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120 MINUTES

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1. The South Zone Cultural Centre is situated at:  
A) Bangalore    B) Tanjavur    C) Chennai    D) Hyderabad
2. Annamacharya's composition are also known as:  
A) Sringara Kirtanas    B) Churnikas  
C) Dandakams    D) Daru
3. The first Charanasvara of the Ata tala Varna in Bhairavi starts with the note:  
A) Madhyama    B) Dhaivata  
C) Gandhara    D) Nishada
4. The song 'Nee Dayarada' in Vasantabhairavi is a composition of:  
A) Swati Tirunal    B) Syama Sastri  
C) Muthuswami Dukshitar    D) Tyagaraja
5. Tala in which the Navagrahakriti, 'Budhamaasrayaamisatitam' is composed:  
A) Khanda Jhampa    B) Tisra Jhampa  
C) Misra Jhampa    D) Chaturasra Jhampa
6. A tala having two laghus:  
A) Matya tala    B) Dhruva tala    C) Jhampa tala    D) Rupaka tala
7. The place where music was inscribed on rock:  
A) Ajanta caves    B) Ellora caves    C) Tirumayam    D) Chingelpett
8. A Margatala:  
A) Sarabhanandana    B) Mani  
C) Simhanandana    D) Chachaputa
9. Name the chakras wherein both the notes, Chatusruti Rishabha and Sadharana Gandhara are met with:  
A) Veda and Bana    B) Veda and Disi  
C) Rudra and Disi    D) Disi and Agni
10. A Minor tone is equivalent to ----- interval:  
A) Trisruti    B) Chatusruti    C) Dvisruti    D) Ekasruti
11. The inner layer of skin of the right head of the Mridangam:  
A) Chaputol    B) Meettutol    C) Toppitol    D) Uruttutol
12. Sympathetic overtones produced in musical instruments are called:  
A) Symphony    B) Harmonics    C) Amplitude    D) Pitch
13. The corresponding name of Shadja in ancient Tamil music:  
A) Taram    B) Vilari    C) Tuttam    D) Kural

14. Author of Sangita Sastra Pravesika:  
 A) Venkita Subramanya Iyer      B) Muthiah Bhagavatar  
 C) Attoor Krishna Pisharodi      D) A K Ravindranath
15. The resultant mela when the Ga and Ni are raised a semitone of Bhavapriya:  
 A) Ramapriya      B) Namanarayani  
 C) Kamavardhani      D) Gamanasrama
16. The Carnatic raga which corresponds to the minor harmonic scale of western music:  
 A) Nata Bhairavi      B) Keeravani  
 C) Kharaharapriya      D) Shanmukhapriya
17. The term used for the starting point of music:  
 A) Graha      B) Amsa      C) Nyasa      D) Vinyasa
18. The name in which Jatisvaram is otherwise called:  
 A) Chittapallavi      B) Tanapallavi  
 C) Ettugadapallavi      D) Svarapallavi
19. An instrument which has frets:  
 A) Violin      B) Sarod      C) Sitar      D) Tambura
20. Corresponding raga of Mohanam in Hindustani Music:  
 A) Bhoop      B) Malkauns  
 C) Jogia      D) Madhumad Sarang
21. The Saptatala which has the maximum number of Aksharakalas:  
 A) Sankirnajati Ata tala      B) Sankirnajati Dhruvatala  
 C) Sankirnajati Jhampatala      D) Misrajati Ata tala
22. The instrument associated to Lalgudi Jayaraman:  
 A) Mridangam      B) Veena      C) Violin      D) Gotuvadyam
23. The Gamaka which is produced by merging of a note softly into another note:  
 A) Mudrita      B) Andolika      C) Tribhinna      D) Vali
24. A tala having 18 Aksharakala duration:  
 A) Misra Jhampa      B) Misra Ata  
 C) Misra Dhruva      D) Misra Matya
25. The earliest work which contains the theme, Madhura Bhakti:  
 A) Raga tarangini      B) Ramanatakam  
 C) Gita govindam      D) Tiruppavai
26. A post Trinity composer:  
 A) Mysore Vasudevacharya      B) Kanakadasa  
 C) Badrachalam Ramadasa      D) Purandaradasa

27. The raga in which Chyuta Panchama Madhyama occurs:  
 A) Kalyani B) Poorvikalyani  
 C) Varali D) Amritavarshini
28. A prosodic beauty in which the same word is used in a composition in more than one sense:  
 A) Yati B) Yamakam C) Prasam D) Svarasahityam
29. A Kashmiri folk instrument used in Hindustani music:  
 A) Sarod B) Santoor C) Sarangi D) Sitar
30. The corresponding Thaata of Natabhairavi in Hindustani Music:  
 A) Poorvi B) Marwa C) Khamaj D) Asavari
31. The composer of Pancha raga Svarajati:  
 A) Syama Sastri B) Annamacharya  
 C) Swati Tirunal D) Pallavi Seshayyar
32. The musician who introduced the European instrument, violin in Indian Music:  
 A) Mahadeva Nattuvanar B) Baluswami Dikshitar  
 C) Chinna Swami Mudaliyar D) Govinda Dikshitar
33. Ullasita is a:  
 A) Gamaka B) Dasaprana C) Kriya D) Game
34. Second mela in the Rudra chakra:  
 A) Charukesi B) Gamanasrama  
 C) Vachaspati D) Rishabhapriya
35. A Kathakali tala which corresponds to the Rupakatala of Carnatic music:  
 A) Panchari B) Adanta C) Champa D) Muriyadanta
36. Keeping tala constant, singing Pallavi at double and quadruple speed is known as:  
 A) Pratiloma B) Anuloma  
 C) Padagarbham D) Arudi
37. First composer of songs in Viloma Chaputala:  
 A) Swati Tirunal B) Annamacharya  
 C) Syama Sastri D) Ramaswami Sivan
38. A musical form which comes under technical and melodic forms:  
 A) Kriti B) Kirtana C) Javali D) Varna
39. The Notation system which was used in Samagana:  
 A) Samagraha B) Samavani C) Samahasta D) Samapriya
40. The tala of Carnatic music which corresponds to Hindustani Rupak Tala:  
 A) Rupakatala B) Chaputala C) Jhampatala D) Aditala

41. The supplementary portion of Pancharatna is known as:  
 A) Anubandham B) Anugamanam  
 C) Anusaranam D) Muktayicharanam
42. The language from which the name ‘musike’ originated:  
 A) Greek B) English C) Latin D) Arabic
43. A Vivadi mela:  
 A) Bhavapriya B) Neetimati  
 C) Gamanasrama D) Kokilapriya
44. A tala with khanda Jati Laghu used in Saptatala Alankaras:  
 A) Jhampa B) Matya C) Rupaka D) Ata
45. The name given to the introductory section of an ancient Prabandha:  
 A) Udgraha B) Melapaka C) Dhruva D) Abhoga
46. The composer of the svarajati, ‘Sambasivayanave’ in Khamas raga:  
 A) Pattanam Subramanya Iyer B) Ramaswami Sivan  
 C) Chinnikrishana Dasa D) Purandara Dasa
47. A tala begins with Drutam:  
 A) Ata tala B) Rupaka tala C) Jhampa tala D) Eka tala
48. The instrument known as Maha Nataka Veena:  
 A) Tanjore Veena B) Sitar  
 C) Dilruba D) Gottuvadyam
49. The Saptatala which has the minimum number of Aksharakalas:  
 A) Chaturasra jati Triputa B) Tisrajati Triputa  
 C) Tisrajati Eka D) Misrajati Eka
50. The Dhaivatamurchana of the raga, Mohanam:  
 A) Madhyamavati B) Suddha Dhanyasi  
 C) Hindolam D) Suddha Saveri
51. Composer of Lalgudi Pancharatnam:  
 A) Muthuswami Dikshitar B) Swati Tirunal  
 C) Syama Sastri D) Tyagaraja
52. The story songs figuring in operas and dance dramas:  
 A) Daru B) Saki C) Ovi D) Dindi
53. The introductory part of an Alapana is known as:  
 A) Makarini B) Vardhani C) Akshiptika D) Karanam

54. Famous Carnatic vocalist felicitated with Bharata Ratna Puraskaram:  
 A) G N Balasubramanyam      B) Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer  
 C) D K Pattammal              D) M S Subbalakshmi
55. A tala having Anudrutam as an anga:  
 A) Matya                      B) Ata                      C) Jhampa                  D) Rupaka
56. A melakarta popularised by Tyagaraja:  
 A) Mayamalavagaula          B) Chakravakam  
 C) Kiravani                      D) Kharaharapriya
57. Number of foreign notes occur in the raga Kapi:  
 A) One                          B) Two                      C) Three                      D) Four
58. Corresponding name of Harikamboji in the Asampoorna Mela scheme:  
 A) Kedaragaula                  B) Jalajarnavam  
 C) Chenjukambhoji              D) Haripriyam
59. The instrument which VikkuVinayaka Ram is associated with:  
 A) Mridangam                      B) Mukharsankh  
 C) Ganjira                          D) Ghatam
60. The foreign note occurs in the raga, Saranga:  
 A) Prati madhyama              B) Suddha madhyama  
 C) Kaisaki nishada              D) Kakali nishada
61. Panchama murchana of the mela, Gauri Manohari:  
 A) Kiravani                          B) Hemavati  
 C) Chakravakam                  D) Charukesi
62. The mela which has the Svaras, ra, gi, mi, da, nu:  
 A) Bhavapriya                      B) Dhenuka  
 C) Subhapantharali              D) Pantuvarali
63. The composer of Navaragamalika varnam:  
 A) Pattanam Subramanya Iyer  
 B) Kottavasal Venkatarama Iyer  
 C) Ramnad Srinivasa Iyengar  
 D) Pallavi Gopalayyar
64. The Prabandha which has four angas:  
 A) Medini jati Prabandham      B) Dipini jati Prabandham  
 C) Suda Prabandham              D) Taravali jati Prabandham
65. Lakshana of Ata tala:  
 A) IOO                          B) IIOO                      C) OOII                      D) IOI
66. The instrument associated to Umayalpuaram Sivaraman:  
 A) Violin                          B) Mridangam              C) Veena                      D) Gottuvadyam

67. Metal piece which is attached to the top of the Veena to keep the tension of the strings steady:  
A) Nagachinnam B) Nagapalam C) Nagasayanam D) Nagapasam
68. The corresponding musical form of Pada in Hindustani music:  
A) Thumri B) Tappa C) Dhamar D) Hori
69. The chakra to which the mela, Jalarnavam belongs:  
A) Rishi B) Rudra C) Ritu D) Bana
70. Resultant mela when the Kakali Nishada of Mayamalavagaula is changed into Kaisiki nishada:  
A) Chakravakam B) Suryakantam  
C) Dhenuka D) Vakulabharanam
71. The raga in which the Navaratna malikakriti, 'Marivere' is composed:  
A) Kapi B) Ananda Bhairavi  
C) Bilahari D) Kambhoji
72. Lithophones are the instruments made of:  
A) Wood B) Metal C) Stone D) Skin
73. Pratimadhyama mela of Chakravakam:  
A) Bhavapriya B) Ramapriya  
C) Rishabhapriya D) Gayakapriya
74. The Lakshana Grandha written by Govindacharya:  
A) Sangita Sudha B) Sangita Makarandam  
C) Svaramela Kalanidhi D) Sangraha Choodamani
75. The composer who composed Suladis:  
A) Annamacharya B) Badrachalam Ramadas  
C) Purandaradasa D) Adi Appayya
76. The melakarta which corresponds the ancient scale Sama Saptaka:  
A) Sankarabharanam B) Kharaharapriya  
C) Harikambhoji D) Mayamalavagaula
77. Raga, Vasanta is derived from the mela:  
A) Suryakantam B) Mayamalavagaula  
C) Vakulabharanam D) Chakravakam
78. The treatise which is called the fifth Veda:  
A) Sangita Ratnakara B) Sangita Makaranda  
C) Chaturdandi Prakasika D) Natya Sastra
79. Sa RiGi Ma Pa Dhi Nu Sa indicates:  
A) Kiravani B) Kharaharapriya  
C) Gaurimanohari D) Natabhairavi

80. Pratimadhyama mela of Charukesi:  
 A) Vachaspati B) Rishabhapriya  
 C) Latangi D) Ramapriya
81. Aksharakala duration of Gurudrutaviramam:  
 A) 11 B) 10 C) 12 D) 9
82. S ; s denotes ..... Aksharakala:  
 A) 4 B) 5 C) 3 D) 6
83. A musical scale having 6 svaras:  
 A) Heptatonic scale B) Pentatonic scale  
 C) Hexatonic scale D) Chromatic scale
84. The science of sound:  
 A) Acoustics B) Amplitude C) Frequency D) Timbre
85. An example of Shadava-Audava raga:  
 A) Malahari B) Saveri C) Bilahari D) Bahudari
86. A Javali composer:  
 A) Kshetrajna B) Dharmapuri Subbarayar  
 C) Annamacharya D) Narayana Tirtha
87. The note in Madhyama Grama which is one sruti below the Shadjagrama:  
 A) Panchama B) Madhyama C) Shadja D) Gandhara
88. The name of the mela, Charukesi in Asampoornamela Paddhati:  
 A) Chamaram B) Vegavahini  
 C) Bhinnashadjam D) Tarangini
89. The Panchama of Sankarabharanam, when taken as the tonic note, by the process of Modal shift of Tonic results in the raga:  
 A) Kharaharapriya B) Mechakalyani  
 C) Harikamboji D) Hanumatodi
90. An instrument which is known as Jew 's harp:  
 A) Mukharsankh B) Kuzhittalam  
 C) Ilattalam D) Ganjira
91. A percussion instrument which is **not** capable of being tuned:  
 A) Chenda B) Ghatam C) Timila D) Taval
92. The Suddhamela of ancient Tamil music, corresponds to Harikamboji in modern music:  
 A) Vattapalai B) Marudapalai C) Sempalai D) Kurinjipalai
93. The serial number of Disi-Go in melakarta scheme:  
 A) 55 B) 56 C) 57 D) 58

94. Difference between a Trisruti and Dvisruti interval is a:  
 A) Purnasruti B) Pramanasruti C) Samasruti D) Nyunasruti
95. The variety of Jati **not** seen in Chaputala:  
 A) Tisra Jati B) Chaturasra Jati  
 C) Khanda Jati D) Sankirna Jati
96. The principal instrument played in Panchavadya:  
 A) Timila B) Maddalam C) Chenda D) Ilattalam
97. Varna which has the Sahitya for Chittasvara:  
 A) Tanavarna B) Daruvarna C) Padavarna D) Chittavarna
98. The frequency value of a Nyana Sruti:  
 A)  $81/80$  B)  $256/243$  C)  $16/15$  D)  $25/24$
99. The composer of the opera, Nandanar Charitam:  
 A) Gopalakrishna Bharati B) Andal  
 C) Ramaswami Sivan D) Subramanya Bharati
100. The court musician of Swati Tirunal who was a Kalakshepam performer:  
 A) Irayimman Tampi B) Anantarama Bhagavatar  
 C) Meruswami D) Vadivelu
101. Whole tone scale in Carnatic music:  
 A) Rishbhapriya B) Gopriya  
 C) Ratipatipriya D) Vandanadharini
102. Total number of Murchanakaraka melas in 72 Melakartas:  
 A) 40 B) 44 C) 56 D) 52
103. A musical form which is sung to solfa syllables only:  
 A) Svarajati B) Jatisvaram C) Varnam D) Gitam
104. The composer who introduced Samashti charanam in Kriti:  
 A) Muthuswami Dikshitar B) Syama Sastri  
 C) Swati Tirunal D) Pattanam Subramanya Iyer
105. Pick the odd one out:  
 A) Dhaivata B) Nishada C) Rishabha D) Shadja
106. The raga in which Muthuswami Dikshitar composed his first composition:  
 A) Mayamalavagaula B) Sankarabharanam  
 C) Kharaharapriya D) Kambhoji
107. 'Geya' means:  
 A) Sahitya B) Tala C) Music D) Pallavi



108. The composer of Dasavatara ragamalika:  
 A) Muthuswami Dikshitar B) Swati Tirunal  
 C) Tyagaraja D) Syama Sastri
109. The composer who used 'Muvvagopala' as his signature in his compositions:  
 A) Narayana Tirtha B) Veena Kuppayyar  
 C) Kshetrajna D) Annamacharya
110. Melattur Venkatrama Sastri is associated with:  
 A) Bhajan B) Kathakalakshepam  
 C) Padam D) Abhang
111. The musical form which doesn't have the divisions Pallavi, Anupallavi and Charanam:  
 A) Svarajati B) Varnam C) Javali D) Gitam
112. The term which is used for Sruti in Western music:  
 A) Major tone B) Minor tone C) Micro tone D) Semi tone
113. The Lakshanagrandha, 'Ragavibodha' is written by:  
 A) Bharata B) Narada C) Matanga D) Somanatha
114. 108 raga-tala-malika was composed by:  
 A) Muthuswami Dikshitar B) Baluswami Dikshitar  
 C) Ramaswami Dikshitar D) Govinda Dikshitar
115. A musician associated with the raga, Begada:  
 A) Ramnad Srinivasa Iyengar B) Pattanam Subramanya Iyer  
 C) Appayya D) Narasayya
116. The Yazh which has 7 strings:  
 A) Makara yazh B) Sakota yazh C) Peri yazh D) Siri yazh
117. The composer of Shodasa Ganapati Kritis:  
 A) Tyagaraja B) Syama Sastri  
 C) Muthuswami Dikshitar D) Veena Kuppayyar
118. The Kuravanjinataka, "Azgar Kuravanji" was written by:  
 A) Kavi Kunjara Bharati B) Gopalakrishna Bharati  
 C) Suddhananda Bharati D) Muthu Thandavar
119. Author of 'Sangita Sampradaya Pradarsini':  
 A) Parsvadeva B) Somanatha  
 C) Govina Dikshitar D) Ramamatya
120. Composer of Tiruvachakam:  
 A) Manikka Vachagar B) Arunagiri Nathar  
 C) Kavi Kunjara Bharati D) Andal

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