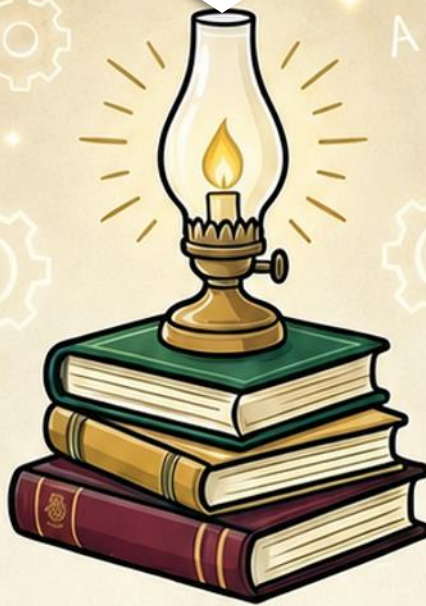




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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



APRIL-2026

Your Path to Success

SECTION – A

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



Choose the correct answer of the below given questions.

Q1. What is the earliest example of Pala miniature painting from manuscripts of Buddhist text?

- (A) Astasahasrika-Prajnaparamita
- (B) Pancharaksa Tara
- (C) Kalpasutra
- (D) Todi Ragini

Answer – (A) Astasahasrika-Prajnaparamita

Q2. Who was the author of the text “Kalpasutra” ?

- (A) Guru Nanak
- (B) Bhadrabahu
- (C) Valmiki
- (D) Veda Vyasa

Answer – (B) Bhadrabahu

Q3. Bagh caves are located in which state of India ?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Assam
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Answer – (C) Madhya Pradesh

Q4. What medium were the Harappan pots made of ?

- (A) Stone
- (B) Brass
- (C) Clay
- (D) Wood



Answer – (C) Clay

Q5. What was the medium of painting in Ajanta ?

- (A) Oil paint
- (B) Fresco on wall, Tempera
- (C) Watercolour
- (D) None of these

Answer – (B) Fresco on wall, Tempera

Q6. What is the size of “Kalpasutra” ?

- (A) 10 inch × 8 inch
- (B) 20 cm × 10 cm
- (C) 12 inch × 12 inch
- (D) 22 cm × 8 cm

Answer – (D) 22 cm × 8 cm

Q7. What is the central theme of Kangra Art ?

- (A) Enjoy
- (B) Fear
- (C) Love
- (D) Anger

Answer – (C) Love

Q8. Write the period of the Painting “Krishna with a Companion” ?

- (A) 1560 – 70 CE
- (B) 1660 – 70 CE
- (C) 1760 – 70 CE
- (D) 1765 – 70 CE

Answer – (B) 1660 – 70 CE



SECTION – B

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐


Q9. Read the passages and answer the following questions.

Passage – 1 : Mirzapur Rock Painting

There are some caves at Kaimur hills in the valley of Son River, just 20 kms from Mirzapur town. These caves are known as Likhunia, Bhaldaria etc. The ceilings and walls of these caves were painted by early man. There are at least 250 rock shelters, which are embellished with rock art on various themes. The paintings show species of animals, like elephant, boars and even tigers. Domestic animals were also painted, along with wild animals.

(i) There are some caves at _____ hills in the valley of _____ River.

Answer – Kaimur, Son

(ii) Kaimur hills are just _____ kms from Mirzapur town.

Answer – 20

(iii) These caves are known as _____, _____ etc.

Answer – Likhunia, Bhaldaria

(iv) Mirzapur rock painting show many species of animals, like _____, boars and even _____.

Answer – elephant, tigers

Q10. Read the passages and answer the following questions.

Passage – 2 : Animal Forms in Industry Pottery

Painted figures of bulls, tigers, antelopes, snakes and fishes are found commonly on Indus potteries. Hunting scenes show antelopes with a buster on a pot from cemetery. The Indus pottery is bright and darkred or buff in colours. These are sturdy and well-baked. Almost all the potteries are painted with black bands around their surfaces. The potteries of various sizes and shapes are all rendered in round. Pots were used for various purpose in the Indus Valley, e.g. cooking, serving, storage and burial. Most of the painted figures are found in storage and burial potteries because cooking jars would not be able to sustain the mineral colours.

(i) Painted figures of bulls, tigers, _____, snakes and _____ are found commonly on Indus potteries.

Answer – antelopes, fishes

(ii) The Indus pottery is _____ and darkred or buff in colours. These are sturdy and _____.

Answer – bright, well-baked

(iii) Almost all Indus potteries are painted with black bands around their _____.



Answer – surfaces

(iv) Pots were used for various purpose in the Indus Valley, e.g. cooking, _____, storage and _____.

Answer – serving, burial

Q11. Read the passages and answer the following questions.

Passage – 3 : M.F. Hussain (Contemporary Art and Artist)

M.F. Hussain, or Maqbool Fida Hussain, was born on 17th September 1915 in the Pandharpur town of Maharashtra. He is one of the most famous artists in India, both at the national and international level. He moved to Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1935. M.F. Hussain started his painting career as a painter of cinema hoardings. It was only in the 1940s that this work started getting some recognition. In the year 1947, he joined the Progressive Artist's Group.

(i) M.F. Hussain, or _____, was born on 17th September 1915 in the _____ town of Maharashtra.

Answer – Maqbool Fida Hussain, Pandharpur

(ii) He moved to _____ (now Mumbai) in _____.

Answer – Bombay, 1935

(iii) M.F. Hussain started his painting career as a painter of _____.

Answer – cinema hoardings

(iv) In the year _____, he joined the _____ Artist's Group.

Answer – 1947, Progressive

SECTION – C



Answer the following questions (in minimum 30 - 40 words).

Q12. Where is Bhimbetka situated ? What are the common subjects depicted in Bhimbetka rock painting?

Answer – Bhimbetka is situated near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. Its rock paintings depict man and his relationship with animals, along with different animals such as bulls, bisons, wild boars and elephants.

Q13. Give a brief description about the serving pot with geometric fish motif.

Answer – The serving pot with geometric fish motif was found at Mehargarh. It is wheel-turned, extremely thin and delicate, and made from fine high quality clay. The fish pattern and its body are decorated with triangular lines.



Q14. Write about one of the paintings from the Ragamala Series.

Answer – 'Todi Ragini' is a painting from the Ragamala Series. It shows a woman playing a musical instrument. Two deer, attracted by her music, stand near her. Bright colours, balanced composition, dynamic human and animal figures make the painting impressive.

OR

Write about the main motifs of Warli painting.

Answer – In Warli painting, human and animal forms are created by joining two triangles at the apex. Its main motifs include the sun, moon, Palghat Devi, bridegroom riding a mare, dancing, hunting, farming, flora and fauna.

Answer the following questions (in minimum 70 - 80 words).

Q15. Write a short note on Abanindranath Tagore.

Answer – Abanindranath Tagore was born on 7th August 1871 at Jorasanko, Kolkata. Moving away from European influence, he studied Mughal, Rajput and Japanese art styles, which influenced his paintings. He gave a new direction to Indian art and introduced several reforms at the Government School of Art and Craft, Kolkata. He replaced European paintings on the school walls with Mughal and Rajput paintings and also started a department of fine arts for students.

OR

Describe the main characteristics and themes of Kalighat Paintings.

Answer – Kalighat painting originated in the 19th century in the Kalighat area of Kolkata. Traditional Patuas painted individual panels in watercolour on paper for visiting pilgrims. Later, the painters depicted incidents of everyday life and social evils in a satirical manner. Its lines and colours are bold and the figures are simplified. Major subjects include Hindu Gods and Goddesses, the nautch girl, women, snakes, cats, fish, crayfish and scenes from everyday life.

Answer the following questions (in minimum 90 - 100 words).

Q16. Describe the main features of the Company School of Painting.

Answer – The Company School of Painting developed in the 18th and 19th centuries under the patronage of the British East India Company. Indian artists blended traditional elements from Mughal and Rajput paintings with western treatment of perspective, volume and recession. The paintings show minute details, realistic figures, tonal gradation and limited emphasis on the background. Their subjects were mainly documentary and included landscapes, flora and fauna, native rulers, court scenes, historical monuments, festivals and ceremonies. These works were mostly painted on paper, and watercolour was used as the principal medium for such paintings.

OR



Where was Raja Ravi Varma born ? Write a brief note on Raja Ravi Varma's paintings.

Answer – Raja Ravi Varma was born on April 29, 1848, in the royal palace of Kilimanoor, Kerala. He received training first in the traditional art of Thanjavoor and later in European art techniques, which strongly influenced his painting. He became known for realistic work, subtle tonal values and the effective use of oil paints. He painted subjects inspired by Indian myths and literature. Works such as 'Nala Damayanti', 'Shantanu and Ganga', and 'Arjuna and Subhadra' made Indian painting widely popular and brought it to the attention of art lovers across the world.

Q17. Write a brief note on 'Market Scene' from Patna, Company School.

Answer – Market Scene is a painting of the Patna Company School by Shiv Dayal Lal. It depicts a traditional Patna market where two women are selling vegetables, fruits and grains. The artist carefully records the fine details of the objects and clothes and accurately captures the natural environment of the market. It is painted in opaque watercolour on paper. The background is given less emphasis and has a gradual tonal gradation, while the foreground is treated more clearly. Flat colours and controlled lines are used throughout the painting to present the market scene effectively.

OR

Write briefly on "The Prince and the Princess" from Ajanta

Answer – The Prince and the Princess is a sixth-century mural in Cave 17 at Ajanta. Its medium is natural colours on mud plaster and the artist is unknown. The painting shows Prince Vessantara consoling his distraught wife. He tells her that he has been banished from the kingdom for giving away the auspicious white elephant to a neighbouring kingdom. Nearby, a queen stands with her attendants, while two women appear in a meditative mood at a window. Facial expressions, expressive glance, hand gestures, rich ornaments, luxurious fabrics and architectural details are its main features.





Thank you!



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



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