No. of Printed Pages : 4 OMU-005 CERTIFICATE IN PERFORMING ARTS-KARNATAK MUSIC (CPAKM) Term-End Examination December, 2021 OMU-005 : AN INTRODUCTION TO KARNATAK MUSIC

 $Time: 2\frac{1}{2} Hours \qquad Maximum Marks: 70$

Note : *All questions are compulsory.*

1. Fill in the blanks with correct options :

 $15 \times 2 = 30$

- (a) is the storehouse of the data related to dance and music in the Sangam Period.
- (b) In ancient Tamil music percussion instruments were known as
- (c)is a Taalakriya reckoned with beat.

(d) are the compositions having swara passages with Sahitya and Jati.

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- (e) The swaras 'Sa' and 'Pa' are also known as swarans.
- (f) is considered as the primordial sound.
- (g) The term used for most important note in a Raga is
- (h) Swaras with a duration of 2 aksharakalas are known as
- (i) Antara Gandhara is the form of Gandhar.
- (j) Varisais are composed as exercises for the beginners of Karnatak music.
- (k) denotes one aksharkala.
- (m) classified all ragas in the 72 Melakartas.

(n) are the tonal embellishments that enhance the melodic beauty of a composition.

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(o) are the compositions belonging to the sphere of light classical music.

(Options : Gamakas, 'S', Swarajati, Venkatamakhi, Achala, Vikrita, Sooladi Sapta, Vadi, Deergha Swara, Jaavali, Swara patterns, Shilappadikaram, Tolkkaravu, Sashabda kriya, Naada)

- Write elaborated answers to any *four* of the following questions : 4×10=40
 - (a) Write a detailed account of references of music found in ancient Tamil literature.
 - (b) Write about the following forms of Karnatak Music :
 - (i) Keertana
 - (ii) Ragam Tanam Pallavi
 - (c) Write elaborately on the evolution of music in ancient India.

- (d) Write elaborately about any *one* of the two ancient treatises-'Natyashastra' and 'Brihaddesi'.
- (e) Describe the 72 Melakarta System.

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(f) Write elaborately on the system of Taala in Karnatak Music.

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