# **CERTIFICATE IN PERFORMING ARTS -**KARNATAK MUSIC (CPAKM)

## **Term-End Examination**

### December, 2013

## OMU-005: AN INTRODUCTION TO KARNATAK **MUSIC**

Time: 2½ hours				Maximum Marks : <b>70</b>				
Note	: I	nstruction for	r the studei	nts				
	1	. Section A	contains obj	jective	type que	estions.		
	2	. Section B c	ontains sho	ort ans	swer ques	stions.		
	3	. Section C c	ontains Es	say ty	pe questi	ons.		
			SECTIO	N-A				
1.	Fill in the blanks with correct options: 15x2=						x2=30	
	(a)	Indian	Music	ori	ginater	fron	n	
	(b)	Matanga	autho:	red	the	treatis	2	
	(c)	in the main note in a Raga.						
	(d)	72 Melakarta system was in introduced in Karnatak Music by						
	(e)	are the basic scales from which ragas originate.						
	(f)	is the most important Tamil work which carries lot of informations regarding ancient Tamil Music.						
	(g)	The essent	tial angas o		ti′ are		-	

(h)	is one of the most ancient musical Instrument.				
(i)	The two accompanying instrument to a vocal rendition are and				
(j)	is one of the revered wind instrument in Karnatak Music.				
(k)	The seven principal Talas Karnatak Music are called				
(l)	Thyagaraja, Purandar Dasa and together are known as Trinity in the field of Karnatak Music.				
(m)	Natyashastra was written by				
(n)	There are two types Swaras-Shuddha and				
(o)	The notes which does not have any modified forms are called				
Brih Mut Mri	ions : Vikrita, Vedas, Venkatamakhi, addeshi, Achal Swara, Mela, Silappadikaram, huswami Dikshitar, Pallavi, Yazh, Violin, dangam, Bharata, "Sooladi Sapta Taala", laswaram.				
	SECTION-B				
Wri	te Brief notes on any four of the following:				
(a)	Padam 4x5=20				
(b)	Keertanam				
(c)	Thillana				
(d)	Kriti				
(e)	Matanga's Brihaddeshi				
(f)	Ancient Tamil Music				

2.

### **SECTION-C**

Give an elaborate account of evolution of Indian 20 3. Music.

### OR

Give an elaborate account on evolution of Karnatak Music.