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ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **98-E**

Code No. : 98-E

C

**CCE PR
NSR & NSPR**

Question Paper Serial No. **100**

ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

ವಿಷಯ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ / ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತ – ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ

Subject : CARNATIC MUSIC / HINDUSTANI MUSIC – THEORY

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / English Medium)

(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. & ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ.ಆರ್.)

(Private Repeater / NSR & NSPR)

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು)

(Candidate has to answer either Carnatic Music or Hindustani Music)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 27. 06. 2022]

[Date : 27. 06. 2022

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.

100



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[Turn over

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER

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. The Prakriti swaras, among the below mentioned, are

(A) Sa, Pa

(B) Ri, Ga

(C) Ni, Ga

(D) Ma, Da

2. An example for tala of Hindusthani music system is

(A) Roopaka tala

(B) Jhap taal

(C) Matya tala

(D) Eka tala

3. The place where musical compositions start with tala is called

(A) Jaathi

(B) Anga

(C) Graha

(D) Kala

4. The Vaggeyakara who composed Kritis with the Ankita 'Shyama Krishna' is

(A) Muttuswamy Dikshitar

(B) Shyama Shastry

(C) Tyagaraja

(D) Muttiah Bhagavatar

5. The swara that creates difference between raga Mayamalavagowla and

raga Kamavardhini is



(A) Panchama

(B) Nishada

(C) Rishabha



(D) Madhyama



6. Mandolin is a

(A) Ghana instrument

(B) Sushira instrument

(C) Tata instrument



(D) Jala instrument



7. The commonality (similarity), found in the life history of Carnatic Music Trinity, is

(A) Pen name

(B) Birth place

(C) Deity



(D) Guru (Teacher)



8. The instrument that produces sound by means of water is

(A) Violin

(B) Harmonium

(C) Clarionet



(D) Jalatarang



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9. Another name for Raaganga raga is



(A) Upanga raga

(B) Janaka raga

(C) Bhashanaga raga

(D) Vakra raga



10. Khanda Jaathi Laghu : 5 Aksharas :: Mishra Jaathi Laghu :

(A) 4 Aksharas

(B) 9 Aksharas

(C) 3 Aksharas

(D) 7 Aksharas



II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each :

10 × 1 = 10

11. By which name is Mohana raga of Carnatic music called in

Hindusthani music ?



12. Write the name of Parental (Janaka) raga of Malahari raga.

13. What is the difference between Audava raga and Shadava raga ?

14. What are Avanaddha Instruments ?



15. Write any one difference between Marga Sangeetha and Deshi Sangeetha.



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16. Who was the deity of Tyagaraja ?



17. Write a similarity between Carnatic music system and Hindusthani music system.



18. Why is Morching called as Ghana Instrument ?

19. Write the symbol of Druta.



20. What was the reason for Akkamahadevi to leave her husband ?

III. Answer the following questions in *two to three* sentences each :



9 × 2 = 18



21. How does Eka tala differ from Roopaka tala ?

22. Reason out why Shri Muttuswamy Dikshitar started composing his Kritis with the Penname 'Guruguha'.



23. Hindusthani music system is different from Carnatic music system. How ? Write any two differences.

24. Give two examples for Sampurna ragas.



25. Mechakalyani raga differs from Shankarabharana raga. How ?



26. Write two differences between Mandrasthayi and Tarasthayi.



27. Write a difference between Sushira and Tata instruments with an example each.



28. What is the reason for Carnatic music system to be called as 'Dakshinaadi Sangeetha Paddhathi (Dakshinaadi music system) ?



29. Classify the below mentioned musical instruments into Carnatic music system and Hindusthani music system :



Veena, Bansuri, Ghata, Tabla, Mridanga, Pakhawaj, Nagaswara, Dilruba.



IV. Answer the following questions in brief :



30. Design the Alankara of Tisra Jaathi Triputa tala in swaralipi. 5

31. Explain the life history of Kanakadasa.



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 × 1 = 10

1. The Upaveda (sub-veda) of Samaveda is

(A) Yajurveda

(B) Rigveda

(C) Gandharva Veda

(D) Atharvana Veda



2. In swaralipi 'Ma' note is mentioned with a vertical straight line on it because it is

(A) Kan swara

(B) Komal swara

(C) Shuddha swara

(D) Teevra swara



3. The total number of notes in Saptak is

(A) 7

(B) 8

(C) 10

(D) 12



4. In Talalipi, 'x' symbol is written below first beat because it is

(A) Sam

(B) Khali

(C) Pettu

(D) Khanda.



5. The important note of a raga is

(A) Samvadi

(B) Vivadi

(C) Vadi

(D) Anuvadi



6. Flute instrument is called as Sushira vadya because in it

(A) Sound produces from air

(B) Sound produces from the vibration of the string

(C) It is made up of bamboo

(D) It is made up of metal



7. Hindustani music is also called as Uttaradi music because it is developed in

(A) South India

(B) North India

(C) Karnataka

(D) Southern World



8. The birthplace of Pandit Basavaraj Rajaguru is

(A) Gadag

(B) Dharwad

(C) Yalivala

(D) Belagavi



9. The ten thaats of Hindustani music were composed by



(A) Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar

(B) Sarang Deva



(C) Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande

(D) Bharata Muni



10. Raga Durga is called as Audhava-Audhava raga because the number

of notes in its Arohana and Avarohana are



(A) 5 - 6

(B) 5 - 7

(C) 5 - 5

(D) 7 - 7



II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each :

10 × 1 = 10

11. Amir Khusrow was famous in which music form ?



12. Name the vadi swara of Raga Kafi.



13. The 'Shravana Gnana' (Audio knowledge) is essential for music learners. Why ?



14. Write the Arohana and Avarohana of Raga Jaunpuri.



15. Write the reason for the blindness of Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar.



16. Why Desh Raga is called as Audhav-Sampurna ?



17. Write one important difference between Khayal singing and Dhrupad singing.



18. Give reasons for the establishment of Uttaradi music in Karnataka.

19. Define Lakshana Geete.



20. Which is called as 'Shravana Sadhana Vidya' (Audio based education) ?



III. Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences each :



9 × 2 = 18

21. Write two differences between Carnatic talas and Hindustani talas.

22. Write the difference between Shuddha swara and Komal swara.



23. Write two differences between Raga Bhairav and Raga Bhairavi.



24. Why Pandit Panchakshari Gawai is called as "Ubhaya Gayanacharya" ?



25. Classify the following ragas into Carnatic and Hindustani categories :

Bhupali, Mohana, Chakravaka, Ahir Bhairav.



26. Write two characteristics of Chhota Khayal.

27. String instruments differ from Avanaddha instruments. Explain.

28. Music students should study life histories of Musicians. Why ?

29. Write complete information of Tala Keharva with its theka.



IV. Answer the following questions in brief :



30. Write the swara geete of Raga Brundavani Sarang. 5

31. How is Chautala different from Druta Ektala ? Explain. Write information of Chautala with its theka. 7



