

## Reading- Note Making

### NOTE MAKING

1. Must write the title. It should state what the majority of the passage talks about.
2. Minimum 4 abbreviations to be used in note making and make key to abbreviations after writing the notes and not after the summary. (maximum abbreviations :7)
3. Helping verbs ,articles ,pronouns and determiners could be omitted
4. Write minimum 3 main heading and 3 sub headings (do not write too many subheadings)
5. Write phrases not complete sentences
6. Do not forget to use indentation
7. Do not use numbers as abbreviations :

### FORMAT:

TITLE (underline the title)

NOTES

1. Main Heading

A.1 Sub heading

Left  
Margin

A.1.1 Sub Sub-Heading (optional\_

(do not

A.1.2 Sub Sub-Heading

Write no.

A.2 Sub heading

In margin)

A.2.1 Sub Sub-Heading

A.2.2 Sub Sub-Heading

2. Main Heading

## B.1 Sub heading

### B.1.1 Sub Sub-Heading

### B.1.2 Sub Sub-Heading

## B.2 Sub heading

### B.2.1 Sub Sub-Heading

### B.2.2 Sub Sub-Heading

---

### **Q.Read the passage given below and make the notes.**

The small village of Somnathpur contains an extraordinary temple, built around 1268 A.D. by the Hoyasalas of Karnataka-one of the most prolific templebuilders. Belur and Helebid are among their-better-known works. While these suffered during the invasions of the 14th century, the Somnathpur temple stands more or less intact in near-original condition. This small temple captivates with the beauty and vitality of its detailed sculpture,covering almost every inch of the walls, pillars, and even ceilings. It has three shikharas and stands on a star-shaped, raised platform with 24 edges. The outer walls have a profusion of detailed carvings: the entire surface run over by carved plaques of stone. There were vertical panels covered by exquisite figures of gods and goddesses. with many incarnations being depicted. There were nymphs too, some carrying an ear of maize (a symbol of plenty and prosperity). The elaborate ornamentation, very characteristic of Hoyasala sculptures, was a remarkable feature. On closer look – and it is worth it – the series of friezes on the outer walls revealed intricately carved caparisoned elephants, charging horsemen, stylized flowers, warriors, musicians, crocodiles, and swans.

The temple was actually commissioned by Soma Dandanayaka or Somnath (he named the village after himself), the minister of the Hoyasala king, Narasimha the Third. The temple was built to house three versions of Krishna. The inner center of the temple was the kalyana mandapa. Leading from here were three corridors, each ending in a shrine, one for each kind of Krishna-Venugopala, Janardana and Prasanna Keshava, though only two remain in their original form. In the darkness of the sanctumsanctorum, I tried to discern the different

images. The temple's sculptural perfection is amazing and it includes the doors of the temple and the three elegantly carved towers.

Ans.

### **Temple of Somnathpur**

Notes

#### **A. Prominent temples at Somnathpur:**

A.1 built around 1268 A.D.

A.2 built by Hoyasalas.

A.3 built by most prolific temple-builders.

A.3.1 Belur and Helebid

A.3.2 suffered during the invasions of 14 century

#### **B. Temple: the beauty and vitality:**

B.1 Detailed sculpture- covering walls, pillars, ceilings.

B.2 Three shikharas- stands star-shaped, raised platform – 24 edges

B.3 The outer walls- detailed carvings

B.4 the entire surface- carved plaques of stone,

B.5 Vertical panels covered by exq. Fig. of gods& goddesses

#### **C Characteristic of Hoyasala sculptures:**

C.1 the series of friezes on the outer walls

C.2 revealed intricately carved caparisoned elephants .

C.3 charging horsemen

C.4 stylized flowers

C.5 warriors, musicians, crocodiles, and swans.

#### **D. Temple in the History:**

D.1 actually comm.. Soma Dandanayaka or Somnath

D.2 inner center of temple was the kalyana mandapa.

D.3 Leading – three corridors, each ending in a shrine

D.4 Each kind of Krishna-Venugopala, Janardana and Prasanna

Keshava, Life-test, of plu.