



PRSSV World Music and Dance Examination  
Sample Paper  
DHOL - Grade 5

# SAMPLE PAPER - I





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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 1: True or False**

**Write 'T' if you think the statement is true and 'F' if you think it is false. If you want to change your answer, cross out neatly and re-write next to it.**

		Answer (T / F)	Office use only
1	The Tilli can be of any length		2
2	The skin played with the Dagga is thicker than the skin played with the Tilli		2
3	Tihai is exactly the same as Makka		2
4	After playing the Dhol always loosen the straps.		2
5	Tilli is made of wood.		2
6	Always place the Dhol standing with the Pura played with the Tilli on the floor.		2
7	The longer the length of the Matra the faster the music		2
8	Tumbi is used to accompany folk music		2
9	Band Bols are only played with the Dagga		2
10	The Tilli can be of any length		2
11	The Gujrati Dhol is bigger than the Punjabi Dhol		2
12	The Rassi is used to tune the Dhol		2
13	Kaherwa has 2 Tali		2

**Section 2: Multiple choice**

**Write the letter of the correct answer in the box. If you want to change your answer, cross out neatly and re-write next to it.**

		Answer (a/b/c)	Office use only
14	If you are left handed the Tilli is played with	(a) the left hand (b) the right hand (c) either hand	2
15	It is necessary to protect the Dhol from	(a) Touching by hands (b) Moisture (c) Playing too long	2
16	Three vibhags of Kaherwa are equal to:-	(a) 6 Matras (b) 12 Matras (c) 16 Matras	2
17	A Tihai is repeated	(a) Twice (b) Three times (c) As many times as you like	2
18	A piece is Dugun when	(a) When each Bol is the same length as the Matra of a Tal (b) When 2 Bols are played to each matra of a Tal (c) When 3 Bols are played to each matra of a Tal	2
19	When you show a Taal with your hands how do you show	(a) clap (b) fingers (c) wave	2
20	When referring to fast tempo we use the following	(a) Madhya Laya (b) Drut Laya (c) Dugun	2
21	Which is the main rhythm used in Dhol playing?	(a) Chaal (b) Kaherwa (c) Tora	2
22	Which one of the following is used for endings?	(a) Chaal (b) Tora (c) Makka	2

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	<b>Section 2 cont'd</b>	<b>NAME _____</b>	Answer (a/b/c)	Office use only
23	Dha <u>-Na</u> Na <u>-Na</u> is the main Bol in:-	(a) Makka (b) Chal (c) Kaherwa		2
24	Which is the shortest unit of time?	(a)Matra (b) Vibhag (c)Avartan		2
25	Which of the following has Bols played at the fastest speed?	(a) <u>GeNaGeNa</u> (b) <u>GeNa GeNa</u> (c) Ge Na Ge Na Ge Na		2
26	The smallest unit of time is	(a) Matra (b) Vibhag (c) Tali		2
27	What is the name of the most commonly used notation system in India?	(a) Taal notation system (b) Bhatkhande notation system (c) Dhol notation system		2
28	The part of the Dhol that you hit to make a sound is called	(a) Dagga (b) Tilli (c) Pura		2
29	Traditionally what was celebrated by dancing and singing songs to the sound of the Dhol drum?	(a) A wedding (b) A good harvest (c) A holy day		2
30	What Language are the lyrics of Bhangra sung in?	(a) Hindi (b) Punjabi (c) English		2
31	The rhythms of Luddi are	(a) Slow tempo (b) Medium tempo (c) Fast tempo		2
32	What is another name for Sufi Dhol	(a) Bangra Dhol (b) Classical Dhol (c) Folk Dhol		2
33	Which of the following is used as a break	(a) Sammi (b) Chaal (c) Tora		2

**Section 3 Fill in the answer**

			Office use only
34	What are the Bhatkhande notational signs for	(a)Empty Matra _____ (b) Silence _____	2
35	Name one sound you play with Tilli and indicate if it is Khula or Band. _____		2
36	Which part of the Dagga is used to make Khula Bols? _____		4

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37	How many of the following does the Taal Kaherwa have:  _____ Vibhag _____ Tali _____ Khali	3
38	What are the two traditions that the Gujarati Dhol is related to  I. _____  II. _____	4
39	Draw a diagram of the Dhol from the Punjab tradition and (a) name all its parts and (b) Describe what they are made from.	10
40	Name two instruments used to accompany Bhangra  _____  _____	2
41	Name an internationally famous Sufi Dholi and provide the following information about him.  Name _____ What Town and Country is he based in? _____ What is most admired about him? _____ _____	6
42	What is the following  Dhin <u>GeNa</u> <u>NaGe</u> <u>GeNa</u> <u>GeNa</u> Na Name: _____	4
43	Who is your favourite Dholi?  Explain one important aspect of his performance style  _____ _____ _____	4

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44	List 2 differences between a Sufi Dhol and a Dhol from the Punjab.	4
45	What makes Jummar different to other rhythms? Explain with as much detail as possible.	4

**Section 4: Answer all the following questions on lined paper provided.**

**NOTE:**

- Complete all notations with appropriate symbols, all Matras numbered and without the use of repetition signs or using the times symbol e.g. X 3.
- Please provide properly labelled notated examples and/or diagrams to support your answers (where applicable).
- Label all answers clearly with Raags and Taals as appropriate.
- Use the Bhatkhande notation system fully to show the Raag and position of Swars etc.
- Only refer to Raag, Taals, and performing artists etc. that are in the prescribed syllabuses.

**Answer all the following questions:-**

46. Give detailed introductions to FOUR out of the following seven terms and include examples and/or notated illustrations as appropriate:  
 Luddi, Laggi, Bol, Tihai, Dholak, Theka, Tirkita. (20 marks)
47. What are the differences and similarities between Taal and Theka? Notate Kaherwa Thah and Dugun. (10 marks)
48. What is Garba? Notate the Garba Theka with one variation. (10 marks)

**Answer ONE of the following questions. Each question carries 15 marks:-**

49. What is Mirza? When is it played? Notate two variations of Mirza.
50. Is there any difference between the Dhols of the Punjab and Sufi traditions? Explain with the help of diagrams.
51. What is Bhangra? Explain how it has developed in the world from its folk tradition roots.

*Note: This paper carries 20% of the total marks for the Grade 5 Level 2 examination.*

# SAMPLE PAPER - II

