

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

SAMPLE PAPER - I





PRSSV World Music and Dance Examination

Sample Paper

KATHAK - 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 | Matra is the smallest unit of time | | 2 |
| 2 | Khali is a type of Tali | | 2 |
| 3 | Uddhwahita is an Asamyutta Mudra | | 2 |
| 4 | Tatkar and Theka are the same | | 2 |
| 5 | Karkata is a Samyutta Mudra | | 2 |
| 6 | Tihai is a type of Kathak dance piece. | | 2 |
| 7 | Chaugun is a type of Laya | | 2 |
| 8 | All Tali have the same importance in a Taal. | | 2 |
| 9 | Jhaptal has the same number of Khali as Dadra Taal. | | 2 |
| 10 | Kathak is a type of Folk dance. | | 2 |
| 11 | <u>TAT TAT</u> and <u>TAT-TAT-</u> are both one Matra long. | | 2 |
| 12 | Damdardar Tihais are longer than Bedamdardar Tihais. | | 2 |
| 13 | Madhya is the same as Chaugun. | | 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 | One Vibhag of Teentaal and two Vibhag of Dadra equal. | (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 | 2 |
| 15 | Which Taal has Khali on beat 4? | (a) Teentaal (b) Dadra (c) Kaherwa | 2 |
| 16 | Which Mudra does Shukathunda use? | (a) Pataka (b) Arala (c) Shikara | 2 |
| 17 | Which of the following is performed slowest? | (a) ThaiThai (b) ThaiThaiThaiThai (c) Thai – Thai – Thai –Thai | 2 |
| 18 | Vilambit is | (a) the same as Dugun (b) a type of Laya (c) a bhakhande notation symbol | 2 |
| 19 | Which Matras do Tali fall on in Teentaal? (Choose all the correct answers) | (a) 1 (d) 9 (b) 4 (e) 13 (c) 5 (f) 16 | 2 |
| 20 | Which of the following are Kathak dance pieces? (Choose all the correct answers) | (a) Amad, (d) Tatkar (b) Theka (e) Gat (c) Paran (f) Tihai | 2 |
| 21 | When you release the thumb in Suchi Mudra and hold it straight, which Mudra is it? | (a) Katakamukha (b) Ardchandra (c) Chandrakala | 2 |
| 22 | Ghoonguroo are worn by Kathak dancers to | (a) help keep feet on floor (b) to make music (c) to make movement of feet audible | 2 |

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Section 2 cont'd

NAME _____

Answer (a / b / c) Office use only

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|---|
| 23 | How many Laya are there? | (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 | | 2 |
| 24 | Which of the following is a Samyutta Mudra? | (a) Katakamukha (b) Kartarimukha (c) Katakaavardana | | 2 |
| 25 | Which of the following refers to movements? | (a) Upanga (b) Utsanga (c) Bhed | | 2 |
| 26 | Four times as fast as the Taal is | (a) madhya (b) chaugun (c) teentaal | | 2 |
| 27 | Hamsapakshaka is similar to | (a) Mrigshirsa (b) Chatura (c) Hansasya | | 2 |
| 28 | Bedam | (a) has no gaps/rests (b) has rests/gaps (c) is a kind of Tora/Tukra | | 2 |
| 29 | Chakradhar | (a) a musical instrument (b) a type of Kathak composition (c) a piece repeated three times | | 2 |
| 30 | Naghma (Lehara) is | (a) a type of Kathak composition (b) a time keeping melody (c) a musical instrument | | 2 |
| 31 | Pure Kathak Bols are | (a) Tha Thei (b) Dha Tin (c) Digadha | | 2 |
| 32 | How many Vibhag are there in Jhaptal? | (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 | | 2 |
| 33 | What part of India does Kathak dance come from? | (a) North India (b) South India (c) Central India | | 2 |

Section 3: Fill in the answer.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

Office use only

| | | | |
|----|--|--|---|
| 34 | (a) Two cycles of _____ Taal make _____ Taal. (b) How many Matras equal to Two Vibhag of Dadra plus one Avartan of Keharwa? _____ | | 4 |
| 35 | (a) What is the symbol for Khali? (a) _____ (b) What is the symbol for the most important Matra(s) of a Taal? (b) _____ | | 4 |

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Section 3 cont'd

NAME: _____

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| | | | |
|----|---|---|----|
| 36 | Answer the following from the lists of performing artists in your prescribed course. | Name two famous Kathak dancers (i) _____ (ii) _____ Are they male or female? (i) _____ (ii) _____ Are they still alive? (i) _____ (ii) _____ Where do/did they live? (i) _____ (ii) _____ | 8 |
| 37 | Give two well known facts about Tansen | Fact 1 _____ _____ Fact 2 _____ _____ | 4 |
| 38 | Provide the following information about a famous Tabla player listed in your prescribed course. | Name: _____ Where was he/she born _____ What is the name of the Gharana he/she belongs to and style he/she performs? _____ Is he or she still alive _____ Where did/does he/she live? _____ Does he/she come from a musical family? _____ | 6 |
| 39 | Provide the following information about a devotional song you dance to. A. Give the name of this type of song. B. What is the meaning of the words of this song? C. Explain in detail how you convey the meaning of the words of this song in dance. <i>NOTE: Answer this question on lined paper provided.</i> | | 12 |
| 40 | Complete the following by putting in the appropriate Bhatkhande symbols | Dha Dhi Na Dha Ti Na | 4 |

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

- 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 Raags and Taals that are in the prescribed syllabuses.

Answer all of the following questions:-

Answer all of the following questions:-

49. Give detailed introductions to SIX of the following and include notated examples and/or illustrations as appropriate:
Bhatkhande Notation, Paran, Chakar, Asthayi of a Vandana, Lahara, Greeva Bhed, Layakari. (30 marks)
50. Explain in detail about Laya and Layakari by listing the similarities and dissimilarities between them. (15 marks)
51. What is a Mudra? How does it differ from Hastak? Explain and write the first 8 Mudras listed in the Ahinaya Darpana. (15 marks)

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

52. What is Tabla? Describe in detail with the aid of a labelled diagram. And explain, how sound is produced on it and what each part is made of?
53. What are the different parts of the body used for the movements (Bhed) in Kathak dance? Explain with examples.
54. What is Gharana? Explain. Also, give a full introduction to one Gharana.

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

SAMPLE PAPER - II



PRSSV World Music and Dance Examination
Sample Paper
KATHAK - 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 | Tihais with gaps of one matra or more between each repetition of the tihai phrase are called Bedam. | | 2 |
| 2 | Angika Abhinaya is relates to how dancer moves his/her limbs (anga) in order to express emotion and ideas. | | 2 |
| 3 | A dancer has to be very good in Laya. | | 2 |
| 4 | Kaherva has the same number of Matras as Dadra | | 2 |
| 5 | There is only one Taal is used in Indian classical dance and it is called teental. | | 2 |
| 6 | Hastak is used in Tukra. | | 2 |
| 7 | Theka is another word for Taal. | | 2 |
| 8 | The third vibhag of Jhaptal is 3 Matras long. | | 2 |
| 9 | TAT TAT is performed faster than TAT - TAT – | | 2 |
| 10 | Amad is the same as Salaami (Namaskar) Tora as it is used to greet audiences. | | 2 |
| 11 | Taal is a Kathak dance piece. | | 2 |
| 12 | Shira Bhed is neck movement. | | 2 |
| 13 | Kavitta is pure dance piece without meaning. | | 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 is the most important accompaniment instrument for kathak dance. | (a) Tatkar (b) Tabla (c) Ghunguroo | 2 |
| 15 | Which is the fastest? | (a) Chaugun (b) Drut (c)Thah | 2 |
| 16 | One vibhag of Teentaal and one vibhag of Dadra is equal to. | (a) 6 matras (b) 7 matras (c) 8 matras | 2 |
| 17 | Which of the following are Samyutta Mudra | (a) Kartarimukh (b)katakavardhans (c)Suchi | 2 |
| 18 | What Matra does a Tihai usually start on? | (a) Sam (b) the last matra of a Taal (c) any matra of a Taal | 2 |

Section 2 cont'd

NAME: _____

| | | Answer (a / b / c) | Office use only |
|----|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 19 | What is Tatkar ka Prakar | (a) Another name for Tatkar (b) Variation on Tatkar (c) A dance piece | 2 |

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| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|---|
| 20 | TA THAI are main bols of | (a) Tabla (b) Kathak (c) Kavitta | | 2 |
| 21 | Which Taal has Khali on beat 4 | (a) TeenTal (b) Dadra (c) Jhaptal | | 2 |
| 22 | Hand gestures that use one hand and both hands are | (a) Mudra (b) Hastak (c) Sankha | | 2 |
| 23 | What is the 8 th beat of Keherwa | (a) Khali (b) Sam (c) Matra | | 2 |
| 24 | One vibhag of Kaherwa plus four vibhags of Dadra is equal to | (a) 6 Matras (b) 12 Matras (c) 16 Matras | | 2 |
| 25 | Kathak Dance is a | (a) Folk dance (b) Classical dance (c) Film and popular dance | | 2 |
| 26 | Ghunguroo are worn by Kathak dancer so that | (a) their legs will become stronger (b) their foot movement can be heard (c) they make the legs look pretty | | 2 |
| 27 | Salaami is danced:- | (a) anytime during a dance performance (b) at the end of a dance performance (c) to open a dance performance | | 2 |
| 28 | Araal is made by curving which finger of pataka hand? | (a) A ring finger (b) Middle finger (c) Index or Fore finger | | 2 |
| 29 | Padhant is | (a) a Kathak piece (b) Reciting a composition (c) A Taal | | 2 |
| 30 | When you perform a piece Chaugun you perform it | (a) At the same speed as the Taal (b) Twice as fast as the Taal (c) Four times as fast as the Taal | | 2 |
| 31 | What part of the world does Kathak dance come from? | (a) US (b) India (c) UK | | 2 |
| 32 | Chakra denotes | (a) covering things and in representing box (b) Conch shell (c) a wheel | | 2 |
| 33 | Which is the fastest | (a) <u>Ta Tat</u> Thah S (b) Tat Tat <u>Thah S</u> (c) Tat S Thah S | | 2 |

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Section 3: Fill in the answer

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 34 | What are the Bhakhande symbol for Silence or gap _____ Matras _____ | 4 |
| 35 | List 3 Things unique to performing Kathak dance. _____ _____ | 3 |
| 36 | Name two famous Kathak dancers from the list in your syllabuses. (A) _____ (B) _____ Place of Birth: (A) _____ (B) _____ What is the name of his/her Gharana OR style of dance? (A) _____ (B) _____ Place where he/she lives/ lived (A) _____ (B) _____ | 6 |
| 37 | Provide the following details about the style of Kathak you dance? Name of Style _____ Where it is from _____ Give one example of how you would know that a person is dancing in that style. | 4 |
| 38 | Name the following from your syllabus:- A famous vocalist _____ Where was he/she born _____ A famous Tabla Player _____ Where was he born _____ | 4 |
| 39 | Draw a Tabla and label its parts. Explain what the different parts are made from and how sound is produced on it. <i>NOTE: Answer ON A SEPARATE PIECE OF PAPER provided.</i> | 14 |
| 40 | When the fingers are separated and a little bent and the palm is also a little hollowed the hand is called _____ | 4 |

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| | Section 3 cont'd NAME: _____ | Office use only |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 41 | In a Kathak dance performance when do you perform an Amad? _____ | 2 |
| 42 | In a Kathak dance performance what side of the dancer does the main accompanist sit? _____ | 2 |
| 43 | What is Tatkar ke Prakhar _____ | 2 |
| 44 | A. What is Gat Nikas? B. How does it differ to other dance pieces? | 4 |
| 45 | Notate Dadra Taal | 6 |
| 46. | Notate a Paran in Jhaptal | 6 |
| 47. | Notate a Tihai in Tisra Jati (Tigun). | 6 |
| 48. | Provide 2 ways in which Laya and Layakari are similar and 2 ways in which they are dissimilar. | 8 |

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NAME _____

Section 4:

Answer 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 the following and include notated examples and/or illustrations as appropriate: Larri & Bant, Upanga, Garuda, NaDhinDhinNa footwork, Labelled diagram of a Tabla, Gat Bhav, Vandana. (30 marks)

50. What is Tihai? Explain fully with notated examples including a Tira Jati Tihai in Teentaal. (15 marks)

51. Give a history and detailed explanation of Bhatkhande Paddhati with examples. (15 marks)

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

52. Explain in detail about Laya and Layakari by listing the similarities and dissimilarities between them.

53. Give a history of Kathak and of its Gharanas.

54. Give a life sketch of a famous Tabla player 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.