



अखिल भारतीय गांधर्व महाविद्यालय मंडल, मुंबई.

परीक्षा : प्रवेशिका पूर्ण

Examination : Praveshika Purna

सत्र : नवम्बर-दिसम्बर 2023 Session : November-December 2022

विषय : ओडिसी डांस

Subject : Odissi Dance

परीक्षार्थी क्रमांक  
(Roll No.)

केंद्र  
(Centre)

भाषा -----

Language -----

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Signature of Observer

दिनांक : 19/11/2023

समय : 2 घंटे (दोपहर : 2 से 4)

कुल अंक - 50

Date : 19/11/2023

Timing : 2 Hrs. [After Noon 2 to 4]

Total Marks - 50

Instructions for the Candidates	परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write your Roll in the space provided on the top of this page.</li> <li>2. You have to write the the answers of all questions booklet only.</li> <li>3. Write all answers eigher in Hindi or English Language only.</li> <li>4. Cancelled or corrected and over-writing answers will not be given any marks.</li> <li>5. Answersheets of students who are copping will not be checked.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. इस पृष्ठ के ऊपर नियत स्थान पर अपना रोल नम्बर लिखिए ।</li> <li>2. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर आपको वह प्रश्नपत्रिका में ही लिखना है ।</li> <li>3. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही लिखना है ।</li> <li>4. काट-छाट कर, सुधार किये उत्तरों को कोई अंक नहीं दिये जायेंगे ।</li> <li>5. परीक्षा में कॉपी करनेवाले छात्रों की उत्तर पत्रिका जाँची नहीं जायेगी ।</li> </ol>

To be filled by Examiner केवल परीक्षक के लिये			परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner
विषय	कुल अंक	प्राप्तांक	
1) बहुविकल्पिय Multiple Choice	40		
2) स्वर / ताल लेखन Notation	10		
कुल अंक	50		



**Exam : Praveshika Purna**  
**Subject : Odisi Dance**

Note : There are total 40 questions in Part A out of which 20 are choose correct option, 10 are fill in the blanks and 10 are Ture or False. All questions carry (1) equal mark and are compulsory for choose correct option. Write option letter of your choice in box  provided.

**SECTION : A**

**Q.1. a) Question with multiple choice.**

(20)

- |     |                                                                                     |                      |                |                      |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1)  | Tripataka is a                                                                      |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Upang                                                                            | b) Asamyukta Hasta   |                |                      |
|     | c) Drishti                                                                          | d) Samyukta Hasta    |                |                      |
| 2)  | The recitation of the Bols or Syllabels of Taal are called as                       |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Bhaga                                                                            | b) Kala              | c) Sama        | d) Ukuta             |
| 3)  | Trikhandi Pranam includes obeisance to the God, Guru &                              |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Audience                                                                         | b) Disciple          | c) stage       | d) sky               |
| 4)  | Maheshvara Mahapatra is the author of                                               |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Sangeet Ratnakar                                                                 | b) Natyashatra       |                |                      |
|     | c) Abihnay Chandrika                                                                | d) Abhinay Darpan    |                |                      |
| 5)  | Odissi dance repertoire includes Mangalacharan, Moksha, Battu &                     |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Varnam                                                                           | b) Tatkar            | c) Pallavi     | d) That              |
| 6)  | Mohiniattam dance originated from the state of                                      |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Kerala                                                                           | b) Assam             | c) Maharashtra | d) Manipur           |
| 7)  | The hand gestures depicted with both the hands are called as                        |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Samyukta hasta                                                                   | b) Traditional Hasta |                |                      |
|     | c) Asmyukta hasta                                                                   | d) Nrityahasta       |                |                      |
| 8)  | Indian classical dance Kathak is traditionally regarded to have originated from the |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Karnataka                                                                        | b) North India       | c) Manipur     | d) Odisha            |
| 9)  | Rhythmic cycle made up of a number of beats is called                               |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Taal                                                                             | b) Laya              | c) Bani        | d) Sama              |
| 10) | Four body positions of Odissi dance are Chouk, Tribhang Abhang &                    |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Samabhang                                                                        | b) Dhanupada         | c) Nupur       | d) Pratyolidha       |
| 11) | Different movements of the neck are known as                                        |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Padabheda                                                                        | b) Grivabheda        | c) Chari       | d) Hastmudra         |
| 12) | The speed or tempo in which a Taal is recited is                                    |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Guru                                                                             | b) Laya              | c) Kala        | d) Sama              |
| 13) | Kuchipudi dance originated from the state of                                        |                      |                | <input type="text"/> |
|     | a) Bangal                                                                           | b) Andhra Pradesh    | c) Kerala      | d) Karnataka         |



- 14) Bharat Muni is considered as a author of ☐  
a) Sahitya Darpan b) Abhinay Darpan  
c) Abhinay Chandrika d) Natyashastra
- 15) The first beat of the cycle in Indian taal system is called as – ☐  
a) Khali b) Sam c) Aavartana d) Kala
- 16) The time cycle of Ekatali Taal includes how many matras ☐  
a) 11 b) 7 c) 10 d) 4
- 17) Kathakali dance originated in ☐  
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Odisha c) Karnataka d) Kerala
- 18) Madhya Laya is which speed of Tala ☐  
a) Medium b) Fast c) Discontinued d) Slow
- 19) The vigorous Aspect of dance is called as – ☐  
a) Lasya b) Nritya c) Arasa d) Tandava
- 20) The dance from that originated in Manipur. ☐  
a) Bharatnatyam b) Mohiniattam c) Kathak d) Manipuri

**b) Fill in the blanks.**

**(10)**

- 1) Odissi dance is originated from state of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the second item of the Odissi repertoire.
- 3) Manipuri is a dance style from the state of \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Abhinay Darpan was written by \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Ektali tala has \_\_\_\_\_ number of matras.
- 6) Geet Govinda contain couplets grouped into eight, called \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is written by Maheshwar Mohapatra.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Nrutta Symbolises the worshipping of Batuka Bhairava.
- 9) Thumri is a lyrical musical composition performed in \_\_\_\_\_ style of Indian Classical Dance.
- 10) Alasya subgenre of dance as per Natya Shastra is \_\_\_\_\_ vritti.

**c) Mention whether wrong (X) or right (✓) in the given box.**

**(10)**

- 1) Abinay Chandrika was written by Nandikeshwara, Sometime between 15<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> Century. ☐
- 2) Lalitya is established in Tandava Nrutya. ☐
- 3) Mardala is a traditional rhythem instrument in Odissi. ☐
- 4) Nandikeshvara is the writer of Abhinay Darpan. ☐
- 5) Kathak dance is originated in the eastern state of Manipur. ☐
- 6) Tribhangi is a body position used predominantly in Kathak dance. ☐
- 7) Gaj Mukha is a Myth related to Lord Vishnu. ☐



- 8) ☐ The most common percussion instrument in Kathak Dance is Tabla.
- 9) ☐ Pallavi is a concluding dance piece of Kathak dance.
- 10) ☐ Mahari is a traditional Odissi dance.

☐  
☐  
☐

### Section – B

Instructions : The Question Carries 10 Marks.

The Question to be answered in the page given with this paper.

**Q.2 Define the following terms.**

**(2x5=10)**

- a) Vibhag                      b) Aavartan                      c) Taali
- d) Matra                      e) Gurughar or Sam

**OR**

**Write Ukuta of Tripata in**

1) Ekgun

**(2)**

2) Dugun

**(4)**

3) Chaugun

**(4)**