைம் சிக்னேச்சருக்கு ஏற்ப பூரணமாக்குவதற்குத் தேவையான ஹெஸ்ட் தரப்பட்டுள்ளவற்றுள் எது?

Which of the following rests would suit to complete the given bar according to the time signature?



 $(1) \quad \stackrel{7}{\cancel{7}} \stackrel{7}{\cancel{7}}$

(2) 7 7

(3) 777

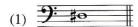
(4) 7 7

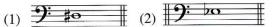
 දී ඇති ඛණ්ඩයේ නිශ්ශබ්ද කොචට් බීට් ගණන කොපමණ ද? தரப்பட்டுள்ள துண்டத்தில் ஓசை **இல்லாது** உள்ள குறோசட் பீற்கள் எத்தனை? In the given illustration how many crotchet beats are silent?



- (1) 5
- (2) 5 ½
- (3)
- (4) 6½

දී ඇති ඒවායින් මිඩල් C එකට ටෝන් 5 ක් පහළින් ඇති ස්වරය කුමක් ද? தரப்பட்டுள்ளவற்றுள் மிடில் $\mathbb C$ இற்கு 5 ரோன்கள் கீழாக உள்ள ஸ்வரம் எது? Which of the following notes is five tones below Middle C?









5. දී ඇති ස්වරයට මේජර් 7 ක් ඉහළ ස්වරය පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வரத்துக்கு மேஜர் 7 மேலான ஸ்வரம் எது? Which note of the following would form a Major 7th above the given note?











6. ඇල්ටො ක්ලෙෆ් හි ස්ටේවයේ පහළ පළවෙනි ලෙජර් ලයිනයේ ස්වරය වන්නේ පහත ඒවායින් කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் அல்ரோ கிளவ் இன் ஸ்ரேவ் இற்குக் கீழே முதலாம் லெஜர் லைனின் ஸ்வரமாவது எது? Which of the following is the letter name of the note on the first Leger line below the stave of the Alto clef?

- (1) A
- (2) C
- (4) B

7. දී ඇති ක්ලෙෆ් අතරින් පහත ස්වරය E^{\flat} වීම සඳහා යෙදිය යුත්තේ කුමක් ද? தரப்பட்டுள்ள கிளெவ்களுள் பின்வரும் ஸ்வரம் $\operatorname{E}^{\prime}$ ஆவதற்குப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டியது எது? Which of the following clefs should be used to make the given note E^b?









8. ඔක්ටෙව් එකක් තුළ ඇති ටෝන් ගණන කොපමණ ද? ஒக்ரேவ் ஒன்றினுள் எத்தனை நோன்கள் உள்ளன? How many tones are there within any octave?

- (1) 3
- (3)
- (4) 6

9. එකම කී සිග්නේචරය සහිත ස්කේල් යුගලය වනුයේ මේවායින් කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ஒத்த கீ சிக்னேச்சரைக் கொண்ட ஸ்கேல்களின் சோடி எது? Which of the following pairs of scales would have the same Key signature?

(1) B major/E minor

(2) F minor/A major

(3) C# minor/D major

(4) E major/C minor

10. දී ඇති ඒවායින් මයිනර් ටුයඩයක පළමුවැනි ඉන්වර්ශනය වන්නේ කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் மைனர் ட்ரயற்றின் முதலாம் இன்வேர்சன் எது? Which of the following is the 1st inversion of a minor triad?



11. දී ඇති ඒවායින් බිලාවල් රාගයට සමාන වන්නේ කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பிலாவல் இராகத்தை ஒத்தது எது? Which of the following is similar to Bilawal Raga?





12. දී ඇති ඒවා අතුරෙන් පහත කෝඩය සමග සම්බන්ධ ස්කේලය කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவந்நுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள கோட் உடன் தொடர்புடைய ஸ்கேல் எது? Which of the following scales is associated with the given chord?



- (1) A major
- (2) D minor
- (3) F major
- (4) A minor

13. පහත ඒවා අතරින් දී ඇති ටුයඩය විස්තර කරනු ලබන්නේ කුමකින් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ட்ரயற் இனை விவரிப்பது எது? Which of the following would describe the given triad?



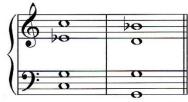
- (1) Ib
- (2) Vc
- (3) Vb
- (4) IVc

14. දී ඇති ඒවා අතරින් කුමන පෙඩලය පහත් කිරීමෙන්, වාදනය කරනු ලබන ස්වරයන් දීර්ඝව හඬ දෙනු ලැබේ ද?பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எந்தப் பெடலினை அழுத்தும்போது, இசைக்கப்படும் ஸ்வரம் தொடர்ந்து ஒலித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும்?

Which of the following pedals, when depressed would sustain the notes played?

- (1) Una cord pedal (2) damper pedal
- (3) soft pedal
- (4) sostenuto pedal

15. දී ඇති කේඩන්සය විස්තර කරනු ලබන්නේ මින් කුමකින් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள கேடன்ஸ் இனை விவரிப்பது எது? Which of the following describes the given cadence?



- (1) Imperfect cadence in C minor
- (2)Plagal cadence in Bb major
- (3) Perfect cadence in Eb major
- Amen cadence in G minor

16. 'හියුමරස්ක්' කෘතිය ලියා ඇත්තේ කුමන ෆෝම් එකේ ද? 'ஹியுமரஸ்க்' என்ற ஆக்கம் எந்த வடிவில் (form இல்) எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது? In which given form is 'Humoresque' written?

(1) Ternary Form

Variation Form (2)

(3) Rondo Form

Binary Form

17. දී ඇති අලංකරණය හඳුන්වා දෙන්නේ පහත කුමක් මගින් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஓர்ணமென்ற் இனை விவரிப்பது எது? Which of the following describes the given ornament?



(1) Mordent

(2) Acciaccatura

(3) Inverted turn

(4) Arpeggio

 $m{18}$. 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

(2) Play the note smoothly

(3) Play the note detached

(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 වාදාඃ භාණ්ඩය 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?

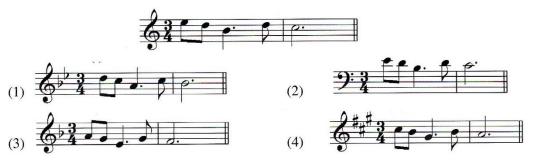
(1) Oboe

(2) Mandoline

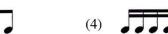
(3) Tampura

(4) Sitar

23. දී ඇති සංගීත ඛණ්ඩය $B^{
underline}$ ටුම්පට් එකෙන් වාදනය වන විට ඇසෙන්නේ කුමන වරණයෙන් දැක්වෙන ආකාරයට ද? கரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பு B^{\flat} 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^b?



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?









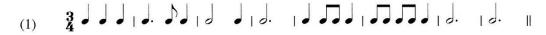
V11401/1711/0111-1,11

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."







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. 'මූන්ලයිට් 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 වන්නේ 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 'පොග්රෑම් 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.	නාඩගම් ගීතයක් වන්නේ මින් කුමක් ද? 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 ස பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எந்த மிருகத்தின் நடக்கும் எ Which animal's gait is described in the Thuranga (1) Horse (2) Rabbit	விதம்	துரங்கா வன்னத்தில் விவரிக்கப்படுகிறது? nam?
35.	இனைய் இன் விற்கு விற்	(2) (4)	Gollywog's cake walk Bolero
36.	දී ඇති සංගීතඥයන් අතරින් ජෑස් සංගීතය සමග සහ பின்வரும் இசை ஆக்குநர்களில் ஜாஸ் இசையுட Which of the following composers is not associa (1) Louis Armstrong (3) Scott Joplin	ன் தெ	தாடர்பில்லாதவர் யார்? vith Jazz music? Prokofiev
37.	පහත දැක්වෙන කුමක් වැරදි පුකාශයක් වේ ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பி ழையான கூற்று எது? Which of the following is a false statement? (1) MIDI is a standard way of connecting (2) Synthesizers can record, edit replay m (3) DJs use a mixing desk to combine di (4) Sampler is a piece of equipment that	g one usic. fferen	
38.	මැන්ඩලීනයක සාමානායෙන් තත් කීයක් තිබේදැයි දැ பின்வருவனவற்றுள் மன்டொலின் ஒன்றில் பொத குறிப்பிடுவது எது? Which of the following states the number of (1) Four double metal strings (3) Six single strings	ுவாகட் f strin	ப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் நரம்புகளின் எண்ணிக்கையைக் gs commonly used in a mandolin? Five single strings
39.	පියානෝව පමණක් භාවිත කරන කෘති වර්ගය කුමක பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பியானோ மாத்திரம் பயன்படு Which composition uses only the Piano? (1) Blues (2) Swing	-	
40.	දී ඇති ඒවායින් ඩුම් කිට් එකට අයත් නොවන්නේ මින් ස பின்வருவனவந்நுள் ட்ரம்கிற் இந்கு உரித்தல்லா Which of the following does not belong to a Dru (1) Floor Tom (2) Ride Cymbal	තවරක් தது எ	ę? து?
	•	* *	

17 Ava BAA Abda / ... 7 mil / Caa aaa 7

ශී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

රහසායයි அந்தரங்கமானது

අ.පො.ස. (සා.පෙළ) විභාගය - 2019 க.பொ.த (சா.தர)ப் பரீட்சை - 2019

විෂයය අංකය பாட இலக்கம்

41

විෂයය பாடம்

සංශීතය (අහදිග

I පතුය - පිළිතුරු பத்திரம் - விடைகள்

පුශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය ඛාක ය ඹුහ.	පුශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය ඛාකட இහ.	පුශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය ඛාි න ட இல.	පුශ්ත අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය ඛාිකය இහ.
01.	3	11.	4	21.	2	31.	3
02.	2	12.	2	22.	3	32.	2
03.	1	13.	1	23.	1	33.	3
04.	3	14.	2	24.	4	34.	1
05.	2	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.	<u></u>	28.	4	38.	1
09.	2	19.	3	29.	Any Answer	39.	3
10.	2	20.	2	30.	<u> </u>	40.	4
					ē.		

විශේෂ උපදෙස් ි එක් පිළිතුරකට ලකුණු விசேட அறிவுறுத்தல் 🖯 ஒரு சரியான விடைக்கு

බැගින් புள்ளி வீதம்

මුළු ලකුණු / மொத்தப் புள்ளிகள்

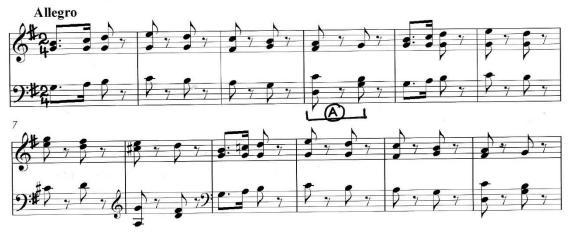
පහත නිදසුනෙහි දක්වෙන පරිදි බහුවරණ උත්තරපතුයේ අවසාන තීරුවේ ලකුණු ඇතුළත් කරන්න. கீழ் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் உதாரணத்திற்கு அமைய பல்தேர்வு வினாக்களுக்குரிய புள்ளிகளை பல்தேர்வு வினாப்பத்திரத்தின் இறுதியில் பதிக.

නිවැරදි පිළිතුරු සංඛ්යාව சரியான விடைகளின் தொகை

25 40 I පතුයේ මුළු ලකුණු பத்திரம் I இன் மொத்தப்புள்ளி 50 80

UL/2017/41/3115-1,11

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









- (i) මෙම කෘතිය G මේජර් ස්කේලයේ වේ. නිවැරදි කී සිග්තේචරය සංගීත පුස්තාරයේ අදාළ පරිදි ඇතුළත් කරන්න. இந்த ஆக்கம் G மேஜர் ஸ்கேல் இலுள்ளது. சரியான கீ சிக்னேச்சரை இசை ஸ்கோருக்குப் பொருத்தமாக உட்புகுத்துக.
 - 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.
- (iii) (a) පළමු කොටසේ දී සංගීතය කිනම් කී එකකට මොඩියුලේට් වේ ද? முதல் பிரிவில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசை எந்த கீ இற்கு மொடியுலேட் ஆகின்றது?

To which key does the music modulate in the first section? D Major

(b) බාර් අංක සඳහන් කරන්න. உரிய பார் இலக்கங்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

1 71 /	ZI	19/	41/	7	L-I.	11

(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
	წ (ნ ა .

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 තුන්දෙන් අතරින් සුදුසු මාතෘකාව සහ සංගීතඥයා 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) බාර් 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) බාර් 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. அதந்காக 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 භාර්මොනික් 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 move in 8^{ves},

Melodic pattern is different, Notes are transposed
a major 2nd lower.

A කොටස / பகுதி A / PART A

ඕනෑම පුශ්න **දෙකකට** පිළිතුරු සපයන්න. எவையேனும் **இரண்டு** வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்குக. Answer any **two** questions.

2. (i) E ම්ජර්ය කී සිග්නේචරය සහිතව අවරෝහණ සහ ආරෝහණ ආකාරයට චෝල්ස් රිද්මයකට අනුව F ක්ලෙෆ් හි ලියන්න. ටයිම් සිග්නේචරය ඇතුළත් කරන්න.

 E^{\flat} மேஜர் ஸ்கேலை கீ சிக்னேச்சருடன் அவரோகண ஆரோகண வடிவில் வோல்ஸ் சந்தத்துக்கேற்ப F கிளவ் இல் எழுதுக. ரைம் சிக்னேச்சரைச் சேர்க்குக.

Write the E' major scale with key signature, in descending and ascending form, using F clef and the rhythm of a waltz. Add the time signature.



(ii) G පෙන්ටටොනික් ස්කේලයේ ස්වර යොදා ගනිමින් දී ඇති ටයිම් සිග්නේවරයට ගැළපෙන රිද්මයකට අනුව බාර් 4 ක තනුවක් නිර්මාණය කරන්න.

G பென்ரரோனிக் ஸ்கேலின் ஸ்வரங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி தரப்பட்டுள்ள ரைம் சிக்னேச்சருக்குப் பொருத்தமான சந்தத்துக்கமைய 4 பார்களுக்கான மெலடி ஒன்றை எழுதுக.

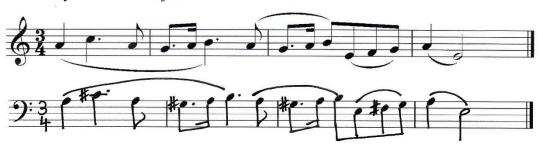
Write a 4 bar melody using notes from the G pentatonic scale, in a rhythm to fit the given time signature.



(iii) දී ඇති මෙලඩිය ඔක්ටේව් එකක් පහළින් බේස් ක්ලෙෆ් එකේ ලියා එය A මේජරයේ ශබ්ද වන අයුරින් නිවැරදි ඇක්සිඩෙන්ටල් යොදන්න.

தரப்பட்டுள்ள மெலடியை பேஸ் கிளவ் இல் ஒரு ஒக்ரேவ் கீழாக எழுதி, அதை A மேஜரில் ஒலிவரும் விதத்தில் சரியான அக்ஸிடென்ரல் சேர்க்குக.

Transpose the given melody an octave lower in the Bass clef and add correct accidentals to make this melody sound in A major.



3. (i) දී ඇති වචන සඳහා මොනොටෝනයක් භාවිත කරමින් රිද්මයක් ලියන්න.

தரப்பட்டுள்ள சொற்களுக்கு மொனரோன் ஒன்றைப் பயன்படுத்தி சந்தமொன்றை எழுதுக.

Write a rhythm pattern on a monotone to the given words.

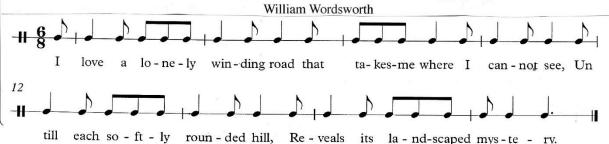
I love a lonely winding road

That takes me where I cannot see,

Until each softly rounded hill,

Reveals its landscaped mystery.

See Annexure.



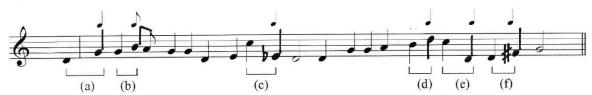
ULI 401/17110112-191

(ii) පහත දී ඇති මෙලඩිය දක්වා ඇති ස්වර අගයන් සහ ඉන්ටවල් අනුව අඩු ස්වර පුරවන්න. අදාළ ටයිම් සිග්නේචරය සහ බාර් ලයින් යොදන්න. මෙහි කී එකේ නම සහ මෙම සංගීත ඛණ්ඩය අයත් ගීතය නම් කරන්න. பின்வரும் மெலடி இல் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வர பெறுமானங்கள், இன்ரவெல்களுக்கு ஏற்ப விடுபட்டுள்ள நோட்ஸ் இனைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக. உரிய ரைம் சிக்னேச்சர், பார் வரிகளைச் சேர்க்குக. இதன் கீ இன் பெயரையும் இசைத் துண்டம் உரித்தாகும் பாடலின் பெயரையும் குறிப்பிடுக.

Complete the melody given below, filling in the missing notes according to the note values and intervals indicated. Insert the relevant time signature and bar lines. Name the key and the name of the song.

- (a) Perfect 4th above
- (b) Major 3rd above
- (c) Major 6th below

- (d) Minor 3rd above
- (e) Minor 7th below
- (f) Major 3rd above



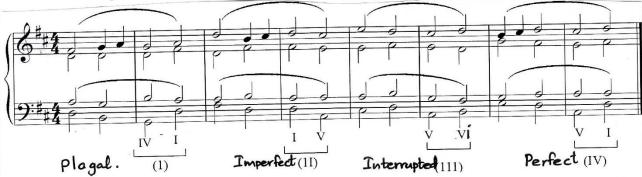
Key: G major

Name of song: Flow Gently Sweet Afton.

- 4. (i) (a) මේ ඛණ්ඩයේ වෙනස් කේඩන්ස් තුනක් ඇත. ඒවායේ කෝඩ් අංක ලියා නම් කරන්න. பின்வரும் பெயர்ப்பில் மூன்று வேறுபட்ட கேடன்ஸ் உள்ளன. அவற்றின் கோட் குறியீடுகளையும் கேடன்ஸின் பெயரையும் எழுதுக.
 - There are three different cadences in the following extract. Write the chord indications and name the cadence.
 - (b) අවසාන බාර් එක සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමට නිවැරදි ස්වර අගයන් භාවිත කරමින් සුදුසු කේඩන්සයක් ලියා නම් කරන්න.

இறுதி பார் இனைப் பூரணப்படுத்துவதற்குச் சரியான ஸ்வரப் பெறுமானங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி பொருத்தமான கேடன்ஸ் இனை எழுதி, அதன் பெயரைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

Complete thé last bar with a suitable cadence, using correct note values and name it.



(ii) ලබා දී ඇති සංගීත ඛණ්ඩයට එම ශෛලියට ගැළපෙන පුතිඋත්තර පාඨයක් ලියන්න. ගැළපෙන ටෙම්පො, ලේසිං හා ඩයිනමික්ස් සම්පූර්ණ මෙලඩියට යොදන්න.

தரப்பட்டுள்ள மெலடியை அதே பாங்கிற்குப் பொருத்தமான ஆன்சரிங் பிரேஸ் சேர்த்துப் பூரணப்படுத்துக. பூரணப்படுத்திய மெலடிக்குப் பொருத்தமான ரெம்போ, பிரேசிங், டைனமிக்ஸ் சேர்க்குக.

Complete the melody by adding an answering phrase in the same style. Add suitable marks of tempo, phrasing and dynamics to the complete melody.



B කොටස / பகுதி B / PART B

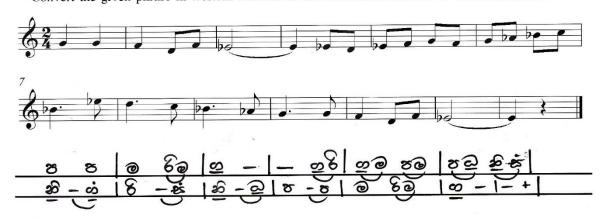
ඕනෑම පුශ්න **දෙකකට** පිළිතුරු සපයන්න. எவையேனும் **இரண்டு** வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்குக. Answer any **two** questions.

5. (i) ටෙබල් ක්ලෙෆ් හි ලියූ මෙලඩිය භාර්මොනස් කිරීම සඳහා බෙස් ස්ටේච්හි රෝම ඉලක්කමෙන් දක්වා ඇති ටුයඩ්ස්, ඩොටඩ් මිනිම්, මිනිම් හෝ කොචට් ලෙස රිද්මයට අදාළ පරිදි ලියන්න. ட்ரெபிள் கிளவ் இல் எழுதப்பட்ட மெலடியை ஹார்மனைஸ் செய்வதற்கு பேஸ் ஸ்ராவ் இல் உரோமன் இலக்கத்திலுள்ள ட்ரயற்ஸ், டொட்றட் மினிம்ஸ், மினிம்ஸ் அல்லது குறோசெட்ஸ் என சந்தத்துக்கு ஏற்ப எழுதுக. Write the triads shown by the Roman numerals, accordingly as dotted minims, minims or crotchets in the Bass stave to harmonize the melody written in the Treble clef.



(ii) ශී ලංකාවේ ජාතික ශීකයේ දී ඇති බටහිර සංශීක ස්වර පුස්තාර පෙරදිග සංශීක ස්වර පුස්තාරගත කරන්න. இலங்கையின் தேசிய கீதத்தில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள மேலைத்தேய சங்கீத ஸ்வர வரைபை, கீழைத்தேய சங்கீத ஸ்வர வரைபாக மாந்நியமைக்குக.

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



6. (i) දී ඇති ස්ටේච් 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 ටෙබල් 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) ජෑස් සංගීතයේ වැදගත් ලක්ෂණයක් සඳහන් කරන්න. ஜாஸ் இசையின் முக்கிய பண்பொன்றைக் குறிப்பிடுக. State an important feature of Jazz music.

Syncopation and	Swing rhythm	, Improvisation,
Instrumental bro	eaks, 12 par dives	s chord pattern, using glissand

(c) ඔකෙස්ටුාවක වුඩ්වින්ඩ් පවුලට අයත් සංගීත හාණ්ඩ **දෙකක්** නම් කර, ඒවා කෙටියෙන් විස්තර කරන්න. ඉகெஸ்ரா ஒன்றில் வுட்வின்ட் குடும்பத்துக்கு உரிய இசைக்கருவிகள் **இரண்டின்** பெயர்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, அவற்றைச் சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்குக.

Name two instruments that belong to the woodwind family in an orchestra and briefly describe each.

(1)	Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet, Bassoon,
	See Annexure.

7. (i) පහත දී 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 a nimals objects sengand dancers perform to these background songs. There are 18 vannams. E.g. Gajaga Wannama, Thuraga, Mayura Wannama 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) පහත 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?

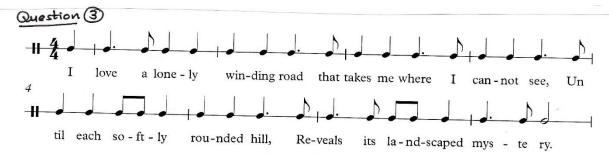
Modern Period.

(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, Polythythm, Twelve tone technique,

(iv) පාසල් සංගීත පුසංගයන් සඳහා ඉදිරිපත්වීමේ වටිනාකම දක්වන්න. (පාසල් ගායනා කණ්ඩායම්, පාසල් තූර්ය වාදක කණ්ඩායම්, රෙකෝඩර් කණ්ඩායම් ඉදිරිපත් වන සංදර්ශණ) பாடசாலை இசை ஆந்றுகைகளில் பங்குபந்றுவதிலுள்ள முக்கியத்துவத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுக. (பாடசாலை இசைக்குழு, பாடசாலை வாத்தியக்குழு, ரெக்கோடர் குழு பங்குபந்றும் கலை நிகழ்வுகள்)
State the value of participating in school musical performances. (such as school choir, school band, and recorder group concerts)

×	Improves leadership
	Co-ordination
×	Confidence in performance.
	Creative skills are improved.
×	Develops Listening ability.



Question 6(c)

Instruments of the woodwind family

Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet, Bassoon

Flute: It is the oldest of all instruments that produce pitched sounds (not just rhythms), and was originally made from wood, stone, clay or hollow reeds like bamboo. Modern flutes are made of silver, gold or platinum; there are generally 2 to 4 flutes in an orchestra. A standard flute is a little over 2 feet long and is often featured playing the melody. You play the flute by holding it sideways with both hands and blowing across a hole in the mouthpiece, much like blowing across the top of a bottle. Your fingers open and close the keys, which changes the pitch.

Piccolo: A shorter version of the flute is called the **piccolo**, which means small in Italian. At half the size of a standard flute, piccolos play the highest notes of all the woodwinds; in the orchestra one of the flute players will also play piccolo if that instrument is required. The high piping sound of the piccolo is also heard in traditional drum corps and marching band music.

Oboe: The **oboe** is a 2 foot long black cylinder with metal keys covering its holes, and its mouthpiece uses a double reed, which vibrates when you blow through it. This vibration of the reed makes the air inside the oboe move, and thus creates sound. To play it, hold the oboe upright, blow through the double reed in your mouth, and use both hands to press down on the keys to open and close the holes and change the pitch. There are usually 2 to 4 oboes in an orchestra and they produce a wide range of pitches, from haunting sounds to warm, velvety smooth notes, which make the sound of the oboe very memorable. In addition to playing in the orchestra, the first oboist is also responsible for tuning the orchestra before each concert. Listen for the special note "A" that the oboe plays before the music begins.

English Horn: Despite its name, it isn't English and it isn't a horn. The **English horn** is actually closely related to the oboe, also uses a double reed, and is played in the same manner. It's longer than an oboe and its tube is a bit wider. At the bottom end of the English horn it opens out into a rounded bell shape, which gives it a warmer, fuller sound. Because it's larger, the English horn also has a lower pitch range than an oboe. An oboe player will also play English horn if it is needed.

Clarinet: The clarinet could easily be mistaken for an oboe, except for the mouthpiece, which uses a single reed. Clarinets come in a number of different sizes, and the standard B-flat clarinet is just over 2 feet long. Some musical works require the clarinetist to play several types of clarinet in the same piece. The 2 to 4 clarinets in the orchestra play both melodies and harmonies, and they have a dark rich sound in their lower notes, while the upper part of the clarinet's range is bright and resonant. You play the clarinet as you do an oboe, by holding it upright, blowing through the reed, and using your hands to change the pitches by opening and closing the keys with your fingers.

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.