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

Term-End Examination

June, 2015

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

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum Marks : 70

- Note :** (i) *SECTION-A contains objective type questions.*
(ii) *SECTION-B contains short answer questions.*
(iii) *SECTION-C contains essay type questions.*
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SECTION-A

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given at the end of the questions. **10**
- (a) The literature work dealing with the theoretical aspect of Ragas is called _____.
- (b) The term used to denote music in Tamil language is _____.
- (c) The first musicologist to classify the Ragas into three categories 'Shuddha', 'Chhayalaga' and 'Sankirna' was _____.
- (d) _____, _____ and _____ are the three essential parts of a kriti.
- (e) Kirtanas are sung to create _____ Rasa.

- (f) Two types of Varnam are there _____ and _____.
- (g) _____ is a Karnatak musical form that corresponds to the Ghazals of Hindustani music.
- (h) A dissonant note in a Raga is called as _____ swara .
- (i) The main percussion instrument in ancient Tamil music was _____.
- (j) The starting point of a Tala is known as _____.

Options :

Pada Varnam, Javali, Maddalam, Isai, Taana Varnam, Matang, Bhakti, Vivadi, Pallavi, Anupallavi, Graha, Charanam, Lakshana granthas.

2. Mark the correct option.

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- (a) Indian music traces its origin to :
- (i) Vedic Era
 - (ii) Buddhist Era
 - (iii) Puranic Period
 - (iv) Period of Ramayana
- (b) The "Sama Saptak" was in :
- (i) Ascending order
 - (ii) Descending order
 - (iii) Zig Zag order
 - (iv) None of the above
- (c) According to Indian Philosophy Nada is combination of :
- (i) Water and Fire
 - (ii) Air and Water
 - (iii) Air and Fire
 - (iv) Sky and Earth

- (d) Equivalent of Karnatak Mela in Hindustani Music is :
- (i) Raga
 - (ii) Jaati
 - (iii) Thaata
 - (iv) None of the above
- (e) In a musical composition Daatu and Matu are :
- (i) Rhythm and Text
 - (ii) Text and Melody
 - (iii) Melody and Rhythm
 - (iv) None of the above
- (f) In context of Karnatak Music improvisation on the spot is known as :
- (i) Kalpit Sangeeta
 - (ii) Shastriya Sangeeta
 - (iii) Manodharma Sangeeta
 - (iv) None of the above
- (g) In context of Karnatak Music Varnam is :
- (i) A part of a composition
 - (ii) Type of composition
 - (iii) A type of Varisais
 - (iv) None of the above
- (h) The Hindustani Music counterpart of Thillana is :
- (i) Chaturang
 - (ii) Chhota Khayal
 - (iii) Tarana
 - (iv) None of the above

- (i) Hymns of Sama Veda were taken from :
- (i) Rig Veda
 - (ii) Yajur Veda
 - (iii) Atharva Veda
 - (iv) None of the above
- (j) Matang is the author of :
- (i) Natya Shastra
 - (ii) Sangeet Ratnakar
 - (iii) Brihaddeshi
 - (iv) None of the above

SECTION-B

3. Write short notes on **any three** of the following in not more than **100** words. **3x10=30**
- (a) Music in Puranic Period.
 - (b) Evolution of Sapta Swaras.
 - (c) Contribution of Bharata in the field of Music.
 - (d) Sooladi Sapta Talas.
 - (e) Describe any two musical instruments those are essential in Karnatak Music.

SECTION-C

4. Attempt **any one** of the following : **20**
- (a) Write elaborately on Ancient Tamil Music.
 - (b) Write a brief history of evolution of Music in India.