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OMU-005

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2020

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

Time : 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt both Sections.

Section—A

1. Fill in the blanks with correct options given below : 2 each

Options : Vivadi, Mridangam, Venkatamakhi, Sillappadikaram, Arohana, Nada, Descending, Modified, Graha, Manodharma Sangeet, Rik,

P. T. O.

Javali, Bhakti, Dakshina Pravritti, Lakshana Grantha.

- (a) The term denoted for the seven notes arranged in ascending order is
- (b) A saptale has five notes other than seven pure notes.
- (c) Hymns of 'Samaveda' have been taken from Veda.
- (d) Samā Saptak was arranged in order.
- (e) The starting point of Tala is known as
- (f) The literature work dealing with the theoretical aspect of Ragas of Karnatak Music is known as
- (g) The Keertanas are sung to create Rasa.
- (h) The Karnatak musical form corresponding to the Ghazals of Hindustani music is termed as

- (g) The accompanying percussion instrument of Karnatak music is
- (j) The term '.....,' in Natyashastra refers to the southern style of music in ancient India.
- (k) The term used for the primordial sound that gives rise to musical notes is
- (l) The dissonant note used in a Raga is termed as
- (m) The 72 Melakarta system was introduced in South Indian Music by
- (n) is the most ancient literary work which talked about ancient Tamil Music.
- (o) The term used for improvisation in context of Karnatak music is

Section—B

Note : Write elaborate notes on any *four* of the following : 10 each

2. Contribution of Bharata in the field of music.
3. Evolution of seven notes in Indian music.
4. Ancient Tamil music.
5. Write about any *two* forms of Karnatak Music.
6. Advent of 72 Melkarta system.
7. Discuss references of music in ancient Tamil literature of Sangam Age.