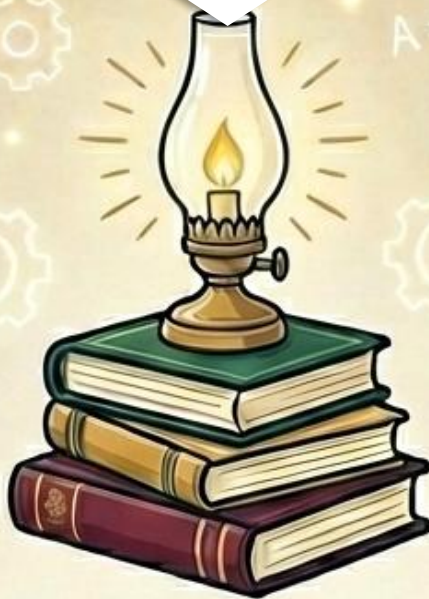
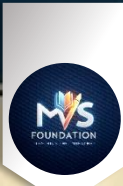




NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

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.

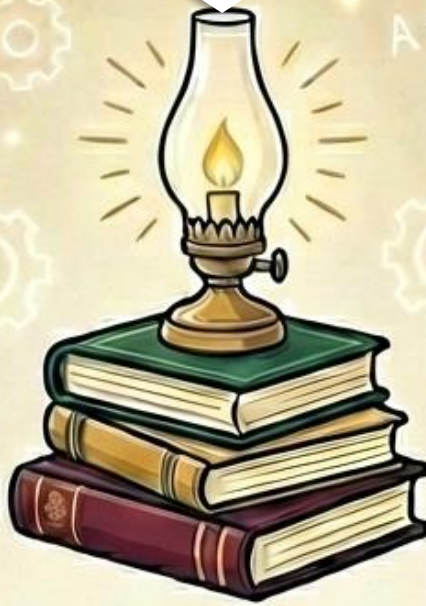
Characteristics of 'Brahmacharies':

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.





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



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐

Choose and write the correct answer of the questions given below :

Q 1. A major feature of the Gupta period art is :

- (A) The slight tilt of the ear
- (B) The slight tilt of the nose
- (C) The slight tilt of the lip
- (D) Slight squinting of the eyes

Answer – (C) The slight tilt of the lip

Q2. Who painted the art work 'The Virgin of the Rocks' ?

- (A) Michael Angelo
- (B) Leonardo da Vinci
- (C) Claude Monet
- (D) Edgar Degas

Answer – (B) Leonardo da Vinci

Q3. What style does 'Honey is Sweeter Than Blood' painting represent ?

- (A) Surrealism style
- (B) Cubist style
- (C) Abstract Art style
- (D) Post-Impressionism style

Answer – (A) Surrealism style



Q4. Which technique has been used in 'Words and Symbols' painting ?

- Fresco Buono
(B) Calligraphic
(C) Aquatint
(D) Print making

Answer – (B) Calligraphic

Q5. What is the medium of the 'Black Princess' ?

- (A) Stone
(B) Fiber
(C) Metal
(D) Tempera

Answer – (D) Tempera

Q6. Identify the painter/artist who is related to the "painting".

- (A) Gaganendranath Tagore and 'The Atrium'.
(B) Raja Ravi Varma and 'Brahmacharies'.
(C) Benod Behari and 'Tribals'.
(D) Krishna Reddy and 'Rocket'.

Answer – Gaganendranath Tagore and 'The Atrium'.



SECTION – B

A.	☐
B.	☒
C.	☐



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

Q7. Passage One :

The Post Gupta period in India is known for the progress in temple architecture and sculpture. Major dynasties like, Pallavas, Cholas, Hoysalas in the south and Palas, Senas and Gangas in the east patronized this progress. In the south, in Mahabalipuram or Mamallapuram, we see the Pancharathas and the Mandapa structures. While Pallavas and their rivals, Western Chalukyans are remembered for their sculptural activities, Cholas and Hoysalas would be always remembered for their temple projects. Chola artists excelled in the techniques of bronze casting and intricate metal sculptures with delicate and rhythmic body movements. But at the same time Chola period has also given us some of the most important temples of Southern India – like the Gangakondacholapuram temple, Brihadeswara temple and others. These temples are important for their simplicity, monumentality and majestic quality.

Fill in the blanks :

(a) The post Gupta period is known for the progress in _____ architecture and _____.

Answer – Architecture and Sculpture

(b) In Mamallapuram we see _____ and the _____.

Answer – Pancharathas, Mandapa Structures

(c) _____ artists excelled in _____.

Answer – Chola, Bronze Casting

(d) Cholas built famous temples _____ and _____.

Answer – Gangaikonda Cholapuram, Brihadeeswara

(e) These temples are _____ and _____.

Answer – Simplicity (Naturalness), Monumental Grandeur and Royal Qualities



Q8. Passage Two :

Cubism is a style of painting and sculpture, that began in Paris in about 1907. It was the most important trend at the beginning of 20th century. Cezanne was the pioneer of cubism. He said, "Everything in nature must be treated as a cylinder or sphere". The important artists included Picasso, Braque and Leger. They particularly chose subjects like still life, landscapes and portraits and the motifs in their works were broken up into small parts. The aim was to give importance on construction but not the emotions. The purpose was presenting the form, not richness of colour in terms of geometrical shapes. Forms became increasingly abstract and generalized. By 1920, this art movement came to an end. Surrealism was another movement which started in 1924 and continued till 1955. The Surrealist artists tried to use the images of the unconscious in their works. The Surrealists considered themselves representatives of new outlook, mainly influenced by psycho-analysis. It originated as a revolutionary movement resulting from the Dadaist's revolt. Giorgio de Chirico and Salvador Dali were the most famous surrealist painters.

OBJECTIVES

After studying this lesson, learner will be able to :

Describe evolution of Abstract Art, Cubism and Surrealism.

State true or false :

(a) Cubism is a style of painting and sculpture. (True or False)

Answer – True

(b) Picasso is the pioneer of cubism. (True or False)

Answer – False

Reason: Cézanne was the pioneer of Cubism.

(c) Important artists of cubism are Braque and Leger. (True or False)

Answer – True

(d) Surrealism was influenced by psycho-analysis. (True or False)

Answer – True



SECTION – C

A.	☐
B.	☒
C.	☐



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

Q9. Write in brief about the artist Raja Ravi Varma.

Answer – Raja Ravi Varma was a famous Indian artist, born in Kilimanoor, Kerala. He blended European realism with Indian art. He was well known for his mythological themes and his technique of oil painting.

Q10. Write a note on Francis Newton Souza.

Answer – Francis Newton Souza was born in Goa. In 1947, he was the youngest painter among the founders of the Progressive Artists' Group. In his art, he presented a unique blend of Indian temple sculpture and Western styles influenced by Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse.

Q11. Describe the famous painting 'Birth of Venus'.

Answer – The Birth of Venus is a famous Renaissance painting made around 1486 by Sandro Botticelli. In this painting, the Greek goddess Venus is shown emerging from a shell. She is considered the symbol of beauty, truth, and spiritual love.

Q12. (a) Name the capital of the Pallava dynasty rulers. Mention two main features of the statues made during this dynasty.

Answer – The capital of the Pallava Dynasty rulers was Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram).

The two main features of the statues made during this dynasty are-

1. The statues show intense movement and grandeur.
2. The figures display softness and roundness in form.

OR

(b) What do you know about the Indian painter who became blind ?

Answer – Benode Behari Mukherjee was a famous Indian painter whose eyesight was weak since childhood, and he became completely blind in the later stage of his life. Even then, he created the excellent mural "Medieval Saints" at Visva-Bharati University, which shows his dedication and artistic excellence.



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

Q13. (a) Give description about the works of Indus Valley Civilization.

Answer – Many artistic works have been recovered from the Indus Valley Civilization. Seals, painted pottery, jewelry, and small figurines made of metal and stone are important among these. Additionally, various tools, toys, and exquisite sculptures such as the famous bronze 'Dancing Girl' have been found, which showcase the civilization's advanced artistic and craftsmanship works.

OR

(b) What are characteristics of the Konark "Surasundari" sculpture ?

Answer – The Konark Surasundari is a large sculpture of a female musician made by the Eastern Ganga Dynasty. It is deeply carved with great skill. Despite its broad smiling face and heavy body, the sculpture shows wonderful rhythm and movement. She is playing a drum, and the bending posture of her body along with rich ornaments makes her look very attractive and graceful.

Check for the choice and attempt the question. (Answer with 70-80 words)

Q14. (a) What is analytical cubism ? Describe a famous painting of this style.

Answer – Analytical Cubism is an art style of the 20th century in which three-dimensional objects are broken into geometric shapes and shown from different angles at the same time on a flat surface. Its main aim was to focus on structure rather than colour depth. A famous painting of this style is Man with a Violin (1912) by Pablo Picasso. It shows a man holding a violin, divided into geometric fragments with brown and green shades.

OR

(b) Review the evolution of Modern Indian Art.

Answer – Modern Indian Art began during British rule in India. Raja Ravi Varma showed Western influence in mythological oil paintings. On the other hand, Abanindranath Tagore rejected Western realism and promoted Indian idealism through the ,





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