

CUET PG Painting 27th March 2024 Shift 2

Time Allowed :1 Hour 45 Minute	Maximum Marks :3000	Total Questions :75
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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.

Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Krishna Reddy	I. Oleography
B. Sanat Kar	II. Serigraphy
C. Moti Zharotia	III. Viscosity
D. Raja Ravi Varma	IV. Wood intaglio

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The correct match is as follows:

- A. Krishna Reddy — III. Viscosity
- B. Sanat Kar — IV. Wood intaglio
- C. Moti Zharotia — II. Serigraphy
- D. Raja Ravi Varma — I. Oleography

These associations highlight the contributions of notable artists to specific artistic techniques and media.

Quick Tip

Understanding these artistic associations helps in identifying artists' contributions to specific techniques and innovations in the art world.

Question 2.

Which is the correct method of building the tone appearance in pencil drawing?

1. Cross-hatching
2. One way shading

3. Cont'e

4. Pen and Ink

Correct Answer: 2. One way shading

Solution:

One way shading involves creating consistent strokes in a single direction to build tone and gradient in pencil drawing. This method ensures smooth transitions and is ideal for depicting light and shadow.

Quick Tip

Cross-hatching is another method for creating tone but is more commonly used in pen and ink drawings.

Question 3.

In serigraphy which of the following materials are used?

(A) Rocker, (B) Acid, (C) Squeegee, (D) Needle, (E) Silk screen

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 3. (C) and (E) only

Solution:

In serigraphy, a squeegee is used to press ink through a silk screen onto the substrate. The silk screen acts as the stencil for the design. Other options, such as acids and needles, are not relevant to this technique.

Quick Tip

Serigraphy, also known as silk screen printing, is widely used for vibrant prints on various surfaces, including fabric and paper.

Question 4.

Vitreous glass or ceramic tesserae are common materials associated with:

1. Etching
2. Mosaic
3. Fresco
4. Oil painting

Correct Answer: 2. Mosaic

Solution:

Mosaics are created by assembling small pieces of vitreous glass or ceramic tesserae into patterns or pictures. This technique has been used for centuries in architecture to decorate walls, floors, and ceilings.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the materials and techniques unique to various art forms for a clearer understanding of their applications.

Question 5.

On litho stone, what is not used to draw the image?

1. Wax crayons
2. Litho pencils
3. Water soluble ink
4. Liquid tusche

Correct Answer: 3. Water soluble ink

Solution:

Water soluble ink is not used on a litho stone. Lithography relies on the principle that oil and water repel each other. Materials like wax crayons, litho pencils, and liquid tusche are used for drawing on the stone.

Quick Tip

Remember that lithography uses oil-based materials to create the image, which ensures proper interaction with water and ink during printing.

Question 6.

A print made from a block or plate in which the area not to be printed is cut away is called:

1. Silk screen print
2. Collagraph
3. Planograph
4. Relief print

Correct Answer: 4. Relief print

Solution:

Relief printing involves carving away the non-printing areas of a block or plate, leaving the raised areas to receive ink. This technique is one of the oldest printing methods and is widely used in woodcuts and linocuts.

Quick Tip

Relief printing is characterized by its simplicity and bold contrast, making it a popular choice for artistic prints.

Question 7.

In etching, soft ground is used:

1. To get the impression of different materials on the etching plate.
2. To reduce the strength of acid.
3. To coat the screen evenly.
4. For taking impressions on the lithographic stone.

Correct Answer: 1. To get the impression of different materials on the etching plate.

Solution:

Soft ground is a waxy resist applied to an etching plate. It remains slightly tacky, allowing textures and patterns from various materials (like fabric or leaves) to be pressed into it. These impressions are then etched onto the plate using acid.

Quick Tip

Soft ground etching is perfect for adding intricate textures and natural patterns to your prints.

Question 8.

Acid is used in:

1. Serigraphy
2. Woodcut
3. Linocut
4. Aquatint

Correct Answer: 4. Aquatint

Solution:

Acid is an integral part of the aquatint process, where it etches the metal plate to create tonal effects. The plate is first dusted with rosin particles, which protect certain areas from being etched, allowing for gradations of tone.

Quick Tip

Aquatint is especially effective for creating watercolor-like effects in intaglio prints.

Question 9.

In aquatint, the depth of tone is controlled by:

1. The amount of time the plate is kept in the open.
2. The amount of water droplets on the plate after cleaning.
3. The thickness of the etching plate.
4. The fineness of the rosin dust and the length of time the plate is exposed to acid.

Correct Answer: 4. The fineness of the rosin dust and the length of time the plate is exposed to acid.

Solution:

The depth of tone in aquatint is controlled by the size of the rosin particles and the duration of acid exposure. Finer rosin dust results in smoother, lighter tones, while longer acid exposure deepens the tonal values.

Quick Tip

Experiment with rosin sizes and acid exposure times to achieve the desired tonal range in your aquatint works.

Question 10.

The method of representing the three-dimensional effect on a two-dimensional surface is called:

1. Symmetry
2. Isometry
3. Perspective
4. Balance

Correct Answer: 3. Perspective

Solution:

Perspective is a drawing technique that uses vanishing points and converging lines to create the illusion of depth. It allows artists to represent three-dimensional objects realistically on a two-dimensional surface.

Quick Tip

Mastering linear perspective with one, two, or three vanishing points will significantly enhance the realism of your drawings.

Question 11.

Arrange the following printing processes in order of their use:

- (A) Ink
- (B) Frame
- (C) Stencil
- (D) Screen fabric
- (E) Squeegee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (B), (A), (D), (C), (E)
2. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
3. (D), (B), (C), (A), (E)
4. (E), (B), (A), (D), (C)

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

Solution:

The correct sequence for the printing process is as follows:

1. Screen fabric (D) is stretched to create the base for printing.
2. A frame (B) is added to hold the screen fabric taut.
3. A stencil (C) is prepared and placed over the screen.
4. Ink (A) is applied over the stencil.
5. A squeegee (E) is used to press the ink through the stencil and screen onto the substrate.

This sequence ensures precision and proper ink application during screen printing.

Quick Tip

Screen printing is a versatile method that allows for creating bold and vibrant prints on a variety of surfaces.

Question 12.

The term 'tones and tints' are related to:

1. Colour mixing
2. Fiber mold
3. Sand casting
4. Bronze casting

Correct Answer: 1. Colour mixing

Solution:

Tones and tints are key concepts in colour theory. A tint is created by adding white to a colour, making it lighter, while a tone is created by adding grey to a colour, reducing its saturation. These methods help artists manipulate colour to create depth, highlights, and shadows in their work.

Quick Tip

Experiment with tones and tints to add depth and subtle variations to your artwork.

Question 13.

The relief block can be printed several times as they are worked to check their progress before final printing. These prints are called:

1. Cancel print
2. Trial proof
3. Addition print
4. Mono print

Correct Answer: 2. Trial proof

Solution:

Trial proofs are preliminary prints made during the relief printing process. They allow artists to evaluate the progress and make adjustments to the block before final printing. This step ensures that the final print meets the artist’s expectations.

Quick Tip

Use trial proofs to refine intricate details and spot potential errors in your design.

Question 14.

Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Abanindranath Tagore	I. Wash Technique
B. Leonardo da Vinci	II. Chiaroscuro
C. Caravaggio	III. Sfumato
D. Matisse	IV. Papier Collage

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- Abanindranath Tagore pioneered the Wash Technique (A - I), emphasizing subtle tonal variations.
- Leonardo da Vinci utilized Chiaroscuro (B - II) to create dramatic light and shadow contrasts.
- Caravaggio is credited with developing Sfumato (C - IV), a technique for soft transitions

between colours.

- Matisse was known for his use of Papier Collage (D - III), cutting and pasting coloured paper into compositions.

Quick Tip

Understanding these techniques provides insight into the unique styles and innovations of these legendary artists.

Question 15.

In relief printing, a hard rubber tool used to roll ink on the surface is called:

1. Needle
2. Rocker
3. Brayer
4. Sponge

Correct Answer: 3. Brayer

Solution:

A brayer is a tool with a hard rubber roller used in relief printing to apply ink evenly across the printing surface or plate. It ensures that ink is distributed smoothly and consistently over the raised areas of the block.

Quick Tip

Invest in a high-quality brayer to achieve uniform ink coverage in your relief prints.

Question 16.

What is "Impasto" technique in painting?

1. One layer painting technique
2. Film of transparent colour laid over dried underpainting
3. Thickly applied oil paint
4. Light and shade

Correct Answer: 3. Thickly applied oil paint

Solution:

The **Impasto** technique involves applying oil paint thickly, allowing the texture of the brushstrokes or palette knife marks to remain visible. This method creates a three-dimensional, sculptural effect on the canvas, adding depth and drama to the artwork. It is often used to emphasize light and shadow or to highlight specific areas of a painting.

Quick Tip

The Impasto technique works best with oil or acrylic paints and is widely used to bring dynamism and energy to paintings.

Question 17.

Arrange the following steps in the right order of "Indirect method of Mosaic":

- (A) The brown paper is removed.
- (B) Tesserae are placed on the drawing on paper.
- (C) The paper with the tiles/tesserae is stuck to the wall/floor.
- (D) A sheet of strong brown paper is stuck to the surface of tesserae.
- (E) Drawing/design on a sheet of paper.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The **Indirect method of mosaic** involves the following steps:

- 1. Drawing the design on a sheet of paper (**E**).
- 2. Placing the tesserae on the drawn design (**B**).
- 3. Sticking a sheet of strong brown paper to the surface of the tesserae (**D**).
- 4. Affixing the paper with tiles/tesserae to the wall or floor (**C**).
- 5. Removing the brown paper after the adhesive sets (**A**).

This method is preferred for creating intricate and precisely aligned mosaics.

Quick Tip

The indirect method allows artists to make adjustments to the design before it is permanently affixed, ensuring accuracy and detail.

Question 18.

Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Pointillism	I. One layer painting technique
B. S'graffito	II. Small dabs of pure colours
C. Alla Prima	III. Painting wet paint on wet paint
D. Wet on Wet	IV. Sketching into wet paint layer

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- **Pointillism** involves applying small dabs of pure colours to create a cohesive image (A - II).
- **S'graffito** is a technique where designs are etched into a wet paint layer (B - IV).
- **Alla Prima** refers to completing a painting in one sitting using a single-layer technique (C - I).
- **Wet on Wet** involves applying wet paint onto a wet surface to blend colours seamlessly (D - III).

These techniques highlight the diversity of painting methods and their unique effects.

Quick Tip

Understanding these techniques can help artists choose the most effective method for their creative vision.

Question 19.

Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Toulouse-Lautrec	I. Etching
B. Francisco Goya	II. Screen Printing
C. Andy Warhol	III. Lithography
D. Ho Kusai	IV. Wood Cut

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- **Toulouse-Lautrec** is renowned for his lithographic posters (A - III).
- **Francisco Goya** is a master of etching (B - I).
- **Andy Warhol** revolutionized art with screen printing (C - II).
- **Ho Kusai** is famous for his detailed woodcut prints (D - IV).

These techniques define the artistic legacies of these iconic artists.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the primary techniques of influential artists to better understand their historical significance.

Question 20.

Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Paper	I. Gesso
B. Canvas	II. Lime plaster
C. Fresco Wall	III. Wax-based hard ground
D. Intaglio Plate	IV. Plant fibers

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

Solution:

- **Paper** is created from plant fibers (A - IV).
- **Canvas** is primed with gesso to prepare it for painting (B - I).
- **Fresco walls** are made using lime plaster (C - II).
- **Intaglio plates** utilize a wax-based hard ground for etching (D - III).

These materials are integral to their respective artistic processes and ensure their effectiveness.

Quick Tip

Understanding the materials associated with specific art forms can enhance both appreciation and technique in art practice.

Question 21.

Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Serigraphy	I. Rocker
B. Etching	II. Screen fabric
C. Mezzotint	III. Acid
D. Lithography	IV. Tusche

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- **Serigraphy** uses a **screen fabric** to transfer ink onto the surface through a stencil (A - II).
- **Etching** involves the use of **acid** to create designs on a metal plate (B - III).

- **Mezzotint** employs a **rocker tool** to create gradients and textures (C - I).
- **Lithography** utilizes **tusche**, a greasy ink, for drawing on the litho stone (D - IV).

Quick Tip

Each of these techniques has distinct tools and materials, making them unique in their application and final output.

Question 22.

Match List I with List II

LIST I	LIST II
A. Edgar Degas	I. Acrylic
B. David Hockney	II. Oil Paints
C. Vincent Van Gogh	III. Engraving
D. Rembrandt	IV. Soft pastels

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- Edgar Degas is primarily associated with soft pastels, making the correct match (A - IV). Degas extensively used this medium in his portraits and figure studies, particularly his famous ballet dancer series.

- David Hockney is associated with acrylic paints (B - I). His innovative use of acrylics in bright, vivid landscapes reflects his exploration of modern art techniques.

- Vincent Van Gogh is renowned for his use of oil paints (C - II). His dramatic and expressive brushstrokes in works like "Starry Night" showcase the unique qualities of this medium.

- Rembrandt, known for his mastery in printmaking, is linked to engraving (D - III). He used this technique to create intricate and detailed prints that complement his paintings.

This matching highlights the expertise and contributions of these artists to their respective mediums and techniques.

Quick Tip

Understanding the preferred mediums of famous artists can provide insight into their unique styles and creative processes. This knowledge is valuable for appreciating their contributions to art history and identifying their works in various contexts.

Question 23.

In etching press, the finely woven felt blanket placed on top is called as -

1. The thermal felt blanket
2. The pusher felt blanket
3. The insulating felt blanket
4. The non-thermal felt blanket

Correct Answer: 2. The pusher felt blanket

Solution:

The **pusher felt blanket** is a key component in an etching press. It ensures even distribution of pressure over the etching plate and paper during the printing process, protecting both from damage. This blanket also helps achieve consistent impressions by absorbing the excess pressure applied by the press.

Quick Tip

Using high-quality felt blankets enhances the sharpness and clarity of the etching prints.

Question 24.

Thin and transparent layer of colour/paint over white primed surface in oil painting is called -

1. Aquatint
2. Imprimatura
3. Impasto
4. Alla Prima

Correct Answer: 2. Imprimatura

Solution:

Imprimatura is a technique where a thin, transparent layer of paint, usually earth tones, is applied over a white primed surface. This initial layer serves as an underpainting to establish

the tone and mood of the artwork. It helps artists visualize the composition and adjust values before adding details.

Quick Tip

Imprimatura is especially useful in classical oil painting for creating a cohesive base tone and reducing the starkness of a white canvas.

Question 25.

The Burr or thin metal ridge raised on each side of the incision is obtained in which technique?

1. Cyanotype
2. Sugar lift
3. Dry point
4. Gum bite

Correct Answer: 3. Dry point

Solution:

In the **dry point** technique, a sharp needle is used to scratch the surface of a metal plate, creating an incision. The burr, a thin metal ridge raised on either side of the line, traps the ink, resulting in rich, velvety textures in the final print. This unique effect distinguishes dry point from other intaglio techniques.

Quick Tip

Dry point is ideal for creating soft, expressive lines and textures that are hard to achieve with other intaglio methods.

Question 26.

Which of the following is not a painting medium?

1. Egg tempera
2. Oil paints
3. Gouache
4. Drypoint

Correct Answer: 4. Drypoint

Solution:

Drypoint is not a painting medium; it is a printmaking technique where a needle is used to incise lines into a metal plate. In contrast, **egg tempera**, **oil paints**, and **gouache** are all painting mediums used to apply pigment onto a surface. Each painting medium offers different textures, finishes, and durability for artistic expression.

Quick Tip

Understanding the distinction between painting and printmaking techniques is crucial for selecting the right medium for your artwork.

Question 27.

The wood block used for a woodcut print is made from?

1. The wood block cut along the length of the grains of the tree trunk
2. The wood block containing the end grains of the tree trunk
3. The block made from plaster
4. The block made from rosin dust

Correct Answer: 1. The wood block cut along the length of the grains of the tree trunk

Solution:

The traditional wood block for woodcut prints is made by cutting along the length of the grains of the tree trunk. This technique provides a durable surface that is easy to carve and ideal for holding ink, allowing for clear and detailed prints. Softwoods such as pine or cherry are commonly used due to their fine grain and ease of carving.

Quick Tip

Woodcut printing is one of the earliest forms of printmaking, providing a rich, textured quality to artworks. Always choose a block with minimal grain to avoid interference in the design.

Question 28.

The inked intaglio plate is placed on the bed for printing -

1. Faced upside
2. Faced downside
3. Does not go
4. Faced right side

Correct Answer: 1. Faced upside

Solution:

In intaglio printing, the inked plate is placed on the press bed with the inked side facing upward. The paper is then carefully placed over the plate. Heavy pressure is applied using the etching press, which ensures that the ink transfers from the recessed areas of the plate to the paper, creating the print. Proper placement is critical to avoid smudges or incomplete prints.

Quick Tip

Ensure the paper is dampened before placing it on the plate; this helps in absorbing the ink efficiently and creates a sharper impression.

Question 29.

Intaglio plates are printed by -

1. Inkjet printer
2. Etching press
3. Xerox printer
4. Hot iron press

Correct Answer: 2. Etching press

Solution:

Intaglio plates require an **etching press** to transfer the ink from the recessed areas of the plate to the paper. The press applies even and heavy pressure, which ensures that the ink is properly embedded into the dampened paper. This process is essential for achieving the intricate details typical of intaglio prints.

Quick Tip

An etching press is versatile and can be used for various intaglio techniques like dry-point, aquatint, and mezzotint. Always ensure the rollers are calibrated for uniform pressure.

Question 30.

What are tertiary colours?

1. Primary colours + Primary colours
2. Primary colours + Secondary colours
3. Secondary colours + Neutral colours
4. Primary colours + Neutral colours

Correct Answer: 2. Primary colours + Secondary colours

Solution:

Tertiary colours are created by mixing a primary colour (red, blue, or yellow) with a secondary colour (green, orange, or purple). For example, mixing yellow with green creates yellow-green, and mixing red with orange creates red-orange. These colours add depth and variety to the artist's palette, enabling the creation of more nuanced and complex colour schemes.

Quick Tip

Understanding the colour wheel helps in identifying complementary and harmonious colour combinations, which are essential for balanced compositions.

Question 31.

While selecting paper for watercolours, this factor is not important -

1. Weight
2. Absorbency
3. Surface and Texture
4. Watermark

Correct Answer: 4. Watermark

Solution:

For watercolor painting, factors like **weight**, **absorbency**, and **surface texture** are crucial. The weight (typically 300 gsm or higher) ensures the paper does not warp under wet washes. Absorbency helps the paint adhere and blend seamlessly, while surface texture (e.g., cold press, hot press, or rough) affects the final appearance of the artwork. A watermark, while indicative of the paper's brand or quality, is not a functional aspect affecting performance.

Quick Tip

Choose cold press paper for general use, hot press for fine details, and rough texture for bold, expressive strokes in watercolor painting.

Question 32.

Arrange the following in order of the printing process:

- (A). Drawing
- (B). Zinc plate
- (C). Acid bite
- (D). Ground
- (E). Inking and Printing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The correct sequence for the printing process involves:

- 1. Preparing the zinc plate (B), which serves as the base for etching.
- 2. Applying ground (D), which is a resist material used to protect the plate from acid.
- 3. Drawing the design (A) on the ground-covered plate.
- 4. Acid bite (C), where the exposed parts of the plate are etched by acid to create the design.

5. Inking and printing (E), transferring the design onto paper or another surface.

This sequence is typical for intaglio techniques like etching and aquatint.

Quick Tip

Always ensure the plate is clean and evenly coated with ground to achieve precise and detailed designs during the etching process.

Question 33.

Which painting medium dries fast and is not resolvable after drying?

1. Oil paints
2. Watercolours
3. Acrylic paints
4. Charcoal

Correct Answer: 3. Acrylic paints

Solution:

Acrylic paints are water-based but dry quickly to form a permanent, water-resistant layer. Once dried, they cannot be reactivated or blended further with water or other mediums, unlike watercolours or oil paints. This quick-drying property makes acrylics highly versatile and suitable for layering and mixed-media applications.

Quick Tip

To extend the drying time of acrylics, use a retarder or mix them with slow-drying mediums.

Question 34.

Which among the following surfaces is suitable for oil painting?

- (A). Handmade paper
- (B). Wood panel
- (C). Glossy sheet
- (D). Canvas
- (E). Mesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 4. (B) and (D) only

Solution:

Wood panels and canvas are traditional and durable surfaces suitable for oil painting. These surfaces can hold oil paint well without warping or deteriorating over time. Wood panels provide a rigid base, while canvas offers flexibility and texture. Other surfaces, like handmade paper or glossy sheets, are unsuitable due to their inability to support the weight and properties of oil paint.

Quick Tip

Always prime the surface with gesso before oil painting to prevent paint from seeping into the fibers and to enhance durability.

Question 35.

Select the technique that is not used in watercolour painting:

1. Masking fluid
2. Wet into wet
3. Wax resist
4. Aquatint

Correct Answer: 4. Aquatint

Solution:

Aquatint is a printmaking technique used in intaglio processes to create tonal effects, not a watercolour painting technique. Techniques like masking fluid, wet into wet, and wax resist are integral to watercolour painting, helping to create textures, gradients, and highlights effectively.

Quick Tip

Experiment with different watercolour techniques to achieve unique textures and effects in your artwork.

Question 36.

Arrange the following in chronological order according to the origin of the printing techniques:

- (A). Woodcut
- (B). Etching
- (C). Serigraphy
- (D). Inkjet printing
- (E). Lithography

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The chronological order of the printing techniques is as follows:

- 1. Woodcut: The earliest known form of printing, originating in the 8th century.
- 2. Etching: Developed in the 16th century, using acid to create designs on metal plates.
- 3. Lithography: Invented in 1796, it uses the principle of oil and water repelling each other.
- 4. Serigraphy: Also known as screen printing, it gained prominence in the 20th century.
- 5. Inkjet printing: A modern printing method, widely used since the 1980s.

This progression highlights the advancements in printing technologies over centuries.

Quick Tip

Understanding the history of printing helps appreciate the evolution of artistic and industrial techniques.

Question 37.

The rosin is dusted onto the surface of the plate by:

1. Placing the plate in a rosin box.
2. Placing the plate in a rosin solution.
3. Placing the plate in a rosin soap solution.
4. Placing the plate in the spirit container.

Correct Answer: 1. Placing the plate in a rosin box.

Solution:

In the **aquatint** process, the plate is placed in a rosin box where rosin particles are evenly distributed over its surface. Heat is then applied to melt the particles, which adhere to the plate and act as a resist during acid etching. This technique helps create tonal effects by controlling the acid's exposure to the plate.

Quick Tip

Always ensure the rosin particles are evenly distributed in the box to achieve consistent tonal effects in your print.

Question 38.

Which of the following ground does not require heating while applying to a metal plate?

1. Soft ground
2. Liquid ground
3. Hard ground
4. Vapour ground

Correct Answer: 2. Liquid ground

Solution:

Liquid ground is directly applied to the plate using a brush and does not require heating. Once applied, it dries naturally, making it convenient for certain etching techniques. Liquid

ground provides a smooth and even surface, allowing artists to create fine and intricate details. Other grounds, such as soft and hard grounds, typically require heating to adhere to the plate.

Quick Tip

Liquid ground is ideal for detailed work and quick application, especially when working on small or delicate plates.

Question 39.

The art of drawing with a silver wire is called:

1. Etching
2. Mezzotint
3. Silver point
4. S'graffito

Correct Answer: 3. Silver point

Solution:

Silver point is a drawing technique that uses a silver wire on a specially prepared surface coated with gesso or bone ash. As the silver wire scratches the surface, it leaves behind fine metallic lines that darken and oxidize over time, giving the artwork a unique and aged appearance. This technique was widely used during the Renaissance for its precision and delicacy.

Quick Tip

Silver point drawings require a steady hand and are best suited for creating detailed and intricate designs.

Question 40.

For biting the plate, what is used for etching the plate?

1. Spirit
2. Benzene
3. Nitric acid

4. Gum Arabic

Correct Answer: 3. Nitric acid

Solution:

Nitric acid is used in intaglio printmaking to etch metal plates. It reacts with the exposed areas of the plate, corroding the surface to create grooves and lines that hold ink. The strength of the acid and the duration of exposure determine the depth of the etching, allowing for varying levels of detail and tonal effects. Proper safety precautions, such as wearing gloves and working in a ventilated area, are essential when handling nitric acid.

Quick Tip

Always neutralize the acid on the plate with water and baking soda after etching to stop the reaction and protect the plate.

Question 41.

Which among the following are related to Nandalal Bose?

- (A). School of Athens
- (B). Sati
- (C). Sistine Chappal
- (D). The Panel of Haripura Congress
- (E). Krishna Lila

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 3. (B) and (D) only

Solution:

Nandalal Bose is associated with the painting “**Sati**” and the “**Panel of Haripura Congress**”, reflecting his contributions to Indian art and the Indian freedom movement. “Sati” is a poignant representation of Indian cultural themes, while the Haripura panels celebrated rural life and India’s struggle for independence. These works underscore Bose’s

role in the Bengal School of Art and his influence on modern Indian art.

Quick Tip

Studying Nandalal Bose's work offers insight into the fusion of traditional Indian themes with modernist techniques.

Question 42.

Secondary colour is produced by mixing which of the following?

- (A). Red and Yellow
- (B). Purple and Red
- (C). Blue and Yellow
- (D). Green and Brown

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 3. (A) and (C) only

Solution:

Secondary colours are formed by mixing two primary colours. For example:

- Mixing **Red and Yellow** creates **Orange** (A).
- Mixing **Blue and Yellow** creates **Green** (C).

Other combinations like **Purple and Red** or **Green and Brown** do not produce secondary colours because they involve non-primary colours. Understanding these combinations is fundamental in colour theory and artistic practice.

Quick Tip

Primary colours (Red, Blue, Yellow) combine to form secondary colours (Orange, Green, Purple), expanding the artist's colour palette.

Question 43.

Select the correct sequence of artists in order of successive art movements:

- (A). Courbet
- (B). Leonardo
- (C). Degas
- (D). Cezanne
- (E). Braque

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (C), (A), (B), (D), (E)
2. (B), (A), (C), (D), (E)
3. (A), (C), (D), (E), (B)
4. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)

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

Solution:

The sequence reflects the progression of art movements:

1. **Leonardo da Vinci** (Renaissance): Focused on realism, proportion, and humanism.
2. **Gustave Courbet** (Realism): Emphasized ordinary subjects and rejection of romanticism.
3. **Edgar Degas** (Impressionism): Captured fleeting moments with vibrant light and colour.
4. **Paul Cezanne** (Post-Impressionism): Introduced structured compositions and bold brushstrokes.
5. **Georges Braque** (Cubism): Revolutionized art with abstract, geometric forms.

Quick Tip

Understanding the timeline of art movements helps trace the evolution of artistic styles and cultural influences.

Question 44.

Which of the following does not come under Intaglio process of printmaking:

- (A). Line Etching
- (B). Aquatint
- (C). Lithography
- (D). Dry Point

(E). Serigraphy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 2. (C) and (E) only

Solution:

Lithography (C) and **Serigraphy (E)** are not intaglio techniques. Intaglio involves incising designs into a plate, allowing ink to collect in the grooves. Examples include:

- **Line Etching (A):** Uses acid to etch lines.
- **Aquatint (B):** Creates tonal effects.
- **Dry Point (D):** Employs a needle to scratch the plate.

Lithography and serigraphy, however, rely on surface-based techniques.

Quick Tip

Intaglio printmaking utilizes recessed areas of the plate, whereas lithography and serigraphy rely on surface properties for ink transfer.

Question 45.

Who among the following are Mexican muralists:

- (A). Rembrandt
- (B). Diego Rivera
- (C). Raphael
- (D). Michel Angelo
- (E). Jose Clemente Orozco

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 1. (B) and (E) only

Solution:

Diego Rivera (B) and **Jose Clemente Orozco (E)** were prominent Mexican muralists. They created large-scale frescoes depicting themes of social and political significance, reflecting Mexico's cultural identity and revolutionary history. Their works are celebrated for their vivid imagery and deep messages.

Quick Tip

Mexican muralism was a powerful art movement that combined visual storytelling with social activism.

Question 46.

...is the point in linear perspective drawing where orthogonals meet.

1. Horizon
2. Picture plane
3. Vanishing point
4. Foreshortening

Correct Answer: 3. Vanishing point

Solution:

In linear perspective, the **vanishing point** is the point where parallel lines (orthogonals) appear to converge on the horizon. This creates the illusion of depth in a two-dimensional drawing, making it essential for realistic representation. For example, in a drawing of a road, the sides of the road appear to meet at the vanishing point.

Quick Tip

Practice using one-point, two-point, and three-point perspective to achieve varying levels of depth and realism in your artwork.

Question 47.

Arrange the following process in order of wood block printing:

- (A). Cut away leaving design
- (B). Inking the wood block

- (C). Wood block
- (D). Placing paper on wood block
- (E). Rubbing and taking print

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (C), (A), (B), (D), (E)
2. (A), (C), (E), (D), (B)
3. (B), (A), (C), (D), (E)
4. (E), (D), (B), (A), (C)

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

Solution:

The correct sequence for wood block printing is as follows:

1. Start with the **wood block** (C), which serves as the base for the design.
2. **Cut away** the non-design areas, leaving the desired design raised (A).
3. **Ink the raised design** using a roller or brayer (B).
4. **Place paper** on the inked block carefully to transfer the design (D).
5. **Rub the back** of the paper using a baren or a similar tool to ensure even transfer of ink (E).

Quick Tip

Ensure consistent inking and even pressure during rubbing for sharp and clear prints in wood block printing.

Question 48.

The most common natural emulsion used in tempera painting is:

1. Glycerine
2. Glue
3. Egg yolk
4. Gum Arabic

Correct Answer: 3. Egg yolk

Solution:

Egg yolk is a natural emulsion used in tempera painting. It acts as a binder, mixing with

pigments to create a quick-drying and durable medium. The paint achieves a matte finish and is known for its longevity. This technique was widely used during the medieval and Renaissance periods before the advent of oil paints.

Quick Tip

Tempera is ideal for creating fine details and vibrant colours, making it a preferred medium for early panel paintings.

Question 49.

Arrange the following process in sequence of Ajanta cave painting:

- (A). Coated with a smooth fine white lime powder
- (B). Drawing using cinnabar line and undercoat
- (C). Surface preparing using a mix of clay, cowdung and rice husk
- (D). Burnishing with agale stone

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The correct sequence for Ajanta cave painting is:

- 1. **Prepare the surface** using a mixture of clay, cowdung, and rice husk (C).
- 2. **Coat the surface** with a fine layer of white lime powder to create a smooth painting base (A).
- 3. **Draw using cinnabar lines** and apply the undercoat to define the design (B).
- 4. **Burnish the surface** using an agale stone to enhance the smoothness and finish (D).

Quick Tip

Ajanta cave paintings showcase advanced techniques and materials, reflecting the sophistication of ancient Indian art.

Question 50.

Arrange the following process of lithography printing in chronological order from start to finish:

- (A). Drawing with Litho pencil
- (B). Fine grained lime stone
- (C). Applying gum Arabic
- (D). The Stone is moist
- (E). Inking and printing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The correct sequence for lithography printing is:

- 1. Start with a **fine-grained limestone** (B), which is the printing surface.
- 2. **Draw the image** using a litho pencil or crayon (A).
- 3. **Apply gum Arabic** to protect the non-image areas and set the drawing (C).
- 4. Keep the stone **moist** so that the non-image areas repel ink (D).
- 5. **Ink the stone** and transfer the image onto paper by printing (E).

Quick Tip

Lithography works on the principle that oil and water repel each other, making it a versatile technique for detailed prints.

Question 51.

Arrange the following painting mediums according to their origin:

- (A). Acrylic paints
- (B). Oil paints
- (C). Tempera

(D). Watercolours

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The chronological order of painting mediums is:

1. **Tempera (C):** An ancient medium used for centuries in medieval and Renaissance art.
2. **Oil paints (B):** Developed during the Middle Ages, offering slow drying times and rich textures.
3. **Watercolours (D):** Evolved as a medium after oil paints for creating translucent and delicate effects.
4. **Acrylic paints (A):** Introduced in the 20th century, known for their quick-drying properties and versatility.

Quick Tip

Exploring the history of painting mediums reveals their impact on artistic styles and techniques over time.

Question 52.

'Washing off during painting process to add dimensionality is a technique used in -

1. Dry pastels
2. Oil pastels
3. Water colours
4. Gouache

Correct Answer: 3. Water colours

Solution:

Washing off is a technique used in watercolour painting to achieve gradients, soften edges, and add depth. By gently removing or diluting paint with water, artists can create smooth

transitions between colours and enhance the dimensionality of their artwork. This method is ideal for portraying light and atmospheric effects.

Quick Tip

Use a clean, damp brush or sponge for controlled washing-off effects, ensuring you don't overwork the paper.

Question 53.

Which material is used to grind and grain the surface of the litho stone?

1. Chalk powder and chalk
2. Carborundum dust of different grade
3. Lamp black dust
4. Rosin crystals

Correct Answer: 2. Carborundum dust of different grade

Solution:

Carborundum dust, available in different grades, is used to grind and prepare the litho stone. This process smooths the stone and removes any irregularities, ensuring an even surface for drawing and printing. Proper preparation of the litho stone is essential to achieving consistent and high-quality prints.

Quick Tip

Use progressively finer grades of carborundum dust for a polished surface ideal for lithography.

Question 54.

After etching the plate in acid, the ground is removed by which of the following?

1. Scrapping
2. Burning
3. Cheseling
4. Solvent

Correct Answer: 4. Solvent

Solution:

The **ground**, a protective coating applied to the plate during the etching process, is removed using a solvent like turpentine or mineral spirits. This ensures that the plate is clean and ready for inking and printing. Removing the ground is a crucial step to reveal the etched design without damaging the plate.

Quick Tip

Always use a lint-free cloth when applying solvents to avoid scratches or residue on the plate.

Question 55.

Which among the following is made by Albrecht Dürer?

- (A). Rhinoceros
- (B). The sleep of Roson produces monsters
- (C). Adam and Eva
- (D). Fuji the clear weather
- (E). The great wave of Kangawa

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 2. (A) and (C) only

Solution:

Albrecht Dürer was a prominent figure of the Northern Renaissance known for his masterful printmaking. He created:

- **“Rhinoceros” (A):** A famous woodcut combining scientific observation and artistic imagination.

- **“Adam and Eva” (C):** An engraving celebrated for its intricate detail and symbolism.

The other works listed, such as **“Fuji the clear weather”** and **“The great wave of Kangawa”**, are associated with Japanese artists like Hokusai.

Quick Tip

Study Albrecht Dürer's works to explore the interplay of art and science in Renaissance printmaking.

Question 56.

The bubbles which tend to collect along the exposed metal are brushed away gently because -

1. They will cause the etched lines to be uneven.
2. They will change the chemical components of the acid.
3. They will stick onto the plate which will make printing difficult.
4. They will melt the plate.

Correct Answer: 1. They will cause the etched lines to be uneven.

Solution:

During the etching process, bubbles form along the exposed metal areas as a byproduct of the chemical reaction between the acid and the plate. These bubbles can block the acid from evenly biting into the metal, leading to inconsistent or incomplete lines in the final design. Brushing them away gently ensures uniform etching and sharp details.

Quick Tip

Use a soft brush to remove bubbles regularly and maintain the integrity of the design during etching.

Question 57.

Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Colour mixed with black	I. Tone
B. Colour mixed with white	II. Solvent
C. Any liquid in which a solid can be dispersed to form a solution	III. Shade
D. The lightness or darkness of a colour	IV. Tint

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Solution:

- Colour mixed with **black** creates a **Shade** (A - III), darkening the colour.

- Colour mixed with **white** creates a **Tint** (B - IV), lightening the colour.

- A **Solvent** (C - II) is a liquid used to dissolve or disperse solids for application in mediums like paint.

- The **Tone** (D - I) refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour, determined by the interplay of shades, tints, and base colour.

Quick Tip

Understanding shades, tints, tones, and solvents is fundamental to mastering colour mixing and application techniques.

Question 58.

The technique of direct painting is also called -

1. Stippling
2. Impasto
3. Alla Prima
4. Tempera

Correct Answer: 3. Alla Prima

Solution:

Alla Prima, meaning "at first attempt" in Italian, is a painting technique where the artist applies wet paint directly onto the canvas without letting previous layers dry. This approach is also known as "wet-on-wet" painting. It allows for expressive and spontaneous artworks with visible brushstrokes, capturing the immediacy and energy of the process.

Quick Tip

Alla Prima is ideal for creating bold and dynamic compositions in a single session, making it popular among impressionists.

Question 59.

Ferric chloride is used to etch -

1. Copper plate
2. Wooden plate
3. Ceramic plate
4. Plastic plate

Correct Answer: 1. Copper plate

Solution:

Ferric chloride is a chemical commonly used in intaglio printmaking to etch copper plates. When applied, it reacts with the exposed areas of the copper plate, corroding them to create grooves. These grooves hold ink, which is transferred to paper during the printing process. Ferric chloride is preferred over nitric acid due to its safer handling and precise etching properties.

Quick Tip

Always use protective gloves and a well-ventilated workspace when working with ferric chloride to ensure safety.

Question 60.

Arrange the following process in order of dry point printing process:

- (A). Drawing with needle
- (B). Wiping the excess ink
- (C). Filing the edges of the plate
- (D). Damping the paper and printing
- (E). Inking the plate

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (E), (D)
2. (C), (A), (E), (B), (D)
3. (D), (C), (A), (B), (E)
4. (E), (D), (B), (C), (A)

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

Solution:

The correct sequence for dry point printing is:

1. **File the edges** of the plate to remove sharp edges and prepare it for engraving (C).
2. **Draw the design** on the plate using a needle, creating grooves and burrs (A).
3. **Ink the plate** to fill the grooves with ink (E).
4. **Wipe the excess ink**, leaving it only in the grooves for printing (B).
5. **Dampen the paper and print** by applying pressure using an etching press (D).

Quick Tip

Ensure consistent pressure and proper wiping for clean and detailed dry point prints with velvety textures.

Question 61.

In a rosin box always place the plate facing -

1. Down
2. Up
3. Vertically
4. Sideways

Correct Answer: 2. Up

Solution:

In an **aquatint** process, the plate is placed **facing up** in a rosin box. This allows the rosin particles to evenly settle on the plate's surface. After heating, the rosin adheres to the plate, creating a textured ground that resists acid and produces tonal effects during etching.

Uniform application of rosin is essential for achieving consistent results.

Quick Tip

Shake the rosin box gently to ensure even distribution of rosin particles across the plate's surface.

Question 62.

Melting to adhere the rosin particles on the metal plate is done by carefully placing the plate -

1. On a hot plate heater

2. In running water
3. In a soap solution
4. Over the paper pulp cast

Correct Answer: 1. On a hot plate heater

Solution:

In the **aquatint** process, the rosin particles are adhered to the surface of the metal plate by carefully heating it on a hot plate heater. This causes the rosin to melt slightly and stick to the plate, creating a resist pattern that protects certain areas during acid etching. Proper and even heating is crucial to avoid over-melting, which can disrupt the uniformity of the tonal effects.

Quick Tip

Monitor the temperature of the hot plate closely to ensure consistent adhesion of the rosin particles without damaging the plate.

Question 63.

Which pigment is used as a cheaper alternative to ultramarine blue?

1. Copper
2. Blue sea shells
3. Azurite
4. Lapis Lazuli

Correct Answer: 3. Azurite

Solution:

Azurite, a naturally occurring mineral, serves as a cost-effective alternative to ultramarine blue, which is derived from the more expensive lapis lazuli. Azurite produces a vibrant blue but is less intense and durable compared to ultramarine. Its accessibility made it a popular choice among artists seeking economical options for blue pigments in historical artworks.

Quick Tip

While azurite offers affordability, its tendency to fade over time means it is best suited for protected or indoor artworks.

Question 64.

Artist Jamini Roy is known for using which of the following medium?

1. Oil paintings
2. Natural minerals & vegetable colours
3. Woodcut prints
4. Photography

Correct Answer: 2. Natural minerals & vegetable colours

Solution:

Jamini Roy, a pioneer of modern Indian art, is celebrated for his use of natural minerals and vegetable colours in his artworks. He was inspired by traditional Indian folk art and rural Bengal culture. By utilizing natural pigments, Jamini Roy created vibrant and enduring works that reflect India's artistic heritage.

Quick Tip

Jamini Roy's use of eco-friendly and traditional materials demonstrates how cultural and environmental considerations can enrich artistic expression.

Question 65.

Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Water colour	I. Egg
B. Tempera	II. Conte Crayons
C. Pastel	III. Wash
D. Tonal Drawing	IV. Gum or Resin/Wax

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- **Watercolour** is applied using the **wash technique**, creating translucent layers (A - III).

- **Tempera** employs **egg** as a binding medium, giving a quick-drying matte finish (B - I).
- **Pastel** sticks are held together with **gum or resin/wax**, allowing for vibrant colours (C - IV).
- **Tonal drawing** often uses **Conte crayons**, which are ideal for creating smooth gradients and textures (D - II).

Quick Tip

Familiarity with these mediums and their properties can help artists select the appropriate tools for their desired effects.

Question 66.

Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Ultramarine blue	I. Green earth
B. Terra Verte	II. Derived from the ink sac of the cuttlefish or squid
C. Sepia	III. Lapis Lazuli
D. Azurite	IV. Purplish blue

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

- **Ultramarine blue** is derived from **Lapis Lazuli**, a rare and expensive mineral (A - III).
- **Terra Verte**, also known as **Green earth**, is a natural pigment used for earthy tones (B - I).
- **Sepia** comes from the **ink sac of the cuttlefish or squid**, providing rich brown hues (C - II).
- **Azurite** produces a distinct **purplish blue** colour, historically used in frescoes (D - IV).

Quick Tip

Understanding the origins of pigments enhances appreciation of their historical significance and artistic versatility.

Question 67.

In "Buon Fresco" mural painting technique, the grounded pigment is directly applied on -

1. Dry plaster
2. Wet plaster
3. Primed canvas
4. Primed board

Correct Answer: 2. Wet plaster

Solution:

In the **Buon Fresco** technique, pigments mixed with water are applied to freshly prepared **wet lime plaster**. As the plaster sets, a chemical reaction occurs, bonding the pigment to the plaster and creating a durable and vibrant finish. This method was widely used in Renaissance murals, such as Michelangelo's **Sistine Chapel ceiling**, ensuring the artwork's longevity.

Quick Tip

Work quickly when using the Buon Fresco technique, as the plaster dries rapidly and cannot be reworked once set.

Question 68.

The wooden frame on which the canvas is stretched is called -

1. Plate
2. Gesso
3. Stretcher
4. Box

Correct Answer: 3. Stretcher

Solution:

A **stretcher** is a wooden frame used to stretch and support the canvas. It ensures the canvas remains taut and stable for painting, preventing sagging or wrinkling during the artwork's creation. Stretchers are adjustable, allowing artists to tighten the canvas as needed. Proper stretching is critical for durability and ease of application.

Quick Tip

Prime the stretched canvas with gesso before painting to create a smooth and absorbent surface.

Question 69.

The tool used to draw through the ground to expose the metal which will receive acid is called -

1. Small brayer
2. Etching needle
3. Big brayer
4. Sponge

Correct Answer: 2. Etching needle

Solution:

An **etching needle** is a sharp tool used in intaglio printmaking to create designs on a metal plate coated with acid-resistant ground. By scratching through the ground, the needle exposes the metal beneath, which is later bitten by acid to form grooves. These grooves hold the ink during printing, transferring the design onto paper.

Quick Tip

Use consistent pressure with the etching needle to ensure clean and uniform lines during the etching process.

Question 70.

Which among the following Indian painters is also known for murals?

1. Anupam Sud
2. Krishna Reddy
3. Satish Gujral
4. Bikash Bhattacharji

Correct Answer: 3. Satish Gujral

Solution:

Satish Gujral was a renowned Indian artist celebrated for his contributions to mural art,

along with his work in painting, sculpture, and architecture. His murals often depict cultural and historical themes, showcasing his versatility and ability to integrate traditional and modern styles. Gujral's work reflects India's rich heritage and artistic diversity.

Quick Tip

Study Satish Gujral's murals to understand the fusion of traditional Indian motifs with contemporary artistic techniques.

Question 71.

The primary ingredient of acid-resist ground is -

1. Camphor
2. Asphaltum
3. Linseed oil
4. Lamp black

Correct Answer: 2. Asphaltum

Solution:

Asphaltum is the main ingredient in acid-resistant ground used in etching. It creates a durable coating that protects the metal plate from acid exposure. The ground is applied evenly, and the design is scratched into it using an etching needle. Asphaltum ensures that only the exposed areas of the metal are etched, preserving the integrity of the surrounding surface.

Quick Tip

Ensure the acid-resist ground is applied smoothly and evenly to prevent unwanted etching or weak protection during the process.

Question 72.

The earliest examples of "Buon Fresco" wall murals are found at -

1. Pompeii
2. Ravenna
3. Sistine Chapel

4. Ajanta

Correct Answer: 1. Pompeii

Solution:

The earliest examples of **"Buon Fresco"** murals are located in the ancient city of **Pompeii**, preserved under volcanic ash from the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE. These murals demonstrate the use of pigments applied directly onto wet plaster, a technique that chemically bonds the paint to the wall. The frescoes at Pompeii offer a vivid glimpse into Roman life, showcasing scenes of mythology, daily activities, and ornamental designs.

Quick Tip

Explore Pompeii's frescoes to understand the sophistication of Roman art and the durability of the Buon Fresco technique.

Question 73.

Linoleum was invented in which year?

1. 1801
2. 1863
3. 1436
4. 1926

Correct Answer: 2. 1863

Solution:

Linoleum was invented in **1863** by Frederick Walton as a durable flooring material. It is composed of linseed oil, ground cork, resin, and other natural materials. Over time, linoleum was adapted for use in printmaking due to its smooth surface and ease of carving, making it ideal for creating intricate designs in relief printing.

Quick Tip

Linoleum's versatility in both flooring and printmaking demonstrates its practical and artistic value.

Question 74.

The Bengali artist who was influenced by Japanese artists to create his own wash technique -

1. Rabindranath Tagore
2. Abanindranath Tagore
3. Gaganendranath Tagore
4. Amrita Sher-Gil

Correct Answer: 2. Abanindranath Tagore

Solution:

Abanindranath Tagore, a leading figure of the Bengal School of Art, was inspired by the Japanese wash technique. Under the influence of Japanese artists like Okakura Kakuzo, he developed his own wash style, combining Indian themes with delicate, translucent layers of colour. This innovation revitalized Indian art traditions, moving away from colonial styles and establishing a unique national identity.

Quick Tip

Study Abanindranath Tagore's works to appreciate how cultural exchanges can inspire artistic innovation.

Question 75.

Originally, Linoleum was made from -

1. Turpentine mixed with chalk powder
2. Benzene mixed with gum Arabic
3. Linseed oil mixed with ground cork
4. Lamp black mixed with turpentine

Correct Answer: 3. Linseed oil mixed with ground cork

Solution:

Linoleum was originally manufactured using **linseed oil** combined with **ground cork**, resin, and wood flour. These natural components resulted in a durable, flexible material initially intended for flooring. Its smooth surface and ease of carving later made it a preferred medium for printmaking. Linoleum's eco-friendly composition and versatility contributed to its widespread use in both functional and artistic applications.

Quick Tip

Linoleum's natural composition makes it a sustainable choice, aligning with modern eco-conscious practices.