

ACTIVITY BOOK: Music & Masti

Episode 1: What is music?

REVIEW

1. Label each sound as either music or sound.
 - a. Motorcycle engine
 - b. Breaking glass
 - c. Singing
 - d. Thunder
 - e. Birds chirping
 - f. Melody on a flute

2. Which of the following is **not** a **musical** instrument?
 - a. Violin
 - b. Tabla
 - c. Bicycle
 - d. Flute

3. List three emotions that you feel when you listen to music.

4. What is Hamir's favorite food?
 - a. Dal and rice
 - b. Vada Paav
 - c. Fruits
 - d. Pizza

5. What gift did Sahana bring for Hamir?
 - a. Radio
 - b. Kurta
 - c. Necklace
 - d. Book

6. What is Sahana's favorite type of music?
 - a. Rap
 - b. Film songs
 - c. Rock
 - d. Hindustani Classical

7. Close your eyes and sit still for two minutes. Observe all the sounds you may hear in the background. List anything your ear can hear!

KEY TERMS

- **Music:** A special type of sound made by humans on purpose to create emotions
- **Sound:** Anything that we can hear
- **Instrument:** An object used to make musical sounds

At Home! As you go through your day, listen to all the kinds of sounds and types of music that come into your ears and start paying attention to what makes them special!

Episode 2: What is Hindustani Music?

REVIEW

1. List any 3 types of music.
2. How many styles of classical music exist in India?
 - a. 4
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 1
3. Fill in the blank:
_____ music is the name of the classical style from South India, and _____ music is the classical style from North India.
4. Which century did Hindustani music first develop?
 - a. 10th
 - b. 11th
 - c. 12th
 - d. 13th
5. Which emperor named Tansen one of the nine gems of his court?
 - a. Ashoka
 - b. Shah Jahan
 - c. Akbar
 - d. Shivaji
6. Which of the following was Tansen famous for? (You can choose more than 1 answer)
 - a. Being an excellent singer
 - b. Building a palace
 - c. Causing a fire with his singing
 - d. Composing many songs
7. Whose singing caused heavy rains and put out a fire?

- a. Akbar
- b. Tansen's daughter
- c. Tansen's wife

8. Where in Mumbai were Hamir and Sahana today?

KEY TERMS

Carnatic Music: Classical music of South India

Hindustani Music or Hindustani Raagsangeet: Classical music of North India

Miyan Tansen: Famous musician and court composer for Emperor Akbar in the 16th century.

At Home!

- Download the practice track from our website and sing along to the song at home!
- Look up some of the different styles of music mentioned in the episode online and see what you like!
- Read about Miyan Tansen and Swami Haridas online.

EPISODE 3: What are notes?

REVIEW

1. A note is:
 - a. A special musical sound that is the building block of music
 - b. An instrument
 - c. A car
 - d. Sahana's favorite breakfast
2. _____ is the name for a note, in Indian classical music.
 - a. Phool
 - b. Lakdi
 - c. Swara
 - d. Gaana
3. Match the name of the note with its short form:

Sa	Nishad
Ma	Pancham
Dha	Dhaivat
Pa	Madhyam
Re	Gandhar
Ga	Rishabh

Ni

Shadaj

4. How many hours a day did Baba Allaiddin Khan supposedly practice?
 - a. 4-5
 - b. 8-10
 - c. 2-3
 - d. 16-20

5. The name of a person who *writes* the melody and lyrics of songs:
 - a. Dictator
 - b. Teacher
 - c. Cricketer
 - d. Composer

KEY TERMS

- **Note or Svara:** particular type of musical sound, the alphabets or building blocks of music
- **Melody:** musical phrase made up of several or many notes
- **Composer:** a person who creates a song, including making the melody and writing the words if it is to be sung.

At Home!

- Download the practice track and sing along with the new lines of the song!
- Look up Baba Allaiddin Khan on Youtube and listen to some of his music!

EPIISODE 4

REVIEW

1. A saptak is:
 - a. A group of 4 sounds
 - b. A group of 7 notes in a row
 - c. The name of a musical note
 - d. An instrument

2. True or False: The tanpura plays the same notes over and over again.

3. How many strings does a tanpura have?
 - a. 3
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 4

4. The name of the instrument in which the notes Sa and Pa are strummed over and over.
 - a. Veena
 - b. Sitar
 - c. Tabla
 - d. Tanpura

5. What are the main notes played on the tanpura?
 - a. Sa, Pa
 - b. Ga, Ni
 - c. Re, Dha

6. Pitch tells us how high or _____ a musical sound is.

7. When notes move from low to high, the direction is called _____.

8. When notes from high to low, the direction is called _____.

9. True or False: The same notes can repeat in high and low pitches.

KEY TERMS

- **Saptak:** group of seven notes in a row
- **Tanpura:** the 4-stringed instrument used in Indian classical music that is strummed continuously as a drone, showing the positions of Sa and PA
- **Pitch:** how high or low a note is
- **Aarohi:** notes moving in an ascending order
- **Avarohi:** notes moving in a descending order

At Home!

- Look online for videos of a tanpura, to see what the instrument looks and sounds like!
 - Continue singing the Sa Pa Sa Song at home with the practice track
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EPIISODE 5

1. The starting, or “pure” position of notes, is called:
 - a. Swara
 - b. Shuddh
 - c. Saptak

2. True or False: Some notes can move from their starting position.

3. When a note is moved lower than its starting position, it is called:
 - a. Komal
 - b. Shuddh

- c. Tivra
4. The only note that can move up from its starting position is:
- Ga
 - Sa
 - Dha
 - Ma
5. All music is made from how many notes?
- 5
 - 12
 - 9
 - 8
6. The two swaras in Hindustani music that have fixed positions are:
- GA and DHA
 - MA and NI
 - RE and NI
 - SA and PA
7. What is the name of Sahana's music teacher?

KEY TERMS

- **Riyaaz:** deep, focused practice
- **Shuddh svar:** natural or starting positions of notes
- **Komal svar:** lowered or flattened positions of notes
- **Tivra svar:** raised or sharpened positions of notes

At Home!

- Download the practice track of all the 12 notes and try singing along if you can!
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EPISODE 6

1. What is the name of the new raag Sahana learned in class?
 - Khamaj
 - Todi
 - Bhairav
 - Yaman
2. A raag is:
 - a set of notes in a particular order with a specific mood
 - an instrument

- c. a famous musician
 - d. a sweet from Kolkata
3. What raag is the Sa Pa Sa Song based on?
- a. Todi
 - b. Khamaj
 - c. Bilawal
 - d. Yaman
4. True or False:
A raag has to have a minimum of 3 notes.
5. True or False:
A raag must include either the note Ma or Pa, or both.

KEY TERMS

- **Raag:** a specific set of notes in a particular order, identified by its special set of phrases and ways of connecting the notes that convey a mood.

At Home!

- Download the practice track and sing the Sa Pa Sa Song with the new lines.
- Look up raags Todi, Yaman, Shahana, or Hamir at home and see how different artists have played these raags!

EPISODE 7:

1. A rhythm is a pattern of:
- a. Notes
 - b. Songs
 - c. Beats
 - d. Ragas
2. Fill in the blank:
Rhythm divides _____ in different ways.
- a. Time
 - b. Space
 - c. Colours
 - d. Food
3. List three rhythm instruments from around the world.
4. What is the main rhythmic instrument used in Hindustani music?

- a. Djembe
 - b. Congo
 - c. Tabla
 - d. Drums
5. A taal is: (You can choose more than 1 answer)
- a. A cycle of beats
 - b. A system of rhythm in Hindustani music
 - c. A system with its own special language of rhythmic alphabets
6. Keherva is a:
- a. Raag
 - b. Dessert
 - c. Dress
 - d. Taal
7. The alphabets of the tabla are called:
- a. Swaras
 - b. Bol
 - c. Raag
 - d. Tanpura

KEY TERMS

- **Beat:** what we tap our feet to in a song
- **Rhythm:** a group or pattern of beats
- **Tabla:** the instrument that makes beats and rhythms in Hindustani music
- **Taal:** the system of keeping rhythm in Hindustani music, in which a cycle of beats repeats over and over. These beats are assigned specific names that are tabla alphabets.
- **Tabla bol:** the special language of the tabla that comes from making different types of sounds on the instruments
- **Theka:** the specific set of tabla syllables used for a particular taal
- **Keherva:** an 8 beat taal cycle

At Home!

- Look up some of instruments mentioned from different parts of the world to hear different types of rhythm sounds and patterns!
- Download the practice tracks to recite the special tabla language bol-s, and the taal, Keherva on your own!

EPIISODE 8

1. How many beats are in the taal Keherva?
 - a. 8
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 4

2. True or False: Taal cycles can be made up of different numbers of beats.

3. Tempo is:
 - a. How many notes are in a song
 - b. How fast or slow a song is
 - c. How many words are in a song
 - d. How high or low a song is

4. Laya is another word for:
 - a. Note
 - b. Melody
 - c. Tempo

5. Match each tempo with its correct name:

Drut	Slow
Madhya	Fast
Vilambit	Medium

6. *All* songs are made up of melody and _____.
 - a. Guitars
 - b. Videos
 - c. Colours
 - d. Rhythm

7. Match each part of the *real* sandwich with the *musical* sandwich.

Bread	Rhythm
Butter	Melody
Chutney	Tanpura

KEY TERMS:

- **Tempo or Laya:** how fast or slow a song is; how many beats are played per minute
- **Drut laya:** fast tempo
- **Madhya Laya:** medium tempo

- **Vilambit Laya:** slow tempo

At Home!

- When you listen to any song of your choice, try to identify the melody and rhythm. If it is a Hindustani classical performance, see if you can hear the tanpura underneath the music!
- Continue singing along with the entire Sa Pa Sa song on your own!

SA PA SA SONG LYRICS ENGLISH

(Note to students! When you see a dot above a note in the song, that means it is the *higher* position of the note.)

Sa Pa Śa Pa Sa Pa Śa
Śa Pa Sa Pa Śa Pa Sa
Ek saptak mei
Hoti hain saat svaron ki ek ladi
Upar jaate aarohi
Aur laute avarohi
Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni
Śa Ni Dha Pa Ma Ga Re
Sa Pa Śa Pa Sa

Sahdaj Rishabh Gandhaar
Madhyam Pancham Dhaivat Nishad
Saat Svaron ki yeh hain naam

Aao sab mil gaayein
Mauj manaayein
Sikhein aaj

Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni
Śa Ni Dha Pa Ma Ga Re
Sa Pa Śa Pa Sa

SA PA SA SONG LYRICS HINDI

सा पा सां पा सा पा सां
सां पा सा पा सां पा सा

एक सप्तक में
होती है सात स्वरों की

एक लड़ी
ऊपर जाते आरोही
और लौटे अवरोही

सा रे ग म प धा नि
सां नि धा प म ग रे
सा पा सां पा सा

षड्ज ऋषभ गंधार
मध्यम पंचम धैवत निषाद
सात सवरों के यह हैं नाम

आओ सब मिल गायें
मौज मनायें
सीखें आज
सा रे ग म प धा नि
सां नि धा प म ग रे
सा पा सां पा सा