

58/2014

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. Greater the vibrating length of the air-column in wind instruments :
(A) halves the pitch (B) increase the pitch
(C) less the pitch (D) stable the pitch
2. The lakshana grandha which contains the reference to the term raga for the first time in :
(A) Natyasastram (B) Sangita Ratnakara
(C) Sangita Samayasara (D) Brihaddesi
3. The 35 tala system had given prominence by :
(A) Venkitarmakhi (B) Purandaradasa
(C) Syamasastri (D) Tyagaraja
4. Kudimiyamalai musical inscription belongs to :
(A) 9th Cent. (B) 5th Cent.
(C) 7th Cent. (D) 1st Cent.
5. Kathakali is believed to have originated by the king of :
(A) Kottayam (B) Kottarakkara
(C) Travancore (D) Kozhikode
6. The Telugu play composed by Narayana Theertha :
(A) Tapati Saravana Ramanatakam (B) Krishnaleela tharangini
(C) Seetha rama vijayam (D) Parijatha apaharana nataka
7. The earliest lakshanakara who used the term Gamaka :
(A) Bharata (B) Sarangadeva
(C) Mathanga (D) Parsvadeva

8. The earliest landmark in the history of Indian music :
- (A) 72 melakarta scheme
 (B) emergence of the solfa syllables
 (C) katapayadi formula
 (D) emergence of the concept of the raga system
9. The musical form Dandika is used in :
- (A) Mohiniyattam (B) Ottamthullal
 (C) Koodiyattam (D) Kathakali
10. The prabandha 'Srīngaramanjari' was composed by :
- (A) Purandaradasa (B) Annammacharya
 (C) Venkitamakhi (D) Bhadrachalam Ramadas
11. "Keechaka vadham" was written by :
- (A) Unnayi warrior (B) Irayimman Thampi
 (C) Kutti kkunji Thankachi (D) K.C .Kesava Pillai
12. Varadayya was the original name of :
- (A) Kshetrajna (B) Purandara dasar
 (C) Narayana teertha (D) Sadasiva brahmendra
13. The introductory part of the raga alapana is called :
- (A) Karanam (B) Makarini
 (C) Sthayi (D) Akshipthika
14. The author of 'Sangita Sudhakara :
- (A) Chathura Kallinatha (B) Simha Bhupala
 (C) Govindacharya (D) Rama matya
15. Allied ragas are :
- (A) Kalyani and Yamuna Kalyani (B) Kannada and Kanada
 (C) Kamboji and Yadukula Kamboji (D) Nayaki and Darbar
16. The concluding section of a Prabandha was known as :
- (A) Melapaka (B) Dhruva
 (C) Abhoga (D) Udgraha

17. Corresponding Tevaram pan of carnatic raga Yadukula kamboji :
- (A) Panchamam (B) Kolli
(C) Sevvazhi (D) Sadari
18. The value of antara gandhara is :
- (A) 25/16 (B) 5/4
(C) 6/5 (D) 9/8
19. Number of the vivadi melas in the 72 melakartha scheme :
- (A) 40 (B) 12
(C) 7 (D) 36
20. The music of the Samaveda was remembered by a technique called :
- (A) Sthobhas (B) Samantha
(C) Sama hastha (D) Samavedi
21. The Sthayi Varna was comes under :
- (A) Gamakas (B) Taladasa pranas
(C) Alankaras (D) Shodasangas
22. The scale of Samagana was :
- (A) Downward (B) Horizontal
(C) Upward (D) Vertical
23. Arunagirinathar was the composer of :
- (A) Thiruvempavai (B) Thiruppavai
(C) Tevaram (D) Thiruppugazh
24. Samanya gita is known as :
- (A) Lakshana gita (B) Sanchari gita
(C) Raganga raga lakshana gita (D) Ghana raga gita
25. Suddangam and Layangam come under :
- (A) Tevaram (B) Thiruppugazh
(C) Thiruppavai (D) Thiruvampavai

26. The author of Sangita Saramrita :
- (A) Parsva deva (B) Subbarama Dikshitar
(C) Damodara (D) King Thulaja
27. Mudra used by Iravi varman Thampi is :
- (A) Syanandura (B) Jalajanabha
(C) Vanchidasa (D) Gopaladasa
28. Paidala Gurumurthy Sastri was a prolific composer of :
- (A) Svarajati (B) Varna
(C) Jatisvara (D) Gita
29. The varieties of a svara are represented by :
- (A) Capital letters (B) Vowel change
(C) Dots at the top of the notes (D) Small letters
30. The value of Nyuna sruthi interval is :
- (A) 9/8 (B) 25/24
(C) 81/80 (D) 10/9
31. Total number of puns figuring in Tevaram :
- (A) 21 (B) 22
(C) 36 (D) 40
32. The period of Svaramela Kalanidhi :
- (A) 7th cent. A.D. (B) 13th cent. A.D.
(C) 9th cent. A.D. (D) 16th cent. A.D.
33. Name of the Gamaka which comes under both Rava and Jaru :
- (A) Ullasitha (B) Sphuritha
(C) Namitha (D) Andolitha
34. An example of Tritantri Vina :
- (A) Nissari vina (B) Gatra vina
(C) Chala vina (D) Kinnari vina

35. A Tala used in Kathakali music is equal to Khanda chapu tala in Carnatic music :
- (A) Chempada (B) Muri adantha
(C) Panchari (D) Adantha
36. Ancient writers called Chitta tana as :
- (A) Drutha sekharan (B) Sabda pallavi
(C) Prastharam (D) Katakam
37. The tala which has been in use in temple rituals :
- (A) Margi tala (B) Desi tala
(C) Navasandhi tala (D) Chachatputa tala
38. In the scheme of 5184 melas the first mela which will be mnemonically known as :
- (A) Varuna subha mela (B) Kiravani mela
(C) Kanaka kanaka mela (D) Suddha madhyama mela
39. A stringed instrument used in folk music :
- (A) Nanduni (B) Thiruchinnam
(C) Kaichilambu (D) Timila
40. The only Tillana in Simhanandana tala which consists of two avartas is composed by :
- (A) Ramanad Srinivasa Iyengar (B) Mysore Vasudevacharya
(C) Oothukkad Venkita Subbayya (D) Maha Vaidyanatha Iyer
41. An example of paryaya mudrakara :
- (A) Sadasiva Brahmendra (B) Subbaraya Sastri
(C) Swathi Tirunal (D) Subbarama Dikshitar
42. The title Gana Chakravarthi was given to :
- (A) Annammacharya (B) Vinakuppayyar
(C) Gopalakrishna Bharathi (D) Mahavaidyanatha Iyer
43. Composer of Nrityanataka :
- (A) Melattur Venkita Ramana Sastri (B) Tyagaraja
(C) Arunachala Kavirayar (D) Shaji Maharaja

44. Thiruvachakam is the hymns of :
 (A) Thirujnana Sambandar (B) Thirunavukkarasu
 (C) Arunagirinathar (D) Manikya Vachagar
45. Sangitha Ratnakara consists of :
 (A) 7 chapters (B) 8 chapters
 (C) 9 chapters (D) 10 chapters
46. Panchadasa gamakas were mentioned by :
 (A) Mathanga (B) Parswadeva
 (C) Bharatha (D) Sarangadeva
47. The youngest composer in the history world music :
 (A) Koteesvara Iyer (B) Andral
 (C) Thirujnana Sambandar (D) Vadivelu
48. The Achyuta Rajendra mela veena has been mentioned for the first time in :
 (A) Svaramela Kalanidhi (B) Raga Vibhodha
 (C) Chaturdandi Prakasika (D) Sangeeta Kalpa Dhrumam
49. In the 35 tala system, the maximum number of aksharakala is in :
 (A) Sankirna jati matya tala (B) Sankirna jati jampatala
 (C) Sankirna jati dhruva tala (D) Sankirna jati ata tala
50. According to cents method, an octave is divided into :
 (A) 702 cents (B) 498 cents
 (C) 1200 cents (D) 1404 cents
51. The period of Sangeetha Makaranda is in :
 (A) 11th century (B) 12th century
 (C) 13th century (D) 9th century
52. An example of sampurna shadava raga :
 (A) Nalinakanti (B) Garudadvani
 (C) Bhairavam (D) Suddha Bangala

53. Syllables employed in 'Samaveda' is known as :
- (A) Chandass (B) Sthobhas
(C) Pluta (D) Anudatta
54. The author of Bhakthimanjari :
- (A) Swathi Tirunal (B) Muthiah Bhagavatar
(C) K.C. Kesava Pillai (D) Irayimman Thampi
55. A Talamalika composition which is very much like the form Gita :
- (A) Prabandha (B) Sabda
(C) Suladi (D) Sabda Pallavi
56. Sarangi is an instrument :
- (A) With no sympathetic strings
(B) With sympathetic strings
(C) Having eleven to fifteen sympathetic strings
(D) Having twenty to twenty four Sympathetic strings
57. In the Ashtothara mela system, the name of the 15th chakra is :
- (A) Jaya (B) Vayu
(C) Maya (D) Chaya
58. A dhaivadantya raga which is used in folk music is :
- (A) Navaraj (B) Punnagavarali
(C) Kurinji (D) Nadanamakriya
59. The 'father of padam' is attributed to :
- (A) Bhadrachalam Ramadas (B) Purandaradasa
(C) Swathi Tirunal (D) Kshetrajna
60. A composer earned the fame by composing and expounding pallavi in Simhanandana tala :
- (A) Koteeswara Iyer (B) Sarabha Sastri
(C) Tiger Varadachari (D) Mahavaidyanatha Iyer
61. The mudra of Papanasam Sivan :
- (A) Guhadasa (B) Ramadasa
(C) Venkitesa (D) Kavi kunjara dasa

62. Carnatic music 'Pada' is equal to the Hindusthani music :
- (A) Ttappa (B) Gazal
(C) Khayal (D) Tumri
63. Pan Gandharam is equal to :
- (A) Kedaram (B) Navaroj
(C) Arabhi (D) Vyazhakurinji
64. Semibrave is equal to :
- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ aksharakala (B) 1 aksharakala
(C) 2 aksharakala (D) 4 aksharakala
65. The svakiya svara in Bhairavi raga is :
- (A) Sadharana gandhara (B) Suddha dhaivata
(C) Chatusruti dhaivata (D) Kaisiki nishada
66. A gamaka which comes only under Panchadasa gamaka :
- (A) Gumpita (B) Pratyahatha
(C) Arohana (D) Sphuritha
67. Sangitha Saramritha was written by :
- (A) Shaji Maharaja (B) King Thulaja
(C) Haripala (D) Parsvadeva
68. An example of gandhara dvaya bhashanga raga :
- (A) Saranga (B) Asaveri
(C) Atthana (D) Hindusthani Bihag
69. The earliest way for dividing 22 srutis through sa-pa and sa-ma cycle is in :
- (A) Fractional method (B) Cents method
(C) Arithmetical method (D) Multiplication method
70. Patikala is the anga of :
- (A) Bharathanatyam (B) Panchavadyam
(C) Mohiniyattam (D) Thayambaka

71. If you want to determine whether and to what degree a relationship exists between two or more variables what kind of study you have to do?
- (A) Descriptive (B) Correlation
(C) Causal-comparative (D) Experimental
72. Creating a class room climate conducive to develop positive self concept in students is by :
- (A) Challenge and freedom (B) Respect and warmth
(C) Control and success (D) All the above
73. Which of the following teacher will be liked most?
- (A) A teacher who maintain discipline in the classroom
(B) A teacher who make teaching learning process enjoyable
(C) A teacher who give more home work
(D) A teacher who take more number of classes
74. An instructional model that identifies the major variable in the teaching learning process includes :
- (A) Individual differences (B) Principle of learning
(C) Teacher behaviour (D) All the above
75. The extent of teachers' subject matter and pedagogical expertise indicates the teachers :
- (A) Efficacy (B) Morale
(C) Competency (D) Efficiency
76. What will be the impact of interactive teaching?
- (A) It will make teaching learning process difficult
(B) It will create confusion among students
(C) Students will be expected to listen only
(D) It will make teaching learning process effective, democratic and friendly
77. Which of the following sampling method is preferred for studying heterogeneous population?
- (A) Simple random sampling (B) Stratified sampling
(C) Convenient sampling (D) Systematic sampling
78. A test that examine subjects' thoughts and thought processes is :
- (A) Cognitive test (B) Affective test
(C) Standardized test (D) Generalized test
79. Which of the following is most appropriate about discussion part of a research paper?
- (A) It elaborates importance of the topic
(B) Explain how the findings concur with that of others
(C) Deals with method of sampling and recruitments
(D) Deals with findings of the relevant studies