

CUET PG Fine Arts 27th March 2024 Shift 3

Time Allowed : 1 Hour 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 300

Total Questions : 75

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper comprises **75 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carries **04 (four) marks**.
3. For each correct response, the candidate will get **04 (four) marks**.
4. For each incorrect response, **01 (one) mark** will be deducted from the total score.
5. **Un-answered/un-attempted responses** will be given **no marks**.
6. To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose **one option as the correct option**.
7. However, after the process of **Challenges of the Answer Key**, in case there are multiple correct options or a change in the key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the **revised Final Answer Key** will be awarded marks.
8. In case a question is **dropped due to some technical error**, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of whether they have attempted it or not.

Question 1.

Who among the following is not an Impressionist artist?

Options:

- (1) Edouard Manet
- (2) Claude Monet
- (3) Arshile Gorky
- (4) Alfred Sisley

Correct Answer: (3) Arshile Gorky

Solution:

Arshile Gorky is considered a Surrealist artist, not an Impressionist. Artists like Claude Monet, Alfred Sisley, and Edouard Manet are key figures of the Impressionist movement.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with key art movements and their defining artists to differentiate between styles like Impressionism and Surrealism.

Question 2.

Who among the following coined the term "Cubists"?

Options:

- (1) Louis Vauxcelles
- (2) Henri Matisse
- (3) John Berger
- (4) Robert Delaunay

Correct Answer: (1) Louis Vauxcelles

Solution:

Louis Vauxcelles, an art critic, first used the term "Cubists" to describe the style of artists like Picasso and Braque, who focused on geometric abstraction.

Quick Tip
Art critics often shape art history by coining terms that define entire movements or styles.

Question 3.

On February 20, 1909, in the Milan Manifesto, which of the following art movements was announced?

Options:

- (1) Cubism
- (2) Constructivism
- (3) Futurism
- (4) Fauvism

Correct Answer: (3) Futurism

Solution:

Futurism, an avant-garde movement, was launched with the Milan Manifesto by Filippo Tommaso Marinetti in 1909, emphasizing speed, technology, and modernity.

Quick Tip
Art movements like Futurism often arose in reaction to the rapid technological and social changes of their time.

Question 4.

Which of the followings is related to Bagh caves?

Options:

- (1) Hathinikund
- (2) Rangamahahal
- (3) Grah Dwar
- (4) Goojri Mahal

Correct Answer: (2) Rangamahahal

Solution:

Bagh caves are known for their Buddhist rock-cut architecture, and Rangamahahal is one of the prominent features of this site.

Quick Tip

Rock-cut caves like Bagh and Ajanta are important to study for their artistic and historical significance in Buddhist art.

Question 5.

Which among the following Christian themes was also painted in the royal atelier of Jahangir?

Options:

- (1) Saint Paul's life
- (2) Creation of Adam
- (3) Birth of Venus
- (4) Madonna and Child

Correct Answer: (4) Madonna and Child

Solution:

The Mughal Emperor Jahangir showed interest in European art and often commissioned works inspired by Christian themes like "Madonna and Child."

Quick Tip

Mughal art under Jahangir was influenced by European styles and techniques introduced by Jesuit missionaries.

Question 6.

Who among the following Dutch artists mostly painted group and single portraits?

Options:

- (1) Pieter de Hooch (1629-1677)
- (2) Frans Hals (1580-1666)
- (3) Jan Vermeer van Delft (1632-1675)

(4) Gerard Ter Borch (1617-1681)

Correct Answer: (2) Frans Hals

Solution:

Frans Hals is renowned for his lively group portraits, such as "The Banquet of the Officers of the St George Militia Company."

Quick Tip

Frans Hals' works are notable for their dynamic brushwork and ability to capture character and emotion.

Question 7.

In the hills of Western Himalayas, Pahari paintings developed during which of the following time periods?

Options:

- (1) Seventeenth to Nineteenth century
- (2) Fourteenth to Fifteenth century
- (3) Sixteenth to Eighteenth century
- (4) Fifteenth to Eighteenth century

Correct Answer: (1) Seventeenth to Nineteenth century

Solution:

Pahari paintings flourished between the 17th and 19th centuries, characterized by their romantic themes and vibrant colors.

Quick Tip

Pahari paintings often depict themes from Hindu mythology, particularly the tales of Radha and Krishna.

Question 8.

Which among the following paintings made by M. F. Husain reflects the artist's familiarity with European sculpture "Pieta"?

Options:

- (1) Zameen
- (2) Mother Teresa
- (3) Lady with Lamp
- (4) Last Supper in Blue

Correct Answer: (2) Mother Teresa

Solution:

M. F. Husain's "Mother Teresa" series echoes the compassion and form of Michelangelo's "Pieta."

Quick Tip

Studying European and Indian art connections helps in understanding global influences on artists like M. F. Husain.

Question 9.

Which of the following paintings is done in oil and tempera on plaster?

Options:

- (1) Madonna and Child with Saint Anne
- (2) Mona Lisa
- (3) Madonna of the Meadow
- (4) The Last Supper

Correct Answer: (4) The Last Supper

Solution:

Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper" was created using a combination of oil and tempera on plaster, which caused it to deteriorate quickly.

Quick Tip

Leonardo experimented with techniques that were innovative but sometimes resulted in long-term challenges for preservation.

Question 10.

The artwork "Head with the Pink Bun" was done by which of the following artists?

Options:

- (1) Pradosh Das Gupta
- (2) Sanat Kar
- (3) M. F. Husain
- (4) Ravinder Reddy

Correct Answer: (4) Ravinder Reddy

Solution:

Ravinder Reddy is known for his bold, colorful sculptures, including "Head with the Pink Bun," which celebrates Indian culture and aesthetics.

Quick Tip

Ravinder Reddy's works bridge traditional Indian art forms with contemporary styles.

Question 11.

Which among the following watercolour painting from Bengal School, is influenced by Analytical Cubism?

Options:

- (1) City in the Night
- (2) Man behind a Tomb
- (3) City for Sale
- (4) Hungry Bengal

Correct Answer: (1) City in the Night

Solution:

"City in the Night" is a Bengal School watercolour painting that shows clear influences of Analytical Cubism, marked by fragmented geometric shapes and multiple perspectives.

Quick Tip

Understanding Analytical Cubism helps identify its features in Indian art, such as fragmented forms and abstract perspectives.

Question 12.

The miniature painting "Krishna Lifts Mount Govardhan" from Harivamsa Puran is in the collection of which of the following museums?

Options:

- (1) Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA
- (2) British Museum, London, UK
- (3) Indian Museum, Kolkata
- (4) National Museum, New Delhi

Correct Answer: (4) National Museum, New Delhi

Solution:

The National Museum in New Delhi houses the miniature painting "Krishna Lifts Mount Govardhan," which is an exquisite example of Pahari art.

Quick Tip

Visit national museums to explore significant artworks and deepen your understanding of Indian miniature art.

Question 13.

Who is the author of the book "Trishashthishalaka Purush Charitra"?

Options:

- (1) Som Deva
- (2) Vilhan
- (3) Kshemendra
- (4) Hem Chandra Acharya

Correct Answer: (4) Hem Chandra Acharya

Solution:

"Hem Chandra Acharya," a Jain scholar, authored "Trishashthishalaka Purush Charitra," detailing the lives of 63 great figures in Jainism.

Quick Tip

Jain literature is rich in historical and philosophical texts; familiarize yourself with key authors like Hem Chandra Acharya.

Question 14.

Identify the person who got the copies of thirty paintings of Ajanta prepared in 1844?

Options:

- (1) Robert Gill
- (2) William Ruskin
- (3) James E. Alexander
- (4) E. B. Havell

Correct Answer: (1) Robert Gill

Solution:

Robert Gill, a British officer, prepared copies of Ajanta paintings in 1844, preserving their intricate details for global audiences.

Quick Tip

Art preservation efforts like those of Robert Gill are crucial in maintaining the legacy of ancient Indian art.

Question 15.

Who among the following Persian artists invited by Humayun was famous and respected for his skills in portraiture art?

Options:

- (1) Ustad Mansoor
- (2) Mir Sayyid Ali
- (3) Abul Hasan
- (4) Basawan

Correct Answer: (2) Mir Sayyid Ali

Solution:

Mir Sayyid Ali was invited by Humayun and is celebrated for his portraiture and contributions to the Mughal art tradition.

Quick Tip
Mughal art thrived due to contributions from Persian artists like Mir Sayyid Ali, blending Persian and Indian styles.

Question 16.

"Chauri Bearer" Yakshi from Didarganj, Patliputra is classified to which of the following periods?

Options:

- (1) Maurya Period
- (2) Gupta Period
- (3) Sunga Period
- (4) Vedic Period

Correct Answer: (1) Maurya Period

Solution:

The "Chauri Bearer" Yakshi from Didarganj belongs to the Maurya Period, showcasing advanced stone carving techniques and polished finishes.

Quick Tip
The Maurya Period is notable for its polished stone sculptures and monumental art forms.

Question 17.

The majority of seals found from Harappan sites are made of which of the following materials?

Options:

- (1) Sandstone
- (2) Bronze
- (3) Steatite
- (4) Terra Cotta

Correct Answer: (3) Steatite

Solution:

Most Harappan seals are made of steatite, a soft stone that was easily carved and often coated with an alkali glaze for durability.

Quick Tip

Harappan seals are key archaeological finds, offering insights into trade, religion, and administration.

Question 18.

The Vedika pillar with Yakshini "Chandra" from Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh is now in the collection of which museum?

Options:

- (1) Patna Museum, Patna
- (2) National Museum, Karachi
- (3) National Museum, New Delhi
- (4) Indian Museum, Kolkata

Correct Answer: (4) Indian Museum, Kolkata

Solution:

The Yakshini "Chandra" Vedika pillar from Bharhut is preserved in the Indian Museum, Kolkata, highlighting early Buddhist art.

Quick Tip

Museums like the Indian Museum house priceless artifacts, offering a window into ancient Indian art and culture.

Question 19.

Who painted "Last Supper in Blue"?

Options:

- (1) M. F. Husain

- (2) F. N. Souza
- (3) Jogen Chowdhury
- (4) K. K. Hebber

Correct Answer: (1) M. F. Husain

Solution:

M. F. Husain's "Last Supper in Blue" reflects his modernist approach, blending traditional themes with contemporary aesthetics.

Quick Tip

Study modern Indian artists like M. F. Husain to understand how traditional themes are reinterpreted in contemporary art.

Question 20.

Which among the following is not the theme or subject of "Kishangarh School" of painting?

Options:

- (1) Bhagwat Purana
- (2) Geet Govind
- (3) Battle Scene
- (4) Water Sports

Correct Answer: (3) Battle Scene

Solution:

The Kishangarh School of painting is renowned for its romantic and devotional themes, focusing on Radha-Krishna tales and lyrical compositions, not battle scenes.

Quick Tip

Kishangarh paintings are distinguished by their lyrical beauty and delicate portrayal of Radha-Krishna themes.

Question 21.

Medieval Saints were the main focus in the painting of which of the following artists?

Options:

- (1) Jamini Roy
- (2) Benode Behari Mukherjee
- (3) Amrita Sher-Gil
- (4) Anupam Sud

Correct Answer: (2) Benode Behari Mukherjee

Solution:

Benode Behari Mukherjee often depicted themes of medieval saints and Indian traditions in his murals and paintings, reflecting his deep engagement with Indian history and spirituality.

Quick Tip

Explore Indian modernist painters like Benode Behari Mukherjee to understand their blend of tradition and modernity in art.

Question 22.

Who among the following expressed that the Indian Museum, Calcutta must serve as an educational institution and Calcutta University should conduct classes in its galleries?

Options:

- (1) Benode Bihari Mukherjee
- (2) Ashutosh Mukherjee
- (3) Dr. S. N. Nair
- (4) Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao

Correct Answer: (2) Ashutosh Mukherjee

Solution:

Ashutosh Mukherjee, a prominent educationist, advocated for utilizing the Indian Museum, Calcutta, as a center for education and research, emphasizing its potential for academic engagement.

Quick Tip

Historical figures like Ashutosh Mukherjee played a pivotal role in integrating museums with educational institutions.

Question 23.

Where is "Ashutosh Museum of Indian Art" situated in India?

Options:

- (1) Bhopal
- (2) New Delhi
- (3) Kolkata
- (4) Mumbai

Correct Answer: (3) Kolkata

Solution:

The Ashutosh Museum of Indian Art is located in Kolkata, named after Ashutosh Mukherjee, and is renowned for its collection of Indian artifacts and art.

Quick Tip

Visit the Ashutosh Museum in Kolkata to explore its diverse collection of Indian art and cultural heritage.

Question 24.

Which of the following is known as the "Area of Design" in the screen printing process?

Options:

- (1) Brown tape covered Area
- (2) Unexposed Portion
- (3) Fabric
- (4) Exposed Portion

Correct Answer: (2) Unexposed Portion

Solution:

In screen printing, the "Area of Design" refers to the unexposed portion of the stencil through which ink passes to create the design.

Quick Tip

Understanding the technical aspects of screen printing, such as stencil exposure, helps in mastering the process.

Question 25.

Which of the following processes relies on the principle that grease and water repel each other?

Options:

- (1) Lithography
- (2) Relief
- (3) Screen Printing
- (4) Woodcut

Correct Answer: (1) Lithography

Solution:

Lithography works on the principle that grease and water repel each other, allowing ink to adhere only to the greasy areas of the design.

Quick Tip

Lithography is ideal for producing high-quality prints due to its unique principle of grease and water repulsion.

Question 26.

The Lithographic process is often described in which of the following terms?

Options:

- (1) Soft Ground Etching
- (2) Serigraphy
- (3) Gravure
- (4) Planography

Correct Answer: (4) Planography

Solution:

Lithography is referred to as planography since it involves a flat printing surface without raised or indented areas.

Quick Tip

Planography allows for smooth and detailed printing, making lithography a popular choice for art and commercial uses.

Question 27.

A relief printing process that makes use of a thin layer of linoleum (can also be mounted on a wooden block) and is easy to cut as it is a soft medium, is called...?

Options:

- (1) Screen Printing
- (2) Etching
- (3) Linocut
- (4) Relief

Correct Answer: (3) Linocut

Solution:

Linocut is a relief printing technique that uses a soft linoleum sheet, making it easy to carve intricate designs.

Quick Tip

Linocut is a beginner-friendly technique for creating striking and bold designs in print-making.

Question 28.

A large piece of Buddha sculpture, found at Sultanganj and now in the collection of Birmingham Museum, is made of which of the following materials?

Options:

- (1) Copper
- (2) Sandstone
- (3) Steel and Iron
- (4) Marble

Correct Answer: (1) Copper

Solution:

The Buddha sculpture from Sultanganj, made of copper, is one of the largest surviving sculptures from ancient India.

Quick Tip

The use of copper in ancient Indian sculptures showcases the advanced metallurgical skills of the period.

Question 29.

Which of the following series of sixty-one illustrations of miniature paintings are in the collection of "The Chester Beatty Library" in Dublin?

Options:

- (1) Tarikh-i-Alfi
- (2) Babur Nama
- (3) Akbarnama
- (4) Anwar-i Suhaili

Correct Answer: (3) Akbarnama

Solution:

The Akbarnama series of miniature paintings, depicting the reign of Emperor Akbar, is housed in "The Chester Beatty Library" in Dublin.

Quick Tip

Miniature paintings like Akbarnama are valuable resources for studying Mughal history and artistry.

Question 30.

Molaram was a painter of which of the following schools of miniature paintings?

Options:

- (1) Bundi School
- (2) Mewar School
- (3) Kishangarh School
- (4) Garhwal School

Correct Answer: (4) Garhwal School

Solution:

Molaram was a prominent artist of the Garhwal School of miniature paintings, known for its vivid depictions of local landscapes and religious themes.

Quick Tip

The Garhwal School combines Pahari art styles with unique local themes, making it distinct from other Indian schools of miniature painting.

Question 31.

The place of worship and religious discourse at Ajanta caves are called?

Options:

- (1) Vihara
- (2) Chaitya
- (3) Courtyard
- (4) Rangmahal

Correct Answer: (2) Chaitya

Solution:

The Ajanta caves include Chaityas, which are halls of worship used for religious discourse and meditation in Buddhist tradition.

Quick Tip

Chaityas are often accompanied by stupas, signifying their importance in Buddhist architecture.

Question 32.

Portrait statues were an important feature of which of the following periods?

Options:

- (1) Gandhara
- (2) Mathura
- (3) Sunga
- (4) Gupta

Correct Answer: (2) Mathura

Solution:

The Mathura period is renowned for its portrait statues, which depicted realistic representations of individuals and deities.

Quick Tip
Mathura art is characterized by its emphasis on facial expressions and intricate detailing in sculptures.

Question 33.

Who among the following is a printmaker?

Options:

- (1) Krishan Khanna
- (2) Krishna Reddy
- (3) K. C. S. Paniker
- (4) G. R. Santosh

Correct Answer: (2) Krishna Reddy

Solution:

Krishna Reddy was a renowned printmaker, best known for his innovative techniques in intaglio printmaking.

Quick Tip
Printmaking techniques like intaglio require precision and creativity, as exemplified by Krishna Reddy's works.

Question 34.

Which one of the following is a study of the atmospheric impact on colors?

Options:

- (1) Varnika Bhanga
- (2) Lavanya Yojna
- (3) Linear Perspective
- (4) Aerial Perspective

Correct Answer: (4) Aerial Perspective

Solution:

Aerial perspective refers to the method of depicting the effect of the atmosphere on objects as they recede into the distance, making them appear lighter and less detailed.

Quick Tip

Aerial perspective enhances depth in paintings by altering color intensity and contrast.

Question 35.

During which school of miniature painting was a folio named "Yuddha Kanda of Ramayana" painted?

Options:

- (1) Mewar School
- (2) Pala School
- (3) Bundi School
- (4) Jaipur School

Correct Answer: (1) Mewar School

Solution:

The Mewar School of miniature painting is known for its vibrant depictions of epics such as the Ramayana, including the "Yuddha Kanda" folio.

Quick Tip

Mewar paintings are characterized by bold lines, bright colors, and religious themes.

Question 36.

Which among the following structures from the Harappan civilization had religious significance?

Options:

- (1) Dockyard on Western seaboard
- (2) Great Bath
- (3) Citadels

(4) Private dwellings

Correct Answer: (2) Great Bath

Solution:

The Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro is believed to have had religious significance, likely used for ritual purification.

Quick Tip

The Great Bath is one of the earliest examples of water-based ritual spaces in ancient civilizations.

Question 37.

According to some scholars, the sculpture of a 'bearded man' from the later Harappa period is considered as?

Options:

- (1) Egyptian
- (2) French
- (3) Persian
- (4) Mesopotamian

Correct Answer: (3) Persian

Solution:

The 'Bearded Man' sculpture from Harappa displays stylistic similarities with Persian art, suggesting possible cultural connections.

Quick Tip

Artifacts like the 'Bearded Man' provide insights into the intercultural exchanges of the Harappan civilization.

Question 38.

Who among the following artists is not associated with the Kishangarh School of Miniature Painting?

Options:

- (1) Amir Chand
- (2) Nihal Chand
- (3) Bhavani Das
- (4) Molaram

Correct Answer: (4) Molaram

Solution:

Molaram was associated with the Garhwal School of miniature painting, not Kishangarh.

Quick Tip

The Kishangarh School is best known for its Radha-Krishna themes and elegant portrayal of human figures.

Question 39.

"Madonna and Child" painting was painted in which of the following Indian School of Miniature Painting?

Options:

- (1) Rajput School
- (2) Mughal School
- (3) Deccan School
- (4) Pal School

Correct Answer: (2) Mughal School

Solution:

The "Madonna and Child" painting reflects the Mughal School's exposure to European art during the reign of Emperor Akbar.

Quick Tip

Mughal art often integrated elements of European and Persian styles, creating a unique fusion.

Question 40.

Who among the following artists is a founder member of Baroda Art School?

Options:

- (1) S. H. Raza
- (2) Ramkumar
- (3) K. G. Subramanyan
- (4) Nandalal Bose

Correct Answer: (3) K. G. Subramanyan

Solution:

K. G. Subramanyan was a prominent artist and educator, playing a crucial role in establishing the Baroda Art School as a center for modern art education.

Quick Tip

Baroda Art School is known for promoting experimental and contemporary art practices in India.

Comprehension (Questions 41–45):



Question 41.

The following image is one of the door relief panels, done in a competition for which of the following Baptistery?

Options:

- (1) Venice Baptistery
- (2) Paris Baptistery
- (3) Florence Baptistery
- (4) Siena Baptistery

Correct Answer: (3) Florence Baptistery

Solution:

The Florence Baptistery, known as the Baptistery of St. John, is famous for its exquisite door panels created through competitive artistic commissions.

Quick Tip

The Florence Baptistery doors are often referred to as the "Gates of Paradise," highlighting their significance in Renaissance art.

Question 42.

This door relief panel was done by which of the following artist?

Options:

- (1) Lorenzo Ghiberti
- (2) Andrea Mantegna
- (3) Claus Sluter
- (4) Michelangelo

Correct Answer: (1) Lorenzo Ghiberti

Solution:

Lorenzo Ghiberti won the competition to create the doors for the Florence Baptistery, showcasing his mastery in relief sculpture.

Quick Tip

Lorenzo Ghiberti's intricate work on the Baptistery doors marks a turning point in Renaissance sculpture.

Question 43.

What was the subject for this competition?

Options:

- (1) Meeting of Solomon and Sheba
- (2) The Last Supper
- (3) Last Judgment
- (4) Sacrifice of Isaac

Correct Answer: (4) Sacrifice of Isaac

Solution:

The theme of the competition was the "Sacrifice of Isaac," requiring artists to showcase their skill in composition and emotional depth.

Quick Tip

The "Sacrifice of Isaac" panels highlight the transition from Gothic to Renaissance artistic styles.

Question 44.

What is the size and medium of this door relief panel?

Options:

- (1) 21x17 inches, Gilded bronze
- (2) 24x27 inches, Copper
- (3) 25x27 inches, Bronze
- (4) 23x15 inches, Marble

Correct Answer: (1) 21x17 inches, Gilded bronze

Solution:

The door relief panels were crafted in gilded bronze, measuring 21x17 inches, reflecting the technical and artistic innovations of the Renaissance period.

Quick Tip
Gilded bronze was a preferred medium for its durability and ability to capture fine details.

Question 45.

In which century was this work done?

Options:

- (1) Early Sixteenth Century
- (2) Early Fifteenth Century
- (3) Mid Seventeenth Century
- (4) Fourteenth Century

Correct Answer: (2) Early Fifteenth Century

Solution:

The competition for the Florence Baptistery doors was held in the early fifteenth century, marking a significant moment in the early Renaissance.

Quick Tip
The early fifteenth century is often regarded as the dawn of the Renaissance, with a renewed focus on realism and humanism in art.

Question 46.

Arrange the following material used for aquatint in correct sequence:

- (A) Resin dust

- (B) Ground
- (C) Printing
- (D) Nitric acid

Options:

- (1) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

Solution:

The correct sequence for the aquatint process is starting with grounding (B), applying resin dust (A), using nitric acid (D) for etching, and finally proceeding with printing (C).

Quick Tip

In aquatint, grounding prepares the plate for dust application, while nitric acid creates tonal effects after resin application.

Question 47.

Arrange the following caves of Ajanta in chronological order as per their period of construction:

- (A) Cave no. 16
- (B) Cave no. 9
- (C) Cave no. 17
- (D) Cave no. 2

Options:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (B), (A), (C), (D)
- (3) (D), (A), (B), (C)
- (4) (C), (A), (B), (D)

Correct Answer: (2) (B), (A), (C), (D)

Solution:

The Ajanta caves were constructed in stages, with Cave no. 9 from the Hinayana phase being the earliest, followed by Cave no. 16, then Cave no. 17, and finally Cave no. 2.

Quick Tip

The construction phases of Ajanta caves reflect the transition from Hinayana to Mahayana Buddhism.

Question 48.

Arrange the following art movements in chronological sequence:

- (A) Byzantine art
- (B) Roman art
- (C) Gothic art
- (D) Romanesque art

Options:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (A), (D), (C), (B)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

Solution:

The chronological order begins with Roman art (B), followed by Byzantine art (A), Romanesque art (D), and Gothic art (C).

Quick Tip
Gothic art evolved from Romanesque styles and is characterized by pointed arches and ribbed vaults.

Question 49.

Arrange the following Mughal paintings in order of their creation:

- (A) Princes of the House of Timur
- (B) Spies of Hamza attack the City of Kaymar
- (C) Babur inspecting the fort of Gwalior
- (D) Jahangir in Darbar

Options:

- (1) (D), (B), (C), (A)
- (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Solution:

The sequence starts with "Princes of the House of Timur" (A), followed by "Spies of Hamza attack the City of Kaymar" (B), then "Babur inspecting the fort of Gwalior" (C), and finally "Jahangir in Darbar" (D).

Quick Tip

Mughal paintings often depicted historical events with intricate detailing and vibrant colors.

Question 50.

Arrange the following artists in chronological order according to seniority:

- (A) Ajit Chakraborty
- (B) Ramkinker Baij
- (C) Sankho Chowdhury
- (D) Pradosh Das Gupta

Options:

- (1) (B), (D), (C), (A)
- (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (1) (B), (D), (C), (A)

Solution:

The chronological order of the artists based on seniority is Ramkinker Baij (B), Pradosh Das Gupta (D), Sankho Chowdhury (C), and Ajit Chakraborty (A).

Quick Tip

Understanding the timeline of artists helps in tracing the evolution of art movements and styles.

Question 51.

Arrange the following sculptures in chronological order of their making:

- (A) Santhal Family, Ramkinker Baij
- (B) Cries Un-heard, Amarnath Sehgal
- (C) Vanshri, Mrinalini Mukherjee
- (D) Ganesha, P. V. Janakiram

Options:

- (1) (D), (B), (A), (C)
- (2) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (B), (D), (C)

Solution:

The chronological order is based on the creation of these sculptures: Ramkinker Baij's "Santal Family" was one of the earliest, followed by Amarnath Sehgal's "Cries Un-heard," then P. V. Janakiram's "Ganesha," and finally Mrinalini Mukherjee's "Vanshri."

Quick Tip

Identifying the historical context and artistic style can help in arranging sculptures chronologically.

Question 52.

Arrange the following artists in chronological order according to their birth year:

- (A) Jamini Roy
- (B) Kshitindranath Majumdar
- (C) Abdul Rehman Chughtai
- (D) Amrita Sher-Gil

Options:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (D), (B), (C), (A)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Solution:

Jamini Roy was born earlier than Kshitindranath Majumdar, followed by Abdul Rehman Chughtai, and finally Amrita Sher-Gil, making the correct chronological order: (A), (B), (C), (D).

Quick Tip

Studying artists' birth years provides insight into their influence within their respective time periods.

Question 53.

Arrange the following paintings in chronological order in which they were created:

- (A) The Night Watch
- (B) Guernica
- (C) The Starry Night
- (D) Impression, Sunrise

Options:

- (1) (D), (B), (C), (A)
- (2) (A), (D), (C), (B)

(3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (D), (C), (B)

Solution:

"The Night Watch" was created in 1642, followed by "Impression, Sunrise" in 1872, "The Starry Night" in 1889, and finally "Guernica" in 1937.

Quick Tip

Knowing the art movements these paintings belong to helps arrange them chronologically.

Question 54.

Arrange the following printmaking techniques in order of invention:

(A) Aquatint

(B) Metal engraving

(C) Dry point

(D) Line etching

Options:

(1) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(2) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

Solution:

Metal engraving was invented first, followed by aquatint, then line etching, and finally dry point.

Quick Tip

The invention of printmaking techniques reflects advancements in materials and artistic needs.

Question 55.

Arrange the following artists in chronological order as per their period of work:

(A) Paul Gauguin

(B) Claude Monet

(C) Jackson Pollock

(D) Salvador Dali

Options:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

Solution:

Claude Monet, known for Impressionism, worked earlier than Paul Gauguin, followed by Surrealist Salvador Dali, and finally Abstract Expressionist Jackson Pollock.

Quick Tip

Grouping artists by their respective art movements can help establish their chronology.

Question 56.

Who founded the "Indian Society of Oriental Arts" in 1907?

- (A) Nandalal Bose
- (B) Gaganendranath Tagore
- (C) O.C. Ganguli
- (D) E.B. Havell

Options:

- (1) (B) and (D) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (C) and (D)
- (4) (A) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (2) (B) and (C) only

Solution:

The Indian Society of Oriental Arts was founded by Gaganendranath Tagore and O.C. Ganguli in 1907 to revive and promote Indian art forms.

Quick Tip

This organization played a pivotal role in the Bengal School of Art's development.

Question 57.

Which among the following artists were associated with "Rococo" art style?

- (A) Antoine Watteau
- (B) William Hogarth
- (C) William Blake

(D) Diego Velazquez

Options:

- (1) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (2) (A) and (B) only
- (3) (C) and (D) only
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (2) (A) and (B) only

Solution:

Antoine Watteau and William Hogarth were associated with the Rococo art style, characterized by ornate and elaborate design elements.

Quick Tip

Rococo art is marked by lightness, elegance, and use of curving natural forms in decoration.

Question 58.

Which of the following paintings are done by Abdul Rehman Chughtai?

- (A) Mountain Traveller
- (B) Musician Lady
- (C) Omar Khayyam
- (D) Lady Lighting a Lamp

Options:

- (1) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C), and (D)
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B), (C), and (D)

Solution:

Abdul Rehman Chughtai's artistic repertoire includes all four works: "Mountain Traveller," "Musician Lady," "Omar Khayyam," and "Lady Lighting a Lamp."

Quick Tip

Chughtai's works are deeply rooted in Persian and Mughal artistic traditions.

Question 59.

Which of the following terms are associated with Typography?

- (A) Kerning
- (B) Serif
- (C) Climbing
- (D) Tracking

Options:

- (1) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C), and (D)
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), and (D) only

Solution:

Kerning, Serif, and Tracking are fundamental concepts in typography, whereas "Climbing" is not related to typography.

Quick Tip

Typography involves text arrangement, including spacing (kerning and tracking) and font styles (serif).

Question 60.

Which of the following surface materials are used in Etching printmaking process?

- (A) Paper
- (B) Zinc
- (C) Copper
- (D) Silver

Options:

- (1) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (C) and (D)
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (2) (B) and (C) only

Solution:

Zinc and copper are commonly used in etching for creating fine details in printmaking, whereas paper is used for transferring the print, not as the surface material.

Quick Tip

Etching involves acids on metal surfaces like zinc or copper to create designs for printing.

Question 61.

Which of these paintings are made by Raphael?

- (A) Madonna of the Meadow
- (B) Pope Julius II
- (C) School of Athens
- (D) Betrothal of the Virgin

Options:

- (1) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C), and (D)
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B), (C), and (D)

Solution:

All the listed paintings—"Madonna of the Meadow," "Pope Julius II," "School of Athens," and "Betrothal of the Virgin"—are masterpieces by Raphael, showcasing his expertise in Renaissance art.

Quick Tip

Raphael's works often reflect the ideals of the High Renaissance, blending clarity, balance, and harmony.

Question 62.

Which of the following archaeological sites are in India?

- (A) Chanu-Daro
- (B) Ropar
- (C) Lothal
- (D) Kalibangan

Options:

- (1) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C), and (D)
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Solution:

Ropar, Lothal, and Kalibangan are in India, while Chanu-Daro is located in present-day Pakistan.

Quick Tip

Harappan sites in India include Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Lothal (Gujarat), and Ropar (Punjab).

Question 63.

Which of these books were written by Kalidas?

- (A) Raghuvansha
- (B) Ashtadhyayi
- (C) Kadambari
- (D) Meghdoot

Options:

- (1) (B) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (3) (A) and (D) only
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A) and (D) only

Solution:

Kalidas wrote "Raghuvansha" and "Meghdoot." "Ashtadhyayi" was written by Panini, and "Kadambari" by Banabhatta.

Quick Tip

Kalidas is known for Sanskrit epic poems and plays that are considered literary masterpieces.

Question 64.

Which of these are the main characteristics of Mughal Painting?

- (A) Symbolical depiction of Nature
- (B) Lively depiction of Animals and Birds
- (C) Special Ornamentation of borders
- (D) Historical Scenes

Options:

- (1) (A) and (D) only
- (2) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (3) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (4) (A), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B), and (C) only

Solution:

Mughal paintings are known for their symbolic depiction of nature, lively portrayal of animals and birds, and elaborate border ornamentation. Historical scenes are less emphasized.

Quick Tip

Mughal paintings combine Persian aesthetics with Indian themes, creating a unique style.

Question 65.

Who among the following artists were associated with the Rajasthani School of Miniature Painting?

- (A) Sahibdin
- (B) Madhudas
- (C) Nihal Chand
- (D) Molaram

Options:

- (1) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (3) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (4) (A), (B), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (B), and (C) only

Solution:

Sahibdin, Madhudas, and Nihal Chand were significant contributors to the Rajasthani School of Miniature Painting. Molaram was associated with the Garhwal School.

Quick Tip

The Rajasthani School is characterized by bold colors and detailed depictions of Hindu themes.

Question 66.

Match List I with List II:

List I (Work)	List II (Author/Thinker)
A. Kadambari	I. Dandi
B. Dashkumar Charit	II. Bana Bhatta
C. Tilak Manjari	III. Som Dev
D. Katha Saritsagar	IV. Dhanpal

Options:

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

- (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
 (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
 (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Solution:

The correct matches between the works and their respective authors are:

- **Kadambari** – Written by **Bana Bhatta**, a masterpiece of Sanskrit prose.
- **Dashkumar Charit** – Authored by **Dandi**, an important work in Sanskrit literature.
- **Tilak Manjari** – Written by **Som Dev**, showcasing classical storytelling.
- **Katha Saritsagar** – Composed by **Dhanpal**, an extensive collection of stories.

Quick Tip

Understanding the associations between classical works and their authors enhances appreciation of India's literary heritage.

Question 67.

Match List I with List II:

List I (Work)	List II (Artist)
A. Princes of The House of Timur	I. Abul Hasan
B. Journey's End	II. Nandalal Bose
C. Tiller of The Soil	III. Abd us Samad
D. Jahangir's Dream	IV. Abanindranath Tagore

Options:

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:

The correct matches between the works and their respective artists are:

- **Princes of The House of Timur** – Created by **Abd us Samad**, a key figure in Mughal miniature art.
- **Journey's End** – A significant work by **Nandalal Bose**, showcasing his mastery in modern Indian art.

- **Tiller of The Soil** – Painted by **Abanindranath Tagore**, a pioneer of the Bengal School of Art.
- **Jahangir's Dream** – A masterpiece by **Abul Hasan**, exemplifying Mughal artistry.

Quick Tip

Familiarizing yourself with iconic works and their creators is vital for appreciating their influence on Indian art history.

Question 68.

Match List I with List II:

List I (Term)	List II (Relation)
A. Varnika Bhang	I. Principle of Art
B. Composition	II. Element of Art
C. Texture	III. Limb of Art
D. Fresco Buno	IV. Technique

Options:

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

The correct matches between the terms and their relations are:

- **Varnika Bhang** – Associated with the **Limb of Art**, a term linked to the structure and essence of painting.
- **Composition** – Refers to the **Principle of Art**, organizing elements within a work.
- **Texture** – An **Element of Art**, denoting surface quality in art and design.
- **Fresco Buno** – A **Technique**, specific to painting on wet plaster.

Quick Tip

Knowing these terms and their relationships provides insight into art practices and critical analysis.

Question 69.

Match List I with List II:

List I (Museum/Art Gallery)	List II (Place)
A. Bharat Kala Bhawan	I. Kolkata
B. City Palace Museum	II. New Delhi
C. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum	III. Varanasi
D. Ashutosh Museum	IV. Jaipur

Options:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:

The correct matches between the museums and their respective locations are:

- **Bharat Kala Bhawan** – Located in **Varanasi**, renowned for its art and cultural artifacts.
- **City Palace Museum** – Situated in **Jaipur**, showcasing the royal heritage of Rajasthan.
- **Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum** – Based in **New Delhi**, commemorating the life of Zakir Hussain.
- **Ashutosh Museum** – Located in **Kolkata**, highlighting Bengal's art and culture.

Quick Tip

Understanding the locations of major museums helps in appreciating their historical and cultural importance.

Question 70.

Match List I with List II:

List I (Artist)	List II (ISM)
A. Eugene Delacroix	I. Realism
B. Daumier	II. Neo-Classicism
C. John Flaxman	III. Romanticism
D. Salvador Dali	IV. Surrealism

Options:

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

2. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: 4. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

The correct matches between the artists and their respective art movements are:

- **Eugene Delacroix** – A central figure in **Romanticism**, emphasizing emotion and vivid imagery.
- **Daumier** – Associated with **Realism**, depicting the social and political life of his era.
- **John Flaxman** – Known for his contribution to **Neo-Classicism**, focusing on classical ideals and linear design.
- **Salvador Dali** – A pioneer in **Surrealism**, creating dreamlike, imaginative works.

Quick Tip

Memorizing the connection between artists and their movements aids in understanding their contributions to art history.

Question 71.

Match List I with List II:

List I (Artist)	List II (Art Form)
A. Subodh Gupta	I. Printmaking
B. Aparna Kaur	II. Installation
C. Krishan Reddy	III. Painting
D. Jyotsna Bhatt	IV. Ceramics

Options:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

The correct matches between the artists and their respective art forms are:

- **Subodh Gupta** – Associated with **Printmaking**, showcasing innovation in this medium.
- **Aparna Kaur** – Renowned for her **Installations**, blending diverse themes into creative works.
- **Krishan Reddy** – Known for his **Paintings**, expressing mastery and versatility.
- **Jyotsna Bhatt** – Celebrated for her work in **Ceramics**, pushing artistic boundaries.

Quick Tip

Identifying key artists and their signature art forms is crucial for understanding the evolution of modern and contemporary art.

Question 72.

Match List I with List II:

List I (Sculpture)	List II (Medium)
A. Pieta by Michelangelo	I. Bronze
B. Well of Moses by Claus Sluter	II. Painted Stone
C. Florence Baptistery Doors	IV. Gilded Bronze
D. David by Donatello	III. Marble

Options:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: 3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Solution:

The correct matches between the sculptures and their mediums are:

- **Pieta by Michelangelo** – Crafted from **Bronze**, reflecting Michelangelo's detailed craftsmanship.
- **Well of Moses by Claus Sluter** – Made from **Painted Stone**, an exemplar of Gothic art.
- **Florence Baptistery Doors** – Known as the "Gates of Paradise," crafted from **Gilded Bronze**.
- **David by Donatello** – Made from **Marble**, showcasing Renaissance mastery in sculpture.

Quick Tip

Matching sculptures with their mediums enriches understanding of the technical and artistic challenges of historical works.

Question 73.

Match List I with List II:

List I (Medium/Theme)	List II (Style)
A. Wash Painting	I. Mughal School
B. Nayika Bhed	II. Bengal School
C. Firka Paintings	III. Rajasthani School
D. Royal Splendour	IV. Company School

Options:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

The correct matches between the themes and styles are as follows:

- **Wash Painting** – Associated with the **Mughal School**, renowned for its attention to detail and refinement.
- **Nayika Bhed** – A characteristic of the **Bengal School**, focusing on emotional themes and cultural contexts.
- **Firka Paintings** – Connected to the **Rajasthani School**, known for its vibrant colors and depictions of courtly themes.
- **Royal Splendour** – Reflective of the **Company School**, blending traditional Indian and European artistic techniques.

Quick Tip

Understanding the relationship between artistic themes and styles helps contextualize their historical and cultural significance.

Question 74.

Match List I with List II:

List I (Book)	List II (Author)
A. Indian Painting in the Punjab Hills	I. A.K. Coomaraswamy
B. Rajput Painting	II. John Griffiths
C. Indian Painting	III. W.G. Archer
D. The Paintings of Buddhist Cave	IV. Percy Brown

Options:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: 2. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Solution:

The correct match between the books and their authors is:

- **Indian Painting in the Punjab Hills** – Written by **W.G. Archer**.
- **Rajput Painting** – Written by **A.K. Coomaraswamy**.
- **Indian Painting** – Written by **Percy Brown**.
- **The Paintings of Buddhist Cave** – Written by **John Griffiths**.

Quick Tip

Reviewing these key texts and their authors can deepen your understanding of Indian art history.

Question 75.

Match List I with List II:

List I (Artwork)	List II (Artist)
A. Body is Just a Garment	I. Vikas Bhattacharji
B. Pokharan	II. Manjit Bawa
C. Death of Krishna	III. Sudhir Patvardhan
D. Flood Dear Flood	IV. Aparna Kaur

Options:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

The correct matching of the artworks and their respective artists is as follows:

- **Body is Just a Garment** – Created by **Vikas Bhattacharji**.
- **Pokharan** – Created by **Manjit Bawa**.
- **Death of Krishna** – Created by **Sudhir Patvardhan**.
- **Flood Dear Flood** – Created by **Aparna Kaur**.

Quick Tip

Matching artworks with their respective artists enhances understanding of artistic diversity and interpretation.