



# BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS'

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

Pre Mid Term Exam 2024-25  
Hindustani Music Vocal (034)

Answer Key



Class : X  
Date: 01.08.24

Duration : 1 Hour  
Max. Marks : 25

1. 1
2. 3
3. 3
4. 3
5. 2
6. 2
7. 3
8. **Tanpura:** The tanpura, or tambura, is an Indian string instrument providing a continuous harmonic drone.  
It has a long neck, resonating body, usually four to six metal strings, a bone or wood bridge, and tuning pegs. Standard tuning for a four-string tanpura is often:
  1. First string: fifth note (Pa)
  2. Second string: tonic (Sa)
  3. Third string: tonic (Sa, an octave higher)
  4. Fourth string: tonic (Sa, same or lower octave).It supports Indian classical music by offering a consistent harmonic background.
9. **Raag Bhupali:**  
Thaat – Kalyan  
Vadis war – Ga  
Samvadi swar – Dha  
Jaati – Audav Audav  
Varjit swar – Ma and Ni  
Time – 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of night (7 to 10 pm)  
Prakriti – Gambheer  
Aaroh – Sa Re Ga Pa Dha Sa  
Avroh – Sa Dha Pa Ga Re Sa  
Pakad – Pa Ga, Re Ga Sa Re Dha Sa
10. **Raag Khamaj:**  
That – Khamaj. It is called aashray raag  
Varjit swar – in Aaroh, Re is varjit and in Avroh all swaras are there  
Jaati – Shadav Sampurna  
Swar – in Aaroh shuddh Ni is used and in Avroh komal Ni is used  
Vadi – Ga

**Samvadi – NI**

**Time – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the night**

**Prakriti – chanchal**

**Aaroh – Sa Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa**

**Avroh – Sa Ni Dha Pa Ma Ga Re Sa**

**Pakad – Ni Dha Ma Pa, Dha Ma Ga**

**11. Raag Brindavani Sarang:**

**That – kafi**

**Time – Afternoon**

**Vadi – Re**

**Samvadi – Pa**

**Varjit swar – Ga and Dha**

**Jaati – Audav Audav**

**Swar – Shuddh Ni in Aaroh and Komal Ni in Avroh**

**Prakriti – Shringar ras**

**Aaroh – Ni Sa Re Ma Pa Ni Sa**

**Avroh – Sa Ni Pa Ma Re Sa**

**Pakad – Ni Sa Re, Ma Re, Pa Ma Re Sa**

**12. Taal Tilwada resembles Taal Teentaal**

**Matra – 16**

**Vibhaag – 4**

**Taali – 1, 5 & 13**

**Khaali – 9**

**Usage – Used in Vilambit laya**

**Playing Tabla Solo in this Taal is not prevalent but it is used as accompaniment in Khayal gayki.**

Dha Tirakita Dhin Dhin | Dha Dha Tin Tin |  
x 2

Ta Tirakita Dhin Dhin | Dha Dha Dhin Dhin |  
0 3

**13. Taal Chautal resembles**

**Matra – 12**

**Vibhaag – 6**

**Taali – 1, 5, 9, 11**

**Khaali – 3, 7**

**Usage – Used in Vilambit laya**

**Playing Tabla Solo in this Taal is not prevalent but it is used as accompaniment in Khayal gayki.**

**14. Taal Rupak:**

**Matra – 7**

**Vibhaag – 3**

**Taali – 4, 6**

**Khaali – 1**

Tin Tin Na | Dhin Na | Dhin Na |  
0 1 2

**Dugun:**

Tin Tin Na Dhin Na Dhin | Na Tin Tin Na | Dhin Na Dhin Na |  
0 1 2

**Chaugun:**

Tin Tin Na Dhin Na Dhin Na Tin Tin Na Dhin Na | Dhin Na Tin Tin  
0 1  
Na Dhin Na Dhin | Na Tin Tin Na Dhin Na Dhin Na |  
2

**15. Pandit Omkarnath Thakur:**

Pandit Omkarnath Thakur was born in 1897. He was associated with the Gwalior Gharana and was born in Jahaja village near Vadodara. His father, Gori Shankar Thakur, passed away when Omkarnath was 14 years old. Blessed with a melodious voice from a young age, he impressed his teachers with his poetry recitations during his childhood.

Primarily a Khayal singer, Pandit Omkarnath Thakur was also skilled in performing Dhrupad, Dhamar, and Tappa. He was honoured with the title "Sangeet Prabhakar" by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Thakur served as the Head of the Music Department at Banaras Hindu University.

He authored several significant works, including "Pranav Bharti" and "Sangeetanjali," and wrote "Raag Ane Ras" in Gujarati. In recognition of his contributions to Indian classical music, the Indian government awarded him the Padma Shri on Republic Day in 1955. Pandit Omkarnath Thakur passed away in 1967.

**16. Tansen:**

Tansen, whose real name was Tanna Mishra, was born around 1532. His father was Makarand Pandey. Tansen's birthplace is Behata, located about 7 kilometers from Gwalior. He studied music for ten years under his guru, Swami Haridas.

Tansen married Hussaini, who was a servant of Rani Mrignaini. They had four sons—Suratsen, Sharatsen, Tarangsen, and Vilas Khan—and one daughter, Saraswati.

He authored several notable works, including "Sangeet Saar," "Raagmaala," and "Shree Ganesh Stotra." Tansen created many ragas, such as Miyan ki Todi, Miyan ki Malhar, Darbari Kanada, and Miyan ki Sarang. He invented the instrument Surbahar, drawing inspiration from the veena and sitar, and also developed the rabab based on the veena. Tansen passed away in 1585.