

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

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2012**

**00656**

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

*Time : 2½ hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

*Please Note : -*

- (i) All the questions are **compulsory**.*
- (ii) Students must stick to the word limit given for answering the questions.*
- (iii) **Section A** contains objective type questions*
- (iv) **Section B** contains short answer questions*
- (v) **Section C** contains essay type questions*

**SECTION-A**

1. Fill in blanks with proper words from the options given below : 10

(Manodharma, Manushi Veena, Rig Vedic, Chayalaga, Jati, Svara, Raga, Lakshanagrantha, Saama, Vaayupurana)

- (a) The earliest chanting was the \_\_\_\_\_ Hymns
- (b) The verses of \_\_\_\_\_ Veda served the purpose of musical notes.

- (c) The creative music is called \_\_\_\_\_ Sangeet.
- (d) The Shiksha literature provide abundant information regarding the origin of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Man made Veena was called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) \_\_\_\_\_ deals with technical aspects of music.
- (g) Study of the \_\_\_\_\_ provides the theoretical knowledge of music.
- (h) \_\_\_\_\_ were the modes in Bharata's period from which melodies were derived.
- (i) Matanga was the first musicologist to defined the term "\_\_\_\_\_".
- (j) Matanga divided the ragas in three categories Shuddha, \_\_\_\_\_ and Sankeerna.

2. Mark **True** or **False**.

10

- (a) The Sangam age produced many works which throw light on the art and science of music.

- (b) The musicians were called Pannai in ancient Tamil.
- (c) The great Tamil Epic "Shilappadikaram" was penned by the Chera king, Sengattuvan.
- (d) The three popular instruments of Tamils were Yayh, Kuyhal and Maddulam.
- (e) Pan in ancient Tamil Music is same as 'Raga' in Indian Music.
- (f) "Villari" is one of the seven notes of ancient Tamil music.
- (g) With the advent of Venkatamakhi's "Brihaddesi" the entire approach to music in South India changed.
- (h) Karnatak Music does not maintain the ancient tradition of 'Prabandha gana' rigidly any more.
- (i) Keertana is a form in which portrayal of 'Bhakti Rasa' is more important.
- (j) "Nada" is of two kinds "Aahata" and "Anahata".

SECTION - C

5. Answer *any two* of the following within 200 words : 10x2=20

- (a) Evolution of music from the period of Vedas to Brihaddesi, in India.
  - (b) Tala system in Karnatak Music
  - (c) Contribution of Pt. Venkatamakhi in the field of Karnatak Music.
-

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Shiksha Literature | (i) Yayh                    |
| (b) Human Body         | (ii) Ancient 'Tamil note    |
| (c) Natyashastra       | (iii) Brihaddeshi           |
| (d) Isar               | (iv) Illango Adigal         |
| (e) Matanga            | (v) Deiva Veena             |
| (f) Kaikali            | (vi) Chaturdandi Prakashika |
| (g) Shilappadikaram    | (vii) Musical form          |
| (h) Venkatamakhi       | (viii) Naradi Shiksha       |
| (i) Tillana            | (ix) Bharata                |
| (j) Ancient Harp       | (x) Sangam Literature       |

**SECTION - B**

4. Write short notes on *any four* of the following.  
(word limit - 75 to 100 words). 4x5=20
- (a) Music in Vedas
  - (b) Brihaddesi
  - (c) Music in Sangam Period
  - (d) Kṛiti
  - (e) Raga and classification of ragas
  - (f) Ragam Tanam Pallavi