

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

Term-End Examination

December, 2011

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

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Instructions for the students :-

There are 3 sections -

1. *Section A contains Objective Type Questions. 30*
2. *Section B contains short answer Questions. 16*
3. *Section C contains Essay type Questions. 24*

All sections should be attempted.

SECTION - A

Mark True or False

2x15=30

1. Roots of Indian Music lies in Bible.
2. Silappadikaram is an ancient Teluguwork.
3. 'Natyashastra' was written by Sharngadeva.
4. 'Vaadi swara' is compared to a king in context of a Raga.
5. Matanga's 'Brihaddesi' treats all aspects of ancient Drama.

6. "Isai" in the Tamil word to denote music.
7. Vyankatmakhi introduced Tala system in Karnatak Music.
8. There are seven principal talas in Karnatak Music which are collectively known as "Sooladi Sapta Tala".
9. The term "Raga" was found in "Naradiya Shiksha" for the first time.
10. The three ancient Tamil musical instruments are yazh, Kuzhal and Maddalam.
11. The treatise "Chaturdandi Prakashika" was written by Pt. Ramamatya.
12. Kriti is the most revered musical forms in Karnatak Music.
13. The form Padam has three sections - Pallavi, Anupallavi and Charana.
14. Keertana had its birth about latter half of 14th century where as kriti in its fully developed form appeared about 4 centuries later.
15. The system of 72 melakarta was propounded by Vyankatamakhi.

SECTION - B

Attempt *any two* questions. (Word limit - 250)

2x8=16

1. Give a brief outline of Bharata's Natyashastra.
2. Describe briefly the ancient Tamil Music.
3. Describe any two Musical forms of Karnatak Music.

SECTION - C

Attempt *any two* of the following Questions :

(word limit - 500)

12x2=24

1. Write history and evolution of Music in India.
 2. Write elaborately on the evidence of the art of music found in ancient Tamil literature.
 3. Write elaborately about the system of 72 Melakarta.
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