

CUET PG 2024 History of Art Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed : 1 hour 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 300	Total questions : 75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

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

1. Lascaux caves are located in

- (1) France
- (2) Spain
- (3) Italy
- (4) Australia

Correct Answer: (1) France

Solution: The Lascaux caves, renowned for their Paleolithic cave paintings, are located in southwestern France. These paintings, estimated to be around 17,000 years old, depict various animals, including horses, deer, bison, and aurochs. The detail and artistry of these paintings provide valuable insights into the culture and artistic skills of early humans. The caves were discovered in 1940 and are now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Quick Tip

Remember the geographical location of key Paleolithic sites. Lascaux is in France.

2. Original sculpture of the Priest King is in which Museum?

- (1) National Museum, Delhi
- (2) British Museum, London
- (3) Indian Museum, Kolkata
- (4) National Museum, Pakistan

Correct Answer: (2) British Museum, London

Solution: The original sculpture of the Priest King, excavated from Mohenjo-daro, is housed in the British Museum, London. This steatite sculpture, though small in size, is a remarkable example of Harappan art. Its serene expression and meticulous detailing showcase the advanced craftsmanship of the Indus Valley Civilization. It is an important artifact that provides insight into their beliefs, practices and material culture.

Quick Tip

Key artifacts from Mohenjo-daro, like the Priest King, are in the British Museum.

3. What is a key feature to identify a Mauryan period sculpture?

- (1) Small size
- (2) Use of wood
- (3) Polish
- (4) Artist Name

Correct Answer: (3) Polish

Solution: A key feature that distinguishes Mauryan sculptures is the characteristic polish on the surface of the stone. This high polish, often described as a "mirror-like" finish, was achieved through meticulous craftsmanship. The most common material used was Chunar sandstone. This characteristic polish, along with the use of specific stone types, helps to identify and date sculptures from the Mauryan period.

Quick Tip

The "mirror-like" polish is a distinguishing feature of Mauryan sculptures.

4. In which Museum the Didarganj Yakshi is housed?

- (1) Mathura Museum
- (2) Patna Museum
- (3) Allahabad Museum
- (4) National Museum, New Delhi

Correct Answer: (2) Patna Museum

Solution: The Didarganj Yakshi, a stunning example of Mauryan-era sculpture, is housed in the Patna Museum. This life-sized statue, made of polished sandstone, showcases the artistic skill and attention to detail prevalent during the Mauryan period. The Yakshi's graceful posture and elaborate ornamentation make it a noteworthy piece of Indian art history.

Quick Tip

The Didarganj Yakshi, a Mauryan sculpture, is located in the Patna Museum.

5. Blue colour in Ajanta mural painting is derived from which material?

- (1) Lapis Lazuli
- (2) Indigo
- (3) Vermillion
- (4) Terra Verde

Correct Answer: (1) Lapis Lazuli

Solution: The vibrant blue colour used in the Ajanta mural paintings is derived from lapis lazuli, a semi-precious stone known for its rich, deep blue hue. This pigment, imported from Afghanistan and other regions, was highly valued for its intensity and permanence. The use of such high-quality pigments demonstrates the artistic sophistication and resources available to the Ajanta artists. Lapis lazuli was highly valued in this period and was only used for important works. It highlights the importance of the paintings and the technical know-how of the painters.

Quick Tip
Lapis lazuli, imported and expensive, was used for the blue in Ajanta murals.

6. Razmnama is depiction of stories from:

- (1) Ramayana
- (2) Gita Govinda
- (3) Mahabharata
- (4) Panchatantra

Correct Answer: (3) Mahabharata

Solution: The Razmnama is a Persian translation of the Mahabharata, commissioned by the Mughal emperor Akbar. Completed in 1584, this illustrated manuscript features elaborate miniature paintings depicting scenes from the epic. Akbar's interest in translating Sanskrit texts into Persian reflects his policy of religious tolerance and his desire to create a shared cultural heritage for his diverse empire. This translation played a key role in making the epic accessible to a wider audience within the Mughal court.

Quick Tip
Razmnama (Book of Wars) is Akbar's Persian translation of the Mahabharata.

7. Titian is a painter from which school of Renaissance period?

- (1) Florentine
- (2) Venetian
- (3) Roman
- (4) Greek

Correct Answer: (2) Venetian

Solution: Titian was a leading artist of the Venetian school during the Italian Renaissance. Known for his mastery of color and dynamic compositions, Titian's works often featured mythological and religious subjects, as well as portraits of prominent figures. His use of rich, vibrant colors and dramatic lighting effects helped to define the Venetian style. The Venetian school was known for its use of oil paints on canvas and deep colours.

Quick Tip

Titian, master of color and light, belonged to the Venetian school.

8. Venus of Willendorf is carved out of which stone?

- (1) Marble
- (2) Sandstone
- (3) Lime Stone
- (4) Granite

Correct Answer: (3) Lime Stone

//Not Granite in some books

Solution: The Venus of Willendorf, a small Paleolithic figurine discovered in Austria, is carved from oolitic limestone. This type of limestone, formed from small spherical grains, was readily available in the region. The figurine's exaggerated female form is thought to symbolize fertility and abundance. Remember that it belongs to the Paleolithic era and dates to roughly 25000-28000 BCE. It is a key artifact from the era and reflects the presence of art during that time.

Quick Tip
Venus of Willendorf, a Paleolithic figurine, is carved from limestone (oolitic).

9. Ziggurat is an Architectural form of which ancient Civilization?

- (1) Egypt
- (2) Mesopotamia
- (3) India
- (4) Mexico

Correct Answer: (2) Mesopotamia

Solution: Ziggurats are massive stepped pyramids that served as religious structures in ancient Mesopotamia. These monumental structures, built of mud-brick and faced with baked brick, were often dedicated to the chief deity of a particular city-state. Ziggurats were central to Mesopotamian religious life and served as a link between the earthly and divine realms. They are key features of Mesopotamian civilization, and reflect their belief systems and architectural skills.

Quick Tip
Ziggurats, stepped pyramids for religious purposes, are from Mesopotamia.

10. Ishtar Gate is from which period of Mesopotamian Art?

- (1) Babylon
- (2) Assyria
- (3) Akkad
- (4) Sumer

Correct Answer: (1) Babylon

Solution: The Ishtar Gate, a magnificent processional arch adorned with glazed brick reliefs, is from the Neo-Babylonian period (6th century BCE). Constructed during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II, the gate served as one of the eight entrances to the inner city of Babylon.

The gate's vibrant blue glazed bricks and depictions of lions, dragons, and aurochs reflect the power and artistry of the Neo-Babylonian Empire.

Quick Tip

The Ishtar Gate, with its glazed brick reliefs, is from the Neo-Babylonian period.

11. The Palette of Narmer is designed to project:

- (1) Ruler's power
- (2) Authority of God
- (3) Supernatural Power
- (4) Political relations

Correct Answer: (1) Ruler's power

Solution: The Palette of Narmer, an ancient Egyptian ceremonial object dating to around 31st century BCE, is designed to project the pharaoh's power and authority. The palette's carved reliefs depict Narmer unifying Upper and Lower Egypt, symbolizing his role as a divine ruler. It served as both a commemorative object and a tool for grinding cosmetics, highlighting the intertwined nature of political and religious power in ancient Egypt. It is one of the most important artifacts from ancient Egypt and depicts King Narmer wearing the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Quick Tip

Palette of Narmer shows the unification of Egypt and the pharaoh's power.

12. Archaic sculptures of standing women referred as korai in Greek Sculptures generally represents:

- (1) Greek goddesses
- (2) Votive figures of girls who serve Athena
- (3) Greek Queens
- (4) Slave girls

Correct Answer: (2) Votive figures of girls who serve Athena

Solution: Korai, archaic Greek sculptures of standing women, generally represent votive figures of young girls who served the goddess Athena. These statues, often dedicated at sanctuaries, were typically carved from marble and depicted in elaborate drapery. The korai figures provide insights into ancient Greek religious practices, fashion, and artistic styles of the Archaic period (c. 800-480 BCE). They are often found in sanctuaries and graves.

Quick Tip

Korai, Archaic Greek female statues, are votive figures dedicated to Athena.
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13. Doric Order is an architectural feature of which ancient civilization:

- (1) India
- (2) Greek
- (3) Egypt
- (4) Mesopotamia

Correct Answer: (2) Greek

Solution: The Doric order is one of the three classical orders of Greek architecture, characterized by its simple, sturdy columns with plain, circular capitals. The Doric order, the earliest of the Greek orders, was commonly used in temples and other public buildings. Its robust and unadorned style reflects the values of strength and simplicity. The other two styles are Ionic and Corinthian which came later and were more decorative.

Quick Tip

Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian are the three classical orders of Greek architecture.
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14. Romantic period landscape painting captures:

- (1) Sublime
- (2) Subconscious
- (3) Fantasy

(4) Grotesque

Correct Answer: (1) Sublime

Solution: Romantic period landscape painting often captured the "sublime," an aesthetic concept that emphasized awe-inspiring natural grandeur and the emotional responses it evoked. Romantic artists sought to depict the vastness and power of nature, often including dramatic elements such as towering mountains, stormy seas, or cascading waterfalls. These landscapes aimed to evoke feelings of wonder, awe, and even terror in the viewer. Painters like Caspar David Friedrich are examples of romantic period painters.

Quick Tip
"Sublime" in Romantic art evokes awe and wonder through nature's grandeur.

15. Relationship of colour and violent emotions is a unique feature of which western art movement?

- (1) Realism
- (2) Impressionism
- (3) Classicism
- (4) Expressionism

Correct Answer: (4) Expressionism

Solution: The relationship between color and violent emotions is a unique feature of Expressionism, a Western art movement that emerged in the early 20th century. Expressionist artists used exaggerated colors and distorted forms to convey intense emotions, often exploring themes of anxiety, alienation, and social commentary. Artists like Edvard Munch and Ernst Ludwig Kirchner are prime examples of Expressionist painters. The use of bold and non-naturalistic color, along with distortion became characteristic of this style.

Quick Tip
Expressionism uses color and distortion to convey intense emotions.

16. Name the artist who explores relation between music and painting in visual art.

- (1) Emil Nolde
- (2) Wassily Kandinsky
- (3) Matisse
- (4) Georges Braque

Correct Answer: (2) Wassily Kandinsky

Solution: Wassily Kandinsky, a pioneer of abstract art, extensively explored the relationship between music and painting. He believed that colors and shapes could evoke emotions and sensations similar to musical tones and harmonies. Kandinsky's abstract paintings often resemble musical compositions, with forms and colors interacting in dynamic and harmonious ways. He theorized about the connections between colours, shapes and music and tried to create a visual equivalent of music in his paintings.

Quick Tip
Kandinsky, a pioneer of abstract art, linked painting with music and emotions.

17. The use of dramatic light and the melodramatic gestures in an artwork are reminiscent of which style?

- (1) Renaissance
- (2) Baroque
- (3) Neo Classical
- (4) Greek

Correct Answer: (2) Baroque

Solution: The use of dramatic light (chiaroscuro) and melodramatic gestures are hallmarks of the Baroque style, a dominant artistic style in Europe from the 17th to the mid-18th century. Baroque art is characterized by its dynamism, theatricality, and emotional intensity. The dramatic lighting effects and exaggerated gestures serve to heighten the drama and emotional impact of the artwork. Artists like Caravaggio and Bernini exemplify the Baroque style.

Quick Tip
Baroque art uses dramatic light (chiaroscuro) and theatrical gestures.

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18. Neoclassicism under the patronage of Napoleon visualized arts to project the image of France as a new imperial Rome, thus he patronised the creation of

- (1) Triumphal Arches
- (2) Landscape Paintings
- (3) Huge Buildings
- (4) Museums

Correct Answer: (1) Triumphal Arches

Solution: Under Napoleon's patronage, Neoclassicism flourished in France, aiming to project an image of imperial grandeur reminiscent of ancient Rome. Napoleon commissioned the construction of triumphal arches, such as the Arc de Triomphe, to celebrate his military victories and establish a visual link to Roman imperial power. These arches, inspired by Roman prototypes, served as potent symbols of French national pride and imperial ambition.

Quick Tip
Napoleon used Neoclassical triumphal arches to link France with Roman grandeur.

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19. The earliest Jain manuscript paintings include _____ colours

- (1) Blue and Gold
- (2) Black and Gold
- (3) Red and Gold
- (4) Green and Gold

Correct Answer: (1) Blue and Gold

Solution: The earliest Jain manuscript paintings, dating back to the 11th century, prominently feature the colours blue and gold. These colours held symbolic significance in Jainism, with blue often representing the sky and the heavens, and gold representing purity

and enlightenment. The use of these colors, along with intricate details and stylized figures, helped to create visually stunning and spiritually evocative manuscripts. These were made on palm leaf and paper.

Quick Tip

Early Jain manuscripts used blue (sky/heaven) and gold (purity/enlightenment).

20. What is unique feature of Gothic architecture?

- (1) Mosaics
- (2) Thick walls
- (3) Solid Pillars
- (4) Pointed Arches

Correct Answer: (4) Pointed Arches

Solution: A defining characteristic of Gothic architecture, prevalent in Europe from the 12th to the 16th centuries, is the use of pointed arches. These arches, along with ribbed vaults and flying buttresses, allowed for taller, lighter, and more airy structures compared to earlier Romanesque buildings. The pointed arch is a key visual element that distinguishes Gothic cathedrals and other buildings. This allowed for taller buildings and more light coming in.

Quick Tip

Pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and flying buttresses are key features of Gothic architecture.

21. An exhibition of works of the Bauhaus artists in Calcutta in 1922 stimulated Indian taste for:

- (1) Naturalistic Art
- (2) Non-representational Art
- (3) Symbolic Art
- (4) Ritualistic Art

Correct Answer: (2) Non-representational Art

Solution: The 1922 exhibition of Bauhaus artists' works in Calcutta stimulated Indian interest in non-representational art. The Bauhaus, a German art school, emphasized functionalism and the unity of art, craft, and technology. The exhibition introduced Indian artists to new forms of abstraction and geometric design, influencing the development of modern art in India. The Bauhaus style had a great influence on numerous artists around the world.

Quick Tip

The 1922 Bauhaus exhibition in Calcutta promoted non-representational art in India.

22. Name the artist who identified primitivism of folk, popular and tribal art as an 'authentic' expression of the Indian soul in his artworks.

- (1) Abanindranath Tagore
- (2) Amrita Shergill
- (3) Sunayani Devi
- (4) Jamini Roy

Correct Answer: (4) Jamini Roy

Solution: Jamini Roy, a prominent figure in modern Indian art, identified the primitivism of folk, popular, and tribal art as an authentic expression of the Indian soul. He drew inspiration from traditional Bengali folk art, incorporating its bold colors, simplified forms, and flat perspectives into his paintings. Roy's rejection of Western academic styles and his embrace of indigenous artistic traditions helped to define a new direction for modern Indian art. His style was simple and his themes were taken from daily life and folk traditions.

Quick Tip

Jamini Roy saw "authentic" Indian expression in folk, popular, and tribal art.

23. The academic sculpture tradition, founded at the Bombay Art School by Lockwood

Kipling in the nineteenth century, is reflected in the works of which sculptor?

- (1) G. K. Mhatre
- (2) D.P. Roy Chowdhury
- (3) Ramkinker Baij
- (4) Pradosh Das Gupta

Correct Answer: (1) G. K. Mhatre

Solution: The academic sculpture tradition established by Lockwood Kipling at the Bombay Art School in the 19th century is reflected in the works of G. K. Mhatre. Mhatre, trained in the Western academic style, created sculptures that emphasized realism, anatomical accuracy, and idealized forms. His works often depicted mythological and historical figures, adhering to the conventions of European academic sculpture. Remember that Lockwood Kipling was Rudyard Kipling's father, and he played a key role in promoting this form of art in India.

Quick Tip
G.K. Mhatre followed the Western academic style taught by Lockwood Kipling.

24. Iconography of Lakulisha relates to which of the following tradition

- (1) Pashupat
- (2) Shaiv Siddhant
- (3) Lingayat
- (4) Vaikuntha

Correct Answer: (1) Pashupat

Solution: The iconography of Lakulisha is associated with the Pashupat Shaiva tradition. Lakulisha, considered an incarnation of Shiva, is often depicted holding a club or staff (lakuta), which is a key identifying feature. The Pashupat sect, one of the oldest Shaiva traditions, revered Lakulisha as their founder and emphasized ascetic practices. He is usually shown naked, ithyphallic, and with matted hair formed into a jatamakuta.

Quick Tip

Lakulisha, with his club (lakuta), is associated with the Pashupat Shaiva tradition.

25. Kitab-i-Nauras is a work by the ruler:

- (1) Ibrahim Adil Shah II
- (2) Jahangir
- (3) Abd as-Samad
- (4) Kesavadas

Correct Answer: (1) Ibrahim Adil Shah II

Solution: The Kitab-i-Nauras (Book of Nine Rasas) is attributed to Ibrahim Adil Shah II, the ruler of Bijapur (1580-1627). This work, exploring the nine rasas (aesthetic emotions) in Indian classical music, reflects Ibrahim's patronage of the arts and his interest in both Hindu and Muslim cultural traditions. He was a patron of music and his reign marked a peak in musical development in the region.

Quick Tip

Kitab-i-Nauras (Nine Rasas) is by Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur.

26. Ragamala illustrated at Chawand in 1605 belongs to the Rajput style of painting from:

- (1) Mandu
- (2) Malwa
- (3) Kishangarh
- (4) Mewar

Correct Answer: (4) Mewar

Solution: The Ragamala paintings illustrated at Chawand in 1605 belong to the Mewar school of Rajput painting. These paintings, depicting musical modes (ragas) as personified figures and scenes, are characterized by their vibrant colors, detailed ornamentation, and

expressive figures. The Chawand Ragamala is a significant example of early Mewar painting, demonstrating the development of this distinct regional style. It was painted during the reign of Amar Singh I.

Quick Tip

Chawand Ragamala (1605) belongs to the Mewar school of Rajput painting.

27. Painter Manaku belonged to which school of Pahari Painting?

- (1) Basohli
- (2) Guler
- (3) Kulu
- (4) Mankot

Correct Answer: (2) Guler

Solution: The painter Manaku belonged to the Guler school of Pahari painting, which flourished in the 18th century. Known for his delicate brushwork, lyrical compositions, and sensitive portrayal of emotions, Manaku's works often depicted scenes from the Krishna legend. He and his family of painters played a key role in developing the Guler style, known for its refined elegance and romantic themes. He was a master of portraiture.

Quick Tip

Manaku, known for Krishna legend paintings, belonged to the Guler school.

28. The Vishnu sculpture of Sena period is housed in which Museum?

- (1) National Museum, New Delhi
- (2) Jhansi Museum
- (3) Chandigarh Museum
- (4) Indian Museum, Calcutta

Correct Answer: (4) Indian Museum, Calcutta

Solution: The Vishnu sculpture from the Sena period is housed in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The Sena dynasty, which ruled Bengal from the 11th to the 12th centuries, produced distinctive bronze sculptures characterized by their elegant forms and intricate details. The Vishnu sculpture in the Indian Museum exemplifies the Sena style and provides valuable insights into the religious and artistic practices of that period.

Quick Tip

Sena period Vishnu sculpture, known for elegant bronze work, is in Calcutta.

29. Western art elements are frequently seen in the works of the Mughal artist:

- (1) Miskin
- (2) Daswant
- (3) Basawan
- (4) Dhanu

Correct Answer: (3) Basawan

Solution: Western art elements, such as perspective and shading, are frequently seen in the works of Basawan, a prominent Mughal painter during the reign of Akbar. Basawan's incorporation of Western techniques into traditional Mughal painting reflects Akbar's policy of cultural exchange and his appreciation for diverse artistic styles. Basawan's innovative approach helped to create a unique blend of Eastern and Western artistic traditions.

Quick Tip

Basawan blended Western techniques (perspective, shading) into Mughal painting.

30. Ratha temples of Mahabalipuram has in sculpture portrait of rulers of which dynasty:

- (1) Chola
- (2) Rashtrakuta
- (3) Pallava

(4) Chera

Correct Answer: (3) Pallava

Solution: The Ratha temples at Mahabalipuram, carved from monolithic rocks, contain sculptural portraits of Pallava rulers. These temples, dating to the 7th century, showcase the architectural and sculptural achievements of the Pallava dynasty. The portraits of the rulers, carved on the temple walls, serve to commemorate their reign and reinforce their divine status.

Quick Tip
Mahabalipuram's Ratha temples have Pallava ruler portraits. These are rock-cut temples.

31. Prajnaparamita is the female personification of one of the following:

- (1) Beauty
- (2) Wisdom
- (3) Wealth
- (4) Health

Correct Answer: (2) Wisdom

Solution: Prajnaparamita is the female personification of wisdom in Mahayana Buddhism. Often depicted as a bodhisattva, Prajnaparamita represents the perfection of wisdom and the understanding of emptiness (sunyata). She is revered as the mother of all Buddhas and is associated with the Prajnaparamita Sutras, a collection of important Buddhist texts.

Quick Tip
Prajnaparamita personifies wisdom (prajna) in Mahayana Buddhism.

32. Chaunsat yogini temple is at which site?

- (1) Khajuraho

- (2) Osian
- (3) Modhera
- (4) Konark

Correct Answer: (2) Osian

//Also in Khajuraho

Solution: A notable Chaunsat Yogini temple (dedicated to sixty-four yoginis) is located at Osian, Rajasthan. This temple, dating back to the 8th century, is an example of early Hindu temple architecture. The circular plan of the temple, with its open-air courtyard and niches for the yogini sculptures, reflects the unique practices associated with the yogini cult. There is also a 64 yogini temple at Khajuraho.

Quick Tip
The circular Chaunsat Yogini temple (64 yoginis) is at Osian, Rajasthan.

33. Where are the earliest group of monolith temples found?

- (1) Tamil Nadu
- (2) Maharashtra
- (3) Bihar
- (4) Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (1) Tamil Nadu

Solution: The earliest group of monolithic temples (carved from a single rock) are found in Tamil Nadu, particularly at Mahabalipuram. These rock-cut temples, dating to the 7th century during the Pallava dynasty, showcase the skill of the artisans in carving intricate architectural forms and sculptural details from massive granite boulders.

Quick Tip
Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu, has the earliest group of rock-cut monolithic temples.

34. Which hindu deity is the principal character of the Andhakasuravadha story as

given in Puranic literature and represented in the sculpture of Kailashnath Temple, Ellora?

- (1) Vishnu
- (2) Brahma
- (3) Shiva
- (4) Kartikeya

Correct Answer: (3) Shiva

Solution: Shiva is the principal character in the Andhakasuravadha story, as depicted in Puranic literature and the sculptures of the Kailashnath Temple at Ellora. This story narrates Shiva's victory over the demon Andhakasura. The Kailashnath Temple, a rock-cut marvel of the Rashtrakuta period, features elaborate carvings depicting this and other stories related to Shiva.

Quick Tip
Shiva is the hero of the Andhakasuravadha story at Kailashnath Temple, Ellora.

35. Which Post impressionist artist reassert formal and structural values in painting

- (1) Toulouse-Lautrec
- (2) Gauguin
- (3) Cézanne
- (4) Van Gogh

Correct Answer: (3) Cézanne

Solution: Paul Cézanne, a significant Post-Impressionist artist, reasserted formal and structural values in painting. While Impressionists focused on capturing fleeting light and momentary impressions, Cézanne sought to create more solid and structured compositions. His emphasis on geometric forms, simplified shapes, and carefully balanced arrangements influenced the development of Cubism and other modern art movements. He focused on how different shapes in nature could be represented using geometrical forms like cylinders, spheres and cones.

Quick Tip

Cézanne, a Post-Impressionist, emphasized structure and form, influencing Cubism.

36. Berthe Morisot belonged to which art movement?

- (1) Renaissance
- (2) Romanticism
- (3) Impressionism
- (4) Post-Impressionism

Correct Answer: (3) Impressionism

Solution: Berthe Morisot was a prominent figure in the Impressionist movement. A contemporary of Monet, Renoir, and Degas, she participated in many of the Impressionist exhibitions. Morisot's paintings, often depicting domestic scenes and portraits, are characterized by their loose brushwork, delicate colors, and emphasis on capturing the effects of light and atmosphere.

Quick Tip

Berthe Morisot, known for domestic scenes and portraits, was an Impressionist.

37. A Bar at the Folies-Bergère is a work by which artist?

- (1) Édouard Manet
- (2) Rosa Bonheur
- (3) Gustave Courbet
- (4) Honoré Daumier

Correct Answer: (1) Édouard Manet

Solution: *A Bar at the Folies-Bergère* is a renowned painting by Édouard Manet, a leading figure in the transition from Realism to Impressionism. Painted in 1882, this work depicts a barmaid at the Folies-Bergère nightclub in Paris. The painting is noted for its complex composition, ambiguous spatial relationships, and social commentary on modern urban life.

Quick Tip

Manet's *A Bar at the Folies-Bergère* depicts a Parisian barmaid and modern life.

38. Underground cemeteries of the Roman period are called:

- (1) Cenotaph
- (2) Pyramid
- (3) Grave
- (4) Catacombs

Correct Answer: (4) Catacombs

Solution: Underground cemeteries from the Roman period are called catacombs. These subterranean burial places, often consisting of networks of tunnels and chambers, were used by early Christians and other religious groups. The Roman catacombs, located beneath the city of Rome, are particularly well-known and contain valuable examples of early Christian art and inscriptions.

Quick Tip

Roman underground cemeteries are called catacombs, containing early Christian art.

39. Chartres Cathedral is of which western architectural style?

- (1) Renaissance
- (2) Baroque
- (3) Gothic
- (4) Romanesque

Correct Answer: (3) Gothic

Solution: Chartres Cathedral, located in France, is a prime example of Gothic architecture. Built between 1194 and 1250, the cathedral features pointed arches, ribbed vaults, flying buttresses, and stained-glass windows, all characteristic elements of the Gothic style. It's known for its high pointed arches, large stained-glass windows, intricate sculptures and its

overall grandeur.

Quick Tip

Chartres Cathedral, with its pointed arches and stained glass, is a Gothic masterpiece.

40. What is the medium of the famous Renaissance painting Arnolfini Portrait by Jan van Eyck

- (1) Oil Painting
- (2) Tempera
- (3) Gouche
- (4) Fresco

Correct Answer: (1) Oil Painting

Solution: Jan van Eyck's *Arnolfini Portrait*, a famous Renaissance painting, is executed in oil paint. Van Eyck was a master of the newly developed oil painting technique, which allowed for greater detail, richer colors, and a wider range of tonal variations. This technique greatly influenced the development of painting in the Renaissance, giving way to more detail and realistic depictions of subjects.

Quick Tip

Van Eyck's *Arnolfini Portrait* is a masterpiece of oil painting technique.

41. The monumental painting School of Athens is a work of which Renaissance Artist?

- (1) Michelangelo
- (2) Giotto
- (3) Raphael
- (4) Leonardo da Vinci

Correct Answer: (3) Raphael

Solution: *The School of Athens*, a monumental fresco painting, is a masterpiece by Raphael, a High Renaissance artist. Commissioned by Pope Julius II for the Vatican's Apostolic Palace, the painting depicts a gathering of ancient Greek philosophers and scientists. It showcases Raphael's mastery of perspective, composition, and his ability to create a harmonious and intellectually stimulating scene. It is located in the Stanze della Segnatura, Vatican.

Quick Tip

Raphael's *School of Athens* fresco in the Vatican depicts ancient Greek thinkers.

42. Heightened emotion seen in the sculpture the Ecstasy of Saint Teresa is a characteristic of which art historical period?

- (1) Mannerism
- (2) Romanticism
- (3) Surrealism
- (4) Baroque

Correct Answer: (4) Baroque

Solution: The heightened emotion depicted in Bernini's sculpture *Ecstasy of Saint Teresa* is characteristic of the Baroque period. Bernini, a master sculptor and architect of the Baroque era, created this intensely dramatic and theatrical work. The sculpture's swirling drapery, ecstatic expression, and dramatic lighting exemplify the Baroque emphasis on emotional intensity and spiritual fervor. It is located in the Cornaro Chapel, Santa Maria della Vittoria, Rome.

Quick Tip

Bernini's *Ecstasy of Saint Teresa*, with its intense emotion, is Baroque.

43. Sculpture of Deviprosad Roy Chowdhury show influences of which western sculptor?

- (1) Rodin
- (2) Michelangelo
- (3) Bernini
- (4) Donatello

Correct Answer: (1) Rodin

Solution: The sculptures of Deviprasad Roy Chowdhury show influences of Auguste Rodin, a prominent French sculptor of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Rodin's expressive and dynamic style, characterized by his emphasis on capturing movement and emotion, can be seen in Roy Chowdhury's works. Both artists shared a focus on portraying the human form with realism and emotional depth. He was influenced by Rodin in his subject matters and also the way in which he handled his medium, which was mainly bronze.

Quick Tip

Deviprasad Roy Chowdhury, influenced by Rodin, focused on expressive human forms.

44. Lion capital of India's National Emblem is housed in which of the following Museum:

- (1) Sarnath Museum
- (2) National Museum
- (3) Bihar Museum
- (4) Indian Museum

Correct Answer: (1) Sarnath Museum

Solution: The Lion Capital, which serves as India's National Emblem, is housed in the Sarnath Museum. This iconic sculpture, originally part of an Ashokan pillar erected at Sarnath, features four Asiatic lions seated back-to-back. The emblem symbolizes strength, courage, and national pride. It is located at the place where Buddha had given his first sermon.

Quick Tip

The Lion Capital (National Emblem) from Ashoka's pillar is at Sarnath Museum.

45. The Heliodorus Garuda pillar is situated at which site:

- (1) Sanchi
- (2) Bharhut
- (3) Vidisha
- (4) Goli

Correct Answer: (3) Vidisha

Solution: The Heliodorus Garuda pillar is located at Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh. Erected by Heliodorus, a Greek ambassador to the court of a Shunga king, the pillar bears an inscription dedicating it to the god Vasudeva (Krishna). It is a significant example of cultural exchange and religious syncretism in ancient India.

Quick Tip

Heliodorus pillar, dedicated to Vasudeva (Krishna), is at Vidisha.

46. Following structures are from Pallava period (A) Shore Temple

- (B) Kailashnath Kanchipuram
- (C) Varaha Cave
- (D) Udayagiri Cave

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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 structures—Shore Temple, Kailashnath Kanchipuram, Varaha Cave, and Udayagiri Cave—belong to the Pallava period (6th-9th centuries CE). The Pallavas were prolific temple builders, and these structures showcase their architectural and sculptural achievements.

- **Shore Temple:** Located at Mahabalipuram, it's a structural temple complex known for its intricate carvings and coastal setting.
- **Kailashnath Temple, Kanchipuram:** One of the largest structural temples in South India, dedicated to Shiva.
- **Varaha Cave:** A rock-cut cave temple at Mahabalipuram, dedicated to Varaha (the boar incarnation of Vishnu).
- **Udayagiri Cave:** A complex of rock-cut cave temples near Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh, with significant Gupta and early medieval period sculptures. While some caves at Udayagiri are Gupta period, the site also contains Pallava period caves.

Quick Tip
Remember these key Pallava sites: Shore Temple, Kailasanatha Kanchi, Varaha Cave. Udayagiri has both Gupta and Pallava caves.

47. Following are the parts of Stupa Architecture (A) Toran

(B) Shikhar

(C) Vedika

(D) Anda

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (C) 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), (C) and (D) only

Solution: Toran, Vedika, and Anda are integral parts of stupa architecture. Shikhar is not associated with stupas; it is a feature of Hindu temple architecture.

- **Toran:** The gateway to the stupa, often elaborately decorated with sculptures.
- **Vedika:** The railing that encloses the stupa's circumambulatory path.
- **Anda:** The dome-shaped structure at the heart of the stupa, representing the cosmos and containing relics.

Quick Tip

Stupa elements: Toran (gateway), Vedika (railing), Anda (dome), Harmika (square railing on top of the dome). Shikhar is a part of Hindu temples, not stupas.

- 48. Which of the following Stories are depicted in Ajanta murals** (A) Mahajanaka jataka
(B) Vidhurapandita jataka
(C) Sibi Jataka
(D) Kaliya Mardan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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: (2) (A), (B) and (C) only

Solution: The Ajanta murals depict stories from the Jataka tales, which are narratives about the previous lives of the Buddha. Mahajanaka Jataka, Vidhurapandita Jataka, and Sibi Jataka are all Jataka tales depicted in the Ajanta murals. Kaliya Mardan, a story about Krishna subduing the serpent Kaliya, is not a Jataka tale and therefore not depicted at Ajanta.

Quick Tip

Ajanta murals depict Jataka tales (Buddha's past lives), not Hindu stories like Kaliya Mardan.

49. Which of the following are the Nagara style of temples (A) Shekhari

(B) Bhumija

(C) Vesara

(D) Latina

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(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) and (B) only.//In some books it is A only.

Solution: The Nagara style of temple architecture, primarily found in North India, is characterized by a curvilinear tower (shikhara) over the sanctum. Shekhari and Bhumija are sub-styles within the Nagara style, while Vesara is a distinct style found in South India, and Latina is not a recognized temple style in India.

Quick Tip

Nagara (North Indian) temples have a curvilinear Shikhara. Shekhari and Bhumija are Nagara sub-styles. Vesara is South Indian.

50. The Early Renaissance painters are (A) Mantegna

(B) Giotto

(C) Cimabue

(D) Duccio

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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: Giotto, Cimabue, and Duccio are considered pivotal figures in the Early Italian Renaissance, bridging the gap between the medieval and Renaissance styles. Mantegna, while an important Renaissance artist, belongs to the later Early Renaissance/High Renaissance period.

Quick Tip
Giotto, Cimabue, and Duccio are key Early Italian Renaissance painters. Mantegna is slightly later.

51. Which of the following artists are associated with Fauvism (A) André Derain

- (B) Maurice de Vlaminck
- (C) Henri Matisse
- (D) Georges Rouault

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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: André Derain, Maurice de Vlaminck, Henri Matisse, and Georges Rouault are all associated with Fauvism, a short-lived but influential art movement in early 20th-century France. Fauvist painters are known for their bold use of color, often applying it in non-naturalistic ways to express emotions and sensations.

Quick Tip

Key Fauvists: Matisse, Derain, Vlaminck, Rouault (known for bold, non-naturalistic color).

52. Following sites are associated with Buddhist Cave Architecture: (A) Elephanta

(B) Bagh

(C) Ajanta

(D) Ellora

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(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: Bagh, Ajanta, and Ellora are all renowned for their Buddhist cave architecture, featuring elaborately carved chaityas (prayer halls) and viharas (monasteries). Elephanta, while also featuring rock-cut caves, is primarily associated with Hindu cave temples dedicated to Shiva.

Quick Tip

Buddhist cave architecture: Ajanta, Ellora (also Hindu/Jain), Bagh. Elephanta is mainly Hindu.

53. Gupta Sculptures are found at the following sites: (A) Eran

(B) Ahicchatra

(C) Vijayanagar

(D) Bhitargaon

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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: Eran, Ahicchatra, and Bhitargaon are important sites where Gupta sculptures have been found. These sculptures, often depicting Buddhist and Hindu deities, reflect the artistic achievements of the Gupta period (4th-6th centuries CE). Vijayanagar, while a significant historical site, is associated with the Vijayanagara Empire (14th-17th centuries CE), much later than the Gupta period.

Quick Tip

Gupta sculptures: Eran, Ahicchatra, Bhitargaon (reflect Gupta artistic style). Vijayanagara is much later.

54. The themes that are from the Kalpasutra in the Western School of Painting are (A)

The Interpreters of the Fourteen Dreams

(B) Queen Trisala on her conch

(C) God Indra Instructs Harinaigamesin to Transfer Mahavira's Embryo from the Brahmant Devdnand to Queen Trisala

(D) Pragyaparamita

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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: In Western Indian miniature painting, specifically the Jain school, common themes

from the Kalpasutra include Queen Trisala on her conch, God Indra instructing Harinaigamesin to transfer Mahavira's embryo, and sometimes Pragyaparamita (although less common). The Fourteen Dreams are also depicted in Kalpasutra illustrations.

Quick Tip

Kalpasutra themes in Western Indian painting: Queen Trisala, Mahavira's birth, sometimes Pragyaparamita.

55. Mesopotamia (in modern Iraq), the center of ancient Near Eastern civilization, had following period associated with it (A) Uruk

- (B) Sumer
- (C) Babylon
- (D) Akkad

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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: Mesopotamia, the cradle of civilization, saw the rise and fall of many significant periods and cultures. Uruk, Sumer, Babylon, and Akkad are all important periods or cultures associated with ancient Mesopotamia. These represent different phases of Mesopotamian history and have played their role in shaping its culture and politics.

Quick Tip

Key Mesopotamian periods/cultures: Uruk, Sumer, Babylon, Akkad.

56. Provide the correct chronological order for the following Temples (A) Lakshaman Temple, Khajuraho

- (B) Dasavatar Temple, Deogarh
- (C) Sanchi, Temple No. 17
- (D) Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Solution: The correct chronological order for the temples is:

1. **Sanchi, Temple No. 17 (C):** Gupta Period, 5th Century CE
2. **Dasavatar Temple, Deogarh (B):** Gupta Period, 5th-6th Century CE
3. **Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram (D):** Pallava Period, late 7th Century CE
4. **Lakshaman Temple, Khajuraho (A):** Chandella Period, 10th Century CE

Quick Tip
Temple Chronology: Sanchi (Gupta) -> Deogarh (Gupta) -> Kanchipuram (Pallava) -> Khajuraho (Chandella).

57. Arrange the following Orissa Temple in correct chronological order of their construction (A) Parasuramesvara temple

- (B) Lingaraja temple
- (C) Mukteshvara temple
- (D) Sun Temple, Konark

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Solution: The correct chronological order for the Orissa temples is:

1. **Parasuramesvara temple (A):** 7th Century CE
2. **Mukteshvara temple (C):** Late 10th Century CE
3. **Lingaraja temple (B):** 11th Century CE
4. **Sun Temple, Konark (D):** 13th Century CE

Quick Tip

Orissa Temple Chronology: Parasuramesvara -> Mukteshvara -> Lingaraja -> Konark.

58. Arrange the Mughal manuscript painting in chronological order (A)

Tujuk-i-Jahangiri

(B) Razm-nama

(C) Hamza-nama

(D) Akbar-nama

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Solution: The correct chronological order for the Mughal manuscripts is:

1. **Hamza-nama (C):** Mid-16th Century (Akbar's reign)
2. **Razm-nama (B):** Late 16th Century (Akbar's reign)

3. **Akbar-nama (D):** Late 16th - early 17th Century (Akbar's reign)

4. **Tujuk-i-Jahangiri (A):** Early 17th Century (Jahangir's reign)

Quick Tip
Mughal Manuscript Chronology: Hamza-nama -> Razm-nama -> Akbar-nama -> Tujuk-i-Jahangiri.

59. Arrange the following in Chronological order: (A) The Parthenon

(B) Hagia Sophia

(C) Arch of Constantine

(D) Law code of Hammurabi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: The correct chronological order is:

1. **Law code of Hammurabi (D):** 1754 BCE (Babylonian)

2. **The Parthenon (A):** 447-438 BCE (Greek)

3. **Arch of Constantine (C):** 312-315 CE (Roman)

4. **Hagia Sophia (B):** 532-537 CE (Byzantine)

Quick Tip
Chronological Order: Hammurabi (Babylonian) -> Parthenon (Greek) -> Arch of Constantine (Roman) -> Hagia Sophia (Byzantine).

60. Find out the correct chronological order of the "David" sculptures (A) Bernini

(B) Verrocchio

(C) Donatello

(D) Michelangelo

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Solution: The correct chronological order of the "David" sculptures is:

1. **Donatello (C):** c. 1440s (Early Renaissance)
2. **Verrocchio (B):** c. 1470s (Early Renaissance)
3. **Michelangelo (D):** 1501-1504 (High Renaissance)
4. **Bernini (A):** 1623-1624 (Baroque)

Quick Tip
"David" Sculptures: Donatello -> Verrocchio -> Michelangelo -> Bernini.

61. Arrange the correct order of construction of Stupa from Bottom to Top: (A) Vedika

(B) Chhatra

(C) Harmika

(D) Anda

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: The correct order of construction of a stupa from bottom to top is:

1. **Vedika (A):** The raised circumambulatory platform.
2. **Anda (D):** The dome-shaped structure symbolizing the cosmos.
3. **Harmika (C):** The square railing on top of the dome.
4. **Chhatra (B):** The umbrella-like structure crowning the harmika.

Quick Tip
Stupa Construction (Bottom to Top): Vedika -> Anda -> Harmika -> Chhatra.

62. Arrange the artworks of Picasso from earliest to the latest: (A) La Vie

(B) Bull's Head

(C) Les Demoiselles d'Avignon

(D) Guernica

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) (A), (C), (D), (B)

Solution: The correct chronological order of Picasso's artworks is:

1. **La Vie (A):** 1903 (Blue Period)
2. **Les Demoiselles d'Avignon (C):** 1907 (Proto-Cubism)
3. **Guernica (D):** 1937 (Cubism/Surrealism)
4. **Bull's Head (B):** 1942 (Found Object/Surrealism)

Quick Tip

Picasso Chronology: La Vie (Blue) -¿ Les Demoiselles d'Avignon (Proto-Cubism)
-¿ Guernica (Cubism) -¿ Bull's Head (Surrealism).

63. Arrange the Romantic artists and their works from earlier to the later period

- (A) Joseph Mallord William Turner, *Burning of the Houses of Lords and Commons*
(B) Théodore Géricault, *Raft of the Medusa*
(C) Eugène Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People*
(D) Francisco de Goya, *The Executions of the Third of May*

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct chronological order of the Romantic artists and their works is:

1. **Théodore Géricault, *Raft of the Medusa* (B): 1818-1819**
2. **Joseph Mallord William Turner, *Burning of the Houses of Lords and Commons* (A): 1834**
3. **Francisco de Goya, *The Third of May 1808* (D): 1814**
4. **Eugène Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People* (C): 1830**

Quick Tip

Romantic Art Chronology: Géricault (*Raft of the Medusa*) -¿ Turner (*Burning of the Houses*) -¿ Goya (*Third of May*) -¿ Delacroix (*Liberty Leading the People*).

64. Arrange the artists in western artistic tradition according to their era of working

(A) Rodin

(B) Praxiteles

(C) Ghiberti

(D) Canova

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: The correct chronological order of the Western artists is:

1. **Praxiteles (B):** 4th Century BCE (Greek Sculptor)
2. **Ghiberti (C):** Late 14th - early 15th Century CE (Italian Sculptor)
3. **Canova (D):** Late 18th - early 19th Century CE (Italian Sculptor)
4. **Rodin (A):** Late 19th - early 20th Century CE (French Sculptor)

Quick Tip
Western Artist Chronology: Praxiteles (Greek) -> Ghiberti (Italian Renaissance) -> Canova (Neoclassical) -> Rodin (Modern).

65. Arrange the sequence as per medium and date of paintings: (A) Ajanta mural painting

(B) Thangkha painting

(C) Buddhist palm leaf manuscript painting

(D) Kalpasutra manuscript painting

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct chronological order based on medium and date is:

1. **Ajanta mural painting (A):** 2nd Century BCE – 6th Century CE
2. **Buddhist palm leaf manuscript painting (C):** From around the 1st Century CE onwards
3. **Kalpasutra manuscript painting (D):** Western Indian miniatures, flourishing from the 14th Century CE
4. **Thangka painting (B):** Tibetan Buddhist paintings on cloth, developed later, especially from the 17th Century CE onwards.

Quick Tip

Painting Chronology: Ajanta Murals -> Palm-leaf Manuscripts -> Kalpasutra Miniatures -> Thangkas.

66. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Mesopotamia	(I) Turkey
(B) Byzantine	(II) Iraq
(C) Gothic	(III) Italy
(D) Renaissance	(IV) France

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

Solution:

- **(A) Mesopotamia - (II) Iraq:** Ancient Mesopotamia is primarily located in modern-day Iraq.
- **(B) Byzantine - (I) Turkey:** The Byzantine Empire was centered in Constantinople, now Istanbul, Turkey.
- **(C) Gothic - (IV) France:** While Gothic architecture spread throughout Europe, it originated and flourished significantly in France.
- **(D) Renaissance - (III) Italy:** The Renaissance began in Italy, particularly Florence.

Quick Tip

Locations: Mesopotamia (Iraq), Byzantine (Turkey), Gothic (France), Renaissance (Italy).

67. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Mamallapuram	(I) Chandella
(B) Ellora	(II) Ganga
(C) Konark	(III) Pallava
(D) Khajuraho	(IV) Rashtrakuta

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

- **(A) Mamallapuram - (III) Pallava:** The rock-cut temples and sculptures at Mamallapuram are primarily associated with the Pallava dynasty.
- **(B) Ellora - (IV) Rashtrakuta:** The Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora, a rock-cut marvel, is attributed to the Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- **(C) Konark - (II) Ganga:** The Sun Temple at Konark was built by the Eastern Ganga dynasty.
- **(D) Khajuraho - (I) Chandella:** The temples at Khajuraho are renowned examples of Chandella architecture.

Quick Tip

Dynasties and Sites: Mamallapuram (Pallava), Ellora (Rashtrakuta), Konark (Ganga), Khajuraho (Chandella).

68. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Calling of Saint Matthew	(I) Claude Monet
(B) Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe	(II) Édouard Manet
(C) Dancer with a Bouquet, Bowing	(III) Caravaggio
(D) Water Lily Pond	(IV) Edgar Degas

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

- **(A) Calling of Saint Matthew - (III) Caravaggio:** This dramatic Baroque painting is by Caravaggio.
- **(B) Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe - (II) Édouard Manet:** This controversial Realist/Impressionist painting is by Manet.
- **(C) Dancer with a Bouquet, Bowing - (IV) Edgar Degas:** Degas, known for his ballet dancers, created this Impressionist work.
- **(D) Water Lily Pond - (I) Claude Monet:** Monet's famous series of Water Lilies are iconic Impressionist paintings.

Quick Tip

Artists and Works: *Calling of St. Matthew* (Caravaggio), *Le Déjeuner* (Manet), *Dancer* (Degas), *Water Lilies* (Monet).

69. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Giorgione	(I) Flemish
(B) Peter Paul Rubens	(II) Venetian
(C) Jan Vermeer	(III) Spanish
(D) Diego Velázquez	(IV) Dutch

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- **(A) Giorgione - (II) Venetian:** Giorgione was a High Renaissance painter of the Venetian School.

- **(B) Peter Paul Rubens - (I) Flemish:** Rubens was a prominent Baroque artist from Flanders (now Belgium).
- **(C) Jan Vermeer - (IV) Dutch:** Vermeer was a renowned Dutch painter of genre scenes from the Golden Age.
- **(D) Diego Velázquez - (III) Spanish:** Velázquez was a leading artist of the Spanish Golden Age.

Quick Tip

Artists and Nationalities: Giorgione (Venetian), Rubens (Flemish), Vermeer (Dutch), Velázquez (Spanish).

70. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) *Hindu Temple*	(I) Ananda Coomaraswamy
(B) *Dance of Shiva*	(II) Stella Kramrisch
(C) *Story of Art*	(III) C. Sivaramamurti
(D) *The Art of India*	(IV) E.H. Gombrich

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- **(A) *Hindu Temple* - (I) Ananda Coomaraswamy:** Coomaraswamy authored *The Indian Craftsman* and *Essays in National Idealism*, which explored aesthetics. Also wrote *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*.

- **(B) *Dance of Shiva* - (II) Stella Kramrisch:** Kramrisch wrote *The Hindu Temple*, a highly regarded work on Indian architecture, and is known for her expertise in Indian art. Also wrote *Manifestations of Shiva*
- **(C) *Story of Art* - (IV) E.H. Gombrich:** Gombrich's *The Story of Art* is a widely read survey of Western art history.
- **(D) *The Art of India* - (III) C. Sivaramamurti:** Sivaramamurti wrote extensively on Indian art and architecture. *The Art of India* is one of his notable works. Also wrote *South Indian Paintings*.

Quick Tip

Authors and Books: *Hindu Temple* (Coomaraswamy), *Dance of Shiva* (Kramrisch), *Story of Art* (Gombrich), *Art of India* (Sivaramamurti).

71. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Padmapani Avalokiteshwar	(I) Amaravati
(B) Maya Bathing	(II) Ajanta
(C) Standing Buddha	(III) Konarak
(D) Dholak Player	(IV) Nagarjun Konda

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- **(A) Padmapani Avalokiteshwar - (II) Ajanta:** The iconic image of Padmapani (bodhisattva of compassion) is found in Cave 1 at Ajanta.

- **(B) Maya Bathing - (I) Amaravati:** Sculptural reliefs depicting Maya's bath are found at Amaravati. This reflects Buddha's birth.
- **(C) Standing Buddha - (IV) Nagarjun Konda:** Nagarjun Konda is known for its standing Buddha images.
- **(D) Dholak Player - (III) Konark:** The Sun Temple at Konark features numerous sculptures, including musicians playing the dholak (a double sided barrel drum).

Quick Tip

Art and Locations: Padmapani (Ajanta), Maya Bathing (Amaravati), Standing Buddha (Nagarjun Konda), Dholak Player (Konark).

72. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Dharmachakraparvartan	(I) Enlightenment
(B) Bhumisparsha	(II) First Sermon
(C) Mahaabhiniskraman	(III) Demise of Buddha
(D) Mahaparinirvana	(IV) Great Departure

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

- **(A) Dharmachakraparvartan - (II) First Sermon:** Dharmachakraparvartan refers to the Buddha's first sermon at Sarnath, where he "turned the wheel of dharma."
- **(B) Bhumisparsha - (I) Enlightenment:** Bhumisparsha mudra (earth-touching gesture)

represents the moment of the Buddha's enlightenment, when he called upon the earth to witness his triumph over Mara (temptation).

- **(C) Mahaabhiniskraman - (IV) Great Departure:** Mahaabhiniskraman refers to the Buddha's renunciation of worldly life and his departure from his palace.
- **(D) Mahaparinirvana - (III) Demise of Buddha:** Mahaparinirvana signifies the Buddha's death and his final release from the cycle of rebirth.

Quick Tip

Buddha's Life: Dharmachakraparvatan (First Sermon), Bhumisparsha (Enlightenment), Mahaabhiniskraman (Departure), Mahaparinirvana (Death).

73. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Chartres Cathedral	(I) Egypt
(B) Giza	(II) Vatican
(C) Acropolis	(III) France
(D) St. Peter's Basilica	(IV) Greece

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- **(A) Chartres Cathedral - (III) France:** Chartres Cathedral is a famous Gothic cathedral located in France.
- **(B) Giza - (I) Egypt:** The pyramids of Giza are located in Egypt.

- **(C) Acropolis - (IV) Greece:** The Acropolis, including the Parthenon, is in Athens, Greece.
- **(D) St. Peter's Basilica - (II) Vatican:** St. Peter's Basilica is located in Vatican City.

Quick Tip

Monuments and Locations: Chartres (France), Giza (Egypt), Acropolis (Greece), St. Peter's (Vatican).

74. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Bharat Mata	(I) Raja Ravi Varma
(B) Galaxy of Musician	(II) Abanindranath Tagore
(C) Haripura Poster	(III) Amrita Sher-Gil
(D) A story Teller	(IV) Nandalal Bose

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- **(A) Bharat Mata - (II) Abanindranath Tagore:** Tagore's *Bharat Mata* is an iconic image of Mother India.
- **(B) Galaxy of Musician - (I) Raja Ravi Varma:** Varma, known for his mythological and historical paintings, also created works like *Galaxy of Musicians*.
- **(C) Haripura Poster - (IV) Nandalal Bose:** Bose designed the posters for the Haripura Congress session.

- **(D) A story Teller - (III) Amrita Sher-Gil:** Sher-Gil's paintings often depicted scenes from everyday life, including storytellers.

Quick Tip

Indian Artists and Works: *Bharat Mata* (Tagore), *Galaxy of Musicians* (Varma), *Haripura Poster* (Bose), *A Story Teller* (Sher-Gil).

75. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Dancing girl	(I) Red sandstone
(B) Mother goddess	(II) Bronze
(C) Male torso	(III) Steatite
(D) Seal	(IV) Terracotta

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

- **(A) Dancing girl - (II) Bronze:** The famous "Dancing Girl" statuette from Mohenjo-daro is made of bronze.
- **(B) Mother goddess - (IV) Terracotta:** Mother goddess figurines from the Indus Valley Civilization are typically made of terracotta.
- **(C) Male torso - (I) Red sandstone:** The male torso, another Harappan artifact, is made of red sandstone. It is sometimes referred to as the "Priest King." However, some sources suggest it is made of steatite.
- **(D) Seal - (III) Steatite:** The Harappan seals, used for trade and administration, are

predominantly made of steatite.

Quick Tip
Harappan Materials: Dancing Girl (Bronze), Mother Goddess (Terracotta), Male Torso (Steatite/Red Sandstone), Seal (Steatite).