

41 STE I, II

අධ්‍යාපන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2020
කළුවිප පොතුත් තරාතරප පත්තිර (සාතාරණ තර)ප පරීක්ෂේ, 2020
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2020

සංගිතය (අපරදිග)	I, III
සංග්‍රහීතම (මෙලෙහත්තොය)	I, III
Music (Western)	I, III

படிக் குறிக்கு
மூன்று மணித்தியாலும்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීම කාලය	- මතින්තු 10 දි
මෙහෙතික වාචිපෑපු තොරතුරු	- 10 නිමිටාස්කள්
Additional Reading Time	- 10 minutes

අමතර නියවීම් කාලය ප්‍රශ්න පරුදා තිබා පූජ්‍ය තේරු ගැනීමටත් සිල්බර් ලිට්මේද් ප්‍රමුණව්ග දෙන ප්‍රශ්න සංවිධානය කර ගැනීමටත් යොදාගැනීන.

විශාපපත්තිර්තතා බාසිතතු, විශාක්කගෙලත නෙරිවශේස්වත්තරුම් විශා එමතුම්පිෝතු මුණ්නුරිමය වුහුණුම් විශාක්කගෙලා ඉහුණ්කමෙමත්තුක කොඳවත්තරුම් මෙළත්තික බාසිපු නෙරත්තෙහිප පයස්ප්‍රාත්තුක.

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

ஸ.கிவய (அபரடிக) / சங்கீதம் (மேலாத்தேய) / Music (Western) II

සැලකිය යුතුයි/මුක්කියම්/ Note :

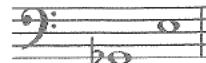
1. பக்க சுட்டுப்பீர்மை என்று அழைப்பதற்காக இதை விடும் நிலையில் தெவையான சரியான விடை ஏது?

Which of the following is the correct answer to complete the given bar according to the time signature?



2. මෙම දී ඇති ස්වර අතර වෝන්ස් කියක් තිබේ ද?

தரப்பட்டுள்ள இந்த ஸ்வரங்களுக்கிடையில் எத்தனை ரோன்ஸ் உள்ளன? How many tones are there between the given notes?



3. மேல் இடது சீர்வரயே உங்களுக்கு ஒத்துவிடுவது சீர்வரய குமக் டு? இங்கு தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வரத்தின் என்ஹார்மனிக் ஈருவலைஞ் ஸ்வரம் எது? Which of these would be the enharmonic equivalent of the given note?



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

4. மேல் இடது சீர்வர ஒன்றுக்கு கல விட வேண, சீர்வர அந்தரய மேலாகின் குமக் டு?

தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வரங்களை இன்வேட் செய்யும்போது உருவாகும் ஸ்வர இடைவெளி எது? What is the interval formed when the given notes are inverted?

- (1) Minor 3rd (2) Perfect 5th (3) Minor 6th (4) Major 6th

5. தெவேநி ஒன்வர்தன் கோவியே வில்லை கல இடது சீர்வரய மேலாகின் குமக் டு?

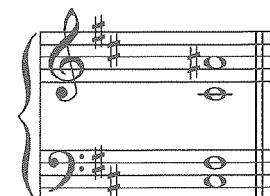
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் இரண்டாம் இன்வேர்வென் கோட் இரட்டிப்பு செய்யக்கூடிய ஸ்வரம் எது? In a 2nd inversion chord which of these notes should be doubled?

- (1) Tonic (2) Root (3) 3rd (4) 5th

6. ரொ இடது கோவியத ஜூஸு ரெமன் நினைவுரல் உதக மேலாகின் குமக் டு?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள கோட் இற்குப் பொருத்தமான உரோமன் நியுமரல் எது? Which of these, is the appropriate Roman numeral for the given chord?

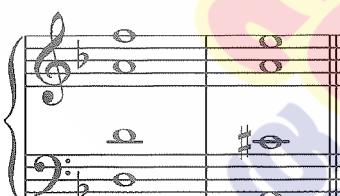
- (1) iib (2) ivb
(3) vc (4) vic



7. ரூபசுவானை இடது கேவின்செய நிவேர்தே விச்தர வந்தே தீன் கவரக டு?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் உருவில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள கேடன்ஸ் இனைச் சரியாக விவரிப்பது எது?

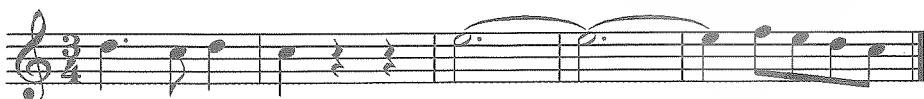
Which of these would correctly describe the given cadence?



- (1) Perfect cadence in D minor (2) Imperfect cadence in F Major
(3) Plagal cadence in F Major (4) Imperfect cadence in D minor

8. இடது சங்கிக வண்வெயே திவென வகீவி நோவி கி தோவுவி விவி கண்ண வந்தே,

தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பில் உள்ள ரைட் நோட்ஸ் இன் குநோசெட் பீற் எண்ணிக்கை The number of crotchet beats in the tied notes of the given music extract would be



- (1) 5 (2) 6 (3) 7 (4) 8

9. வொமினந்து 7th கோவி உகே சிவி வொனிக் கோவய (V⁷ – I) அதர ரெக்லியுன் உகேட்டு வொனிக் கோவியே கினமி சீர்வரய அகின் வீ டு?

பொமினந்து 7 ஆவது கோட் இலிருந்து ரொனிக்கோட் (V⁷-I) வரையில் ரெசிலியூஷன் இல் ரொனிக் கோட் இல் எந்த ஸ்வரம் தவறவிடப்படும்?

In the resolution of a Dominant 7th chord to the Tonic chord (V⁷ – I) which note is omitted in the Tonic chord?

- (1) 7th (2) 5th (3) 3rd (4) Root

10. மேல் ஸஂதீக வினாவியே நிவேரடி கி லக வந்னே மேலாயின் குமக் டி?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் இந்த இசைப்பகுதியின் சரியான கீ எது?
Which of these is the correct key of this passage?



- (1) B flat Major (2) F Minor (3) E flat Major (4) C Minor

11. மேல் ரைப்புகளை ஆடுதி சீர்வர வாடனாய கரன்னே கேசே டி?
தரப்பட்டுள்ள உருவில் உள்ள ஸ்வரங்கள் எவ்வாறு இசைக்கப்படும்?
How are the notes in the given illustration played?

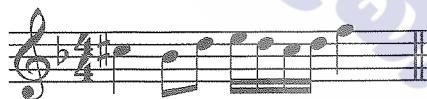


- (1) Detached (2) Smoothly
(3) Held for its full length (4) Fast

12. பிபல் ஏகிம் கி திவெங்னே மேலாயின் குமன காதிய டி?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ட்ரிபிள் ரைம் இல் உள்ள ஆக்கம் எது?
Which of the following compositions is in Triple time?
(1) Country Roads (2) I have a dream
(3) All kinds of everything (4) You raise me up

13. தாதிக கீய நிர்மாணய கர ஆத்தே மேலாயின் குமன சீக்கீலேய டி?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தேசிய கீதம் எந்த கீ இல் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது?
In which key is the National Anthem written?
(1) B flat Major (2) C Major (3) F Major (4) E flat Major

14. டி ஆடு சீவர பெரடீக ஸஂதீகயை லியன வீவ நிவேரடி பிலினூர மேலாயின் குமக் டி?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வரங்களை கீழைத்தேய இசைக்கு மாற்றும்போது வரும் சரியான விடை எது?
Which of these would be correct when converting the given notes to oriental notation?



- (1) டி நிற் ரெரெி ம் (2) ஸ' நிற் ரெரெி ம (3) ஸ' நிற ஸர்க்க டி (4) ஸ' நிற் ரெரெி ம

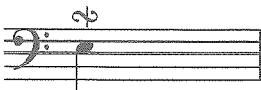
15. மேல் தக கி பாட அயன் வந்னே மேலாயின் குமன வர்஗யை டி?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள நாட்டார் பாடல் எந்த வகைக்குப் பொருத்தமானது?
Which type of folk song does the given extract belong to?

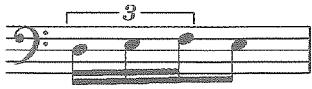
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ஒன்னே டுமிரகி மக கலக் ய | Inne Dumbarai maha kalu galak yata |
| கன்னே கரவலகி ரத ஹாலே லிது | Kanne karawalai rata hale bathata |
| (1) Goyam kavi (2) Pal kavi | (3) Pathal kavi (4) Gal kavi |

16. 'வாஜனா டினேகி மேக' யன கீதய அவங்கு வந்னே மேலாயின் குமன நாவதக டி?
பின்வருவனவற்றுள் 'வாஸனா தினெகி மேக' என்ற பாடல எந்த நாடகத்தில் காணப்படும்?
In which of these plays is the song 'வாஜனா டினேகி மேக' included?

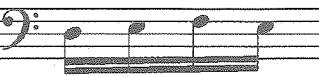
- (1) Sri Wickrama Rajasinghe (2) Dutugemunu
(3) Sri Sangabo (4) Ramayanaya

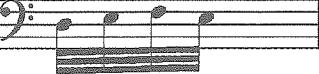
17. දී ඇති ඔර්නමන්ට් (අලංකරණය) වාදනය කළ යුතු ආකාරය දැක්වෙන රුපසටහන වන්නේ මින් කවරක් ද? පින්වරුවන්වත්තුන් තුරප්පට්ටුන් ඉහළ මිශ්‍යාක්‍රම මුහෘයිණකාට්ටුම් එරු ගතු?
- In which of the following is the given ornament illustrated, as it should be played?



(1) 

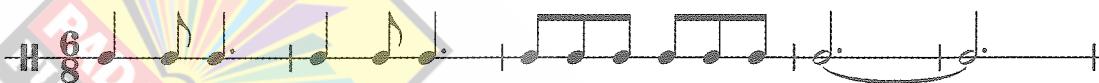
(3) 

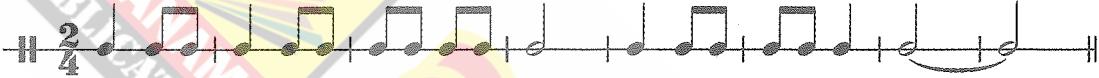
(2) 

(4) 

18. මෙම දී ඇති වචනවලට සූදුසු රිද්මය මෙවායින් කුමක් ද? පින්වරුවන්වත්තුන් තුරප්පට්ටුන් බාර්තතැකගුක්කුප පොරුත්තමාන රිතම් ගතු?
- Which of these rhythms would match the given words?

Flowers. Flowers, fragrant and gay everywhere we see.

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

19. 'සූප්පන්ටුල් මින් ගුරේ' යන හිතය අධිංග වන්නේ කුමන මියුසිකල් එකක් ද? 'සූප්පන් ප්‍රාන්ත තුබ සාක්‍ර' න්‍යා පාටල් කාණප්පටුම් මියුසිකක්ල ගතු?
- In which musical is the song 'Spoonful of sugar' found?

- (1) Wizard of Oz (2) Oklahoma (3) Sound of Music (4) Mary Poppins

20. මෙවායින් නිවැරදි වාක්‍යය වන්නේ කුමක් ද?

පින්වරුවන්වත්තුන් සරියාන කුත්‍රු ගතු?

Which of these is correct?

- (1) Modulation means change of key
 (2) The flute is a transposing instrument
 (3) Gershwin was a composer of string Quartets
 (4) Modulation means change of Pitch

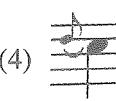
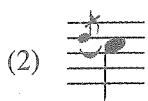
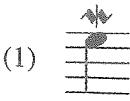
21. සොනාටාවක මිනුවෙට් හා වියෝ එක සාමාන්‍යයෙන් දැක්වෙන්නේ,
 සොනාන්ත්‍රා ඉන්ත්‍රීල් මිනුවෙට්, ත්‍රීයෝ එන්පන පොතුවාක මිතම්පෙනුවතු
 In a Sonata, the Minuet and Trio normally occurs in the

- (1) 1st movement (2) 2nd movement (3) 3rd movement (4) 4th movement

22. 'ක්‍රූෂ්ඩ නොට්' සම්බන්ධ වන්නේ මේ රුපසටහන්වලින් කුමන එකක් ද?

පින්වරුවන්වත්තුන් 'කිරුව්ස්ට නොට්' න්‍යා මුහෘයිණකාට්ටුම්?

In which given illustration is the word 'crushed note' associated with?



[6 ലഭി ശ്രൂ ഉള്ളത് / പട്ട. 6 റൂപ് പാർക്ക് / See page 6

கிடை வில்கள் அரிசி | முழுப் பதிப்புறிமையுடையது | All Rights Reserved]

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විෂය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සි.ලංකා උග්‍ර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සි.ලංකා උග්‍ර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
41 STE I, II
ඩොම්සන් ප්‍රමාණ ත්‍රිත්වක් නිශ්චාල්‍ය මූල්‍ය අනුකූලතාව සිංහල උග්‍ර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Primary Education, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2020
කළුවිප පොතුත් තරාතරුප පත්තිර (සාතාරණ තරු)ප පරිශ්‍යී, 2020
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2020

சங்கீதம் (அபரடிக)	I, III
சங்கீதம் (மேலைத்தேய)	I, II
Music (Western)	I, II

സ.ഗിതയ (അലറ്റി) / സംകീർത്തം (മേഖലത്തോഡ) / Music (Western) II

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 / කැටුවන් / Index No.

For Examiners' Use only

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

Final Mark

In Numbers	
In Words	

Code Number

Marking Examiner	
Marks Checked by:	1 2
Supervised by	

[8 ലഭി രിലോ ദില്ലത്. / പക. 8 ജൂൺ പാർക്ക് / See page 8

1. பகல் இரு மாதங்களில் நடைபெற்ற பின்னால் பின்னால் சம்பவம் என்று அழைகிறோம். தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பகுதியை அவதானித்து கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுதுக.
Study the music piece given below and answer the questions.

Minuet

Allegretto

7

12

* Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

- (i) மேல் கணிகை கிடைத்து கீழே கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ன கீழே கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ன?
- இந்த இசைப் பகுதி எந்த கீழே கொடுக்கவேண்டுமா?
- In which key is this piece of music written?

(1 mark)

- (ii) மேல் கணிகை கிடைத்து கீழே கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ன கீழே கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ன?
- இதன் ரைம் சிக்னேச்சரைத் தீர்மானித்து அதனை ஸ்வர வரைபில் சரியான இடத்தில் உட்புகுத்துக.
- Decide on the time signature and insert it in the correct place in the score. (1 mark)

- (iii) பலமுறை கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ன கீழே கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ன?
- முதல் பிரிவு முடிவடையும் கீழே கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ன?
- In which key does the 1st section end?

(1 mark)

[9 வகுக்கு விடும் பகுதி. / பக. 9 ஜூப் பார்க்க / See page 9]

- (iv) எர் அங்கு 1-8 அதர ஆதி கேவின்ஸய சங்கீத வண்வியே கூடினால் கர தீய நமி கரன்ன.
- பார் இலக்கம் 1-8 வரையில் உள்ள கேட்டுள்ளை இசைப்பகுதியில் குறிப்பிட்டு, அதன் பெயரைத் தருக.
Mark in the score a cadence occurring between bars 1-8 and name it. (1 mark)

- (v) மேல் சங்கீத வண்வியே நோம் லீக் கேவீயென் வீச்தர் கரன்ன.
- இந்த இசைப் பகுதியின் போம் இனை சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்குக.
Briefly describe the form of the piece of music?

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

(2 marks)

- (vi) மேல் சங்கீத வண்வியே வேலிபோ லீக் பூஜைக்கி கரன்ன.
- இந்த இசைப் பகுதியின் ரெம்போ இனை விளக்குக.
Explain the tempo of the piece.

.....

(1 mark)

- (vii) மேல் காலிய கீலைக்கலீ ழூயை அயன் வத அதர தீய 1770 ஏப்ரல் தேவை தீய காலிக்கலீ ஷூயை விடின் லை லீ. லின் சங்கீதங்கள் நமி சங்கீத வண்வியே ழூடூஸ் ஜீலானால் லையன்ன.
- இந்த ஆக்கம் கிளாசிக்கல் காலத்திற்கு உரியது. இது 1770 இல் பிறந்த ஜெர்மன் இசை ஆக்குநர் ஓருவரால் எழுதப்பட்டது. இந்த இசை ஆக்குநரின் பெயரை இசைப் பகுதியில் பொருத்தமான இடத்தில் எழுதுக.
This composition belongs to the Classical period and was written by a German composer born in 1770.
Write the name of the composer at the appropriate place in the score. (1 mark)

- (viii) எர் அங்கு 1-4 ஆதி மேல்சிய நூலின் ஒன்றிருவி அகாரயை ஒடிரிபத் தீய எர் அங்கு மோனலா டி? பார் இலக்கம் 1-4 வரையிலுள்ள மெல்லியை மீண்டும் இன்வேர்ட்ட் முறையில் முன்வைக்கின்ற பார் இலக்கங்கள் யாவை?
- In which bars is the melody from bars 1-4 repeated in inverted form. (Give the bar numbers.)

.....

(1 mark)

- (ix) மோனிக் குயவியே கீயலூ ஜீலர் ஜூக்கேன எர் தேடேகி எர் அங்கு லையன்ன.
- ரொனிக் ட்ரயந் இல் உள்ள எல்லா ஸ்வரங்களும் முழு பாரிலும் காட்டும் இரண்டு பார்களின் இலக்கங்களை எழுதுக.
Write the bar numbers of two bars where all the notes in the tonic triad occur.

.....

(1 mark)

- (x) (a) மேல் சங்கீத வண்வியே நலி வலிந் வீதீயென் ஆசென்னே குள்ள எர் தீகே டி?
இந்த இசைப் பகுதியில் எந்த பார் இல் ஒலி உச்ச அளவில் கேட்கும்?
Which bar is the loudest in the piece?

.....

(1 mark)

- (b) மேல் காலிய கினமி வாடிய ஹான்வியக் கூட்டு லை தீவே டி? ஒன்றி பிலிதூரு ஹேவு டக்வன்ன.
- இந்த ஆக்கம் எந்த இசைக்கருவிக்காக எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது? உங்கள் விடைக்கு காரணங்கள் தருக.
For which instrument is this score written? Give reasons for your answer.

.....

(1 mark)

A කොටස / පංත්‍රී A / PART A

ஒன்று மூலம் பிரதிவிளைவுகளைப் படித்து வருவது என்று கீழ்க்கண்ட பிரதிவிளைவுகளுள் ஒன்றை எடுத்து விடவேண்டும்.

2. (i) A මේලර් සේනෙයු කි සිග්නේස්වරය සහිතව අවරෝධන සහ ආරෝහණ ආකාරයට මාර්පි රේඛියකට අනුව G ක්ලෝනි ඩියන්තා, වයිම් සිග්නේස්වරය ඇතුළත් කරන්න.

ஏ மேஜர் ஸ்கேலை கீ சிக்னேச்சர் உடன் அவரோகண, ஆரோகண முறைகளில் அனிநடை சந்தத்துக்கேற்ப சிளவு வில் எமதுக் காம் சிக்னேச்சரைச் சேர்க்குக.

Write A major with key signature in descending and ascending form, using the G clef, in the rhythm of a March. Add the time signature.



(4 marks)

- (ii) C හර්මානික් මයිනර සේකුල්‍යේ ස්වර යොදාගතිමින් දී ඇති වයිම් සිංහේච්චරයට ගැලුපෙන රිද්ම්යකට අනුව බාර් 4 ක තනවක් නිර්මාණය කරන්න. තී සිංහේච්චරය යොදන්න.

சுறார்மோனிக் மைனர் ஸ்கேலின் ஸ்வரங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி தரப்பட்டுள்ள ரைம் சிக்னேச்சருக்குப் போகுத்துறை சுந்கத்துக்கணப்பு 4 பார்த்துக்கு மெலழி ஒன்றை எழுதுக. கீ சிக்கினேச்சர் சேர்க்குக.

Write a 4 bar melody using notes from the C Harmonic minor scale, in a rhythm to fit the given time signature.

Write a 4 bar melody using notes from the C Harmonic minor scale, in a rhythm to fit the given time signature.

Add the key signature.



(4 marks)

- (iii) දී ඇති මෙලඩිය එම තාරකාවයේම (pitch) ඇල්ටො ක්ලෝන් හි නැවත ලියන්න. මෙම මෙලඩිය B මධිනරයේ මීම සදහා ප්‍රතිඵලි තිබුණු යුතු නිශ්චිතව වේ යොදන්න.

தரப்பட்டுள்ள மெல்லியை அதே எல்தாயில் (Pitch) அல்ரோ கிளவ் பயணபடுத்தி மீண்டும் ஏழதுக். இந்த மெல்லி வைக்க விரும்புகிறது. தேவையான சுபியான அங்கிலெண்டல் சேர்க்குக்.

Rewrite the given melody in the same pitch using the alto clef and add correct accidentals to make it sound like it is in B minor.

Rewrite the given melody in the same pitch using the alto clef and add correct accidentals to make it sound like it is in B minor.



(4 marks)

3. (i) இ ஆதி தீநன் படி, பறத ஆதி ரீதிமலை பல்லின் நிவரைவு லியன்ற.

பின்வரும் பாடலின் சொற்களை தரப்பட்டுள்ள சந்தத்தின் கோலத்துக்கேற்ப அவற்றின் கீழே சரியாக எழுதுக.

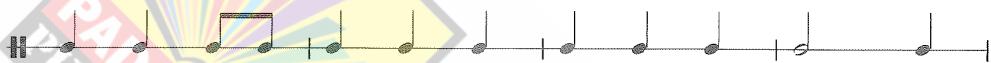
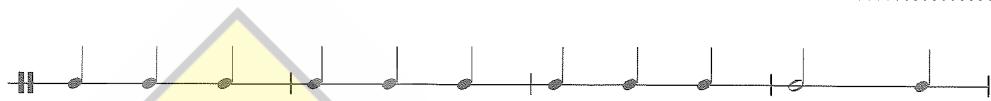
Write the following lyrics correctly under the given rhythmic pattern.

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes,

Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy praise;

My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,

Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.



(5 marks)

(ii) பல்த டி ஆகி வைவிய வாழ்நாய வின அகாரயுட லீயந்தை. A, B சுக C கேஸ நமி கர ஆகி ஒன்றில் நமி கரந்தை. பின்வரும் பகுதி இசைக்கப்படும் விதத்தினை எழுதுக. A, B, C எனக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள இன்றவெல்களின் பெயர்களைத் தருக.

Write out this passage exactly as it should be played. Name the intervals marked A, B and C.

Musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' showing measures 11-12. The key signature changes to B-flat major (two flats) at measure 11. Measure 11 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a eighth-note pattern (A). Measure 12 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a eighth-note pattern (B). Measure 13 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a eighth-note pattern (C). Measures 14-15 show the bassoon part.

(4 marks)

Interval A :

Interval B :

Interval C:

(3 marks)

Measures 1-2

a b

(4 marks)

5

(8 marks)

B කොටස / පභාෂි B / PART B

ஒன்றை பூர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று விளக்கங்களை எடுத்து விட வேண்டும்.

5. (i) වෙබල් ක්ලෝ හි ලිං මෙලුචිය හාරමොනයිස් තිරීම සඳහා වේස් සැවේවින් රෝම ඉලක්කමෙන් දක්වා ඇති වූයචිස්, බොටඩ් මිනිම්, මිනිම් හෝ කොටට ලෙස රිද්මයට අදාළ පරිදි ලියන්න.

උරුපිස් කිරීම් නිස් ගුරුත්පත්ත මෙලඟියෙ බුරාර්මණයෙන් සෙය්වත්තරු පෙළ එල්ටෝව නිස් ඉරෝමන් මූලකක්කණදාල කුත්‍රිපිටපත්තුන්ගේ උරුපිස් සෙය්වත්තරු පෙළ එල්ටෝව නිස් පෙන්වනු ලබයි.

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.

(7 marks)

- (ii) ஆலீவோ, வெனர் ஹா வெப்ஸ் ஃட்டா ஃ்வர யோடா டி ஆதி கேவிச் ஃமிழுர்ண் கரன்ன. தி சிர்னேவர் ஹா ஆக்ஸிவென்வல் அடால் பரிடி ஹாவித் கரன்ன.
- அல்ரோ, ரெனர், பேஸ் என்பவற்றுக்காக ஸ்வரங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி தரப்பட்டுள்ள கோட்ஸ் இன் பூரணப்படுத்துக. கீ சிக்னேச்சர், அக்சிடென்றல் என்பவற்றை தேவைக்கேற்ற விதத்தில் பயன்படுத்துக.
- Complete the following chords by adding parts for Alto, Tenor and Bass as directed using the key signature and accidentals where required.

ivb
C minor Ic
E major vib
B major V⁷
D minor I
G major

(5 marks)

6. (i) டி ஆதி ஃவெவி ஹாவித் கரமின் மேல் சங்கீத வன்வய இப்பான் ஃகோர்ஹி நிவூர்டி க்லேன் யோடா நூவத லியன்ன.
- தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்ரேவ் இனைப் பயன்படுத்தி இந்த இசைப் பகுதியை ஓபன் ஸ்கோரில் சரியான கிளொவ் பயன்படுத்தி மீண்டும் எழுதுக.

Re-write this passage in open score using the correct clefs in the given staves.

(4 marks)

(ii) (a) ඔකේස්ට්‍රාවක කොටස් හතර නම් කර වැඩිම සංගීත භාණ්ඩ සංඛ්‍යාවක් වාදනය කරනු ලබන කොටස විස්තර කරන්න.

ඔකෙස්ට්‍රාවින් නාංකු මුක්කිය පිරිවුකளිනුතුම් පෙයර්කளෙක් කුත්‍රිප්පිටු, අතිකளවු තිසෙකකරුවිකள් බාසික්කප්පාම් පැවතියා ඩිපරික්කුක.

Name the four main sections of the orchestra and describe the instruments of the section that has the most number of players.

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

(5 marks)

(b) ඔකේස්ට්‍රාවක වාදකයන් ඉදගන්නා හියම්ත සැලසුම අදින්න.

ඔකෙස්ට්‍රා කළෙකුරුකள් ආර්ථිත්‍රිකුම් නියමයාන තිශ්ටාත්තිනෙන බරාන්තු කාට්ටූක.

Draw the standard orchestral seating plan.

(3 marks)

7. (i) ඉන්දියානු සංගීත භාණ්ඩ හතරක් නම් කර ඉන් දෙකක් විස්තර කරන්න.

இந்திய இசைக்கருவிகள் நான்கின் பெயர்களைக் கුறිப්�ිටු, அவற்றுள் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு பற்றி விவரிக்குக.

Name four Indian musical instruments and briefly describe two of them.

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

(4 marks)

[15 වනි මිටුව බලන්න. / පක. 15 ජූப පාර්කක / See page 15]

(ii) පහත සංගින් කාඩි රවනා කළ සංගිනයෙයන් හා යුගය නම් කරන්න.

பின்வரும் ஆக்கங்களின் இசை ஆக்குநர்களின் பெயர்களையும் அவர்களின் காலத்தையும் எழுதுக.

Write the name of the composer and the period of the following compositions.

	Composition	Composer	Period
1.	Eine Kleine Nachtmusik		
2.	Harmonious Blacksmith		
3.	Scenes from childhood		
4.	6 Rumanian Folk Dances for Piano	.	

(4 marks)

(iii) ඉහත සඳහන් කාවතින් ලියු අයගෙන් එක් සංගීතයැයකු පිළිබඳ කෙටි විස්තරයක් ලියන්න.

ମେନ୍ତକୁନ୍ତପିଟ୍ଟ ଆକଙ୍କଳଣୀ ଏମୁଣ୍ଡିଯ ଇଚ୍ଛା ଆକର୍ତ୍ତନ୍ତର୍କଣୀଲେ ଓରୁଵର୍ଷ ପରିଣ୍ମି କୁରୁକ୍ତକଙ୍କ କୁଣ୍ଡିପ୍ତ ଏମୁତକ.

Write a brief account of one of the composers of the above compositions.

(4 marks)

三

අ.පො.ස. (සා.පෙළ) විභාගය - 2019
ක.පො.ත (සා.තරු)ප පර්ටිසේ - 2019

විෂයය අංකය
PART මිලක්කම්

41

ଶିଖ୍ୟ
ପାଠମ்

සංහිතය (අනුව)

I பறை - தில்லூர் I பத்திரம் - விடைகள்

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය විනා මිල.	පිළිබඳ අංකය විගිට මිල.						
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.	4.....	28.	4.....	38.	1.....
09.	2.....	19.	3.....	29.	Any Answer	39.	3.....
10.	2.....	20.	2.....	30.	4.....	40.	4.....

විශේෂ උපදෙස් විසෝත අරිවුණුක්තාල } එක් පිළිබුරකට ලක්ෂු ගැන සරියාණ විගිටක්කු

02

ବୈଜିନ୍
ପର୍ଣ୍ଣା ବିକାମ

$$\text{මුළු කෙණු / මාත්තප ප්ලික්ස්} \quad 02 \times 40 = 80$$

பல திடுவேனி கூட்டுறை பரிசீலனை மூலம் கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதை நான் கீழ்க்கண்ட படிகளில் விளையாடுகிறேன்:

ନିର୍ବିର୍ଦ୍ଦ ପିଲିତୁର୍ଗ ସଂବିଧାନ
ଚର୍ଚିଯାଣ ବିଟାକଣିଙ୍ ତେବାକେ

25
40

I പദ്ധതിയുടെ മൂല ലക്ഷ്യം

50

1. பண்டி கீதிகளின் வாச்சியை அடிக்காடு என்று போன்று கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுதுக.
கீதே தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பை அவதானித்து கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுதுக.
Study the musical extract given below and answer the questions.

Allegro

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first staff starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff starts with a key signature of two sharps (C# and F#). The third staff starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth staff starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The sixth staff starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Bar numbers: 1, 7, 13, 20, 26

Section A is indicated by a bracket under the first four measures of the first staff.

- (i) மேல் கூறிய G மேஜர் ஜ்ஞெலேயே வீ. நிவேரை கீ கிர்னேவரய கூறின பூச்சியாரையே அடில் பரிசீ அனுலதீ கரன்ன.
- 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) மேல் ஏனும் கீ கிர்னேவரய கீரனையை கர சீலர் பூச்சியாரையே அடிலதீ கரன்ன.
- இதன் ரைம் சிக்னேச்சரைத் தீர்மானித்து அதை ஸ்வர ஸ்கோரில் உட்புகுத்துக.
- Decide on the time signature and insert it in the score.

- (iii) (a) பலமு கொவெசீ கீ கூறிய கினம் கீ லக்கவ மோவிழுலேர் வீ டி?
- முதல் பிரிவில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசை எந்த கீ இற்கு மொடியலேட் ஆகின்றது?

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

- (b) வார் அங்க பழனைக் கரன்ன.
- உரிய பார் இலக்கங்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

State the bar numbers concerned. 7, 8,

- (iv) බාර අංක 1 සහ 8 අතර ටොනික් කි එකේ ඇති කෙබන්ස් එක ‘A’ ලෙස ලකුණු කර කෙබන්සය නම් කරන්න.
පාර ඩිලක්කම 1-8 බවට රෝගීක කි මූල්‍ය මැල්සා කොටේන්ස් ඉන්නේ ‘A’ නෙකු ගුරුපිටු, කොටේන්සින් පෙයරෙත් තුළුක.

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 කාතියේ ගෝම් එක කෙටියෙන් විස්තර කරන්න.
இந்த ஆக்கத்தின் போம் இனைச் சுருக்கமாக விரைக்குக.
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 කාතියේ වෙමිපො එක පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
இந்த ஆக்கத்தின் ரெம்போ இனை விளக்குக.
Explain the tempo of the piece

Fast, Quick.

- (vii) මෙම කාතිය රෝමැනික් පුගයට අයන් වේ. දී ඇති මාත්‍කා සහ සංගිතයෙන් තුන්දෙන් අතරින් සුදුසු මාත්‍කාව සහ සංගිතයා තෝරා ස්වර பூச்சொரயේ நியமித சீராநயන්தி இலුවන් කරන්න.
இந்த ஆக்கம் ரொமானியீக் 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: Franz Schubert, Robert Schumann, Pyotr Tchaikovsky

- (viii) බාර අංක 1 – 4 ඇති සංගිත බණ්ඩය එම කි එකේම දක්වා ඇති වාර ගණන තිය ද?
பාர ඩිලක්கම 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) බාර අංක 17 ආරම්භ වන දෙවන කොටස නැවත වාදනය විය යුතු වේ. ඒ සඳහා අදාළ ස්ථානයේ රිපිට සයින යොදන්න.
පාர ඩිලක්கම 17 இல் ஆரம்பிக்கும் இரண்டாம் பகுதி மீண்டும் இசைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அதற்காக இசையில் உரிய இடத்தில் ரிபි குரியிட்டை 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) බාර අංක 17 සහ 18 හි රිදුම් සහ හාර්මොනික් සැකිල්ල සමග බාර අංක 29 සහ 30 සංස්කීර්ණය කර එහි එක් සමානகමක් හා වෙනස්කමක් அදහන් කරන්න.
பාர ඩිලක්கම 17, 18 ஆகியவற்றை பාர ඩිලක්கම 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 / පැරුත්ති A / PART A

இன்னும் பிரிவை கேட்கவேண்டும் என்றால் அதை கேட்கவேண்டும். இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்குக.
Answer any two questions.

2. (i) E මෙහිරය කි සිග්නේවරය සහිතව අවරෝගනු සහ ආරෝගනු ආකාරයට වේල්ස්ස් රිද්මයකට අනුව F ක්ලෝහි ලියන්න. වසිම සිග්නේවරය ඇතුළත් කරන්න.

E' மேஜர் ஸ்கேலை கி சிக்னெச்சருடன் அவர்யோகண ஆரோகண வடிவில் வோலஸ் சந்தத்துக்கேற்பு F கிளை இல் எழுதுக. ரைம் சிக்னெச்சருக் 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.

A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of ten measures of music for a single instrument, likely a violin or flute. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The melody begins with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

- (ii) G පෙනවා නිකි සේලර් ස්වර යොදා ගනීන් දී ඇති වයිම සිංහෝවරයට ගැලපෙන රිදුමයකට අනුව බාර් 4 ක තනවින් නිර්මාණය කරන්න.

G പെൻഡ്രോസിക് എൽക്കേവിൻ എല്ലാവുംകാലാസ്പ പ്രയാസപുട്ടേതി തരുപ്പാട്ടുണ്ടാണ് രൈമ് കിക്കോണേഷ്ചസുക്കുപ് പൊന്തുത്തമാനാ സന്തുത്തക്കമ്പമ്പ 4 പാർക്കങ്ങളിൽ മെല്ലാറ്റ എൻറ്വേ എമ്പുകു.

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

A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is shown, consisting of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of six-eight. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of four-four. Both staves feature a variety of musical notes and rests.

- (iii) දී ඇති මෙලුවය තික්කවේ එකක් පහළින් බේස් ක්ලෝර් එකක් ලියා එය A මෙජරයේ ගබඳ වන අපුරින් නිවැරදි ආක්ෂිඩ්‍යුන්ට් යොඹන්න.

தருப்பட்டுள்ள மெலழியை பேஸ் கிளாவ் இல் ஒரு ஒக்ரேவ் கீழாக எழுதி, அதை A மேஜில் ஓலிவரும் விதுத்தில் சுரியான அக்லிடெண்டல் சேர்க்குக.

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

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and G major (no sharps or flats). It contains measures 11 and 12, which begin with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and A major (one sharp). It contains measures 11 and 12, which begin with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

3. (i) දී ඇති වචන සඳහා මොනොටෝනයක් භාවිත කරමින් රේමයක් ලියන්න.
තුරප්පැටුණ්ල නොසූ පෙන්වනු ලබයි. මොනොටෝනයක් පෙන්වනු ලබයි.

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

William Wordsworth

I love a lone - ly win-ding road that ta - kes me where I can - not see, Un
till each so - ft - ly roun - ded hill, Re - veals its la - nd-scap'd mys - te - ry.

- (ii) பணக் கீட்டு மேலவீய டக்லா ஆதி ஜீவர் அயன் சுன் வீல் அனுவ அவி ஜீவர் ஸ்ருவன். அடில் உடிம் கிண்ணவரய சுன லார் லெட்ன் யொட்டன். மேலி கி லெக் நம் சுன மேம் சுங்கீ வெங்கீ அயன் தீவை நம் கரன்.
- பின்வரும் மெலடி இல் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வர பெறுமானங்கள், இன்ரவெல்களுக்கு ஏற்ப விடுப்பட்டுள்ள நோட்ஸ் இனைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக. உரிய ரைம் சிக்னேச்சர், பார் வரிகளைச் சேர்க்குக. இதன் கீ இன் பெயரையும் இசைத் துண்டம் உரித்தாகும் பாடவின் 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) மீ வெங்கீ வெங்கீ கெவின்கீ தூக்க ஆத. லீவை கோவி அங்க லீயா நம் கரன்.
- 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) அவ்வாற லார் சிக் ஸ்ரிப்ரன் கிரிமே திவைர்டி ஜீவர் அயன் ஹாவித் கரனீன் ஸ்ரூப் கெவின்ஸயக் லீயா நம் கரன்.

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) லோ கீ ஆதி சுங்கீ வெங்கீ உம் கேடியு கேடுபை பூதில்தர பாயியக் லீயன். கேடுபை வெம்போ, ரேக்கி ஹா வி஦ிநாமிக்கீ ஸ்ரிப்ரன் மேலவீய யொட்டன்.

தரப்பட்டுள்ள மெலடியை அதே பாங்கிற்குப் பொருத்தமான ஆண்சரிங் 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 / පැක්ති B / PART B

ධිනුම ප්‍රශ්න දෙකකට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

එකවායෝගුම තුරුණු විභාක්කගුණක්‍රා විශාලයාවික්‍රා.

Answer any two questions.

5. (i) වෛබල් ක්ලේල් හි ලිං මෙලඩිය හාර්මොනස් කිරීම සඳහා බේස් ස්ටෝච් රෝම ඉලක්කමෙන් දක්වා ඇති වූයචිස්, බොටඩ් මිනිම්, මිනිම් හෝ ක්ලාවට් ලෙස රිද්මයට අදාළ පරිදි උග්‍රෝම් මිලක්කත්තිවුල්ල ප්‍රයෘත්ස්, බොට්තුට් මිනිම්ස්, මිනිම්ස් අල්ලතු ක්‍රෝනොසේට්ස් නෙ සන්තත්තාක්‍රා එන්ප ගුණුතුක.

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.

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in Treble clef and 3/4 time, with a key signature of four sharps. It contains six measures of music. The bottom staff is in Bass clef and 3/4 time, with a key signature of four sharps. It also contains six measures of music. Below each staff, Roman numerals are placed under specific notes: I, IVb, ii, Vb, V⁷, and I. These numerals likely indicate harmonic progressions or specific chords to be harmonized.

- (ii) ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික ගිතයේ දී ඇති බටහිර සංගීත ස්වර ප්‍රස්ථාර පෙරේද සංගීත ස්වර ප්‍රස්ථාරගත 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.

The image shows the first two measures of the Sri Lankan National Anthem in Western musical notation (Treble clef, 2/4 time) followed by its corresponding Oriental notation (Tamil script). The Western notation has a tempo marking of '7'. The Oriental notation uses vertical stems and horizontal strokes to represent the pitch and rhythm of the Tamil lyrics.

6. (i) දි ඇති ස්ටෝචි එක හාවින කරමින් මෙම සංගිත බණ්ඩය හෝට් ස්කේර් කුමයට නැවත ලියන්න.
තරප්පා'ටුස්ලා එල්බුරුව තුනෙහි පයන්ප්‍රූත්ති මින්ත නිසාත් තුණ්ටත්තිනෙන තොටා' එල්කොර් මුහුර්යිල් මීඩ්‌ටුම් ගුණුතුක.

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

- (ii) (a) C බලුස් ස්කේලයේ ස්වර, දි ඇති ස්ටෝචි එක වෙත ලියන්න.
C ප්‍රූත්ති එල්කොලින් එල්බුරුව තුනෙහි පයන්ප්‍රූත්ති ගුණුතුක.
Write the notes of the Blues scale on C in the given stave in the Treble clef.

- (b) ජාස් සංගිතයේ වැදගත් ලක්ෂණයක් සඳහන් කරන්න.
ඡාල් නිසායින් මුක්කිය පණ්ඩාන්ත්‍රේක ගුරුපිළුකේ.
State an important feature of Jazz music.

*Syncopation and swing rhythm, Improvisation,
Instrumental breaks, 12 bar blues chord pattern, using glissand*

- (c) ඔකෙස්ට්‍රාවක වුධිවින්ඩ් පවුලට අයත් සංගිත හාණ්ඩ දෙකක් නම් කර, එවා කෙටියෙන් විස්තර කරන්න.
ඉකෙස්ලරා ග්‍රැන්ඩ්ලිල් බුට්-වින්ට් ග්‍රැන්ඩ්පත්තුක්කු ඉරිය නිසාකකුවිකள් පෙයර්කලාක් ගුරුපිළිත්, මාවුව්ත්‍රේක කරුකුමාක බිඛාරිකුකු.

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) பக்க டி அடி சீவின் லக்கீ ரூபாரன் சுதிதல் விச்தர கரண்ந.
கீழே துப்பட்டுள்ளவற்றில் 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, songs and dances 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 raga. 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. Waramathisubacharithe, Deepadeepapathi, NomadithVikumpa, Lakshmi Buhujana ye, Chandanandakumkumaanjana

- (ii) பக்க சு.கீ. கா.கு என்கில் கல் சு.கீ.தயைத் தமி கரண்ந.

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) மேல் காலீன் தினம் ஓயைகள் அயன் வீ டி?

இந்த ஆக்கங்கள் எந்தக் காலத்துக்கு உரியனவாகும்?

Into which period do these compositions belong?

Modern Period.

- (b) மேல் ஓயை போடு இருக்கிற கூடுதல் சுதான் கரண்ந.

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) பாகல் சு.கீ. பூதா ஹெரிபால்விமே வரீனாகம தீவின்ந. (பாகல் காயனா கன்வீயம், பாகல் தூர்ய வாடக கன்வீயம், ரெகேவிர் கன்வீயம் ஹெரிபால் வா சு.ங்கரைன)
- பா.சாலை 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-ned hill, Re-veals its la - nd-scapd 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 ගේණි සඳහා ගුන්ල නාමාවලිය

(අ.පො.ස) සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ 11 ගේණිය - කේටි 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
- ගණීතය - 1
- ගණීතය - 2
- ජ්‍වල විද්‍යාව
- හොතික විද්‍යාව
- රසායන විද්‍යාව
- ඉතිහාසය
- ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යායනය
- තුළෝල විද්‍යාව
- පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය
- පෙරදිග සංගීතය
- නර්තනය
- නාට්‍ය හා රෝග කළාව
- විතු කළාව
- තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය
- සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය අධ්‍යායනය
- සෞඛ්‍ය හා ගාරීරික අධ්‍යාපනය
- කෘෂි හා ආහාර තාක්ෂණය
- ගෘහ ආර්ථික විද්‍යාව

11 ගේණිය - ප්‍රශ්නෝත්තර

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

- සිංහල භාෂාව හා සාහිත්‍යය
- බුද්ධ ධර්මය
- ඉතිහාසය
- ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යායනය
- 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

10 ගේණිය - කේටි සටහන්

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

- බුද්ධ ධර්මය
- කතෝලික ධර්මය
- සිංහල භාෂාව හා සාහිත්‍යය
- සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය සංග්‍රහය
- සිංහල රචනා අත්වැල
- English Language
- ගණීතය - 1
- ගණීතය - 2
- ජ්‍වල විද්‍යාව
- හොතික විද්‍යාව
- රසායන විද්‍යාව

Grade 10 - Short Notes

English Medium

- ඉතිහාසය
- ඉතිහාසය රුප සටහන් අංශීක කෙටි සටහන්
- ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යායනය - 1
- ව්‍යාපාර හා ගිණුම්කරණ අධ්‍යායනය - 2
- හුගේල විද්‍යාව
- පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය
- පෙරදිග සංගීතය
- තරත්තය
- නාට්‍ය හා රංග කලාව
- විතු කලාව
- තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය
- සන්නිවේදනය හා මාධ්‍ය අධ්‍යායනය
- සෞඛ්‍යය හා ගාරීරික අධ්‍යාපනය
- කෘෂි හා ආහාර තාක්ෂණය
- ගෘහ ආර්ථික විද්‍යාව
- ජපන් හාජාව

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

Grade 10 - Model Papers

English Medium

10 ග්‍රෑනීය - ප්‍රශ්නෝත්තර

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

- සිංහල හාජාව හා සාහිත්‍යය
- බුද්ධ ධර්මය
- ගණීතය
- විද්‍යාව
- ඉතිහාසය
- පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය
- හුගේල විද්‍යාව
- පෙරදිග සංගීතය

පාඨමෙන් පාඨමට මාසික ඇගයිම්

සිංහල මාධ්‍ය

- 10-ග්‍රෑනීය - විද්‍යාව
- 11-ග්‍රෑනීය - විද්‍යාව

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

අනෙකුත් ගුන්ථ

- හෙළදිව කතිකාවත
- අරුණුඟාත්ත අමරසිංහ
- හොල්මන් අවතාර සහ යකුදුරන්
- අරුණුඟාත්ත අමරසිංහ
- සිසු-ගුරු අත්පොත නාට්‍ය හා රංග කලාව 10-11 ග්‍රෑනී සඳහා (නව විෂය නිර්දේශය) - තන්දත අල්ගේවත්ත

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