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SL. No. : H

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 31 + 31]

CCE PR
REVISED & UNREVISED

[ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 8

Total No. of Questions : 31 + 31

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **98-E****Code No. : 98-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ / ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತ — ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ

Subject : CARNATIC MUSIC / HINDUSTANI MUSIC — THEORY

(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Repeater)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 24. 06. 2019]

[Date : 24. 06. 2019

ಸಮಯ : ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 2-00 ರಿಂದ ಸಂಜೆ 3-45 ರವರೆಗೆ]

[Time : 2-00 P.M. to 3-45 P.M.

ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 50]

[Max. Marks : 50

General Instructions to the Candidate :

1. This Question Paper consists of 31 + 31 objective and subjective types of questions.
2. This question paper has been sealed by reverse jacket. You have to cut on the right side to open the paper at the time of commencement of the examination. Check whether all the pages of the question paper are intact.
3. Follow the instructions given against both the objective and subjective types of questions.
4. Figures in the right hand margin indicate maximum marks for the question.
5. The maximum time to answer the paper is given at the top of the question paper. It includes 15 minutes for reading the question paper.

**(24)1408-PR-(D)**

[Turn over

ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

Tear here

(CARNATIC MUSIC)

- I. *Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet. 10 × 1 = 10*
1. In Indian ancient granthas, no. of fine arts are
(A) 33 (B) 64
(C) 108 (D) 80.
 2. The tambura, in both the systems, is a
(A) Ghana instrument (B) Avanaddha instrument
(C) Shruti instrument (D) Sushira instrument.
 3. A Devagana which is not in practice now, is
(A) Deshi music (B) Light music
(C) Western music (D) Marga music.
 4. A group of melodious swaras is
(A) Bhashanga raga (B) Jany raga
(C) Raga (D) Janaka raga.
 5. One of the Sapthatalas among the following, is
(A) Aditala (B) Rupaka tala
(C) Chaputal (D) Choutal.
 6. A composition in which each swara is repeated, such swaravali is
(A) Sarale varase (B) Datu varase
(C) Janti varase (D) Tarasthayi varase.
 7. There are 7 swaras in one avartha of Tishra Jati triputa tala, because;
(A) its laghu consists of 3 aksharas
(B) its laghu consists of 4 aksharas
(C) its laghu consists of 5 aksharas
(D) its laghu consists of 7 aksharas.



8. Hindola is a Oudava raga, because
- (A) there are 6 swaras in arohana and avarohana
(B) there are 5 swaras in arohana and avarohana
(C) there are 4 swaras in arohana and avarohana
(D) there are 7 swaras in arohana and avarohana.
9. *Re, Ga, Ma, Dha, Ni* are Vikruthi swaras, because; they
- (A) do not undergo changes (B) undergo changes
(C) are steady (D) do not move.
10. Nagaswara is Sushira vadya, the reason is
- (A) it is a long instrument (B) it is an auspicious instrument
(C) it is played with the help of air (D) it is an ancient instrument.
- II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each : 10 × 1 = 10
11. Write a difference between Oudava and Shadava raga.
12. What is a Adhara Shruti ?
13. How is Tarasthayi shown in Swaralipi ?
14. What is a Vakra raga ?
15. Mention a difference between Krithi and Keerthana.
16. What is Kanakadasa's first name ?
17. How is third speed shown in Swaralipi ?
18. What is a Swaravali ?
19. Write a similarity between Carnatic music and Hindustani music.
20. What is a Ghana vadya ?



III. Answer the following questions in *two to three* sentences each : $9 \times 2 = 18$

21. Write a difference between Sanchari geetha and Lakshana geetha.
22. Classify the following into Thatha and Sushira instruments :
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| i) Clarionet | ii) Veena |
| iii) Ghotu vadya | iv) Harmonium |
| v) Violin | vi) Nagaswara. |
23. How is mathematics related to music ?
24. Classify these equal ragas of Carnatic music and Hindusthani music (Mohana, Bhimpalaa, Bhup, Abheri).
25. Why did Akkamahadevi sacrifice her family and become a saint ?
26. Why is flute called a Sushira instrument ?
27. Classify the following into Upanga and Bhashanga ragas :
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| i) Bilahari | ii) Hamsadhwani |
| iii) Sri Raga | iv) Kambhoji. |
28. Write two differences between Abhyasa gana and Sabha gana compositions.
29. Mention any two differences between Kalyani and Shankarabharana ragas.

IV. Answer the following questions in brief :

30. Design and write the notation of Tishrajati Triputa tala alankara. 5
31. Classify the Sapta talas with their talangas and symbols. 7



(HINDUSTANI MUSIC)

- I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet. $10 \times 1 = 10$
- The South Indian music means
 - Uttaradi music
 - Auttharey music
 - Carnatic music
 - Hindustani music.
 - The second part of chhota khyal is called 'Antara'. Because;
 - it is sung in Tarashadja and above
 - it is sung in Madhya Saptaka
 - it is sung in Mandra Saptaka
 - it is a part of an octave.
 - Horizontal lines are given under the swaras Re Ga Dha Ni in Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande's Notation system. Because;
 - they are Komal swaras
 - they are Shuddha swaras
 - they are theevra swaras
 - they are varjya swaras.
 - Pandit Panchakshari Gawai was Ubhaya Ganacharya because
 - He was a famous Hindusthani vocalist
 - He was a Carnatic vocalist
 - He was a Singer of vachana Sangeeta
 - He was both Carnatic and Hindustani vocalist.
 - Tala is called 'Laya Pita', because;
 - Tala is given the place of father
 - Tala is given the place of mother
 - Tala is derived from 'talū'
 - Tala has pettu and husi.



6. The smallest swaras of the raga are
 (A) Komal swaras (B) Meend swaras
 (C) Kan swaras (D) Vikruth swaras.
7. The father of 'Carnatic classical music' is
 (A) Kanakadasar (B) Purandaradasar
 (C) Gopaladasar (D) Shri Padarajar.
8. Tambura is a
 (A) Pakka vadya (acompliment)
 (B) Shruti vadya (Shruti instrument)
 (C) Swatantra vadya (independent instrument)
 (D) Swatantra vadya & Pakka vadya (independent & acompliment).
9. A Hindustani raga among the following is
 (A) Patdeep (B) Mohana
 (C) Sarasangi (D) Chalanata.
10. The Pen name of Basavanna is
 (A) Guheshwara (B) Chennamallikarjuna
 (C) Adikeshava (D) Kudala Sangama deva.
- II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each : 10 × 1 = 10
11. What is music ?
12. What is the geethe, which gives the ragalakshana of a raga, called ?
13. Name two Hindustani vocalists known to you.
14. How many thaata ragas are there in Hindustani music ?
15. Why is Bhairavi called a thaata raga ?
16. Bansuri is called a sushira instrument. Why ?
17. Why did Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar become blind ?
18. Why is 'S' symbol used in Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande's Notation system ?
19. Why is music an audio based branch of education ?
20. Mention a difference found in aroha-avaroha of Khamach raga.



III. Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences each : $9 \times 2 = 18$

21. Explain 'Gayan Samay' with an example.
22. Mention a similarity and a difference between the ragas Khamach and Tilang.
23. Write the theka of Jhaptala.
24. Why does a vocalist need the knowledge of swaralankara ?
25. Why are Carnatic and Hindustani systems developed in Karnataka ?
26. Mention two differences between Carnatic and Hindustani music.
27. Some talas are given below. Classify them as Carnatic and Hindustani talas :

Aditala, Attatala, Jhaptala, Druta Ektala, Tishrajathi thripata tala, Dadra tala.
28. How is Khyal singing different from Dhrupad singing ?
29. Classify the following compositions, which are related to Hindustani music.
Jatiswara, Pillarigeete, Dhrupad geete, Khayal, Keertana, Krithi, Thillana, Dhamar, Thumri, Javali, Tarana, Pada, Tappa, Gazal, Bhajan.

IV. Answer the following questions in brief :

30. Write the notation of any swarageete of your syllabus. 5
31. Explain the classification of musical instruments with examples. 7

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