

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

41 STE I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2019

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

10.12.2019 / 0830 - 1140

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය කියවා ප්‍රශ්න තෝරා ගැනීමටත් පිළිතුරු ලිවීමේදී ප්‍රමුඛත්වය දෙන ප්‍රශ්න
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரීட்சை, 2019 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2019
සංගීතය (අපරදීන) / சங்கீதம் (மேலைத்தேய) / Music (Western) I
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 (අපරදීන) / சங்கீதம் (மேலைத்தேய) / Music (Western) I

සැලකිය යුතුයි/முக்கியம்/ Note :

- සියලු ම ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.
எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் விடை தருக.
Answer all questions.
- 1-40 කෙක් ප්‍රශ්නවල (1), (2), (3), (4) පිළිතුරුවලින් නිවැරදි හෝ වඩාත් ගැළපෙන හෝ පිළිතුරු 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.
- බවට සැපයෙන පිළිතුරු පත්‍රයේ එක් එක් ප්‍රශ්නය සඳහා දී ඇති කව අතුරෙන් බව තෝරා ගත් පිළිතුරේ අංකයට සැසඳෙන
කවය තුළ (X) ලකුණ යොදන්න.
உமக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள விடைத்தாளில் ஒவ்வொரு வினாவுக்கும் உரிய வட்டங்களில் உமது
விடையின் இலக்கத்தை ஒத்த வட்டத்தினுள்ளே புள்ளியை (X) இடுக.
Mark a cross (X) on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.
- එම පිළිතුරු පත්‍රයේ පිටුපස දී ඇති අනෙක් උපදෙස් ද සැලකිල්ලෙන් කියවා, ඒවා ද පිළිපදින්න.
விடைத்தாளின் மறுபக்கத்தில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள மற்றைய அறிவுறுத்தல்களையும் கவனமாக வாசித்து அவற்றைப்
பின்பற்று.
Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.

- 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?



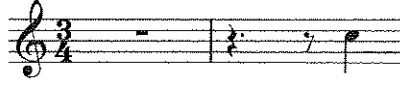
- (1) $\frac{6}{8}$ (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ (3) $\frac{9}{8}$ (4) $\frac{9}{16}$

- පහත දැක්වෙන සංගීත බාර් එක ටයිම් සිග්නේචරයට අනුව සම්පූර්ණ වීමට අවශ්‍ය රෙස්ට් දී ඇති ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?
பின்வரும் இசை பார் இனை ரைம் சிக்னேச்சருக்கு ஏற்ப பூரணமாக்குவதற்குத் தேவையான ரெஸ்ட்
தரப்பட்டுள்ளவற்றுள் எது?
Which of the following rests would suit to complete the given bar according to the time signature?



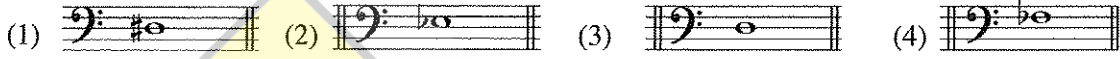
- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ (3) $\frac{3}{4}$ (4) $\frac{3}{4}$

3. දී ඇති வன்வியே திவ்விடி ஐவாவி நீடு என்ன கைபமனா டு?
தரப்பட்டுள்ள துண்டத்தில் ஓசை இல்லாது உள்ள குறோசட் பீற்கள் எத்தனை?
In the given illustration how many crotchet beats are silent?

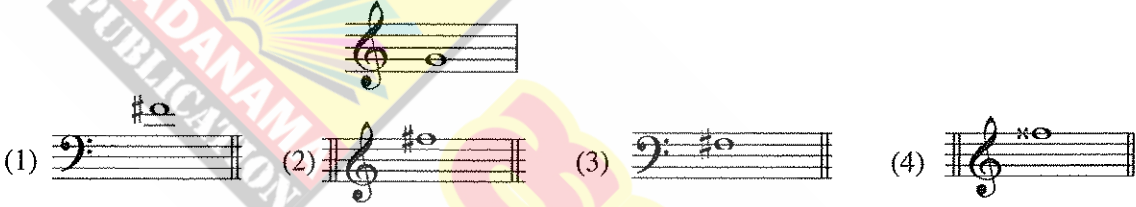


- (1) 5 (2) $5\frac{1}{2}$ (3) 6 (4) $6\frac{1}{2}$

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



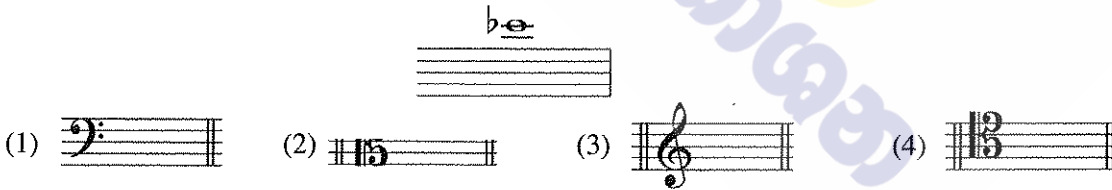
5. දී ඇති ස්වරයට මේජර් 7 ක් ඉහළ ස්වරය පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් කුමක් ද?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வரத்துக்கு மேஜர் 7 மேலான ஸ்வரம் எது?
Which note of the following would form a Major 7th above the given note?



6. ඇල්ටො ක්ලේෆ් 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 staff of the Alto clef?

- (1) A (2) C (3) D (4) B

7. දී ඇති ක්ලේෆ් අතරින් පහත ස්වරය E^b වීම සඳහා යෙදිය යුත්තේ කුමක් ද?
தரப்பட்டுள்ள கிளேவ்களுள் பின்வரும் ஸ்வரம் E^b ஆவதற்குப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டியது எது?
Which of the following clefs should be used to make the given note E^b?



8. ඔක්ටේව් එකක් තුළ ඇති වෙන් ගණන කොපමණ ද?
ஒக்டேவ் ஒன்றினுள் எத்தனை ரோன்கள் உள்ளன?
How many tones are there within any octave?

- (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 5 (4) 6

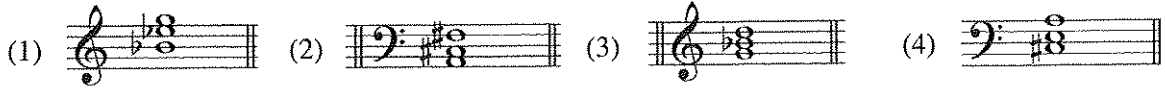
9. එකම කී සිහිනේවරය සහිත ස්කේල් යුගලය වනුයේ මේවායින් කුමක් ද?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ஒத்த கீ சிக்னைச்சரைக் கொண்ட ஸ்கேல்களின் சோடி எது?
Which of the following pairs of scales would have the same Key signature?

- (1) B^b major/E^b minor (2) F minor/A^b major
(3) C[#] minor/D major (4) E major/C minor

10. දී ඇති ඒවායින් මයිනර් ට්‍රයඩයක පළමුවැනි ඉන්වර්ශනය වන්නේ කුමක් ද?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் மைனர் ட்ரயற்றின் முதலாம் இன்வேர்சன் எது?

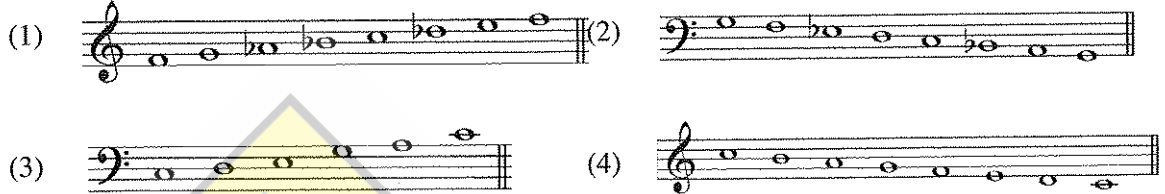
Which of the following is the 1st inversion of a minor triad?



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?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள கோட் உடன் தொடர்புடைய ஸ்கேல் எது?

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

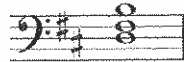


- (1) A major (2) D minor (3) F major (4) A minor

13. පහත ඒවා අතරින් දී ඇති ට්‍රයඩය 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 පහත කිරීමෙන්, වාදනය කරනු ලබන ස්වරයන් දීර්ඝව හඬ දෙනු ලැබේ ද?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எந்தப் பெடலினை அழுத்தும்போது, இசைக்கப்படும் ஸ்வரம் தொடர்ந்து ஒலித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும்?

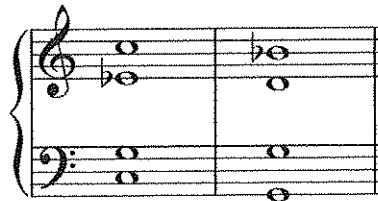
Which of the following pedals, when depressed would sustain the notes played?

- (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 (4) Amen cadence in G minor

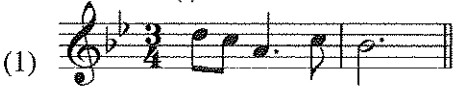
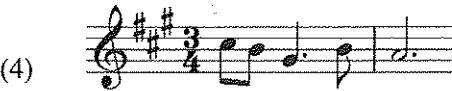
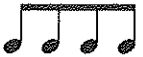
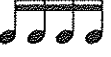
16. 'හියුමරස්ක' කෘතිය ලියා ඇත්තේ කුමන රෝමි එකේ ද?

'ஹியுமரஸ்க்' என்ற ஆக்கம் எந்த வடிவில் (form இல்) எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது?

In which given form is 'Humoresque' written?

- (1) Ternary Form (2) Variation Form
(3) Rondo Form (4) Binary Form

17. දී ඇති අලංකරණය හඳුන්වා දෙන්නේ පහත කුමක් මගින් ද?
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஓர்ணமென்ற இணை 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 කෝඩ්ස් පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ ද?
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ரொனிக் தொடக்கம் டொமினன்ட் கோட் இணைப் 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 ඉහළින් තිබක් ි 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 වාද්‍ය භාණ්ඩයට ද?
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தனி ரீட் இணைக் 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 වාද්‍ය 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 B $\flat$ (4) Clarinet in A
22. පහත ඒවා අතරින් ඩ්‍රෝන් 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 $\flat$ ඉම්පට් එකෙන් වාදනය වන විට ඇසෙන්නේ කුමන වරණයෙන් දැක්වෙන ආකාරයට ද?
 தரப்பட்டுள்ள 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 $\flat$?

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

- [6 வது பிடிவெடுத்த. / பக். 6 ஐப் பார்க்க / See page 6

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. තුරංග 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. මනෙස්ට්‍රල් කෘතියක් වන්නේ මින් කවරක් ද?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ஒகெஸ்ட்ரல் ஆக்கம் எது?
Which is an orchestral composition?
(1) Liebestraum (2) Gollywog's cake walk
(3) Lohengrin (4) Bolero
36. දී ඇති සංගීතයෙන් අනරින් ජැස් සංගීතය සමග සබඳතා නොදක්වන්නේ කවරෙක් ද?
பின்வரும் இசை ஆக்குநர்களில் ஜாஸ் இசையுடன் தொடர்பில்லாதவர் யார்?
Which of the following composers is **not** associated with Jazz music?
(1) Louis Armstrong (2) Prokofiev
(3) Scott Joplin (4) Duke Ellington
37. පහත දැක්වෙන කුමක් වැරදි ප්‍රකාශයක් 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. මැන්ඩලීනයක සාමාන්‍යයෙන් තත් කීයක් තිබේදැයි දැක්වෙන්නේ පහත දී ඇති කුමන වර්ණයෙන් 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 ඩ්‍රම් 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

* *

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

41 STE I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2019

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

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

1 වන ප්‍රශ්නය ඇතුළුව A හා B කොටස්වලින් ප්‍රශ්න දෙක බැගින් තෝරාගෙන, ප්‍රශ්න පහතට පිළිතුරු මෙම පත්‍රයේ ම සපයන්න.
1 ஆம் வினா உட்பட பகுதி A, பகுதி B என்பவற்றிலிருந்து இவ்விரண்டு வினாக்களைத் தெரிவுசெய்து, எல்லாமாக ஐந்து வினாக்களுக்கு இத்தாளிலேயே விடை தருக.
Answer five questions including question No. 1 and selecting two questions from each of the parts A and B on this paper itself.

විභාග අංකය / சுட்டெண் / Index No.

For Examiners' Use only

(41) Music (Western) II		
Part	Question No.	Marks Awarded
I	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
B	5	
	6	
	7	
Total		

Final Mark

In Numbers

In Words

Code Number

Marking Examiner

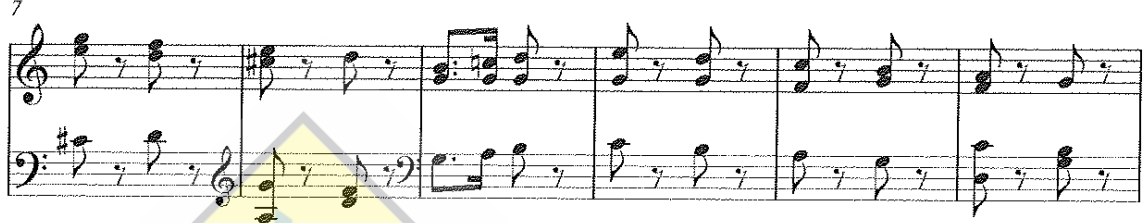
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1. පහත දී ඇති සංගීත வன்விய அடியையனய කර அசா அகி ப்ரதீனவிரிபி பிழிவூர் ஸபயனன்.
கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பை அவதானித்து கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுதுக.
Study the musical extract given below and answer the questions.

Allegro



- (i) මෙම කෘතිය G මේජර් ස්කේලයේ වේ. නිවැරදි කී සිග්නේචරය සංගීත ප්‍රස්කාරයේ 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 ප්‍රස්කාරයේම 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 ඵකකට මොඩියුලේට් වේ ද?
முதல் பிரிவில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசை எந்த கீ இற்கு மொடியுலேட் ஆகின்றது?
To which key does the music modulate in the first section?
- (b) බාර් අංක සඳහන් කරන්න.
உரிய பார் இலக்கங்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
State the bar numbers concerned.

- (iv) බාර් අංක 1 සහ 8 අතර ටොනික් කී එකේ ඇති කේඩන්ස් එක 'A' ලෙස ලකුණු කර කේඩන්ස්ය 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.
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- (v) මෙම කෘතියේ රෝම් එක කෙටියෙන් විස්තර කරන්න.
இந்த ஆக்கத்தின் போம் இனைச் சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்கുക.
Briefly describe the form of this piece?
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- (vi) මෙම කෘතියේ ටෙම්පෝ එක පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
இந்த ஆக்கத்தின் ரெம்போ இனை விளக்குக.
Explain the tempo of the piece
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- (vii) මෙම කෘතිය රොමැන්ටික් යුගයට අයත් වේ. දී ඇති මාතෘකා සහ සංගීතඥයන් තුන්දෙනා අතරින් සුදුසු මාතෘකාව සහ සංගීතඥයා තෝරා ස්වර ප්‍රස්තාරයේ 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 කේඩන්ස් එක කී එකේම දක්වා ඇති වාර ගනන 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?
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- (ix) බාර් අංක 17 ආරම්භ වන දෙවන කොටස නැවත වාදනය විය යුතු වේ. ඒ සඳහා අදාළ ස්ථානයේ රීටි පිහින යොදන්න.
பார் இலக்கம் 17 இல் ஆரம்பிக்கும் இரண்டாம் பகுதி மீண்டும் இசைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அதற்காக இசையில் உரிய இடத்தில் ரிபீட் 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.
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A කොටස / பகுதி A / PART A

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

2. (i) E^b මේජරය කී සිග්නේචරය සහිතව අවරෝහණ සහ ආරෝහණ ආකාරයට වෝල්ස් රිද්මයකට අනුව F ක්ලේෆ් ලියන්න. ටයිම් සිග්නේචරය ඇතුළත් කරන්න.

E^b மேஜர் ஸ்கேலை கீ சிக்னேச்சருடன் அவரோகண ஆரோகண வடிவில் வோல்ஸ் சந்தத்துக்கேற்ப F கிளவ் இல் எழுதுக. ரைம் சிக்னேச்சரைச் சேர்க்குக.

Write the E^b 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 පෙන්ටොනික් ස්කේලයේ ස්වර යොදා ගනිමින් දී ඇති ටයිම් සිග්නේචරයට ගැළපෙන රිද්මයකට අනුව බාර් 4 ක තනුවක් නිර්මාණය කරන්න.

G பென்றோனிக் 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 ක්ලේෆ් එකේ ලියා එය A මේජරයේ බවද වන අයුරින් නිවැරදි ඇක්සිඩෙන්ටල් යොදන්න.

தரப்பட்டுள்ள மெலடியை பேஸ் கிளவ் இல் ஒரு ஒக்டேவ் 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 மொனோரோன் ஒன்றைப் பயன்படுத்தி சந்தமொன்றை எழுதுக.

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

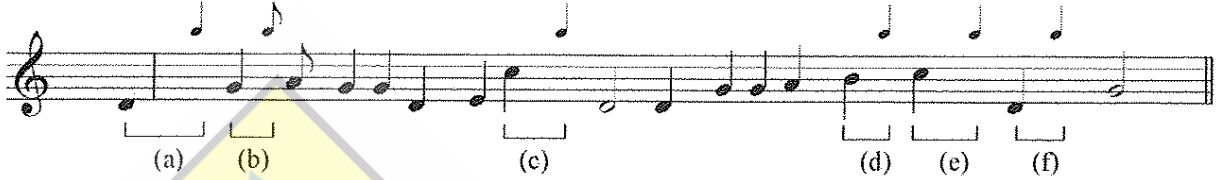
I love a lonely winding road
That takes me where I cannot see,
Until each softly rounded hill,
Reveals its landscaped mystery.

William Wordsworth

- (ii) පහත දී ඇති මෙලඩිය දක්වා ඇති ස්වර අගයන් සහ ஒன்டுவுල් அனுப அப்து ස්වර පුරවන්න. අදාළ ටයිම් සිග්නේචරය සහ බාර් ලයින් යොදන්න. මෙහි කී එකේ නම් සහ මෙම සංගීත බණ්ඩය අයත් ගීතය නම් කරන්න. පின்වரும் මෙලඩිය இல் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வர பெறுமானங்கள், இன்றவெல்களுக்கு 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: _____

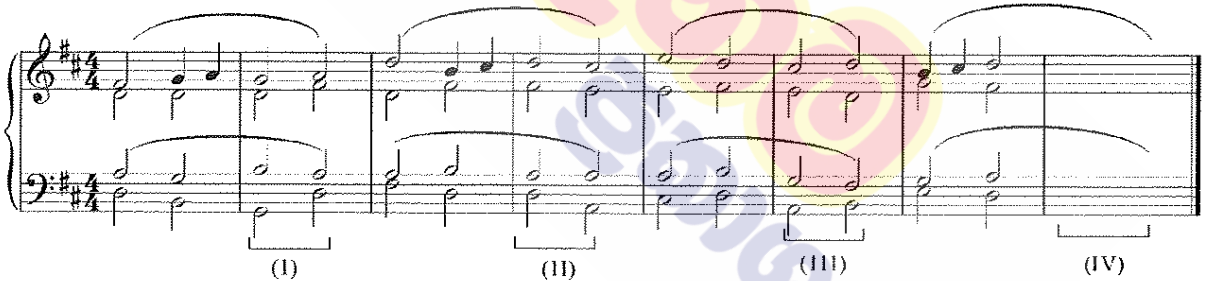
Name of song: _____

4. (i) (a) මේ බණ්ඩයේ වෙනස් කේඩන්ස් තුනක් ඇත. ඒවායේ කෝඩ් අංක ලියා නම් කරන්න. පின்වரும் 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 කේඩන්ස් සහ ලියා නම් කරන්න.

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

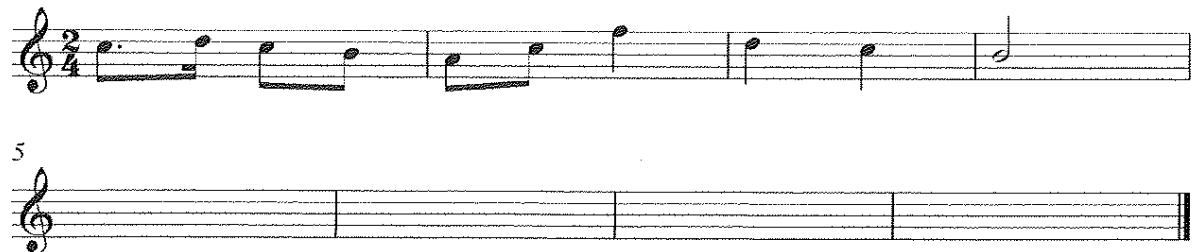
Complete the last bar with a suitable cadence, using correct note values and name it.



- (ii) ලබා දී ඇති සංගීත බණ්ඩයට එම ගෞලියට ගැළපෙන ප්‍රතිඋත්තර පාඨයක් ලියන්න. ගැළපෙන ටේම්පෝ, ෆ්‍රේසිං හා ඩයිනමික්ස් සම්පූර්ණ මෙලඩියට යොදන්න.

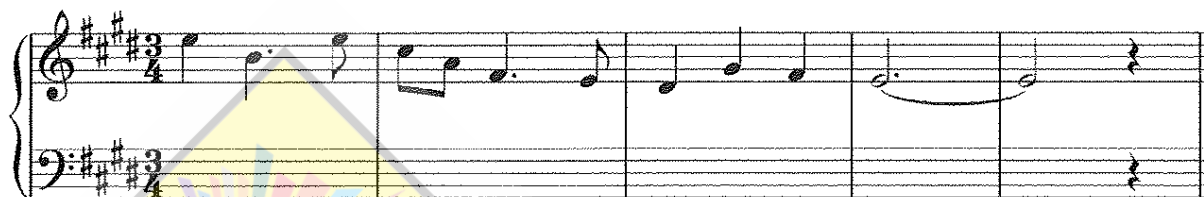
தரப்பட்டுள்ள மெலடியை அதே பாங்கிற்குப் பொருத்தமான ஆன்சரிங் பிரேஸ் சேர்த்துப் பூரணப்படுத்துக. பூரணப்படுத்திய மெலடிக்குப் பொருத்தமான ரைம்போ, பிரேசிங், டைனமிக்ஸ் சேர்க்குக.

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



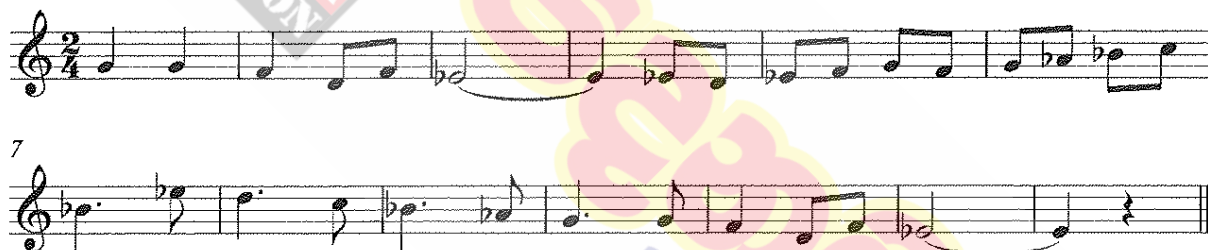
மீதூறல் பூண்ட டேவரைப் பிழிந்துர் ஈயவந்தன.
எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்குக.
Answer any two questions.

- பரேபிள் கிளவ் இல் எழுதப்பட்ட மெலோடியை ஹார்மனைஸ் செய்வதற்கு பேஸ் ஸ்ராவ் இல் உரோமன் இலக்கத்திலுள்ள ப்ரயந்ஸ், டொற்றட் 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.



I IVb ii Vb V⁷ I

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

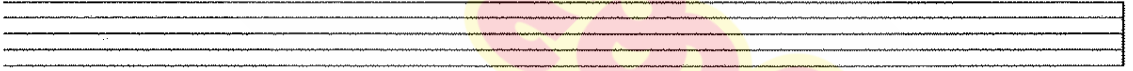


6. (i) දී ඇති ස්ටේව් එක භාවිත කරමින් මෙම සංගීත බණ්ඩය ශෝට් ස්කෝර් ක්‍රමයට නැවත ලියන්න.
தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்ரேவ் இணைப் பயன்படுத்தி இந்த இசைத் துண்டத்தினை ஷோட் ஸ்கோர் முறையில் மீண்டும் எழுதுக.

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



- (ii) (a) C බ්ලූස් ස්කේලයේ ස්වර, දී ඇති ස්ටේවයේ ට්‍රේබල් ක්ලේෆ් යොදා ලියන්න.
C புளூஸ் 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.

.....

.....

- (c) ඔකෙස්ට්‍රාවක වුඩ්වින්ඩ් පවුලට අයත් සංගීත භාණ්ඩ දෙකක් නම් කර, ඒවා කෙටියෙන් විස්තර කරන්න.
ஒகெஸ்த்ரா ஒன்றில் வுட்விண்ட் குடும்பத்துக்கு உரிய இசைக்கருவிகள் இரண்டின் பெயர்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, அவற்றைச் சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்கുക.

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

- (1)
-
-
- (2)
-
-

- [illegible]

- | | Composition | Composer |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Young Person's Guide to the orchestra | |
| 2 | Rite of spring | |
| 3 | The Entertainer | |
| 4 | Rhapsody in blue | |

-

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

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ரஹ்மத்
அந்தரங்கமானது

සංඝිතය (විෂද්ධ)

1. පහත දී ඇති සංගීත வன்விய අධ්‍යයනය 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.

Allegro

- (i) මෙම කෘතිය G මේජර් ස්කේලයේ වේ. නිවැරදි කී සිග්නේචරය සංගීත ප්‍රස්තාරයේ 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 ප්‍රස්තාරයේම 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.

State the bar numbers concerned. 7, 8

- (iv) බාර් අංක 1 සහ 8 අතර ටොනික් කී එකේ ඇති කේඩන්ස් එක 'A' ලෙස ලකුණු කර කේඩන්ස්ය 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 ටෙම්පෝ 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 සංගීතයෙන් තුන්දෙනෙක් අතරින් සුදුසු මාතෘකාව සහ සංගීතයා තෝරා ස්වර ප්‍රස්තාරයේ 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 ඛණ්ඩය 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 රීට් සලකුණ යොදන්න.

பார் இலக்கம் 17 இல் ஆரம்பிக்கும் இரண்டாம் பகுதி மீண்டும் இசைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அதற்காக இசையில் உரிய இடத்தில் ரிபீட் 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 move in 8^{ves},

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

A කොටස / பகுதி A / PART A

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

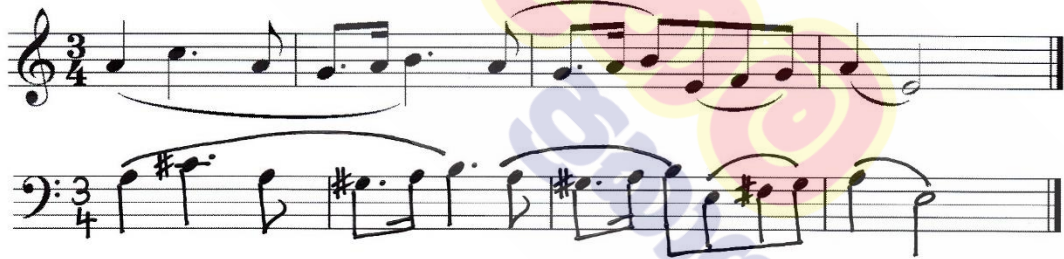
2. (i) E^b මේජරය කී සිග්නේචරය සහිතව අවරෝහණ සහ ආරෝහණ ආකාරයට වෝල්ස් රිද්මයකට අනුව F ක්ලේෆ් හි ලියන්න. ටයිම් සිග්නේචරය ඇතුළත් කරන්න.
E^b மேஜர் ஸ்கேலை கீ சிக்னேச்சருடன் அவரோகண ஆரோகண வடிவில் வோல்ஸ் சந்தத்துக்கேற்ப F கிளவ் இல் எழுதுக. ரைம் சிக்னேச்சரைச் சேர்க்குக.
Write the E^b major scale with key signature, in descending and ascending form, using F clef and the rhythm of a waltz. Add the time signature.



- (ii) G පෙන්ටොනික් ස්කේලයේ ස්වර යොදා ගනිමින් දී ඇති ටයිම් සිග්නේචරයට ගැළපෙන රිද්මයකට අනුව බාර් 4 ක තනුවක් නිර්මාණය කරන්න.
G பென்றோனிக் 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 ක්ලේෆ් එකේ ලියා එය A මේජරයේ ශබ්ද වන අයුරින් නිවැරදි ඇක්සිඩෙන්ටල් යොදන්න.
தரப்பட்டுள்ள மெலடியை பேஸ் கிளவ் இல் ஒரு ஒக்டேவ் 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.

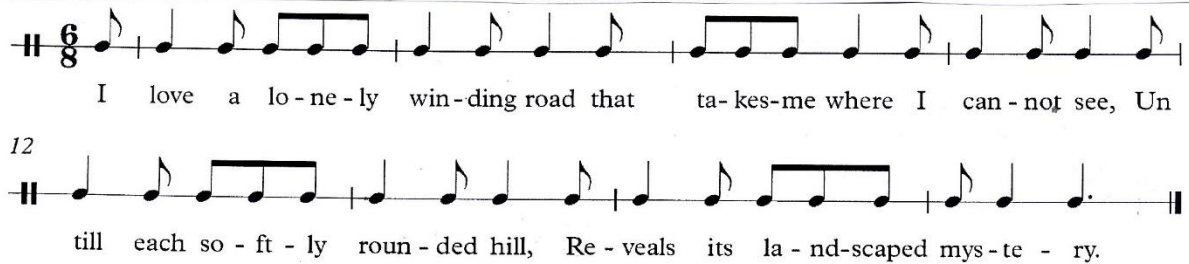


3. (i) දී ඇති වචන සඳහා මොනොටෝනයක් භාවිත කරමින් රිද්මයක් ලියන්න.
தரப்பட்டுள்ள சொற்களுக்கு மொனரோன் ஒன்றைப் பயன்படுத்தி சந்தமொன்றை எழுதுக.
Write a rhythm pattern on a monotone to the given words.

I love a lonely winding road
That takes me where I cannot see,
Until each softly rounded hill,
Reveals its landscaped mystery.

See Annexure.

William Wordsworth



பின்வரும் மெலடி இல் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வர பெறுமானங்கள், இன்றவெல்களுக்கு ஏற்ப விடுபட்டுள்ள நோட்ஸ் இனைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக. உரிய ரைம் சிக்னேச்சர், பார் வரிகளைச் சேர்க்குக. இதன் கீ இன் பெயரையும் இசைத் துண்டம் உரித்தாகும் பாடலின் பெயரையும் குறிப்பிடுக.

(a) Perfect 4th above (b) Major 3rd above (c) Major 6th below
(d) Minor 3rd above (e) Minor 7th below (f) Major 3rd above



Name of song: Flow Gently Sweet Afton.

- There are three different cadences in the following extract. Write the chord indications and name the cadence.

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

The image displays four musical examples of cadences in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, each spanning two measures. The notes are as follows:

- Plagal. (1):** Treble clef: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes). Bass clef: G2 (half), B2 (half).
- Imperfect (II):** Treble clef: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes). Bass clef: G2 (half), B2 (half).
- Interrupted (111):** Treble clef: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes). Bass clef: G2 (half), B2 (half).
- Perfect (IV):** Treble clef: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes). Bass clef: G2 (half), B2 (half).

Below the notation, the labels "Plagal.", "Imperfect (II)", "Interrupted (111)", and "Perfect (IV)" are written, corresponding to the four examples.

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

Handwritten musical notation for a piano piece. The first staff is marked "Allegro" and "p" (piano). The second staff is marked "mf" (mezzo-forte) and "rit" (ritardando). Both staves feature a long, sweeping melodic line with various note values and rests.

B කොටස / பகுதி B / PART B

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

5. (i) වෙබ්ල් ක්ලේෆ් හි ලියූ මෙලඩිය හාර්මොනස් කිරීම සඳහා බේස් ස්ටේව්හි රෝම ඉලක්කමෙන් දක්වා ඇති ව්‍යවස්ථා, ඩොට්ඩ් මිනිම්, මිනිම් හෝ ක්‍රොචට් ලෙස රිද්මයට අදාළ පරිදි ලියන්න.
ட்ரெபிள் கிளவ் இல் எழுதப்பட்ட மெலடியை ஹார்மனைஸ் செய்வதற்கு பேஸ் ஸ்ராவ் இல் உரோமன் இலக்கத்திலுள்ள ட்ரய்ஸ், டொட்டட் 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.

I IVb ii Vb V⁷ I

- (ii) ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික ගීතයේ දී ඇති බටහිර සංගීත ස්වර ප්‍රස්තාර පෙරදිග සංගීත ස්වර ප්‍රස්තාරගත 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.

ඊ ඊ | ම මෙ | ග - | - ගි | ගෙ ගෙ | ගෙ නි |
 නි - ගි | රි - නි | නි - ගි | රි - රි | ම මෙ | ග - | - + |

6. (i) දී ඇති ස්ටේව් එක භාවිත කරමින් මෙම සංගීත වෘත්තිය සේවී ස්කෝර් ක්‍රමයට නැවත ලියන්න.
 தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்ரேவ் இணைப் பயன்படுத்தி இந்த இசைத் துண்டத்தினை ஷோட் ஸ்கோர் முறையில் மீண்டும் எழுதுக.

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



- (ii) (a) C බිලියස් ස්කේලයේ ස්වර, දී ඇති ස්ටේව්වලට ලේඛන ක්‍රමයට යොදා ලියන්න.
 C புளூஸ் 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) ඔකෙස්ට්‍රාවක වුඩ්වින්ඩ් පවුලට අයත් සංගීත භාණ්ඩ දෙකක් නම් කර, ඒවා කෙටියෙන් විස්තර කරන්න.
 ஒகெஸ்த்ரா ஒன்றில் வுட்වින්ட் குடும்பத்துக்கு உரிய இசைக்கருவிகள் இரண்டின் பெயர்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, அவற்றைச் சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்கുക.

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.

(2)

7. (i) பனத டீ டுரி ஸீலாடித் தகத் டுலா஠ரத் ததிலல விஸீ஠ர் ஠ர்஠த்.
கீழே தரப்ட்டுள்ளவற்றில் ஏதே஠ும் ஒன்றி஠ை உதாரணங்களுடன் விவரிக்குக.
Explain one of the following with examples.

Vannam, Raga, Prashasthi

Vannam is a form of poetry associated with Kandyian dance forms. It describes ~~animals, objects, song~~ and 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.

Prashasthi is 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. Waramathisubacharithhe, Deepadeepapathi, NomadithVikumpa, Lakshmi Buhujana ye, Chandanandakumkumaanjana

- (ii) பனத து஠ீத ஠ாதி ரலதா ஠ுல து஠ீதடீதத் ததீ ஠ர்஠த்.

பி஠்வரும் ஆக்கங்களி஠் இசை ஆக்குநர்களி஠் 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) ஠஠த ஠ாதித் திததீ துதததத டுதத் ஠ீ டு?
இந்த ஆக்கங்கள் எந்தக் காலத்துக்கு உரியவாகும்?

Into which period do these compositions belong?

Modern Period.

- (b) ஠஠த துததத ஠஠த டு டுததத டுததத துததத ஠ர்஠த்.

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) ஠ா஠ல் து஠ீத துததததத் துததா ஓடீரலத்஠ீ஠ீ ஠ரீதா஠த டுதத்஠த். (஠ா஠ல் தாததா ஠த்஠ா஠தீ, ஠ா஠ல் துதத ஠ா஠த ஠த்஠ா஠தீ, ர஠஠ை஠ர் ஠த்஠ா஠தீ ஓடீரலத் ஠த துடீரலத்)

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)

x Improves leadership

x Co-ordination

x Confidence in performance.

x Creative skills are improved.

x Develops Listening ability.

Question ③

I love a lone-ly win-ding road that takes me where I can-not see, Un-til each so-ft-ly rou-nded hill, Re-veals its la-nd-scaped mys-te-ry.

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.

10 සහ 11 ශ්‍රේණි සඳහා ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය

(අ.පො.ස) සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ 11 ශ්‍රේණිය - කෙටි සටහන්

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

☐	10-11 සිංහල ව්‍යාකරණ
☐	10-11 සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය රසාස්වාදය
☐	බුද්ධ ධර්මය
☐	කතෝලික ධර්මය
☐	සිංහල භාෂාව හා සාහිත්‍යය
☐	සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය සංග්‍රහය
☐	English Language
☐	ගණිතය - 1
☐	ගණිතය - 2
☐	ජීව විද්‍යාව
☐	භෞතික විද්‍යාව
☐	රසායන විද්‍යාව
☐	ඉතිහාසය
☐	ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යයනය
☐	භූගෝල විද්‍යාව
☐	පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය
☐	පෙරදිග සංගීතය
☐	නර්තනය
☐	නාට්‍ය හා රංග කලාව
☐	චිත්‍ර කලාව
☐	තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය
☐	සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය අධ්‍යයනය
☐	සෞඛ්‍යය හා ශාරීරික අධ්‍යාපනය
☐	කෘෂි හා ආහාර තාක්ෂණය
☐	ගෘහ ආර්ථික විද්‍යාව

11 ශ්‍රේණිය - ප්‍රශ්නෝත්තර

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

☐	සිංහල භාෂාව හා සාහිත්‍යය
☐	බුද්ධ ධර්මය
☐	ඉතිහාසය
☐	ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යයනය
☐	පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය

Grade 11 - Short Notes

English Medium

☐	Buddhism
☐	Mathematics - 1
☐	Mathematics - 2
☐	Biology
☐	Physics
☐	Chemistry
☐	History
☐	Business & Accounting Studies
☐	Geography
☐	Civic Education
☐	ICT
☐	Health & Physical Education
☐	10-11 English Literary (Poetry)
☐	10-11 English Literary (Drama)
☐	10-11 English Literary (Short Story)

Grade 11 - Model Papers

English Medium

☐	Civic Education
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10 ශ්‍රේණිය - කෙටි සටහන්

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

☐	බුද්ධ ධර්මය
☐	කතෝලික ධර්මය
☐	සිංහල භාෂාව හා සාහිත්‍යය
☐	සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය සංග්‍රහය
☐	සිංහල රචනා අත්වැල
☐	English Language
☐	ගණිතය - 1
☐	ගණිතය - 2
☐	ජීව විද්‍යාව
☐	භෞතික විද්‍යාව
☐	රසායන විද්‍යාව

Grade 10 - Short Notes

English Medium

☐	ඉතිහාසය
☐	ඉතිහාසය රූප සටහන් අග්‍රිත කෙටි සටහන්
☐	ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යයනය - 1
☐	ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යයනය - 2
☐	භූගෝල විද්‍යාව
☐	පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය
☐	පෙරදිග සංගීතය
☐	නර්තනය
☐	නාට්‍ය හා රංග කලාව
☐	චිත්‍ර කලාව
☐	තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය
☐	සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය අධ්‍යයනය
☐	සෞඛ්‍යය හා ශාරීරික අධ්‍යාපනය
☐	කෘෂි හා ආහාර තාක්ෂණය
☐	ගෘහ ආර්ථික විද්‍යාව
☐	ජපන් භාෂාව

☐	Buddhism
☐	Mathematics - 1
☐	Mathematics - 2
☐	Biology
☐	Physics
☐	Chemistry
☐	History
☐	Business & Accounting Studies - 1
☐	Business & Accounting Studies - 2
☐	Geography
☐	Civic Education
☐	ICT
☐	Health & Physical Education

10 ශ්‍රේණිය - ප්‍රශ්නෝත්තර

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

☐	සිංහල භාෂාව හා සාහිත්‍යය
☐	බුද්ධ ධර්මය
☐	ගණිතය
☐	විද්‍යාව
☐	ඉතිහාසය
☐	පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය
☐	භූගෝල විද්‍යාව
☐	පෙරදිග සංගීතය

Grade 10 - Model Papers

English Medium

☐	Mathematics
☐	Science
☐	Civic Education
☐	Geography
☐	English Activity Book
☐	English Work Book

අනෙකුත් ග්‍රන්ථ

☐	හෙළදිව කතිකාවත - අරුණශාන්ත අමරසිංහ
☐	නොල්මන් අවතාර සහ යකඳුරන් - අරුණශාන්ත අමරසිංහ
☐	සිසු-ගුරු අත්පොත නාට්‍ය හා රංග කලාව 10-11 ශ්‍රේණි සඳහා (නව විෂය නිර්දේශය) - තන්දන අල්ගේවත්ත

පාඩමෙන් පාඩමට මාසික ඇගයීම්

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

☐	10-ශ්‍රේණිය - විද්‍යාව
☐	11-ශ්‍රේණිය - විද්‍යාව

සියලු ම ශ්‍රේණි සඳහා කෙටි සටහන්, ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍ර කට්ටල සහ වැඩ පොත් අප සතුව තිබෙන අතර, මෙම ඕනෑම ග්‍රන්ථයක් වට්ටම් සහිත ව ඔබේ නිවසට ම ගෙන්වා ගත හැකි ය.