

STUDENT'S WORKSHEETS

FOUNDATION PROGRAMME FOR LITERACY
NUMERACY AND SKILLS

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

GRADE 7

TITLE :

PARTS OF INSTRUMENT

**MOE
MAHATMA GANDHI INSTITUTE
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GRADE 7

STUDENT'S WORKSHEET

TITLE :
PARTS OF THE INSTRUMENT



INTRODUCTION

In this lesson, you will dive into the world of musical instruments and discover how each part helps to create sound. Using the sitar and tabla as examples, you will watch closely, try out simple activities, and explore how the different parts work together to make music. You will also learn the correct names for each part and understand the basic ideas behind how instruments produce sound.

By the end of the lesson, you will have a deeper understanding of how instruments work and be ready to explore, play, and enjoy music even more!

INSTRUMENTAL SITAR

Part 1 - Topic Introduction

- Carefully observe the musical instrument showed by your teacher.
- Question Time:
 - o Have you seen this
 - o What do you think it is made of?



- Today's lesson is about learning the different parts of the sitar and their functions.

Part 2 - The Sitar

2.1 Origin and brief history

The sitar is one of the most popular string instruments in Indian music, and it has enjoyed widespread popularity in the West for many years. The sitar may be described as a long-necked lute of the plucked category. Amir Khusro (1310 A.D) is regarded as the one who invented the sitar. However, researchers believe that this instrument was developed from the tritantri veena, which in Sanskrit means three stringed instrument. There has been a gentle evolution of the sitar from the tritantri veena to what the sitar actually is now.

2.2 Types of sitar

There exist different types of sitar. However, the Pandit Ravi Shankar style sitar and the Ustad Vilayat Khan style sitar are the two types of sitar which are the most popular ones.

1. Pandit Ravi Shankar style sitar



Main features:

- 7 main strings
- 13 sympathetic strings
- extra detachable small resonator
- decorations and carvings



Pandit Ravi Shankar
(7 April 1920 – 11 December 2012)

2. Ustad Vilayat Khan style sitar



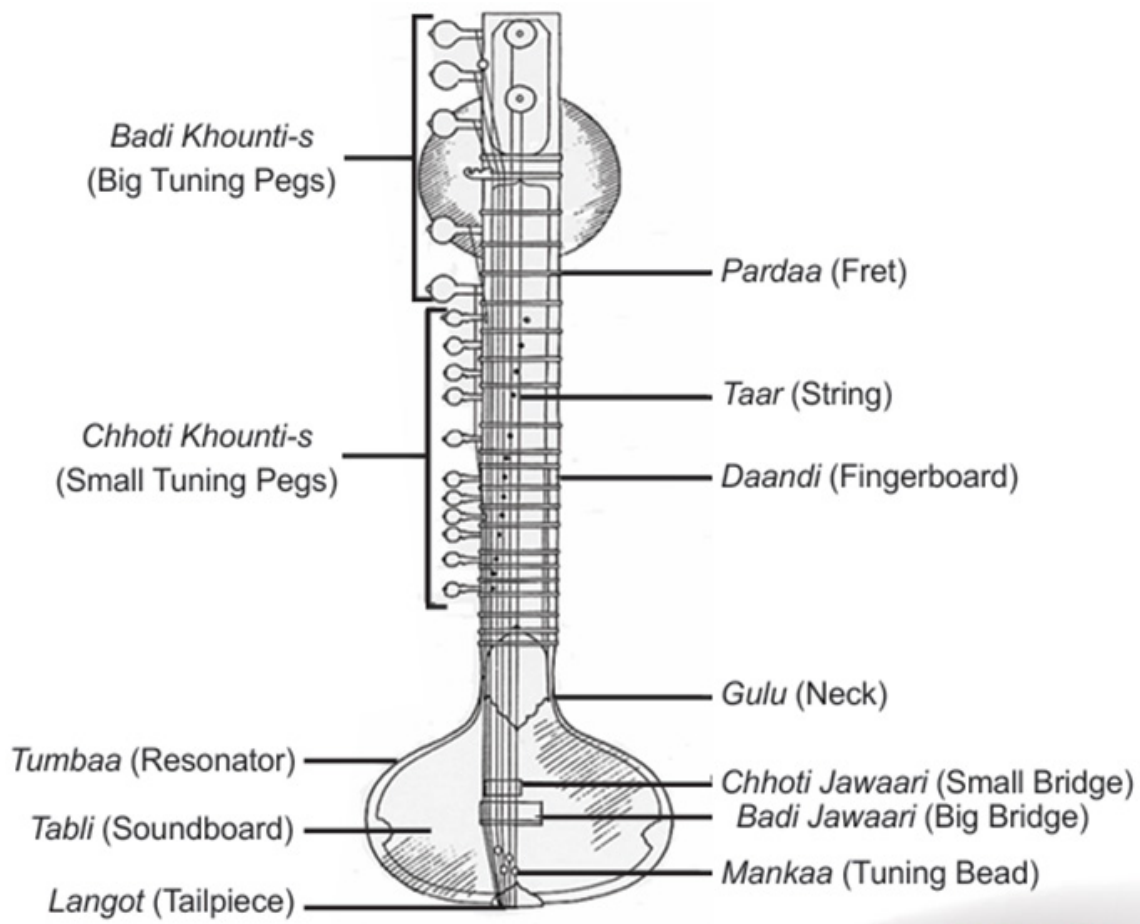
Main features:

- 6 main strings
- 12 sympathetic strings
- no extra small resonator
- less decorations

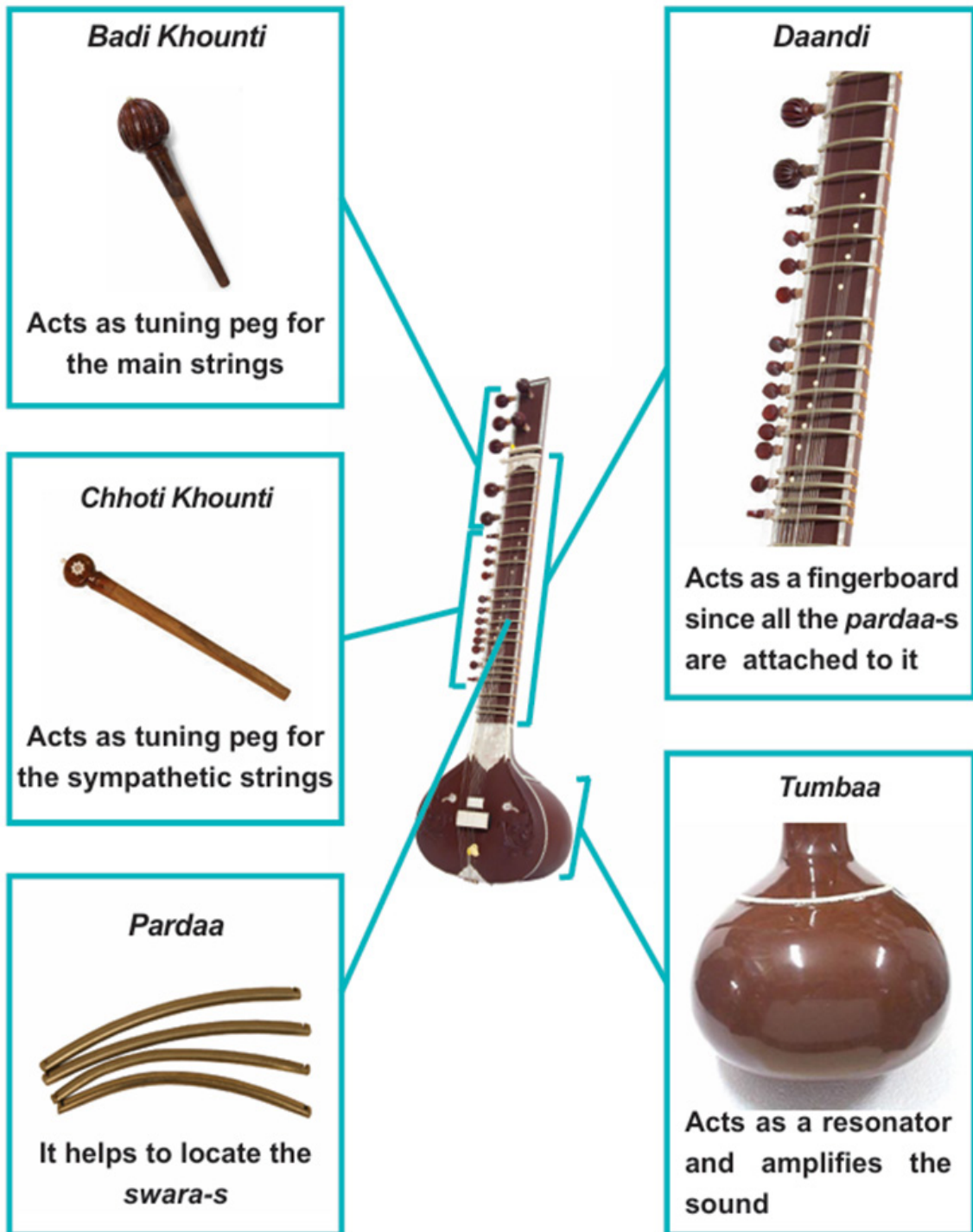


Ustad Vilayat Khan
(28 August 1928 – 13 March 2004)

2.3 Parts of the sitar



2.4 Functions



Part 3: Guessing Game



Instructions:

- Watch as your teacher shows the different parts of the sitar, or observe the flashcard shown by your teacher.
- Try to guess the name of each part and say it aloud.
- Listen carefully and repeat the correct names after your teacher.
- Pay attention as the teacher explains the function of each part in simple words.
- Complete the related exercises in your workbook.
- Ask for help if needed and check your answers with your teacher.

Exercise 1

Observe the sitar diagram carefully and fill in the table below.



Parts of the sitar	Quantify
<i>Badi jawaari</i>	
<i>Chhoti jawaari</i>	
<i>Pardaa</i>	
<i>Chhoti khounti</i>	
<i>Badi khounti</i>	
<i>Tumbaa</i>	
<i>Tabli</i>	

Exercise 2

Write the names of the following parts of the sitar:



P _ _ _ _



T _ _ _



B _ _ _

J _ _ _ _ _



B _ _ _

K _ _ _ _ _



T _ _ _ _

Exercise 3

Identify the following parts of the sitar and show, by drawing an arrow, their correct positions on the sitar diagram.

Example: <u>Badi Jawaari</u>		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

Exercise 4

Match the pictures in Part A to the appropriate sentences in Part B:

Part A



Part B

Connects the *tumbaa* to the *daandi*

Acts as a resonating chamber and amplifies the sound

Acts as an anchor to which all the strings are attached

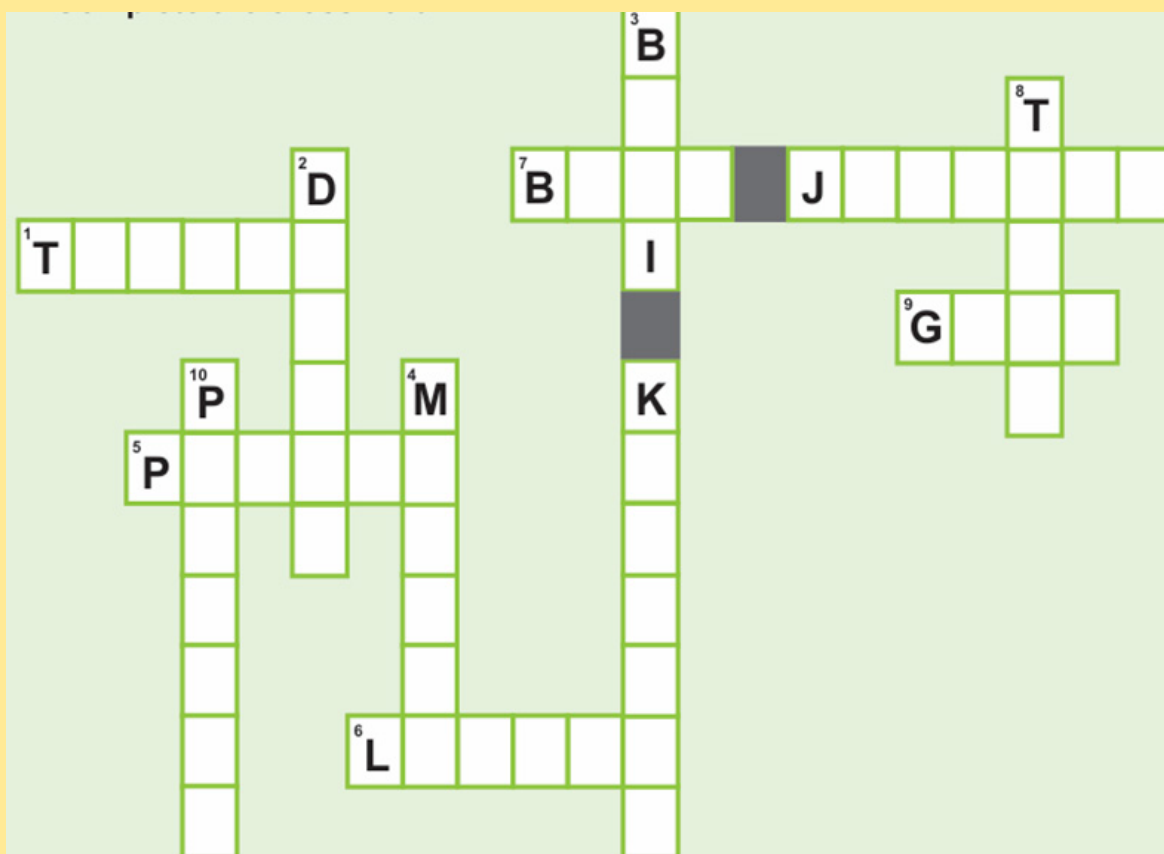
Used to tune the upper strings

Transmits the vibrations of the upper strings to the *tumbaa*

Indicate the location of the *swara-s*

Exercise 5

Complete the crossword.



PROFILING: (Tick Appropriately)

Lesson 5 – Parts of the Instrument; MY PROGRESS?

			
	Good	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
What have I Learnt?			
1. Identify main parts of the musical instrument.			
2. Name each part using correct musical terms.			
2. Describe the basic function of selected parts of the instrument.			

INSTRUMENTAL TABLA

Part 1 - Topic Introduction

- Carefully observe the musical instrument shown by your teacher.
- Question Time:
 - o Have you seen this instrument before?
 - o What do you think it is made of?
- Today's lesson is about learning the different parts of the Tabla and their functions.



Part 2 - The Tabla

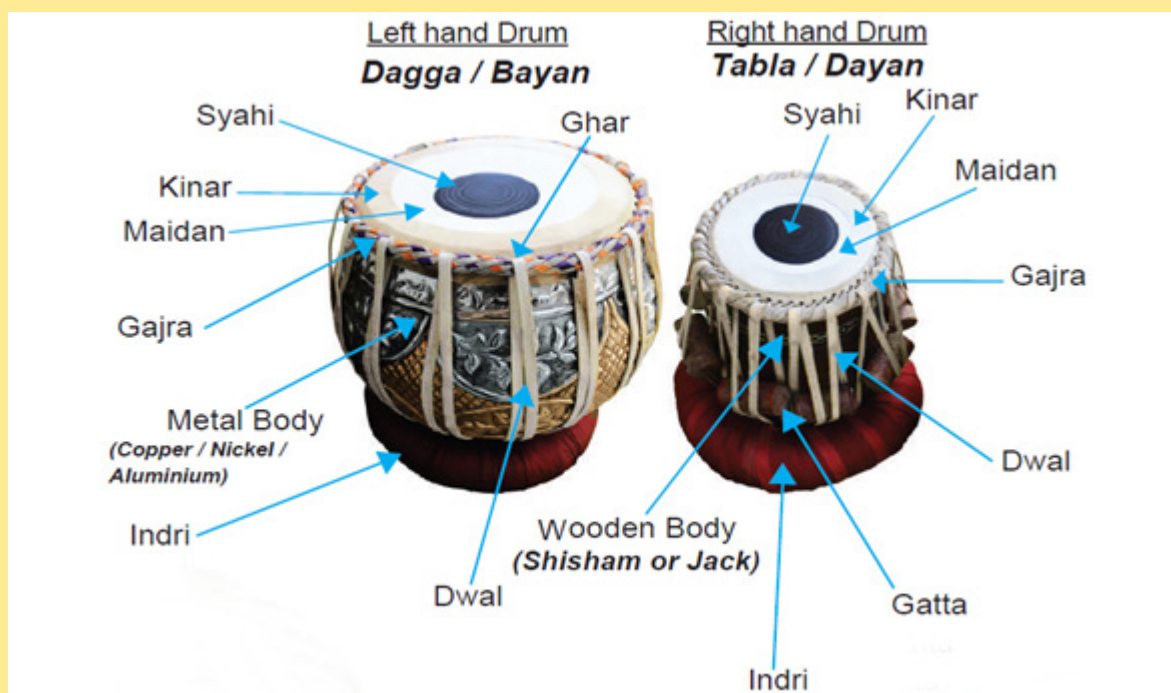
2.1 Introduction

Tabla is a percussion instrument that originated from India. It is mostly used in North Indian music. It is an instrument used for both, solo performances and accompaniment in vocal music, instrumental music and dance. Nowadays tabla is popular around the world including Mauritius.

2.2 Structure of Tabla

A pair of Tabla consists of 2 drums, right and left. The right drum is usually called 'Tabla' or 'Dayan' and the left one is called 'Dagga' or 'Bayan'. The Tabla being smaller in size produces high pitch sound while the Dagga has a wider top and therefore produces a grave sound. The Tabla and the Dagga are covered with a rounded goat skin (Pudi). This skin is chemically treated before being placed on the instrument.

2.3 Parts of Tabla

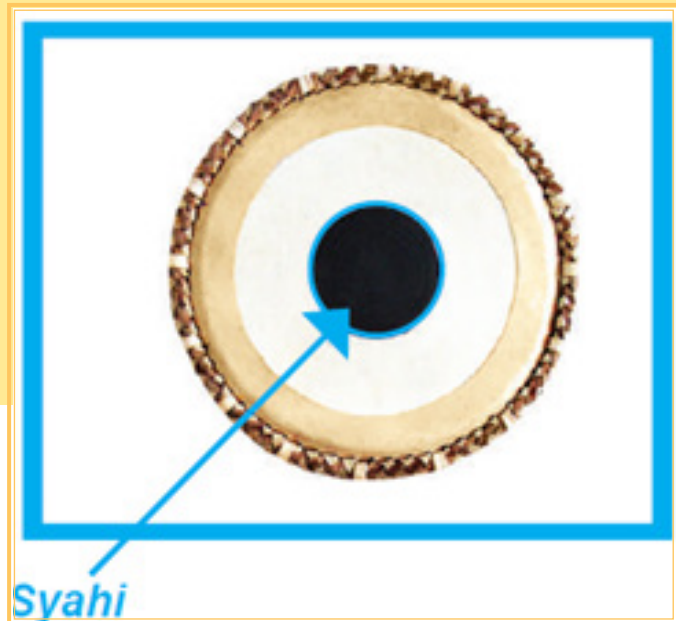


2.4. Uses of specific parts

2.4.1 Syahi

It is the black circular spot on both tabla and dagga. Syahi is a paste made of a mixture of iron filings, rice paste and some adhesives to bind it all together. The black area is placed centrally on the Tabla but eccentrically on the Dagga.

- The thickness of the syahi determines the pitch of the tabla.
- Different syllables are executed on syahi.



2.4.2 Dwal

It is a leather strap which is about 36 feet long used to:

- Hold the tabla pudi.
- Hold the gatta-s between the body of tabla and dwal



2.4.3 Gatta

Cylindrical wooden pegs placed in between the dwal and body of the tabla. There are eight gatta-s used in a tabla.

Gatta-s control the tension in the dwal. When the gatta is moved upwards, the dwal gets loosened and the tension is decreased, hence the pitch of the tabla pudi decreases and when the gatta is moved downwards the tension increases in the dwal, consequently the pitch increases.



2.4.4 Gajra

It is the interwound leather lace found around the circumference of the tabla pudi.

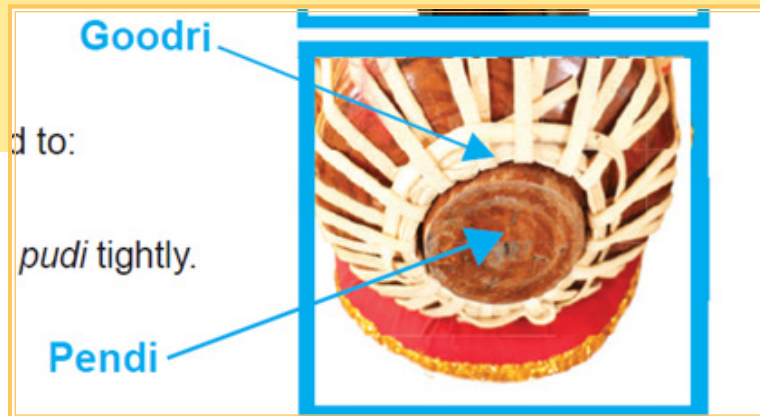
- Fine tuning is done on Gajra.
- Dwal is passed through 16 holes (Ghar) across the circumference of the Gajra.



2.4.5 Goodri

It is the leather strap around the pendi used to:

- Attach the dwal.
- Pass the dwal to fix and hold the tabla pudi tightly.



2.5 Uses of Tabla Accessories

2.5.1 Indri

- Allows to position the tabla and dagga properly.
- Enables the instrument to have a proper resonance while playing.



2.5.2 Cover

- Protects the tabla pudi from any physical damage.
- Prevents the tabla pudi from being affected by moisture



2.5.3 Hathodi

Hathodi is the metal hammer used to tune the instrument. The pointed side is used to move the gatta up or down whereas the squared side is used to strike on the gajra for fine tuning. The handle of the hammer has a flat end which is used to insert the gatta between the dwal and the tabla body.



2.5.4 Powder

- Allows the fingers to flow smoothly while playing.
- Prevents the hands from sweating and spoiling the Tabla pudi.



Part 3: Guessing Game



Instructions:

- Watch as your teacher points to different parts of the Tabla, or observe the flashcard shown by your teacher.
- Try to guess the name of each part and say it aloud.
- Listen carefully and repeat the correct names after your teacher.
- Pay attention as the teacher explains the function of each part in simple words.
- Complete the related exercises in your workbook.
- Ask for help if needed and check your answers with your teacher.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the words given in bracket below:

(syahi, gajra, powder, gatta, dayan, hathodi, cover, goodri, indri, bayan)

1. are wooden pegs used to regulate the tension of the dwal.
2. A pair of is used to keep the tabla and dagga steady while playing.
3. The (hammer) is used to tune the tabla at the required pitch.
4. The body of is usually made up of wood.
5. The dwal passes through the to tighten the tabla pudi.
6. The black spot in the middle of the tabla pudi is called the
7. A pair of tabla consists of a and a dayan.
8. is used to prevent the tabla pudi from moisture.
9. enables the fingers to move smoothly while playing.
10. The leather strap which is passed around the pendi is called the

Exercise 2

Match each sentence in column A with its appropriate picture in column B.

COLUMN A

Used to tune the *tabla*.

Allows fingers to flow smoothly while playing.

Used to position *tabla* and *dagga* properly.

Prevents the *tabla pudi* from any physical damage.

Keep *tabla* and *dagga* safely.

Control tension in the *dwal*.

COLUMN B



Exercise 3

Search for the appropriate word of each picture in the grid below. The words can start in three different ways:

- (i) Horizontal from right to left or vice versa.
- (ii) Vertical from up to down or vice versa.
- (iii) Diagonal from up to down or vice versa.

WORD SEARCH

p	u	d	i	z	q	y	m	i	v
u	w	o	s	h	c	d	u	d	x
o	g	o	o	d	r	i	r	n	j
k	m	x	o	d	l	w	o	e	e
d	r	t	a	b	l	a	f	p	g
a	p	a	a	p	r	f	y	p	n
g	w	q	l	j	a	y	x	j	i
g	n	g	a	t	t	a	s	a	s
a	t	g	h	p	d	c	h	c	a
b	s	i	q	h	j	w	b	h	c
a	d	i	n	d	r	i	a	l	h
i	a	n	l	s	o	t	x	l	i
c	a	d	e	g	h	a	e	d	l
k	t	p	c	o	v	e	r	s	a
p	o	w	d	e	r	f	o	w	h
a	w	i	q	o	h	v	z	l	m



gatta

dwal



goodri

indri

pendi



pudi

gajra



cover

casing



dagga

powder



hathodi

tabla

PROFILING: (Tick Appropriately)

Lesson 5 – Parts of Instrument; MY PROGRESS?

			
	Good	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
What have I Learnt?			
1. Identify main parts of the musical instrument.			
2. Name each part using correct musical terms.			
3. Describe the basic function of selected parts and accessories of the instrument.			

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