

PRSSV World Music and Dance Examination  
Sample Paper  
Sitar - Grade 6

PRSSV

**SAMPLE  
PAPER - I**





**PRSSV World Music and Dance Examination  
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Sitar - Grade 6**

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 basic strokes DA and RA are played with the left hand.		2
2	A Sitar has two Jawari.		2
3	There is one Chikari string.		2
4	The Theka of Kaherwa is longer than Kaherwa Taal.		2
5	The Toomba is made out of wood.		2
6	The term Sangeet refers only to singing and playing instruments.		2
7	Two Avartan of Dadra, one Vibhag of Kaherwa equals 16 Matras.		2
8	There are two Saptak.		2
9	To make a piece faster you must make the Matras longer.		2
10	SA RE – GA and SA are both one Matra long.		2
11	DadraTaal is not used for classical music.		2
12	Dhaivat is an Achal Swar.		2
13	Paddhati means notation system.		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	Manjha is	(a) A part of the Sitar (b) A Saptak (c) A part of a Bandish	2
15	The Vadi of Bilaval is	(a) GA (b) DHA (c) SA	2
16	What time of day is Bilaval to be sung?	(a) Morning (b) Afternoon (c) Evening	2
17	How many Swara does Bilaval Raag have in Aroha?	(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8	2
18	When is the Theka of a Taal Thah?	(a) When each Bol is the same length as the Matra of the Tal (b) When 2 Bols are equal to one Matra of	2
19	Which Swar is the lowest?	(a) Gandhar (b) Dhaivat (c) Pancham	2
20	Which is the second part of a Bandish?	(a) Antara (b) Gat (c) Asthayi	2
21	What is the 16 <sup>th</sup> Matra of Teentaal	(a) Sam (b) Tali (c) Matra	2

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	Section 2 cont'd	NAME _____	Answer (a/b/c)	Office use only
22	Which is the most important Swar of a Raag?	(a) Shadaj (b) Pakad (c) Vadi		2
23	A most popular system of notation used to write music is called	(a) Hindustani (b) Padhant (c) Bhatkhande		2
24	Hindustani music belongs to	(a) North India (b) South India (c) Both North and South India		2
25	Which of the following has the most Matras?	(a) <u>SAREGA PA REGAPAMA</u> (b) SA RE GA PA (c) <u>SASA RERE GAGA</u>		2
26	How many Vibhag does Ektal have?	(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 6		2
27	What is Sargam?	(a) Names of Swara (b) A song (c) A musical instrument		2
28	Which Swar can never be Tivra or Komal?	(a) Dhaivat (b) Gandhar (c) Shadaj		2
29	What is Matra 1 in Rupak?	(a) Tali (b) Khali (c) Matra		2
30	The first Vibhag of Ektal plus the third Vibhag of Rupak plus the second Vibhag of Teentaal equals	(a) Rupak Taal (b) Kaherwa Taal (c) Dadra Taal		2
31	When referring to tempo of music, we use the following terminology	(a) Dugun (b) Laya (c) Taal		2
32	How many kinds of Tihai are there?	(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3		2
33	The Harmonium is a	(a) Percussion instrument (a drum) (b) A string instrument (c) A keyboard instrument		2

**Section 3 Fill in the answer**

34	(a) How is the first Matra of Ektal shown? _____ (b) How is the first Matra of Rupak shown? _____ (c) How is the first Matra of Dadra shown? _____		Office use only 3
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35	<p>What is the notation symbol for Tar Saptak? _____</p> <p>What is the notation symbol for silence? _____</p>	4
36	<p>Notate the Bol pattern for Maseet Khani Gat</p>	4
37	<p>Who was Amir Khusroo?</p> <p>Where was he from? _____</p> <p>What did he do? _____</p> <p>Where did he live? _____</p> <p>Explain one thing that made him famous?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	3
38	<p>What are the Vadi and Samvadi of the following Raags</p> <p>Yaman: Vadi _____ Samvadi _____</p> <p>Bhupali: Vadi _____ Samvadi _____</p>	4
39	<p>Draw a diagram of the Sitar and label all the parts</p> <p>(a) Label all the parts</p> <p>(b) Explain what each part is made of</p> <p><i>NOTE: Answer this question on lined paper provided.</i></p>	12
40	<p>Provide the following information about a famous vocalist from your prescribed syllabus.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Name: _____</li> <li>2. Where was he/she born? _____</li> <li>3. What is the name of the Gharana he/she belongs to or Baaj (style) he/she performs? _____</li> <li>4. Is he or she still alive _____</li> <li>5. Where did/does he/she live? _____</li> <li>6. Does he/she come from a musical family? _____</li> </ol>	6

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	<b>Section 3 cont'd</b>	<b>NAME:</b> _____	Office use only
41	Answer the following:-	What is Andolan? _____  Give an example of when it is used _____  Explain how it is done _____  _____  _____	4
42	Notate a Damdar Tihai in Teentaal and name the Raag it is in.  Name of Raag: _____ <b>NB: Write the notation on lined exam paper provided.</b>		4
43	Fill in the blanks:-	A Tihai is a phrase repeated _____ times. It normally ends on the _____ Matra of a Taal and there are _____ between the repetitions.	3
44	Give the following information about a famous Kathak dancer from your prescribed syllabus.	NAME: _____  Where was he/she born _____  What is tied around the ankles of a Kathak dancer? _____  What is the name of the Gharana he/she belongs to? _____  What is the main characteristic of his/her performing style? _____	4
45	Name all the parts used to tune a Sitar and explain how this is done for each part.  <i>NOTE: Answer this question on lined exam paper provided.</i>		6
46	Draw a diagram of a Tabla and label its parts.  <i>NOTE: Answer this question on lined exam paper provided.</i>		6
47	Notate an Alaap (only three phrases) in Raag Yaman.  <i>NOTE: Answer this question on lined exam paper provided.</i>		6
48	Notate The Avaroha of Raag Kafi and its Pakad (Chalan).  <i>NOTE: Answer this question on lined exam paper provided.</i>		6



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

**NOTE:**

*All notations must be completed without the use of repetition signs or using the times symbol e.g. X 3  
All notations must be complete i.e. have all the appropriate symbols and all Matras numbered.*

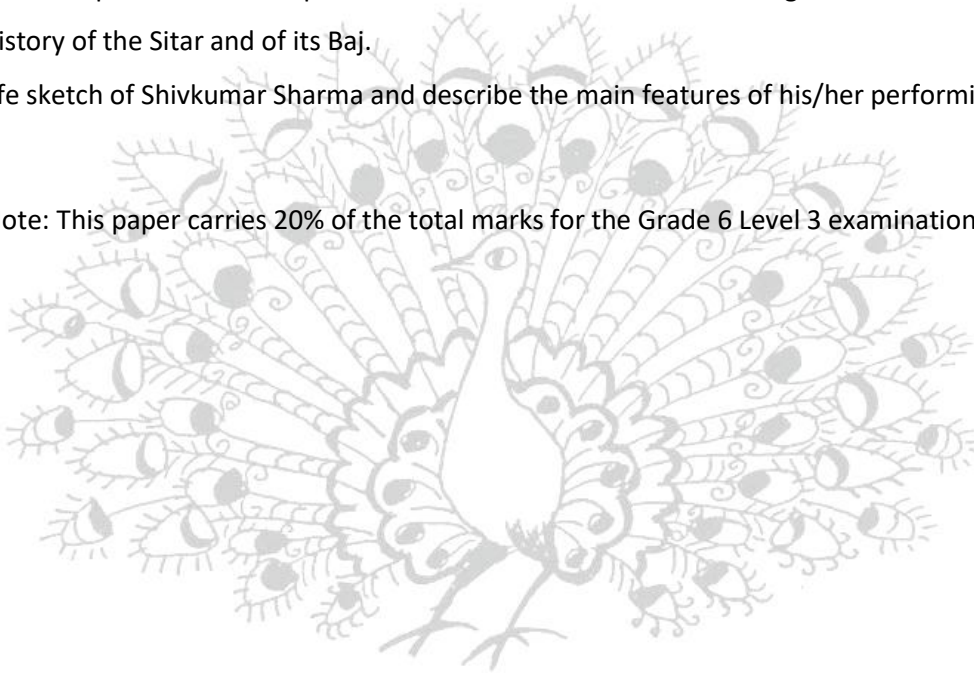
**Answer all of the following questions:-**

49. Give detailed introductions to SIX of eight of the following and include notated examples and/or illustrations as appropriate:  
Sitar ornamentation, Gat, Thaata, Swar, Alaap, Raag, Tihai, and Jod. (30 marks)
50. What is Taan? Explain fully in words and illustrate your answer with notations of two kinds of Taans. (15 marks)
51. What are Laya and Layakari? Explain in detail by listing their differences and similarities. (15 marks)

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

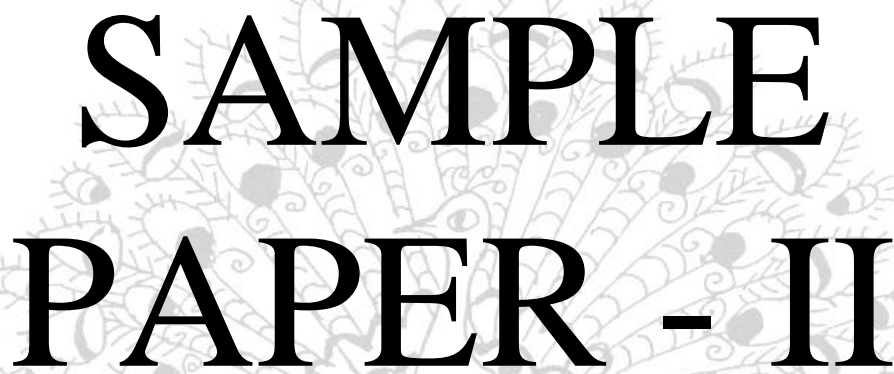
52. What is Taal? Explain with the help of Arachartal notated in Dun and Chaugun.
53. Give a history of the Sitar and of its Baj.
54. Give a life sketch of Shivkumar Sharma and describe the main features of his/her performing style.

Note: This paper carries 20% of the total marks for the Grade 6 Level 3 examination.



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**SAMPLE  
PAPER - II**

**PRSSV World Music and Dance Examination**  
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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	Tivra MA is higher in pitch than PA.		2
2	Pakar is the movement of a Raag.		2
3	Gat is always played in Taal		2
4	Mukhra is the same as Tihai		2
5	When you want to increase the speed of a Taan from single to double you play it Dugun.		2
6	Sam is a kind of Tali.		2
7	Alankar is the same as Palta.		2
8	RA is the main stroke used to play the Chikari in Jhalla		2
9	Teental is twice as long as Dadra?		2
10	SA and PA are chal Swar.		2
11	Thah is faster than Dun.		2
12	In Raag Yaman all notes are Shuddha.		2
13	The Vadi of Raag Bilaval is SA		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	What are finger counts used for in a Taal?	(a) to count the Tali (b) to count the Matras (c) to count the Avartan	2
15	How many Khali in Dadra?	(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3	2
16	How many Vibhag in Kaherva Taal?	(a) 2 Vibhag (b) 3 Vibhag (c) 4 Vibhag	2
17	DHA DHI NA   DHA TI NA    is the Theka of which Tal?	(a) Kaharwa (b) Tintal (c) Dadra	2
18	Which Taal is shorter?	(a) Teental (b) Dadra (c) Kaherwa	2
19	How many Laya are there?	(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5	2
20	What is Sargam?	(a) Names of Swara (b) A song (c) A musical instrument	2
21	Tar refers to	(a) high Saptak (b) low Saptak (c) a type of Taan	2
22	The characteristic phrase of a Raag is called a	(a) Pakad/Chalan (b) Dhun (c) Raag	2



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	<b>Section 2 cont'd</b>	<b>NAME</b> _____	Answer (a/ b / c)	Office use only
23	How many bridges does the Sitar have?	(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4		2
24	Which of the following is played slowest?	(a) SA RE GA (b) <u>SA RE GA</u> (c) <u>SA RE</u>		2
25	What is the term for without rests?	(a) Bedam (b) Damdar (c) Avagrah		2
26	What did Bhatkhande invent?	(a) notation (b) Gat (c) Sitar		2
27	What do Tabla players play on the Tabla to show the Tal?	(a) Theka (b) Kayada (c) Tali		2
28	What is the most important note in a Raag called?	(a) Vadi (b) Samvadi (c) Anuvadi		2
29	The Samvadi of Bhupali is	(a) GA (b) DHA (c) NI		2
30	The Vadi of Bhairav is	(a) DHA (b) RE (c) GA		2
31	Which Tal is used for classical music?	(a) Dadra (b) Kaherva (c) Tintal		2
32	What is the term for without rests?	(a) Bedam (b) Damdar (c) Avagrah		2
33	In Bhupali MA is omitted	(a) Only in Aroha (b) Only in Avaroha (c) In both Aroha and Avaroha		2

**Section 3: Fill in the answer.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.**

34	The Pakad of Yaman is _____			4
35	Notate the Aroh of Bhupali Raag _____			4
36	Name an famous Sitarist from your syllabus _____ Where was he/she born? (City) _____ (Country) _____ What instrument does he/she play? _____ Where does/did he/she live? _____ What aspect of his/her playing made him/her famous? _____ Are his/her children musicians? _____			7

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37	Name another famous Sitarist player from you course _____ Where was he/she born? (City)_____ (Country) _____ What instrument does he/she play? _____ Where does/did he/she live? _____ What aspect of his/her playing made him/her famous? _____ Are his/her children musicians? _____	7
38	What are Kunti used for and how?	4
39	Give the notation symbols for the following: (a) Khali _____ (b) Avartan _____	4
40	Notate Dadra Dugun and Chaugun.	6
41	How are the following notated? (a) Komal _____ (b) Tivra _____ (c) Tar Saptak _____	6
42	Notate the Aroh of Bilaval Raag _____	4
43	Which Taal does the following belong to? 0 (a) TI TI NA / _____	2
<b><u>Answer questions 44 to 48 ON A SEPARATE PIECE OF PAPER provided.</u></b>		
44	Notate the Taal in question 43 fully.	6
45	(1) Draw a Sitar and label all its parts. (2) Name the materials each part is made from.	14
46	Notate a Gat in Ektal, Rupak or Jhaptal and state what kind of Gat it is and which Taal and which Raag it is in.	6
47	Notate one Taan with Bedam Tihai stating which Raag and Taal it is in.	6
48	Notate an Ektal in Dugun.	6

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

**NOTE:**

**All notations must be**

- completed without the use of repetition signs or using the times symbol e.g. X 3
- complete i.e. have all the appropriate symbols and all Matras numbered
- in Bhatkhande Notation Paddhati

**Answer all the following questions:-**

49. Give detailed introductions to SIX out of seven of the following and include notated examples and/or illustrations as appropriate:  
Arachartal, Alankar, Shruti, Nyas Swar, Theka, Bhakhande Paddhati, role of Tabla in music. (30 marks)
50. Notate the Avaroha of one Palta/Alankar based on Raag Pilu and one on Raag Malkauns in Thah, Dugun, Tigun and Chaugun. (15 marks)
51. Give a history of the Sitar and explain the different styles of playing the Sitar. (15 marks)

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

52. Explain in detail about Raag and Thaata by listing the similarities and dissimilarities between them.
53. Explain in detail how the Sitar is tuned.
54. Give a life sketch of a famous Kathak dancer and describe the main features of his/her performing style.

*Note: This paper carries 20% of the total marks for the Grade 6 Level 3 examination.*