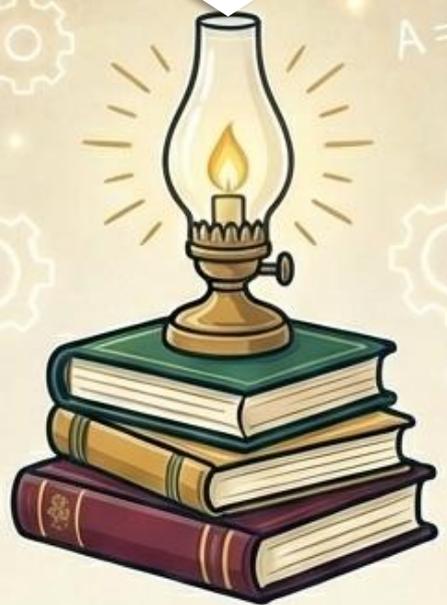




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

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

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

Q1 - From where have we found the "Dancing Girl" sculpture ?

- (A) Sohanjo-Daro (B) Mohenjo-Daro
(C) Rohanjo-Daro (D) Pawanjo-Daro

Answer - (B) Mohenjo-Daro

Q 2 - (a) Who painted the art work 'Monalisa' ?

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

Answer – (C) Leonardo-da Vinci

Or

(b) What is the medium of the "Rampurva Bull Capital" ?

- (A) Polished Sand Stone (B) Metal
(C) Fiber (D) Paper

Answer – (A) Polished Sand Stone

Q 3 - (a) Where did "Abstract Art" begin ?

- (A) East part of the World (B) West part of the World
(C) North part of the World (D) South part of the World

Answer – (B) West part of the World

Or



(b) Choose the right description for the artist Gaganendranath Tagore :

- (A) Influence of Cezanne painting in his paintings.
- (B) Influence of Edgar Degas painting in his paintings.
- (C) Influence of Rembrandt painting in his paintings.
- (D) His paintings have the influence of the Cubist style of Europe.

Answer – (D) His paintings have the influence of the Cubist style of Europe.

Q 4 (a) Which technique has been used in "The Medieval Saints" ?

- (A) Dry point technique
- (B) Aquatint technique
- (C) Fresco-Buono technique
- (D) Intaglio technique

Answer - (C) Fresco-Buono technique

Or

(b) Choose the pair of Abstract Art artists.

- (A) Kandinsky - Michael Angelo
- (B) Kandinsky - Mondrian
- (C) Delarunay - Raja Ravi Verma
- (D) Michael Angelo - Paul Cezanne

Answer - (B) Kandinsky - Mondrian

Q 5 - _____ were the main center of art during the Gupta period.

- (A) Mathura, Sarnath
- (B) Delhi, Rajasthan
- (C) Gujarat, Bengal
- (D) Calcutta, Jammu



Answer - (A) Mathura, Sarnath

Q 6 - Identify the painter artist who worked with the " _____ ".

- (A) Krishna Reddy & Brahmacharies**
- (B) Raja Ravi Verma & Hans Damayanti**
- (C) Binod Behari & Black Lines**
- (D) Amrita Shergil & Man with Violin**

Answer - (B) Raja Ravi Varma & Hans Damayanti

SECTION - B

Read the passages given below and answer the questions :

Passage One :

Indus Valley Civilization was named after the site from where the first evidence of the Civilization was found. Main sites of this Civilization are Mohenjo-daro and Harappa (now in Pakistan). This Civilization is also known as Harappan Civilization and is believed to have flourished between 2500 B.C. and 1750 B.C. The next important period in Indian history was the time of the Mauryan Dynasty, which was founded by Chandra Gupta Maurya. Chandragupta Maurya's grandson Ashoka the great did lots of benevolent works and contributed much to the development of art architecture. He was a follower of Buddhism and erected pillars all over the empire to spread the teachings of 'Lord Buddha'. The Caves of Ajanta are situated near Aurangabad district in Maharashtra. The caves are named after the nearby village Ajintha. Ajanta paintings were done in two phases - first, the Hinayana phase (where Lord Buddha is represented in symbols) and the second, the Mahayana phase (where he is shown in human form). Ajanta paintings are not done in Fresco. But Ajanta artists have used traditional technique of tempera. The themes of Ajanta paintings were primarily religious in nature.



Q 7 - (a) Main sites of Indus Valley Civilization are _____ and _____.

Answer - Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa

Or

(b) Presently the Indus Valley Civilization is in _____.

Answer - Pakistan

Q 8 - The first _____ of Indus Valley Civilization was found in _____.

Answer - evidence, Harappa

Q 9 – (a) The Mauryan Dynasty was founded by _____.

Answer - Chandra Gupta Maurya

Or

(b) Ashoka the Great was a follower of _____ religion.

Answer - Buddhist

Q 10 – Ajanta paintings were done in _____ phases.

Answer - Two

Q 11 – (a) Ajanta artists have used technique of _____.

Answer - Traditional Tempera

Or

(b) The themes of Ajanta paintings were _____ in nature.

Answer - Religious

Passage Two :

Modern Indian Art is very much related to history of the country and social conditions in which the artists developed their styles. We see the growth of different schools after the decline of British Raj. The British Period produced significant works under the Company



School. The Indian artists followed the European techniques in their paintings. Artist like Raja Ravi Varma served as a bridge to revive Indian subjects but followed western style. Later the Bengal School established in Shantiniketan served as a center of artistic development. Abanindranath Tagore and his disciples contributed on a large scale. Bengal School provided a starting point to the movement to the Contemporary Indian Art. The best and most individualistic painter was probably Amrita Shergil. She did not follow any Indian school.

Q 12 – (a) We see the growth of different schools after the decline of British Raj. (True/False)

Answer - True

Or

(b) The Indian artists followed the European techniques in their paintings. (True/False)

Answer - True

Q 13 – (a) Raja Ravi Verma did not follow the western style. (True/False)

Answer - False

Or

(b) Bengal School established in Shantiniketan. (True/False)

Answer - True

Q 14 – Bengal School provided a starting point to the movement to the Contemporary Indian Art. (True/False)

Answer - True

Q 15 – Amrita Shergil was associated with a particular ideology. (True/False)

Answer – False



SECTION - C

Check for the Choice and attempt all questions. (Answer in minimum 30 words)

Q 16 – Describe the painting "The Atrium".

Answer - Gaganendranath Tagore's "The Atrium" is a painting with Cubist influence. It shows geometric shapes, various shades of colors, dramatic play of light and shadow, and simplified forms.

Q 17 – What do you know about the Indian painter who became blind ?

Answer - Binod Behari Mukherjee was a disciple of Nandalal Bose and a famous painter of the Bengal School. He loved nature and made it the basis of his paintings. He learned landscaping from Japan. Despite poor vision since childhood and becoming completely blind later, his creative inspiration never stopped.

Q 18 – What are the characteristics of 'Rampurva Bull Capital' ?

Answer - Rampurva Bull Capital is a significant example of ancient Indian sculpture and architecture. It is made of polished sandstone and depicts a bull, symbolizing strength and religious importance. Its design is simple yet attractive, with elegant lines and fine carving.

Q 19 – (a) Write very short note on "Krishna Supporting Mount Govardhana".

Answer - This is a sculpture in the Hoysala style. Krishna is in the center with animals and humans shown at different levels. It features deep carving, fine design, and lively figures, representing traditional Indian styles.

Or

(b) What is Graphics or Print Making ? Name some of the print making techniques.

Answer - Printmaking is a popular art method aimed at creating multiple identical copies. Indian artists adopted it from the late 19th century. Techniques include etching, dry point, intaglio, lithography, and oleography.



Check for the Choice and attempt the question. (Answer in minimum 50 words)

Q 20 – (a) 'Black Princess' is no doubt, one of the best example of the Ajanta paintings. Why ?

Answer - 'Black Princess' is considered a masterpiece of Ajanta paintings because of its free-flowing lines and delicate body outlines. The slight tilt of the face, carving of the eyes, simplicity, and soft colors clearly demonstrate the artist's skill and creative control.

Or

(b) Where is the "Sun Temple" of Konark ? What are the characteristics of the Konarka sculptures ?

Answer - The Konark Sun Temple is located near Puri, Odisha, India. It was built by Narasimhadeva I of the Ganga dynasty. The temple is famous for huge, life-sized sculptures, especially the female musicians group, featuring lively poses, rhythmic expressions, gentle smiles, and fine carving.

Check for the choice and attempt the question. (Answer in minimum 70 words).

Q 21 – (a) Define Cubism in art. Choose any one painting by Kandinsky and describe it.

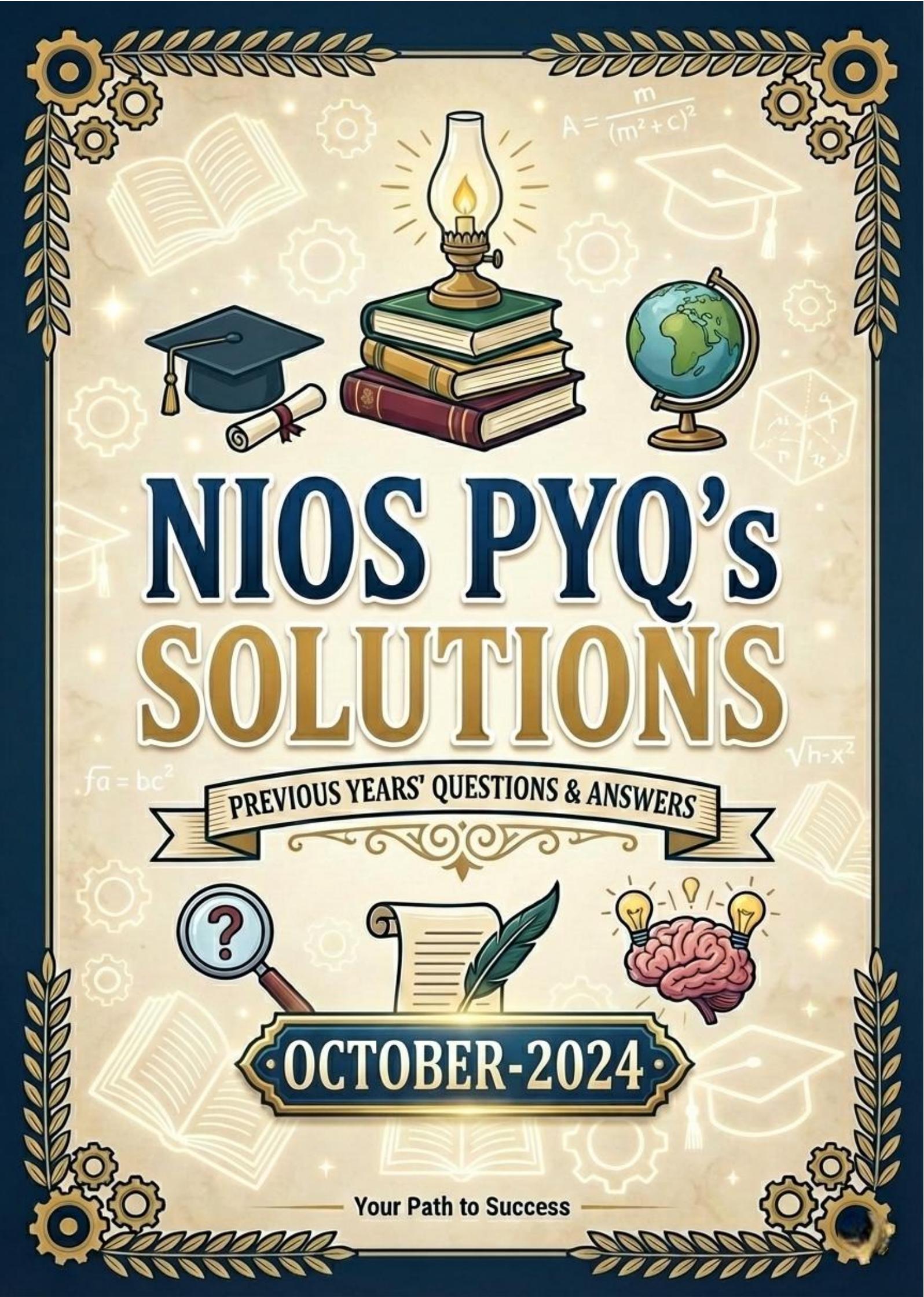
Answer - Cubism is an art style where objects are broken into geometric shapes (like cubes, cylinders) and shown from different angles. Kandinsky's painting "Black Lines" is an example of abstract art. It features black ink-like lines and colored spots that look as if applied by fingers. This painting reflects simplicity and pure diagrams.

Or

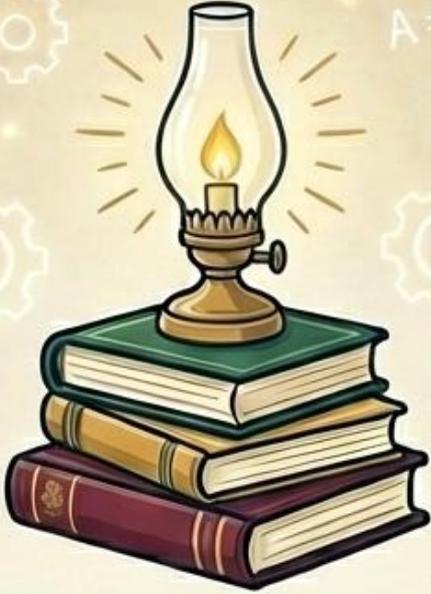
(b) Describe the subjects and technique of Raja Ravi Verma's painting-

Answer - Raja Ravi Varma's paintings primarily feature Indian mythology, gods, goddesses, and scenes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata. He adopted western (European) techniques like oil painting and the use of natural colors. His art is known for realistic figures, emotional expression, and vivid presentation of natural scenes, making his paintings popular among common people.





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



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

$fa = bc^2$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

Choose and write the correct answer given below the questions.

Q 1. What is the time period of "Black Princess"?

- (A) Ist C A.D. to Vth C A.D. (B) IInd C A.D. to VIth C A.D.
(C) IIIrd C A.D. to VIIth C A.D. (D) IVth C A.D. to VIIIth C A.D.

Answer - (B) IInd C A.D. to VIth C A.D.

Q 2. Who painted the art work "Pieta"?

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

Answer - (D) Michael Angelo

Q 3. What style does 'Persistence of Memory' painting represent?

- (A) Abstract Art Style (B) Surrealism Style
(C) Cubism Style (D) Post-Impressionism Style

Answer - (B) Surrealism Style

Q 4. Choose the pair of cubist artists.

- (A) Braque - Michael Angelo (B) Braque - Leger
(C) Leger - Rembrandt (D) Edgar Degas - Amrita Shergil

Answer - (B) Braque - Leger

Q 5. "Dancing Girl" sculpture refers to modern day tribes in the state of _____.

- (A) Gujarat & Rajasthan (B) Telangana & Andhra Pradesh
(C) Himachal Pradesh & Kashmir (D) Tamil Nadu & Kerala

Answer - (A) Gujarat & Rajasthan



Q6. Identify the painter artist who worked with the "_____".

(A) Amrita Shergil & The Bride's Toilette

(B) Abanindranath Tagore & Dance Class

(C) Van Gogh & Water Lilies

(D) Rembrandt & Guernica

Answer - (A) Amrita Shergil & The Bride's Toilette

SECTION - B

Read the passage given below and answer :

Q 7. Passage One :

After the decline of Mughal Empire and the end of classical and medieval art of India, contemporary art began with British rule in India. Raja Ravi Varma, Abanindranath Tagore, Amrita Shergil, Rabindra Nath Tagore, and Jamini Roy, were the pioneers of contemporary Indian Art. These young artists were more exposed to the western art movements. German Expressionism, Cubism, Fauvism, Dadaism and Surrealism left great influence on these Indian painters, but at the same time, their struggle to retain Indian identity continued. A combination of western technique and Indian spiritualism became the essence of Indian art at this stage. Along with western methods and materials, they also tried to use the far eastern methods of painting. Lot of experiments were done with print making (Woodcut, Lithograph, Etching etc.)

Fill in the blanks :

(a) After the decline _____ empire.

Answer - After the decline Mughal empire.

(b) Contemporary art began with the _____ in India.

Answer - Contemporary art began with the British in India.

(c) _____ , _____ were the pioneers of contemporary Indian Art.

Answer - Raja Ravi Varma , Abanindranath Tagore were the pioneers of contemporary Indian Art.

(d) _____ , _____ were other pioneers of contemporary Indian Art.

Answer - Amrita Shergil , Rabindra Nath Tagore were other pioneers of contemporary Indian Art.



(e) The young artists were more exposed to _____ movements.

Answer - The young artists were more exposed to Western art movements.

Read the passage below and answer :

Q 8. Passage Two :

Though, 14th Century, Renaissance with prominent Artist like Duccio and Masaccio had more gothic method of narration and less anatomy knowledge, yet they show sense of scientific proportion and observation in their planning. 15th Century Renaissance gave enough stress to balance and harmony in Art and Nature. The use of light, shadow, foreshortening and perspective had been perfected. The most famous painters of this period are Leonardo Da Vinci, Raphael and Michael Angelo, Mannerist Artists extended the principles of High Renaissance and tend to represent elongated figures in illogical spaces. Here, the emphasis was given more to show human soul with anatomically corrected human body.

State true or false :

(a) Duccio and Masaccio belonged to 19th C.E.

Answer - False

(b) They showed sense of scientific proportion and observation in their painting.

Answer - True

(c) Renaissance gave enough stress to balance and harmony in Art and Nature.

Answer - True

(d) The use of light and shadow was not perfect in their period.

Answer - False



SECTION - C

Check for the choice and attempt all questions. (Answer in minimum 30 words)

Q 9. Choose any one painting of Amrita Shergil and describe it.

Answer - Description of Amrita Shergil's painting "The Brahmacharis":

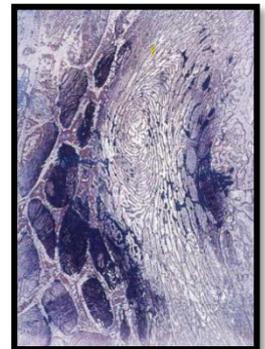
Amrita Shergil's painting "**The Brahmacharis**" was created in 1938. In this painting, she has depicted the simplicity of some Brahmachari students in the ashram, reflecting a deep belief in Hindu traditions. The painting features five male figures, and great emphasis has been placed on the use of various skin tones. The deep red background, white dhotis, and the combination of green and brown create a calm and balanced atmosphere.



Q 10. Describe the painting 'Whirlpool'.

Answer - Description of 'Whirlpool' painting:

"Whirlpool" is a masterpiece by Krishna Reddy, created using the intaglio process. In this technique, ink is applied to incised lines on copper or zinc plates, and the surface is wiped clean before printing. The work transforms familiar objects into abstract forms, aiming to capture the force of nature, with everything disappearing into a cosmic whirlpool. The images are non-representational, though elements like stars, flowers, and clouds are faintly recognizable. Reddy's background in sculpture enhances his understanding of the relief effects in the prints, adding to the artwork's beauty.



Q 11. Give a general description of 'Rampurva Bull Capital'.

Answer - General description of 'Rampurva Bull Capital' :

Emperor Ashoka engraved royal edicts and the teachings of Lord Buddha on pillars, rocks, and stones. His pillars are found in most parts of India. Each pillar consists of **three main parts: the base, the shaft, and the capital**. The first part is the base, which resembles an elongated arrow (Danu). The second part is the decorated upper portion of the pillar, known as the "capital." Capitals

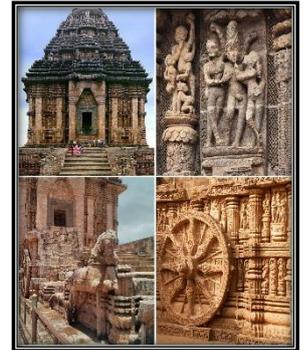


usually feature one or more animal figures, with an inverted lotus serving as the base for these animals. The Bull Capital, found in Rampurva, is the most famous, and it is inspired by Greek and Middle Eastern art. The intricate carvings on it reflect the excellence of Indian sculptors' craftsmanship.

Q 12. Appreciate the beauty of 'Sur Sundari' at Konark.

Answer - The beauty of 'Sur Sundari' at Konark :

King Narasimhadeva-I of the Ganga dynasty built the **Sun Temple at Konark**, which is a prime example of Odisha architecture. This temple is famous for its massive size and statues made of black stone. The statues of female musicians are particularly notable, intricately carved with different musical instruments. The "**Sur Sundari**" holds a drum. The statue has rhythm and movement, with her head slightly tilted. Her beauty and charm are enhanced by the rhythm of her limbs and the delicately crafted jewelry. The statues' tilt and attire further enhance their beauty.



OR

Describe in brief any one of the famous paintings of Panikar.

Answer - Brief describe of the famous paintings of Panikar :

K.C.S. Panicker was the pioneer of the contemporary art movement in South India. His style evolved from realism to geometric abstraction. His famous painting '**Word and Symbol**' is an experimental work in which Panicker has created a form that resembles a birth chart by using mathematical symbols, Arabic shapes, and Roman and Malayalam scripts. The work also incorporates tantric symbolic line writings. The use of colors in these paintings is minimal.



Check for the choice and attempt all questions. (Answer in min. 50 words)

Q 13. State any one painting from Ajanta and describe its style and technique.

Answer - The "**Tempera technique**" is prominently used in the Ajanta paintings. It is a traditional method of painting on walls, in which natural pigments are mixed with water. First, a thin layer of clay and lime is applied to the wall. Once it dries, the painting is created using colors on the surface.

The distinctive feature of this technique is that the colors become permanent and retain their brightness after drying. The artists have depicted the softness of the body parts, the tilt of the neck, and the facial expressions with great liveliness. By using light and simple colors in the color composition, the paintings have been endowed with a divine quality, which reflects simplicity and ease.

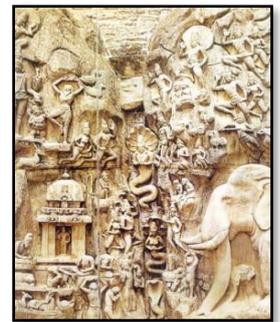
OR

What are the characteristics of Arjuna's Penance Sculpture? Where is it located?

Answer - The sculpture named 'Arjuna's Penance' is also known as 'The Descent of the Ganges'. It is located in Mamallapuram (Chennai).

Features of the sculpture 'Arjuna's Penance' :

- 1) **The sculpture 'Arjuna's Penance'** is a remarkable example of Pallava period craftsmanship. It is carved on two large stones. Although it is not flat, the flow and naturalness of the figures are clearly visible.
- 2) In this sculpture, a herd of human figures and animals of various sizes are depicted. Additionally, gods, semi-gods (avatars), and yogis are shown flying.
- 3) Some scholars have named this bas-relief sculpture 'The Descent of the Ganges', in which Lord Shiva is depicted holding the flow of the Ganga, descending to Earth, within his matted hair.
- 4) The softness and roundness of the figures in this sculpture are examples of the artist's skill. For a long time, this creation has been regarded as one of the great masterpieces of Indian architecture in the South.



Check for the choice and attempt all questions. (Answer in min. 70 words)

Q 14. What is abstract art? Explain the famous painting 'Man with Violin'.

Answer - Abstract art: Abstract art is a term used for expressionless art. It is a form of art through which artists were not ready to depict the contemporary world in its real form.

The famous painting 'Man with Violin':

Pablo Picasso's renowned painting '**Man with Violin**' was created in 1912 and is an excellent example of the Cubism art style.

In this painting, Picasso presents reality not from a traditional perspective, but from multiple viewpoints simultaneously. The person playing the violin is depicted through a combination of various angles and geometric shapes, making the form appear complex and unique.



The painting makes skillful use of light and dark colors, reflecting the effects of shadows and light. The main purpose of this painting was to emphasize the subject's internal structure and dynamism rather than its external beauty.

OR

Do you consider Gaganendranath Tagore as a Cubist Painter? Explain your opinion.

Answer - Yes, we consider Gaganendranath Tagore to be a cubist painter because:

- In the later years of his life, he developed a distinct style and advanced cubism. According to him, the main purpose of cubism was to express through intricate geometric shapes. His major works between 1910 and 1921 include paintings that depict the life of Chaitanya and represent Indian life.
- Gaganendranath started shaping geometric and simple forms using light colors and shadows in his artworks. He never blindly followed Western artistic styles.
- One of **Gaganendranath Tagore's** paintings, **The Atrium**, is an extraordinary masterpiece that exemplifies the influence of cubism on his work. In the field of art, cubism is a style in which objects are represented by combining geometric shapes. He adopted this style in his paintings. Like a cubist artist, he created his works using these geometric forms. In this painting, the effects created by the remarkable interplay of light and shadow through the use of colors are clearly demonstrated.





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