

STD X

Syllabus and Marks Distribution

Theory for Piano

MONTH	Topic	Lesson	Marks	Hou rs
JUNE	Intervals	Definition of an Interval Intervals of 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th and Octave in Treble Clef.	4	2
JULY	Accidentals	Definition of Accidentals Application of accidentals: sharp, flat & natural Positioning of accidentals on the staff Symbols of accidentals	8	4
AUGUST	Grouping of Notes Rules of	Definition of Beaming Rules of Beaming Quavers in 4	4	2

	Beaming	4 Rules of Beaming Quavers in 3 4		
SEPTEMBER	Rests	Definition of a Rest Types of Rests: Whole bar rest, Semibreve rest, Minim rest, crochet rest and Quaver rest.	4	4
OCTOBER	Musical Terms & symbols	Articulation marks : accent, legato, staccato & slur Tempo marks & other signs : Andante, Moderato , Allegro, ritardando, Crescendo, Diminuendo & repeat marks	8	4
NOVEMBER	Scale writing	Writing C major scale in Treble & Bass clef	6	2
DECEMBER	General knowledge of the Piano	Types of piano, piano composers, brief explanation	6	2

			40marks	20 hrs
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Practicals for Piano

Reference books:

- 1) JOHN W.SCHAUM -PIANO COURSE-PRE-A-THE GREEN BOOK
- 2) DENES AGAY'S-LEARNING TO PLAY PIANO-BOOK 1

MONTH	Topic	Lesson	Marks	Hours
JUNE	Scale of C major & A minor	Scale of C major & A minor- One octave R.H & L.H ascending & descending - separate hands	5	2
JULY	Introduction to pieces with first	1)Deep-Sea Diving(John W.Schaum)	10	4

	four notes Treble clef – CDEF Bass clef – CBAG Warm up exercises/ sight reading	2)Old Mac Donald(John W.Schaum) 3)Our Flag(Denes Agay) 4)Yankee Doodle (Denes Agay) (Any 1)		
AUGUST	Introduction to pieces with first five notes Treble clef – CDEFG Bass clef – CBAGF Warm up exercises/ sight reading	1)The Ice Cream Cone(John W.Schaum) 2)Mr. Frog is Full Of Hops(John W.Schaum) 3)Snowflakes (Denes Agay) 4)Early Morning (Denes Agay) (Any 1)	10	6

SEPTEMBER	Introduction to Quavers	A Riddle(John W.Schaum) A Brief Stroll(Denes Agay) (Any 1)	10	8
OCTOBER	Scales #, b	G major F major –one octave	10	8
NOVEMBER	Short pieces with one Sharp & one flat	Myrtle The Turtle (John W.Schaum) The Air-Liner (John W.Schaum) (Any 1)	10	8
DECEMBER	Chords	Tonic chords of C major, F major ,G major	5	4
			60 marks	40 hrs

Learning outcomes-Piano

- 1) Naming the notes on the Piano.
- 2) Learning note values on the piano
- 3) Note reading
- 4) Bars and tempo in practice
- 5) Learning to play a melody on the piano
- 6) Fingering – where to put all your fingers
- 7) Ear Training
- 8) Scales and Chords.

ART EDUCATION

SUB: Music (PIANO – Western)

Rubrics for Evaluation

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement
1) Accuracy –Pulse –Notes - Rhythms Fingering	<u>(20 mks)</u> Consistently correct pulse, notes, rhythms, and fingerings.	<u>(16 mks)</u> Infrequent errors in notes, rhythms, fingerings, pulse. A few minor technical problems.	<u>(12 mks)</u> A lack of consistently correct notes, rhythms, pulse, and fingerings. Student may rush or slow technically difficult passages.	<u>(8 mks)</u> Many inaccurate notes, rhythms, fingerings, and pulse. Technical passages are weak. May have abrupt stops.
2) Position - Posture - Finger -Wrist -Hand -Arm	(10 mks) Consistently uses correct finger, wrist, hand, posture, and arm positions.	(8 mks) A few minor problems with fingering, wrist, hand, posture, and arm positioning.	(6 mks) Often uses incorrect posture, finger, wrist, hand, arm positions.	(4 mks) Little understanding of correct posture, finger, wrist, hand, or arm positions

3) Proficiency - How much of the piece has the student learned?	(20 mks) Student has learned entire piece fully.	(16 mks) Student has learned partial piece.	(12 mks) Student has learned little of the piece.)..	(8 mks) Student has not learned the piece.
4) Practice / Homework/ Efficiency	(10 mks) Comes fully prepared for class.	(8 mks) Practices at home but not 100%	(6 mks) Practices ocassionally . Half prepared	(4 mks) Does not practice at home.

MODEL PAPER FOR THEORY OF MUSIC FOR CLASS 10TH- PIANO

<u>Section 1 (10 marks)</u>

1. Interval from 1 to 8 is called _____

- A. Octave
- B. Unison
- C. Perfect
- D. Dominant

2. Symbol used to raise a note by a semitone is called _____

- A. Flat
- B. Sharp
- C. Natural
- D. None

3. The period of silence in music is called _____

- A. Pause
- B. Peace
- C. Rest
- D. Break

4. The following symbol denotes



- A. Crescendo
- B. Diminuendo
- C. Forte
- D. Piano

5. The 6th degree of C major scale is _____

- A. G
- B. F#
- C. E
- D. A

6. Quavers beamed together amounts to _____ numbers of beats .

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 4

7.The musical term which means ‘gradually getting slower’ is _____

- A. Moderato
- B. Ritardando
- C. Allegro
- D. Andante

8.The typical piano has _____ keys,

- A. 70
- B. 50
- C. 88
- D. 20

9.The full name of the piano _____

- A. pianoforte
- B. Viola
- C. keyboard
- D. Violoncello

10. A note with coloured note head and a stem is called _____

- A. Minim
- B. Semibreve
- C. Crotchet
- D. Rest

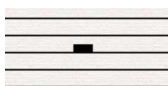
Section 2 (8 Marks)

1)What is an Interval ?

2) Write the 3 different symbols of accidentals .

3) What is a Beam ?

4) Name the Rest



5) Give the meaning of :

a) Moderato

6) Write the meaning of 'Diminuendo'.

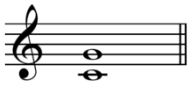
7) How many notes is a piano chord?

8) Give another name for the treble clef.

Section 3 (10 marks)

1)

Name the intervals



_____.

2) Beam the following quavers in fours :



3) What is Tempo in music ?

Tempo ♩ = 120

4) Explain the tempo marking of :

5) Name any 2 piano composers.

Section 4 (12 marks)

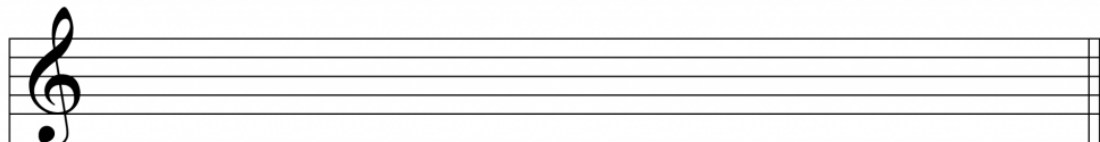
A) Define :

1. Semibreve rest
2. Minim rest
3. Crotchet rest

B) Draw the following accidentals

1. G note with a sharp
2. C note with a natural
3. B note with a flat

C) Write the scale of C major in Semibreves and name the notes .



D) Write a 4 bar passage in 4/4 time signature using Semibreves ,Minims ,Crotchet and Quavers or rests .

