INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer ALL questions in Section A
- Answer any 3 questions in Section B

SECTION - A

Answer ALL of the following questions: (2 x 15 = 30 Marks)

1. Name the authors who have described the Dhruva Veena – Chala Veena Experiment:
   a) Sharangadeva & Parsvadeva
   b) Bharata and Sharangadeva
   c) Sharangadeva and Someshwara.

2. The difference between the Shadja Grama and Madhyama Grama is
   a) different intervals for sa and ni
   b) position of pa
   c) position of ma.

3. The flute has been described in
   a) nāradīyasikṣa
   b) svaramēlakālānīdhi
   c) saṅgītasampradāyapradarśini.

4. The following has been described in Shilappadhikaram -
   a) the qualifications of a dance teacher
   b) Palais and Pans
   c) Both a and b.

5. The following is a characteristic of Jati described in Sangitaratnakara –
   a) Amsa
   b) Kalaa
   c) Laya.

6. The mela system as described by Ramamatya had -
   a) Katapayadi Sutra
   b) Raganga ragas
   c) 20 melas.
7. Komala and Tivra svara-s are described in –
   a) Sangitasamayasara
   b) Manasollasa
   c) Sangitaparijata.

8. The following is a dhatu of a Prabandhas –
   a) Biruda          b) Javada          c) Melapaka.

9. The following is the difference between the Hindustani and Karnatic Tambura
   a) The resonator in Hindustani tambura is made of bottlegourd
   b) The Karnatic Tambura is smaller
   c) The Hindustani Tambura has sympathetic strings.

10. Indian Classical Instrumental Music is mainly melodic whereas Western Classical Orchestral Music is mainly –
    a) Euphonic
    b) Monophonic
    c) Polyphonic.

11. The concept of Sangati in Kritis was introduced into Karnataka Music by:
    a) Mysore Vasudevachar
    b) Tyagaraja
    c) Ramasvami Dikshitar.

12. Reverberation in a hall can be decreased by -
    a) having absorbent material
    b) having more reflecting surfaces
    c) introducing microphones.

13. Muthuswami Dikshitar’s compositions are said to have the influence of the following style of Hindustani Music:
    a) Dhrupad
    b) Khayal
    c) Thumri.

14. The following is a well-known gyananataka of the 16th century –
    a) Nauka Caritam
    b) Gita-govinda
    c) Narada Koravanji.

15. Using the same word with different meanings in a line of song is an example of
    a) Chhandas
b) Adiprasa

c) Yamaka.

SECTION - B

Answer any three of the following questions: (3 x 5 = 15 Marks)

1. Describe briefly the compositional style of Shyama Shastri, highlighting it’s unique features.
2. Explain in brief the construction and playing technique of a melodic instrument of Indian Music.
3. Write a short note on the improvisational elements of Karnataka Music or Hindustani Music highlighting recent trends.
4. Describe briefly the ‘that’ system of Hindustani music giving examples of ragas belonging to each ‘that’ and their features.
5. Compare and contrast the talas of Hindustani Music and Karnataka Music highlighting talas that have similar structures.

***************