

B

SL. No. : H

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 25 + 25]

Total No. of Questions : 25 + 25]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **98-E****CCE RR**
REVISED & UNREVISED

[ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 8

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

Code No. : 98-E

ವಿಷಯ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ / ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತ — ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ

Subject : CARNATIC MUSIC / HINDUSTANI MUSIC — THEORY(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / **Regular 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 : 40]

[Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions to the Candidate :

1. This Question Paper consists of 25 + 25 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)110-RR-(B)**

[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. $8 \times 1 = 8$

1. Talanga symbol of Rupaka tala is

(A) ||00

(B) |00

(C) 0|

(D) |0|.

2. One who composed Krithis with pen name 'Guruguha' is

(A) Thyagarajar

(B) Mutthuswamy Dixitar

(C) Muttayya Bhagavathar

(D) Mysore Vasudevacharya.

3. 'Nagaswara' is a Sushira instrument, because

(A) it is an auspicious instrument

(B) it is a long instrument

(C) it is a Shruti instrument

(D) it is played with the help of air.

4. Music is correlated with one of the following elements, that is

(A) Economics

(B) Cookery

(C) Mathematics

(D) Chemistry.

5. Shankarabharana raga is different from Mechakalyani in one swara, that is

(A) Panchama

(B) Madhyama

(C) Dhaivata

(D) Nishada.



6. A similarity among Carnatic music and Hindustani music systems is
- (A) Tambura is the Shruti vadya in both the systems
- (B) the style of singing is same in both the systems
- (C) Krithis are same in both the systems
- (D) Accompliments are common in both the systems.
7. The pen name of Purandaradasa is
- (A) Vijaya Vittala (B) Gopala Vittala
- (C) Purandara Vittala (D) Dasa Vittala.
8. The Geethas which inform about the characteristics of a raga through their lyrics are
- (A) Lakshana geethas (B) Pillari geethas
- (C) Samanya geethas (D) Swara geethas.
- II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each : 8 × 1 = 8

9. What is 'Arohana' ?

10. Why is Purandaradasa called the father of Carnatic music ?

11. What is a 'Raga' ?

12. How did the teacher appreciate Thyagaraja ?



13. Name the 'Tristhayis'.
14. In which raga are Pillari geethas composed ?
15. Why is Kambhoji raga called a bhashanga raga ?
16. Mention a difference between Rupaka tala and Ekatala.

III. Answer the following questions in *two to three* sentences each : $7 \times 2 = 14$

17. How did Thimmappa become 'Kanaka' ?
18. Write a similarity and a difference between Krithis and Keerthanas.
19. How is music related with Psychology ?
20. Write a difference between Marga and Desi music.
21. How do you justify that Jalatharang is a water instrument (Jalavadya) ?
22. Classify the following as Prakruthi and Vikruthi swaras :

Rishabha, Panchama, Madhyama, Nishada, Shadja and Dhaivata.

23. Classify the following Janaka-Janya ragas :

Harikambhoji, Kambhoji, Kamavardhini, Hamsadhwani.

IV. Answer the following questions in brief :

24. Design and write the Swaralankara of Triputatala with swaralipi (notation). 4
25. Music is the supreme art form among fine arts. Justify. 6



(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. $8 \times 1 = 8$

1. The ascending order of swaras is
 - (A) Aroha
 - (B) Avaroha
 - (C) Tarasthayi
 - (D) Mandrasthayi.
2. The adhara Shadja which is selected by vocalists and players is
 - (A) Nada
 - (B) Anahata nada
 - (C) Swara
 - (D) Shruti.
3. The group of swaras which reflects the traces of the raga immediately is
 - (A) Raga
 - (B) Mukhyanga
 - (C) Uttaranga
 - (D) Purvanga.
4. The nada produced by musical instruments is Ahata nada, because
 - (A) it consists of a particular number of vibrations
 - (B) it consists of a unlimited number of vibrations
 - (C) it is produced on its own
 - (D) it is a harsh sound.
5. The singing time of the raga Desh is
 - (A) Night, third prahara
 - (B) Night, first prahara
 - (C) Night, second prahara
 - (D) Night, fourth prahara.



6. Durga is a Oudava-Oudava raga because
- (A) this raga has 6-6 swaras (B) this raga has 7-7 swaras
(C) this raga has 5-5 swaras (D) this raga has 5-7 swaras.
7. A famous vocalist of Hindustani music is
- (A) M.S. Subbulakshmi (B) Balamuralikrishna
(C) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi (D) Thyagarajaru.
8. The symbol used to recognise Husi in tala is
- (A) × (B) O
(C) – (D) S.

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each :

8 × 1 = 8

9. Name the vadi swara of the raga Bibhas.
10. When was Pandit Mallikarjun Mansoor born ?
11. Mention a difference found in aroha and avaroha of Jeevanpuri raga.
12. The tambura called a Shruti vadya. Why ?
13. Long lines are drawn on the swaras in the notation system of Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar. Why ?
14. What is Theka ?
15. The Omkar of sages is anahata nada. Give reason.
16. Bhairavi raga is called a thaata raga. Why ?



III. Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences each : $7 \times 2 = 14$

17. Write a similarity and a difference between Khamach and Tilang.
18. Explain Gayana Samaya with an example.
19. Write the information of Keharva tala with theka.
20. Bhimpalas raga is different from Kapi. How ?
21. How did Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande develop music ?
22. The knowledge of aural is very important to the musicians. How ?
23. Some groups of swaras are given below. Classify them to their kinds :

Ṇi Dha Pa Ma, Śa Ṛe Ġa Ma, Pa Ma Ga Re, Re Ga Dha Ni .

IV. Answer the following questions in brief :

24. Write the notation of swarageethe of the raga Bhairav in teentala. 4
25. Describe how Khyal singing is different from Dhrupad singing. 6



