

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2013

00155

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

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note :

- (i) *All the questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Students should 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. Mark True/False

10

- (a) The earliest chantings were Rigvedic Hymns.
- (b) The creative music is called Raga Sangeet.
- (c) The shiksha literature does not provide any information regarding ancient music.
- (d) Man made veena was called Manushi Veena.

- (e) Vaayu Puraha deals with technical aspects of music.
- (f) Lakshana Granthas provide theoretical knowledge of music.
- (g) Jatis were the melodic modes during the period of Matanga.
- (h) The treatise "Brihaddesi" was written by Pt. Venkatamakhi.
- (i) Matanga classified the ragas under three categories-shuddha, chhayalag and sankeerna
- (j) Nada is of two types-Ahata and Anahata.

2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the options given below : 10

Vadi, Shilappadikaram, Sangam, Pan, Prabandha Gayan, Keertana, Pannai, Kuzhal, Venkatamakhi, Villari

- (a) _____ Literature provide many works which throw light on the art and science of ancient Tamil music.
- (b) The place for conducting music was called _____ in ancient Tamil.
- (c) The three instruments mostly used in ancient Tamil music were Yazh, _____ and Maddalam.

- (d) _____ in ancient Tamil music is same as 'Raga' in Indian Music.
- (e) _____ is one of the seven notes in ancient Tamil Music
- (f) With the advent of _____ entire approach to music changed in South India.
- (g) The ancient epic _____ provides many information about ancient Tamil music.
- (h) Karnatak music still maintains the tradition of _____ .
- (i) Portrayal of "Bhakti Rasa" is important in- _____ .
- (j) _____ is the most important note in a Raga.

3. Match the following.

10

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

SECTION-B

4. Write short notes on *any four* of the following
(word limit-75 to 100 words) : 4x5=20

- (a) Music in vedic period
- (b) Bharata's Natyashastra
- (c) Ancient Tamil Music
- (d) Keertana
- (e) Raga and Raga Classification
- (f) Ragam Tanam Pallavi

SECTION-C

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

- (a) Evolution of Indian music from the period of Vedas to Brihaddesi
 - (b) Tala system in Karnatak music
 - (c) System of 72 Melakarta
-