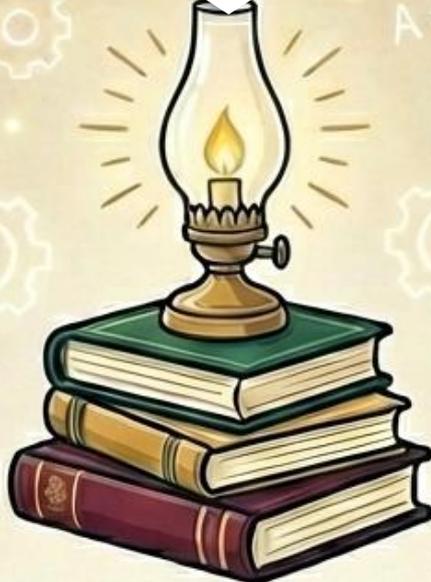




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$\sqrt{a} = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

Q 1 - In which state are Nachna and Bhumara places located ?

- (A) Gujarat (B) Odisha
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Maharashtra

Answer - (C) Madhya Pradesh

Q 2 - Who painted the art work 'The Last Supper'?

- (A) Leonardo da Vinci (B) Rembrandt
(C) Sandro Botticelli (D) Michael Angelo

Answer – (A) Leonardo da Vinci

Q 3 - What style does "Small Bottle of Rum" painting represent ?

- (A) Post-impressionism style (B) Cubism style
(C) Abstract Art style (D) Surrealism style

Answer – (B) Cubism style

Q 4 Which technique has been used in 'The Mediaeval Saints' ?

- (A) Liography (B) Lethography
(C) Dry point (D) Fresco Buono

Answer - (D) Fresco Buono

Q 5 - The special feature of the Bull's top is its _____.

- (A) Earth colours
(B) Without clothes



(C) Neck

(D) Polished shine

Answer - (D) Polished shine

Q 6 - Identify the painter who is related with the painting.

(A) Abanindranath and 'Hansa Damyanti'.

(B) Raja Ravi Varma and 'Dushyanta-Shakuntala'

(C) Michael Angelo and 'Mona Lisa'

(D) Rembrandt and 'Birth of Venus'.

Answer - (B) Raja Ravi Varma and 'Dushyanta-Shakuntala'

SECTION - B

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow :

Passage One :

Q 7 - Though, 14th century Renaissance with prominent artists like Duccio and Masaccio had more Gothic method of narration and less anatomy knowledge, yet Western European architecture from the 12th to the 16th century possessed strong intellectual power.

This is the reason why they were able to depict scientific symmetry and perspective effectively in their paintings. Though the artists of this age lacked proper knowledge of bodily structure, their paintings show a clear sense of scientific proportion and observation.

15th Century Renaissance gave enough stress to balance and harmony in art and nature. The use of light, shadow, foreshortening, and the completeness of landscape was given proper attention.

The most famous painters of this period are Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo.

Mannerist Artists extend the principles of High Renaissance and tend to represent elongated and illogical spaces. Here, the emphasis was given more to show human with anatomically corrected human body.



(a) _____ and _____ prominent artist of 14th century Renaissance.

Answer – Duccio, Masaccio

(b) 15th century Renaissance gave stress on _____ and _____.

Answer – balance, harmony

(c) The use of light _____, _____, perfected.

Answer - light, shadow

(d) Most famous painter of Renaissance _____, _____.

Answer - Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael and Michael Angelo

(e) _____ extended the principles of High renaissance.

Answer - Mannerist Artists

Q 8 - Passage two :

An important phase in Western Art began with the foundation of Abstract Art. We find the influence of Abstract Art in works which cannot be related to realism. Any work which is non-representational is considered Abstract Art. Though Abstract Art, Cubism and Surrealism originated in the West, it left a deep impression on Indian artists and greatly influencing their many works. Wassily Kandinsky, Salvador Dali and Pablo Picasso represented important phases in these new movements, they remained very individualistic. His works showed the distinction from realistic work of the earlier periods. Cubism originated along the lines of Abstract Art and Picasso became famous for his cubist paintings and sculptures. His works showed different periods and each period was very distinct from the other. Dali, who had a very interesting and unusual life, was the most famous amongst the Surrealist painters. The beginning of the phase of Abstract Art starts with the works of Wassily Kandinsky.

(a) Any work which is representational is considered Abstract Art.

Answer - False



(b) Picasso and Salvador Dali were not remained very individualistic.

Answer - False

(c) Cubism originated along the lines of Abstract Art.(True/False)

Answer - True

(d) The beginning of the phase of Abstract Art starts with the works of Kandinsky.
.(True/False)

Answer - True

SECTION - C

Check for the choice and attempt all questions. (Answer within 30-40 words)

Q 9 – Write in brief what kind of art evolved after Company Art declined in India?

Answer - After the decline of Company and Mughal art, Raja Ravi Varma started painting mythological themes using oil colors. Later, the Bengal School emerged, which rejected Western realism and developed a new indigenous style inspired by Indian classics, Ajanta, and Mughal art.

Q 10 – Explain the painting 'Landscape in Red'.

Answer - 'Landscape in Red' is an experimental cityscape painting by Francis Newton Souza (F.N. Souza). He has not followed any traditional perspective in it. It looks like a view of a mysterious world that uses bold colors and calligraphic lines.

Q 11 – Write a note on Sandro Botticelli.

Answer - Sandro Botticelli was a famous Italian painter of the Early Renaissance period. His most famous work is "**The Birth of Venus**". In his paintings, a lyrical beauty, tenderness, and flow can be seen in the figures.



Q 12 – (a) Hoysala period is remembered for the stone sculptures. Why ?

Answer - The temples of the Hoysala period are known more for their sculptures than their architecture. In the temples of this period, sculptures became an integral part of the architecture rather than just a part of the wall. Deep carving and intricate designs have been used in them.

Or

(b) State the method and techniques used by contemporary artists of India.

Answer - Contemporary Indian artists blended Western techniques like oil colors, Cubism, and Surrealism with Indian spirituality and themes. They experimented with various techniques such as watercolor, tempera, and printmaking methods like woodcut, lithograph, and etching.

Check for the choice and attempt the question. (Answer within 50-60 words)

Q 13 – (a) High level progress has been demonstrated in the field of architecture during the Harappan period. Explain by giving an example.

Answer - The Harappan period (Indus Valley Civilization) was very advanced in architecture and town planning. Its greatest example is "**The Great Bath**" found in Mohenjo-daro. It is a rectangular tank made of bricks, famous for its strength and waterproofing technique, which demonstrates the high-level architectural skills of that time.

Or

(b) What are the characteristics of 'Krishna Supporting mount Govardhana Sculpture ? Where is it located ?

Answer - This sculpture belongs to **the Hoysala Period** and is currently located in the Chennakeshava Temple at **Belur**, Karnataka. Its characteristics are:

1. It is made of "**Soapstone**" which made deep carving possible.
2. Krishna is shown in the center in '**Tribhanga**' pose, lifting the mountain with his left hand.



3. The sculpture is made in different layers including humans and animals, showing the fine craftsmanship of the Hoysala style.

Q 14 – (a) Define 'Cubism' in art. Explain with an example of painting by Pablo Picasso.

Answer – Cubism : It is a 20th-century art style in which objects are not shown in their natural form but broken into geometric shapes like cubes, cylinders, and cones, and shown from different angles simultaneously. It emphasizes structure over emotion.

Example: Pablo Picasso's painting "**Man with Violin**" is an excellent example of Analytical Cubism. In this, the human figure and the violin are broken into so many geometric fragments that it is difficult to recognize them, but it creates a rhythmic structure.

Or

(b) Which European styles influenced Amrita Shergil most? What are the characteristics of 'Brahmacharies' painting?

Answer - Amrita Shergil was most influenced by the Post-Impressionism style, especially the works of Paul Gauguin.

Characteristics of 'Brahmacharies':

1. This painting depicts five Brahmin students.
2. There is a simplification of figures, yet they are very impressive.
3. The use of colors, such as dark red-brown bodies and white dhotis, is very balanced.
4. It carries a sense of sadness and seriousness, which is the hallmark of Amrita's style.





Thank you!



We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination.



Strive for Excellence – Your Path to Success