

### Reading ٢:

One of the difficult areas in the Ketāb al-mūsīqī al-kabīr is the **treatment** of rhythm. The outstanding German scholar Eckhard Neubauer rightly considers the two chapters on rhythm too complicated and thinks that Fārābī himself realized, or perhaps was persuaded by friends, that a **revision** was needed. This was done in two subsequent treatises, the Ketāb al-iqā‘āt and Ketāb eḥṣā’ al-iqā‘āt. The latter was discovered only recently (in ١٩٥١) by Ahmet Ateş in Manisa, Turkey. In these two treatises Fārābī perfected his rhythm theory and rhythmic notation system. He developed general formulae, which he named the basics, and codified sixteen contemporary ornamental techniques which altered and beautified rhythms and allowed for an infinite number of rhythmic variations. Of **immense** value are his notated examples of rhythms in their basic and ornamented forms, as well as careful descriptions supplied under the notated examples. With this kind of accuracy, the problem of understanding, **deciphering**, and transcribing the medieval rhythmic modes was at last solved.

Additionally, the Ketāb eḥṣā’ al-iqā‘āt is of great importance for the early history of rhythms. In a section of the treatise Fārābī quotes and comments on the writings of Eshāq Mawsilī and Kendī, thus preserving for us unique documents from the ٩th century. Fārābī’s work is of interest to musicologists doing research on Ancient Greece or medieval Europe, but for the history of music in the Middle East it is absolutely crucial. His terminology, concepts, and methodological approach have had a lasting impact on later music theorists, be they Arab, Persian, or Turkish. Furthermore, because of strong continuity in the musical traditions of the Middle East from the medieval to the modern era, Fārābī’s writings continue to offer useful models for music analysis in the region today.

### Questions:

١. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - (A) The impact of ancient Greece on Fārābī’s work
  - (B) Fārābī’s contributions to rhythm in music
  - (C) The difficulty in understanding Fārābī’s work
  - (D) Fārābī’s formulae of rhythmic notation
٢. According to Eckhard Neubauer, why did Fārābī decide to clarify his two chapters on rhythm?
  - (A) Because he realized that they were too difficult to understand
  - (B) Because he wanted to persuade his friends about his theory
  - (C) Because the two subsequent treatises were decided to be in Arabic
  - (D) Because he became aware of a number of errors in the first version
٣. Which of the following is TRUE about the ornamental technique codified by Fārābī?
  - (A) They were referred to by Fārābī as the general formulae or the basics
  - (B) They were descriptions supplied by Fārābī under the notated examples

- (C) They allowed for an infinite number of rhythmic variations
- (D) They replaced the contemporary rhythms of that era
- Σ. Apart from its scientific significance, Ketāb eḥṣā' al-iqā'āt is also important because
  - (A) It is one of the oldest writings on the history of rhythm
  - (B) It has preserved some unique document from the 9th century
  - (C) It contains many quotes and comments by Farabi
  - (D) It has been referred to by Eshāq Mawsilī and Kendī
- ο. According to the second paragraph, Fārābī's models are still useful for the analysis of Middle Eastern Music because
  - (A) They have had a lasting impact on Arab, Persian and Turkish music theorists
  - (B) They are of great interest to the musicologists doing research on ancient Greece
  - (C) The musical traditions of the region have never followed a methodological approach
  - (D) The musical traditions in the region have changed little since the medieval era
- Ϛ. The word "their" in line Λ refers to
  - (A) Examples
  - (B) Rhythms
  - (C) Variations
  - (D) Techniques
- ϛ. The word "treatment" in line Ϙ is closest meaning to:
  - (A) Behavior
  - (B) Framework
  - (C) Handling
  - (D) Conclusion
- Λ. The word "revision" in line ϙ is closest in meaning to:
  - (A) Resumption
  - (B) Reconsideration
  - (C) Observation
  - (D) Redemption
- ϩ. The word "immense" in line Ϟ is closest meaning to:
  - (A) Well-intended
  - (B) Dubious
  - (C) Enduring
  - (D) Enormous
- Ϙ. The word "deciphering" in line ϟ is closest meaning to:
  - (A) Encrypting
  - (B) Verifying
  - (C) Decoding
  - (D) Reviewing