

CUET PG 2024 Fine Arts Question Paper with Solutions

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

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them: [label=()]

- (A) This question paper comprises 75 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (B) Each question carries 04 (four) marks.
- (C) For each correct response, candidate will get 04 (four) marks.
- (D) For each incorrect response, 01 (one) mark will be deducted from the total score.
- (E) Un-answered/un-attempted response will be given no marks.
- (F) To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose one option as correct option.
- (G) 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.
- (H) 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. Who among the following is not an Impressionist artist?

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

Correct Answer: (3) Arshile Gorky

Solution:

Arshile Gorky is associated with Surrealism and Abstract Expressionism, not Impressionism. While Claude Monet, Alfred Sisley, and Edouard Manet were key contributors to the Impressionist movement, Gorky's work leaned toward abstraction and surreal imagery. Impressionism is characterized by its focus on light, color, and everyday scenes, which distinguishes it from the more dreamlike and experimental elements of Surrealism that Gorky explored.

Quick Tip

Understanding the historical context and characteristics of different art movements can help you distinguish artists based on their styles and contributions.

2. Who among the following coined the term "Cubists"?

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

Correct Answer: (1) Louis Vauxcelles

Solution:

The term "Cubists" was coined by the French art critic Louis Vauxcelles in 1908. He used it in response to the fragmented forms seen in works by artists like Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. The term referred to the geometric shapes (resembling cubes) that became central to the style. Cubism, which focused on the deconstruction of objects into geometric shapes and multiple perspectives, marked a revolutionary shift in art history, moving away from

traditional representational techniques.

Quick Tip

Art movements are often defined by the terms coined by critics or the public. Cubism's focus on abstract forms was a groundbreaking departure from previous artistic conventions.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Futurism

Solution:

The Milan Manifesto, penned by Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, marked the official announcement of the Futurist movement on February 20, 1909. Futurism was characterized by its celebration of speed, technology, and modernity, with an emphasis on dynamic movement and the rejection of the past. The manifesto challenged traditional artistic norms and sought to embrace the energy of the industrial age, which was reflected in the radical works of Futurist artists.

Quick Tip

Futurism was a movement born out of the technological revolution of the early 20th century, and it sought to capture the vibrancy and chaos of modern life.

4. Which of the following is related to Bagh caves?

- (1) Hathinikund
- (2) Rangamahal
- (3) Grah Dwar

(4) Goojri Mahal

Correct Answer: (2) Rangamahahal

Solution:

The Bagh caves, located in Madhya Pradesh, are famous for their Buddhist rock-cut architecture and murals. Rangamahahal is one of the key features of this site, housing intricate paintings that depict the life of the Buddha. These caves were active between the 5th and 7th centuries and are considered an important example of early Buddhist art and architecture.

Quick Tip

The study of rock-cut caves like Bagh and Ajanta provides valuable insight into the evolution of religious and artistic practices in India.

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

(1) Saint Paul's life

(2) Creation of Adam

(3) Birth of Venus

(4) Madonna and Child

Correct Answer: (4) Madonna and Child

Solution:

During the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir, European influences began to seep into the royal atelier, largely due to the presence of Jesuit missionaries. Christian themes, such as the "Madonna and Child," were often commissioned by the emperor and depicted in Mughal miniature style. These works reflected the synthesis of European religious themes with traditional Indian artistic techniques, showcasing the cross-cultural exchanges of the time.

Quick Tip

Jahangir's court was known for its interest in European art, especially works influenced by Christian iconography, which were adapted into Mughal painting traditions.

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

- (1) Pieter de Hooch (1629-1677)
- (2) Frans Hals (1580-1666)
- (3) Jan Vermeer van Delft (1632-1675)
- (4) Gerard Ter Borch (1617-1681)

Correct Answer: (2) Frans Hals

Solution:

Frans Hals is renowned for his vivid group portraits, particularly those depicting civic guards and members of local guilds. His work is characterized by lively brushwork and a focus on capturing the personalities and expressions of his subjects. His mastery of light and dynamic poses made him one of the leading portrait painters of the Dutch Golden Age.

Quick Tip

Frans Hals' ability to convey character through expressive brushwork set him apart from other portrait painters of his time.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Seventeenth to Nineteenth century

Solution:

Pahari painting flourished in the Western Himalayas from the 17th to the 19th century, particularly in the princely states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir. These paintings are known for their vivid depictions of Hindu mythology, courtly life, and romantic themes, particularly the love story of Radha and Krishna. The paintings often featured bright colors, intricate details, and emotional expression.

Quick Tip

Pahari paintings are a rich blend of local and Mughal influences, offering a unique perspective on the cultural and religious life of the region.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Mother Teresa

Solution:

M. F. Husain's "Mother Teresa" series reflects the artist's admiration for European sculpture, particularly Michelangelo's "Pieta." The series captures the emotional depth and maternal compassion depicted in the sculpture, using Husain's signature style of fluid lines and symbolic imagery. Husain's works often bridged Western influences with Indian themes.

Quick Tip

Studying connections between Western and Indian art helps understand the global context in which modern Indian artists like M. F. Husain were working.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) The Last Supper

Solution:

Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper" was created using a mix of oil and tempera on

plaster, a technique that ultimately led to the painting's rapid deterioration. Despite its early damage, this masterpiece remains one of the most iconic works in art history, capturing the dramatic moment when Jesus announces that one of his disciples will betray him.

Quick Tip

Leonardo's experiments with different media led to innovative results, but they also posed challenges for the long-term preservation of his work.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Ravinder Reddy

Solution:

"Head with the Pink Bun" is a work by Ravinder Reddy, known for his large-scale sculptures that combine traditional Indian motifs with contemporary forms. The piece features a larger-than-life head with a striking pink bun, symbolizing the fusion of modern and traditional Indian aesthetics. Reddy's works often challenge conventional notions of beauty and culture.

Quick Tip

Ravinder Reddy's bold sculptures use color and form to explore the intersections of culture, identity, and modernity.

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

- (1) City in the Night
- (2) Man behind a Tomb

- (3) City for Sale
- (4) Hungry Bengal

Correct Answer: (1) City in the Night

Solution:

"City in the Night" is a watercolour painting from the Bengal School that prominently exhibits the influence of Analytical Cubism. This style is known for deconstructing forms into geometric shapes and presenting multiple perspectives simultaneously, which can be observed in the way the elements of the cityscape are fragmented and reassembled in the painting.

Quick Tip

Understanding Analytical Cubism helps in recognizing its distinct features in various artworks, such as fragmented forms, abstract perspectives, and complex compositions.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) National Museum, New Delhi

Solution:

The miniature painting "Krishna Lifts Mount Govardhan," which is a vibrant depiction from the Harivamsa Puran, is housed in the National Museum in New Delhi. This exquisite piece showcases the delicate art of Pahari miniature painting, reflecting themes from Hindu mythology, specifically the story of Krishna protecting the villagers of Gokul.

Quick Tip

Exploring national museums like the National Museum in New Delhi offers insight into the rich history of Indian miniature painting, which is an important part of India's cultural heritage.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Hem Chandra Acharya

Solution:

"Hem Chandra Acharya," a distinguished Jain scholar, authored the book "Trishashthishalaka Purush Charitra." This work is a historical account of 63 illustrious figures from Jainism, chronicling their lives and spiritual significance in Jain tradition. Hem Chandra Acharya's scholarly contributions are central to Jain literature and philosophy.

Quick Tip

Jain literature provides a wealth of knowledge on religious practices, philosophy, and history. Key figures like Hem Chandra Acharya made substantial contributions to this rich tradition.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Robert Gill

Solution:

Robert Gill, a British artist and officer, is credited with creating copies of thirty paintings from the Ajanta caves in 1844. His efforts played a significant role in preserving the intricate details of these ancient artworks, which might otherwise have been lost due to the deteriorating conditions of the cave paintings.

Quick Tip

Art preservation initiatives like Robert Gill's work ensure that valuable cultural and historical artworks are protected for future generations.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Mir Sayyid Ali

Solution:

Mir Sayyid Ali was a distinguished Persian artist who was invited to Humayun's court and is widely recognized for his exceptional skill in portraiture. His works, characterized by fine detailing and lifelike expressions, contributed significantly to the Mughal painting tradition, which blended Persian and Indian artistic styles.

Quick Tip

Mughal art reached new heights thanks to the contributions of Persian artists like Mir Sayyid Ali, whose mastery of portraiture influenced the royal court's artistic output.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Maurya Period

Solution:

The "Chauri Bearer" Yakshi from Didarganj is classified to the Maurya Period, a time renowned for its advanced stone carving techniques and polished finishes. This sculpture exemplifies the skill and artistry of Mauryan craftsmen, as well as the religious and cultural significance of the period, which is reflected in the depiction of Yakshi figures.

Quick Tip

Mauryan art is celebrated for its high level of craftsmanship, especially in stone sculptures that feature smooth surfaces and intricate detailing.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Steatite

Solution:

Steatite, a soft and easily carvable stone, was the primary material used for making seals in the Harappan civilization. These seals were often inscribed with symbols, animals, and motifs that reflect the society's trade, religious practices, and administrative systems. The seals were coated with an alkali glaze to enhance their durability.

Quick Tip

Harappan seals are crucial for understanding the ancient civilization's trade networks, script, and administrative functions.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Indian Museum, Kolkata

Solution:

The Vedika pillar with the Yakshini "Chandra" from Bharhut, an important example of early Buddhist art, is preserved in the Indian Museum, Kolkata. This artifact is an iconic representation of Buddhist religious art, reflecting the transition from aniconic to iconic depictions in early Indian sculpture.

Quick Tip

Museums like the Indian Museum house invaluable collections that provide insight into the evolution of early Indian religious and artistic traditions.

19. Who painted "Last Supper in Blue"?

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

Correct Answer: (1) M. F. Husain

Solution:

M. F. Husain's "Last Supper in Blue" reinterprets the traditional Christian theme using

modernist aesthetics. His use of bold colors and abstract forms transforms the iconic image into a contemporary expression, showcasing his unique style that blends cultural themes with modern techniques.

Quick Tip

Modern Indian artists like M. F. Husain often reimagined classical themes in contemporary contexts, creating works that are deeply engaging and thought-provoking.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Battle Scene

Solution:

The Kishangarh School of painting is known for its romantic and devotional themes, particularly the portrayal of Radha-Krishna stories and lyrical compositions. It is not associated with battle scenes, which were more common in other regional art schools.

Quick Tip

Kishangarh paintings are celebrated for their delicate beauty, focusing on love, devotion, and idealized figures rather than historical or military themes.

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

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

(4) Anupam Sud

Correct Answer: (2) Benode Behari Mukherjee

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

(1) Benode Bihari Mukherjee

(2) Ashutosh Mukherjee

(3) Dr. S. N. Nair

(4) Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao

Correct Answer: (2) Ashutosh Mukherjee

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

(1) Bhopal

(2) New Delhi

- (3) Kolkata
- (4) Mumbai

Correct Answer: (3) Kolkata

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Unexposed Portion

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

- (1) Lithography

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

Correct Answer: (1) Lithography

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Planography

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

- (1) Screen Printing
- (2) Etching

(3) Linocut

(4) Relief

Correct Answer: (3) Linocut

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

(1) Copper

(2) Sandstone

(3) Steel and Iron

(4) Marble

Correct Answer: (1) Copper

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

(1) Tarikh-i-Alfi

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

Correct Answer: (3) Akbarnama

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Garhwal School

Solution:

Molaram was a prominent artist of the Garhwal School of miniature paintings, which is known for its depiction of local landscapes, religious themes, and vibrant colors. This school merged traditional Pahari techniques with unique regional influences, and Molaram's works reflected these distinctive features.

Quick Tip

The Garhwal School is notable for blending Pahari artistic traditions with local themes, distinguishing it from other schools of miniature painting in India.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Chaitya

Solution:

The Ajanta caves include Chaityas, which are religious halls used for prayer, worship, and meditation. These spaces are often accompanied by a stupa, symbolizing the presence of the Buddha, and serve as the focal point for religious discourse in Buddhist tradition.

Quick Tip

Chaityas are integral to Buddhist architecture, often designed with vaulted ceilings and intricate carvings, signifying their sacred nature.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Mathura

Solution:

The Mathura period is renowned for its portrait statues, which were characterized by their naturalistic features and detailed facial expressions. This period saw the rise of lifelike representations of deities, rulers, and individuals, marking a significant departure from earlier symbolic representations.

Quick Tip

Mathura sculptures are known for their intricate detail and realistic portrayal of human figures, capturing both divinity and humanity.

33. Who among the following is a printmaker?

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

Correct Answer: (2) Krishna Reddy

Solution:

Krishna Reddy was a distinguished printmaker, particularly known for his work in intaglio printmaking. His innovative approach to printmaking, especially his technique of color intaglio, earned him global recognition. He was a key figure in modern Indian printmaking.

Quick Tip

Intaglio printmaking is a demanding technique that requires precision, and Krishna Reddy's mastery of it significantly advanced the field in India.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Aerial Perspective

Solution:

Aerial perspective is a technique in art used to convey the effect of atmosphere on distant objects. It works by lightening the colors and reducing the detail of objects as they recede into the background, creating a sense of depth and realism in a painting.

Quick Tip

Aerial perspective is commonly used to represent landscapes, making them appear more realistic by altering color intensity and detail.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Mewar School

Solution:

The "Yuddha Kanda of Ramayana" folio was painted during the Mewar School of miniature painting, a style known for its bold compositions, vivid colors, and depictions of epic narratives. The Mewar School often focused on royal and religious themes, as seen in this portrayal of the battle between Rama and Ravana from the Ramayana.

Quick Tip

Mewar paintings are recognized for their vibrant color palette, dramatic compositions, and strong emphasis on religious narratives and royal patronage.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Great Bath

Solution:

The Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro is believed to have had religious significance, likely serving as a place for ritual purification. Its size and sophisticated water management system suggest it was an important ceremonial structure in the Harappan civilization.

Quick Tip

The Great Bath is one of the earliest known examples of a water-based ritual space, emphasizing the importance of purification in early religious practices.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Persian

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Molaram

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Mughal School

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) K. G. Subramanyan

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

Comprehension (Questions 41–45):



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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Florence Baptistery

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Lorenzo Ghiberti

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

43. What was the subject for this competition?

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

Correct Answer: (4) Sacrifice of Isaac

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

45. In which century was this work done?

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

Correct Answer: (2) Early Fifteenth Century

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

46. Arrange the following material used for aquatint in correct sequence:

- (A) Resin dust
 - (B) Ground
 - (C) Printing
 - (D) Nitric acid
- (1) (A), (B), (D), (C)
 - (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 - (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
 - (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

48. Arrange the following art movements in chronological sequence:

(A) Byzantine art

(B) Roman art

(C) Gothic art

(D) Romanesque art

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

49. Arrange the following Mughal paintings in order of their creation:

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

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

50. Arrange the following artists in chronological order according to seniority:

- (A) Ajit Chakraborty
 - (B) Ramkinker Baij
 - (C) Sankho Chowdhury
 - (D) Pradosh Das Gupta
- (1) (B), (D), (C), (A)
 - (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 - (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
 - (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

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

Solution:

The chronological order of the artists based on seniority is: Ramkinker Baij (B), Pradosh Das Gupta (D), Sankho Chowdhury (C), and Ajit Chakraborty (A). Ramkinker Baij, known for his pioneering role in modern Indian sculpture, is the earliest, followed by Pradosh Das Gupta, who was influenced by both traditional and modern art forms. Sankho Chowdhury and Ajit Chakraborty came later in terms of seniority.

Quick Tip

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

51. Arrange the following sculptures in chronological order of their making:

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

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

Solution:

The chronological order of these sculptures is as follows: "Santhal Family" by Ramkinker Baij (A), created in the 1940s, was followed by "Cries Un-heard" by Amarnath Sehgal (B) in the 1960s. Then came "Ganesha" by P. V. Janakiram (D), and the most recent "Vanshri" by Mrinalini Mukherjee (C), created in the 1990s.

Quick Tip

Identifying the historical context and artistic style of each piece helps in arranging sculptures chronologically.

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

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

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

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

Solution:

The birth years of the artists in chronological order are: Jamini Roy (A) born in 1887, Kshitindranath Majumdar (B) born in 1891, Abdul Rehman Chughtai (C) born in 1897, and Amrita Sher-Gil (D) born in 1913. Therefore, the correct chronological order is (A), (B), (C), (D).

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

The paintings in chronological order of their creation are: "The Night Watch" (A), created in 1642, followed by "Impression, Sunrise" (D) in 1872, then "The Starry Night" (C) in 1889, and finally "Guernica" (B) in 1937.

Quick Tip

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

54. Arrange the following printmaking techniques in order of invention:

- (A) Aquatint
- (B) Metal engraving
- (C) Dry point
- (D) Line etching
- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

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

Solution:

The correct chronological order of printmaking techniques is: metal engraving (B) first, followed by aquatint (A), then line etching (D), and lastly drypoint (C).

Quick Tip

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

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

- (A) Paul Gauguin
- (B) Claude Monet

(C) Jackson Pollock

(D) Salvador Dali

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

The chronological order based on their periods of work is: Claude Monet (B), known for Impressionism, worked earlier than Paul Gauguin (A), followed by Surrealist Salvador Dali (D), and finally Abstract Expressionist Jackson Pollock (C).

Quick Tip

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

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

(A) Nandalal Bose

(B) Gaganendranath Tagore

(C) O.C. Ganguli

(D) E.B. Havell

(1) (B) and (D) only

(2) (B) and (C) only

(3) (C) and (D)

(4) (A) and (D) only

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

Solution:

The Indian Society of Oriental Arts was founded by Gaganendranath Tagore (B) and O.C. Ganguli (C) in 1907. This society played a key role in the development of the Bengal School of Art and the promotion of Indian traditional art forms.

Quick Tip

This organization was pivotal in the development of modern Indian art, particularly in the Bengal School, which emphasized a return to indigenous styles and subjects.

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

- (A) Antoine Watteau
- (B) William Hogarth
- (C) William Blake
- (D) Diego Velazquez
- (1) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (2) (A) and (B) only
- (3) (C) and (D) only
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

- (A) Mountain Traveller
- (B) Musician Lady
- (C) Omar Khayyam
- (D) Lady Lighting a Lamp
- (1) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), and (C) only

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

(4) (B), (C), and (D) only

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

59. Which of the following terms are associated with Typography?

(A) Kerning

(B) Serif

(C) Climbing

(D) Tracking

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

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

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

(4) (B), (C), and (D) only

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

- (A) Paper
- (B) Zinc
- (C) Copper
- (D) Silver
- (1) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (C) and (D)
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

61. Which of these paintings are made by Raphael?

- (A) Madonna of the Meadow
- (B) Pope Julius II
- (C) School of Athens
- (D) Betrothal of the Virgin
- (1) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C), and (D)
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

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

Solution:

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

Renaissance art.

Quick Tip

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

62. Which of the following archaeological sites are in India?

- (A) Chanu-Daro
- (B) Ropar
- (C) Lothal
- (D) Kalibangan
- (1) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C), and (D)
- (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

63. Which of these books were written by Kalidas?

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

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

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

64. Which of these are the main characteristics of Mughal Painting?

- (A) Symbolical depiction of Nature
 - (B) Lively depiction of Animals and Birds
 - (C) Special Ornamentation of borders
 - (D) Historical Scenes
- (1) (A) and (D) only
 - (2) (B), (C), and (D) only
 - (3) (A), (B), and (C) only
 - (4) (A), (C), and (D) only

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

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

- (A) Sahibdin
 - (B) Madhudas
 - (C) Nihal Chand
 - (D) Molaram
- (1) (B), (C), and (D) only
 - (2) (A), (B), and (C) only
 - (3) (A), (C), and (D) only
 - (4) (A), (B), and (D) only

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

Solution:

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

Quick Tip

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

66. Match List I with List II:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

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

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

Quick Tip

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

67. Match List I with List II:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

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

- **Princes of The House of Timur** – Created by **Abd us Samad**, a key figure in Mughal miniature art.
- **Journey's End** – A significant work by **Nandalal Bose**, showcasing his mastery in modern Indian art.
- **Tiller of The Soil** – Painted by **Abanindranath Tagore**, a pioneer of the Bengal School of Art.
- **Jahangir's Dream** – A masterpiece by **Abul Hasan**, exemplifying Mughal artistry.

Quick Tip

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

68. Match List I with List II:

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

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

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

Solution:

The correct matches between the terms and their relations are:

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

Quick Tip

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

69. Match List I with List II:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

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

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

Quick Tip

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

70. Match List I with List II:

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

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

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

Solution:

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

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

Quick Tip

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

71. Match List I with List II:

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

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

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

Solution:

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

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

Quick Tip

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

72. Match List I with List II:

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

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

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

Solution:

The correct matches between the sculptures and their mediums are:

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

Quick Tip

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

73. Match List I with List II:

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

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

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

Solution:

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

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

Quick Tip

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

74. Match List I with List II:

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

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

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

Solution:

The correct match between the books and their authors is:

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

Quick Tip

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

75. Match List I with List II:

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

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

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

Solution:

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

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

Quick Tip

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