

## FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question 13/2026/OL

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**Question1:-** Match the Following

- i. Monochromatic scheme a. Captures movement and action
- ii. Gesture line b. Fear, intensity
- iii. Jagged lines c. Red, Yellow, Blue
- iv. Primary colours d. Variations of a single hue

A:-i-a, ii-d, iii-b, iv-c

B:-i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c

C:-i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

D:-i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a

Correct Answer:- Option-B

**Question2:-** Which statement correctly defines complementary colours?

A:- They are colours next to each other on the colour wheel

B:- They are colours with the same value

C:- They are colours opposite each other on the colour wheel

D:- They are colours made by adding white

Correct Answer:- Option-C

**Question3:-** Which statements are true about tints?

- i. A tint is formed by adding white to a colour.
- ii. Tints always appear darker than the original hue.
- iii. Tints make colours look lighter and softer.
- iv. Tints and shades are the same thing.

A:-i and iii

B:-i and iv

C:-ii and iii

D:-iii and iv

Correct Answer:- Option-A

**Question4:-** Which of the following statements are correct about texture and space in visual art?

- (i). Texture can be real (tactile) or implied through visual techniques.
- (ii). Overlapping objects is one way to create depth in an artwork.
- (iii). Negative space has no role in composition.
- (iv). Linear perspective helps to create the illusion of three-dimensional space.

A:-Only (i) and (iii)  
 B:-Only (i) and (ii)  
 C:-Only (ii) and (iv)  
 D:-All of the above ((i), (ii), (iii) and (iv))

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question5:-<sup>Match the Following</sup>

(i) Unity	(a)	Creates equal visual weight in a composition
(ii) Harmony	(b)	A focal point that attracts the viewer's attention first
(iii) Dominance	(c)	A pleasing relationship among similar elements
(iv) Balance	(d)	A sense of oneness or completeness in the artwork

A:-(i)-(a), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(c)

B:-(i)-(d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a)

C:-(i)-(b), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(d)

D:-(i)-(c), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(a)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question6:-<sup>Which principle helps create a focal point that draws the viewer's attention first?</sup>

A:-<sup>Emphasis</sup>

B:-<sup>Rhythm</sup>

C:-<sup>Proportion</sup>

D:-<sup>Unity</sup>

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question7:-<sup>Perspective is primarily used to:</sup>

A:-<sup>Mix colours</sup>

B:-<sup>Create the illusion of depth and space</sup>

C:-<sup>Highlight bright areas</sup>

D:-<sup>Add texture to surfaces</sup>

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question8:-<sup>Which of the following statements correctly describes *Chiaroscuro* as a method in visual art?</sup>

A:- It uses bright, flat colours without any shadows.

B:- It emphasizes strong contrasts between light and dark to model forms and create a sense of depth.

C:- It focuses only on proportion and perspective without using tonal variation.

D:- It uses repeated patterns to create rhythm in a composition.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-<sup>An artist sketches landscapes, lets ideas mature subconsciously, suddenly realizes the perfect composition, then adds details and finally critiques the result. Which sequence correctly represents the creative process stages?</sup>

A:-<sup>Observation → Incubation → Insight → Elaboration → Evaluation</sup>

B:-<sup>Insight → Observation → Evaluation → Incubation → Elaboration</sup>

**C:-** Incubation → Observation → Elaboration → insight → Evaluation

**D:-** Evaluation → Elaboration → Observation → insight → Incubation

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question10:-** Which artist is known for intense Observation of nature and translating it into detailed botanical paintings?

**A:-** Rembrandt

**B:-** Albrecht Dürer

**C:-** Pablo Picasso

**D:-** Jackson Pollock

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question11:-** Claude Monet refining textures and details in *Water Lilies* is an example of:

**A:-** Observation

**B:-** Incubation

**C:-** Elaboration

**D:-** Insight

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question12:-** Match the art style with an example

(i) Tribal Art (a) Madhubani paintings from India

(ii) Folk Art (b) Pahari miniatures inspired by Mughal and Rajput traditions

(iii) Classical Art (c) Aboriginal rock paintings from Australia

(iv) Modern Art (d) Picasso's *Guernica*

**A:-**(i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(d)

**B:-**(i)-(b), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(d)

**C:-**(i)-(c), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(d)

**D:-**(i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question13:-** Which of the following statements is/are correct?

(i). Folk art often reflects the daily life, festivals and culture of a community.

(ii). Modern art focuses on individual expression, abstraction and experimentation.

(iii). Aboriginal rock paintings from Australia are examples of tribal art.

(iv). Classical Indian art, like the sculptures of Khajuraho, emphasizes idealized human forms and proportion.

**A:-** Only (i) and (ii)

**B:-** Only (i), (ii) and (iii)

**C:-** All of the above (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

**D:-** Only (ii), (iii) and (iv)

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question14:-** Match the Modern Art Movement with its Artists

(i) Cubism (a) Jackson Pollock

(ii) Surrealism (b) Henri Matisse

(iii) Abstract Expressionism (c) Picasso

(iv) Fauvism

(d) Salvador Dali

A:- (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)

B:- (i)-(d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a)

C:- (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)

D:- (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question15:- Who is a well-known exponent of *Padayani* folk art from Kerala?

A:- K.S. Radhakrishnan

B:- Kalamandalam Gopi

C:- M.K. Joseph

D:- Kadammanitta Vasudevan Pillai

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:- Which of the following best describes the pastel painting technique?

A:- Applying thin transparent washes of colour

B:- Using dry, powdered pigment sticks to create soft, blendable tones

C:- Painting with thick, slow-drying oil colours

D:- Spraying pigment through a cut-out stencil

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:- In watercolour painting, which technique is used to create soft, diffused edges by applying pigment onto a damp surface?

A:- Dry-brush

B:- Lifting

C:- Wet-on-wet

D:- Glazing

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:- In visual art, the term bricolage refers to:

A:- Creating artworks using only traditional, academic drawing methods

B:- Assembling a work from diverse, found, or readily available materials

C:- Painting with pigments mixed from natural minerals

D:- Constructing images using repeated geometric patterns

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question19:- In oil painting, the glazing technique involves:

A:- Applying thick layers of opaque paint to build texture

B:- Using a mixture of pigment and wax to create a matte finish

C:- Applying thin, transparent layers of colour over a dried layer to modify tone and depth

D:- Blending wet colours directly on the canvas for smooth transitions

Correct Answer:- Option-C

**Question20:-** When a flat brush is rotated while making a stroke, what kind of form does it typically produce?

**A:-** A uniform rectangular mark

**B:-** A tapered or curved stroke that shifts from broad to narrow

**C:-** A dotted, stippled texture

**D:-** A continuous thin line of even width

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question21:-** Which of the following statements about charcoal drawing is/are correct?

(i) Charcoal can be used to create flat, rounded, and textured planes to depict volume.

(ii) Varying pressure with charcoal allows the creation of multiple tonal planes from light to dark.

(iii) Charcoal can only be used for linear outlines without shading.

**A:-** Only (i) and (ii)

**B:-** Only (i) and (iii)

**C:-** All of the above Only (i), (ii) and (iii)

**D:-** Only (ii) and (iii)

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question22:-** What is the primary purpose of a painter's palette?

**A:-** To support the canvas while painting

**B:-** To hold and mix paints

**C:-** To apply paint directly to the wall

**D:-** To store finished artworks

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question23:-**

Which of the following statements about Chithrasūtra in the Vishnu Dharmottara Puranam is/are correct?

(i) It provides guidelines for painting, including forms, proportions and aesthetics.

(ii) It prescribes specific colours to be used according to the mood and theme.

(iii) It primarily deals with ritual procedures for temple construction

**A:-** Only (i) and (ii)

**B:-** Only (i) and (iii)

**C:-** All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

**D:-** Only (ii) and (iii)

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question24:-** According to Silparathnam, which of the following is emphasized for creating aesthetically correct sculptures and paintings?

**A:-** Strict adherence to proportions and canonical measurements

**B:-** Using only natural pigments without any guideline

**C:-** Creating artworks solely based on personal imagination without rules

**D:-** Following musical rhythms while sculpting

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question25:-** According to Narada Shilpa Shastra, what is important for creating proper paintings?

**A:-** Following correct proportions, poses, and composition

**B:-** Ignoring traditional guidelines and improvising freely

**C:-** Using only a single colour without variation

**D:-** Focusing solely on speed rather than accuracy

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question26:-** Which options about the 'Dancing Girl' of the Indus Valley Civilization is true?

(i) A bronze Statue

(ii) Very Small (Around 4 inches)

(iii) Terracotta

(iv) 2.5 feet tall

**A:-** (i) and (ii)

**B:-** (ii) and (iii)

**C:-** (i), (ii) and (iii)

**D:-** (iii) and (iv)

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question27:-** Which among these facts are true about Ajanta Murals?

(i) Budha is represented in both symbolic and human form

(ii) Ajanta figures shows classical refinement

(iii) The iconography is derived from the text 'Shilparatna'

(iv) Ajanta Murals are in the 'Gandhara style'.

**A:-** (i) and (iv)

**B:-** (ii) and (iii)

**C:-** (i), (ii) and (iv)

**D:-** (i) and (ii)

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question28:-** Find the facts that are not related to "Bhimbetka" rock art.

(i) Bison, hunting Scenes, and Community life are general Subject matter.

(ii) The art was created in the Mahajanapada period.

(iii) "Hall of the bulls" is a major site.

(iv) Located in Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh.

**A:-** (i) and (ii)

**B:-** (ii) and (iii)

**C:-** (i) and (iii)

**D:-** (i) and (iv)

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question29:-** Which points are correct according to "Gandhara Art" in India?

(i) Greco-Roman influence

(ii) Buddhist iconography

(iii) Mathura is a Major site

(iv) "The Fasting Budha" is a famous work

A:-(i), (ii) and (iii)

B:-(i), (iii) and (iv)

C:-(i) and (ii)

D:-(i), (ii) and (iv)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:-Which fact is not related to Hoysala art?

A:-Belur is a major site

B:-Extreme detailed Carvings

C:-Jain, Vaishnava iconography

D:-Mathura is a Major site

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-

Which of the statements are correct with reference to the "Gupta Period" of Indian art?

(i) Graceful, Classical Postures

(ii) Mathura, Sarnath and Ajantha are Major sites

(iii) "Ashokans Lion Capital" is an important work.

(iv) "Sarnath Budha" is an important work

**A:-(i), (ii) and (iii)**

**B:-(i), (iv) and (ii)**

**C:-(i), (iii) and (iv)**

**D:-(ii), (iii) and (iv)**

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question32:-Find out the facts that do not match with 'Rastrakuta Art' in India.

(i) 'Kailasanatha temple' is an important site.

(ii) 'Badami caves' are an important site.

(iii) It is a dravidian, Nagara style blend.

(iv) Strong influence from Kushana art.

**A:-(i) and (ii)**

**B:-(ii) and (iii)**

**C:-(iii) and (iv)**

**D:-(ii) and (iv)**

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question33:-Find out the facts that match with "Edakkal Cave art"

(i) Rock Carvings

(ii) Pre historic

(iii) Murals with natural pigments

(iv) Is in Palakkad district

**A:-(i), (ii) and (iii)**

**B:-(i) and (ii)**

**C:-(ii) and (iii)**

**D:-** (i), (iv) and (iii)

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question34:-** Which of the following artworks does not belong to "The Maurian Period"?

**A:-** Lion Capital of Sarnath

**B:-** Didarganj Yakshi

**C:-** The Great Stupa of Amaravati

**D:-** Rampurva Lion Capital

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question35:-** Guler miniature painting belongs to which major school of Indian painting?

**A:-** Mughal School

**B:-** Pahari School

**C:-** Deccan School

**D:-** Jain School

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question36:-** Jain miniature paintings were primarily illustrated in which subject of manuscripts?

**A:-** Ramayana

**B:-** Bhagavata Purana

**C:-** Akbarnama

**D:-** Kalpasutra

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question37:-** Raslila paintings mainly depict episodes from the life of which deity?

**A:-** Rama

**B:-** Shiva

**C:-** Krishna

**D:-** Vishnu

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question38:-** The Bundi-Kota school of painting is especially famous for its depiction of:

**A:-** Dramatic landscapes and hunting scenes

**B:-** Mughal emperor's Portraits

**C:-** Court scenes only

**D:-** Jain religious themes

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question39:-** Indo-Islamic architecture introduced which of the following elements into Indian building traditions?

**A:-** Rock-cut caves

**B:-** Wooden pillars

**C:-** Painted murals

**D:-** Arches and domes

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question40:-** Mughal paintings reached a high level of refinement during the reign of:

**A:-** Babur

**B:-** Akbar

**C:-** Humayun

**D:-** Aurangzeb

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question41:-** The Kishangarh school of painting is especially famous for:

**A:-** Bani Thani

**B:-** Portraits of Mughal emperors

**C:-** Hunting scenes

**D:-** Jain manuscript illustrations

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question42:-** The Bikaner School is geographically associated with which present-day Indian state?

**A:-** Gujarat

**B:-** Madhya Pradesh

**C:-** Rajasthan

**D:-** Punjab

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question43:-** The Company School of painting emerged primarily under the patronage of:

**A:-** Mughal emperors

**B:-** British East India Company

**C:-** Maratha rulers

**D:-** French traders

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question44:-** Raja Ravi Varma is best known for his role in:

**A:-** Introducing abstract painting in India

**B:-** Combining Indian mythological themes with European academic realism

**C:-** Reviving miniature painting traditions

**D:-** Popularising folk art aesthetics

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question45:-** The artistic ideology of the Progressive Artists' Group was largely influenced by:

**A:-** European modernist movements

**B:-** Mughal miniature traditions

**C:-** Indigenous folk painting

**D:-** Persian manuscript illustration

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question46:-** Which school of painting consciously promoted nationalism by rejecting Western academic realism?

**A:-** Bengal School

**B:-** Company School

**C:-** Madras School

**D:-** Progressive Artists' Group

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question47:-** A distinctive feature of the Madras School of painting is its:

**A:-** Emphasis on miniature painting techniques

**B:-** Strict adherence to Western academic realism

**C:-** Focus on nationalist revivalism

**D:-** Use of symbolic forms and metaphysical concerns

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question48:-** Company School paintings mainly focused on:

**A:-** Mythological and religious narratives

**B:-** Local flora, fauna, architecture and everyday life

**C:-** Non-representational forms

**D:-** Political and nationalist leaders

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question49:-** Jamini Roy's major contribution to modern Indian art lies in his:

**A:-** Mastery of oil painting realism

**B:-** Use of folk-inspired simplicity and flat forms

**C:-** Engagement with abstract symbolism

**D:-** Adoption of lithographic techniques

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question50:-** The Progressive Artists' Group was formed primarily in which city?

**A:-** Bombay (Mumbai)

**B:-** Delhi

**C:-** Madras

**D:-** Calcutta

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question51:-** In 1905, \_\_\_\_\_ painted "Bharat Mata" which became emblematic of Indian anti-colonial resistance and his most iconic painting.

**A:-** Rabindranath Tagore

**B:-** Abanindranath Tagore

**C:-** Gaganendranath Tagore

**D:-** Debendranath Tagore

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question52:-** \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the pioneers of modern Indian art and became the Principal of Kala Bhavan, Santiniketan in 1922.

**A:-** Nandalal Bose

**B:-** Rabindranath Tagore

**C:-** K.G. Subramanyan

**D:-** K.C.S. Paniker

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question53:-** In 1894, \_\_\_\_\_ set up a Lithographic press in Lonavala in order to mass-produce copies of his paintings as oleographs, enabling ordinary people to afford them.

**A:-** M.F. Husain

**B:-** A. Ramachandran

**C:-** Raja Ravi Varma

**D:-** Amrita Sher-Gill

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question54:-** 'The Inner Eye' is a 1972 short film made by Satyajit Ray on \_\_\_\_\_ a blind artist from Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan.

**A:-** Mrinal Sen

**B:-** Raza

**C:-** Mrinalini Sarabhai

**D:-** Benode Behari Mukherjee

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question55:-** An accountant-turned-artist \_\_\_\_\_, played a central role in modern Indian art, which had influences ranging from devotional aesthetics/street culture/Pop art/and haunting portraits of ordinary people.

**A:-** Jhumpa Lahiri

**B:-** Bhupen Khakhar

**C:-** Salman Rushdie

**D:-** Mulk Raj Anand

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question56:-** 'Gajendra Moksham' - the largest mural painting belongs to the palace at \_\_\_\_\_ was constructed during the reign of Marthanda Varma.

**A:-** Sakthan Thampuran Palace, Thrissur

**B:-** Kowdiar Palace, Trivandrum

**C:-** Bolgatty Palace, Kochi

**D:-** Krishnapuram Palace, Kayamkulam

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question57:-** \_\_\_\_\_ was built and gifted by the Portuguese to the King of Kochi in 1545.

**A:-** Bekal Palace

**B:-** Maipady Palace

C:- Mattancherry Palace

D:- Arakkal Palace

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:- \_\_\_\_\_ palace was built by Swati Thirunal Rama Varma which is not only a historical monument but also a live, vibrant cultural center.

A:- Amba Vilas

B:- Kuthiramalika

C:- Salar Jung

D:- Golconda

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:- The so-called 'Kerala mural tradition' generally carries 'Panchavarna' (Five Colours). What are they?

A:- Yellow, red, green, black, white

B:- Blue, indigo, magenta, red, black

C:- Black, grey, white, blue, green

D:- Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Black

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:- The Kerala mural tradition follows the \_\_\_\_\_ technique, where the paintings are done on a prepared wall surface.

A:- Hemming

B:- Etching

C:- Fresco buono

D:- Fresco Secco

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:- What is the main theme of Kanayi Kunhiraman's installation *Mukkola Peruma!*?

A:- Fluid motion and dance

B:- Struggle between good and evil

C:- The beauty of the female form

D:- The 'arrested time'

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question62:- The art found at Lascaux (France) and Altamira (Spain) is predominantly from which prehistoric period?

A:- Middle Paleolithic

B:- Neolithic

C:- Upper Paleolithic

D:- Lower Paleolithic

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:- During which period did Christian art employ gold leaf tesserae as backgrounds in mosaics to depict 'heaven'?

A:- Byzantine period

B:- Early Christianity

C:- Gothic period

D:- Romanesque period

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question64:- The ancient Greek sculpture *Kritios Boy* is considered to be the first known example of what artistic feature/technique?

A:- Contrapposto

B:- Tenebrism

C:- Chiaroscuro

D:- Assembling

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question65:- What is the primary theme prevalent in the majority of K. Madhava Menon's artworks?

A:- Urban landscapes

B:- Political landscapes

C:- Flora and fauna within natural landscapes

D:- Abstract geometric patterns

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:- M.V. Devan was a prominent figure in which influential artist collective?

A:- Progressive Artists' Group

B:- Cholamandal Artists' Village

C:- Bengal School of Art

D:- Bombay Art Society

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question67:- What specialized craft was the former H.H. The Maharaja School of Arts, Travancore and currently known as College of Fine Arts Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram famous for in its former days?

A:- Ivory carving

B:- Leather making

C:- Glass blowing

D:- Jewellery making

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:- Which region in Western Europe is particularly famous for its dense concentration of megalithic sites?

A:- The Iberian Peninsula

B:- Scandinavia

C:- The Alps

D:- Brittany (France) and the British Isles

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:- Which seminal installation done in 1995 by contemporary artist N.N. Rimzon employs terracotta pots and handmade brooms and rope as a critical social commentary on nature of human labour, and untouchability in particular?

A:- *Yellow Psalms*

**A:-** *Far Away from Hundred and Eight Feet*

**C:-** *Man in a Chalk Circle*

**D:-** *Thousand Stories and a Cloth Bundle*

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question70:-** *which architectural innovation allowed Romans to build vast, light filled interior spaces like the Pantheon?*

**A:-** *Corbelling*

**B:-** *Post and Lintel constructions*

**C:-** *Truss systems*

**D:-** *Concrete and the Dome*

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question71:-** *In which museum can the Paleolithic sculpture *Venus of Willendorf* be seen?*

**A:-** *The Natural History Museum, Vienna*

**B:-** *The British Museum, London*

**C:-** *The Louvre Museum, Paris*

**D:-** *The Natural Museum of Denmark*

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question72:-** *What is the title of the final painting completed by the pioneering modern artist T.K. Padmini, before her untimely death in 1969?*

**A:-** *Dreamland*

**B:-** *Girl Flying Kite*

**C:-** *Burial Ground*

**D:-** *Growth*

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question73:-** *Unlike his legendary father Raja Ravi Varma who received only an informal training, from which art institution did Rama Varma obtain his formal training from?*

**A:-** *Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath, Bangalore*

**B:-** *Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan*

**C:-** *Sir J.J. School of Arts, Bombay*

**D:-** *Madras School of Art*

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question74:-** *which amongst these is a description of the megalithic structure known as *menhir*?*

**A:-** *A stone chamber with a large flat capstone*

**B:-** *A single, large upright standing stone*

**C:-** *A pile of stones used as a landmark*

**D:-** *A circular arrangement of standing stones*

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question75:-** *The Renaissance represented a break from the Middle Ages and the emergence of modern individualism. This concept is most strongly reflected in which aspect of Renaissance art?*

**A:-** *The rise of portraiture and the emphasis on the individual human form*

**A:-** The continued dominance of religious iconography

**C:-** The exclusive use of fresco painting over panel painting

**D:-** The rejection of classical antiquity

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question76:-** The technique of *sfumato*, characterized by subtle gradations of tones and colors without harsh outlines, was most famously perfected by which Renaissance master?

**A:-** Michelangelo Buonarroti

**B:-** Raphael Sanzio

**C:-** Leonardo da Vinci

**D:-** Andrea Mantegna

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question77:-** In Jacob Burckhardt's influential interpretation, the Renaissance represented the emergence of what key cultural concept?

**A:-** Religious mysticism

**B:-** Individual personality and self-awareness

**C:-** Scientific materialism

**D:-** Democratic ideals

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question78:-** Which architectural feature became a hallmark of Renaissance church design, representing a return to classical Roman principles?

**A:-** Flying buttresses

**B:-** Pointed arches

**C:-** Ribbed vaults

**D:-** Classical columns and pediments

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question79:-** Which city is widely considered the "birthplace" or "cradle" of the Italian Renaissance due to its immense cultural and economic influence?

**A:-** Florence

**B:-** Rome

**C:-** Venice

**D:-** Milan

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question80:-** The Sistine Chapel ceiling, painted between 1508-1512, depicts scenes primarily from which source?

**A:-** The New Testament

**B:-** The Book of Genesis

**C:-** Lives of the Saints

**D:-** Classical mythology

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question81:-** In Ernst Gombrich's "The Story of Art," he emphasizes that Renaissance artists' study of classical art led to what fundamental change in artistic approach?

**A:-** The abandonment of religious themes

**A:-** The development of abstract expression

**C:-** The scientific study of nature and human anatomy

**D:-** The exclusive use of oil painting techniques

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question82:-** In his analysis of the post-Renaissance transition, H.W. Janson describes a movement that acted as a bridge between the High Renaissance and the Baroque. This movement is characterized by "artificiality."

elongated limbs, and stylized, often emotionally "unsettling" compositions that deliberately rejected the balance and naturalism of the previous era. What is the name of this art movement?

**A:-** Rococo

**B:-** Mannerism

**C:-** Neoclassicism

**D:-** Romanticism

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question83:-** Which Post-Renaissance movement explicitly rejected the idealized classical beauty of earlier periods in favor of depicting contemporary social realities?

**A:-** Rococo

**B:-** Neoclassicism

**C:-** Realism

**D:-** Symbolism

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question84:-** In his influential work *The Story of Art*, E.H. Gombrich describes the transition from the High Renaissance, emphasizing how later artists like Caravaggio challenged conventional beauty for a raw, uncompromising

naturalism. This approach is best exemplified by which technique used by Caravaggio?

**A:-** Sfumato

**B:-** Linear perspective

**C:-** Tenebrism (dramatic use of light and shadow)

**D:-** Pointillism

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question85:-** Which Post-Renaissance art movement is characterized by dramatic, exaggerated motion and clear, easily interpreted detail, often used to promote the Counter-Reformation?

**A:-** Rococo

**B:-** Baroque

**C:-** Neoclassicism

**D:-** Romanticism

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question86:-** Which of the following statements are correct about Edouard Manet?

(i) Edouard Manet was a French painter.

(ii) He made studies and copies after the Old Masters.

(iii) The Fife Player was one of his paintings.

(iv) He turned to outdoor scenes and believed that colour is everywhere, especially in the shadows.

**A:-** (i) and (ii)

**B:-** (i) and (ii)

**C:-** (i), (ii) and (iii)

**D:-** (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question87:-** Who is the painter of 'In the Boat'?

**A:-** Claude Monet

**B:-** Edouard Manet

**C:-** Paul Cezanne

**D:-** Edgar Degas

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question88:-** Who is the painter of the 'Le Pont Neuf'?

**A:-** Claude Monet

**B:-** Edouard Manet

**C:-** Auguste Renoir

**D:-** Edgar Degas

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question89:-** Who is the painter of the 'Cafe Concert: at Les Ambassadeurs'?

**A:-** Claude Monet

**B:-** Edouard Manet

**C:-** Auguste Renoir

**D:-** Edgar Degas

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question90:-** Which of the following statements are correct about Paul Gauguin?

(i) Religion played an important role in the works of Paul Gauguin.

(ii) He founded a new movement in art known as Symbolism.

(iii) To rediscover the hidden world of feeling, he lived among the peasants of Brittany in western France.

(iv) In his painting The Yellow Christ, he expressed the simple and direct faith of the people of Brittany.

**A:-** (i) and (ii)

**B:-** (i) and (iv)

**C:-** (i), (ii) and (iv)

**D:-** (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question91:-** What kind of art is the offering of gratitude (Maruru) by Paul Gauguin?

**A:-** Woodcut

**B:-** Oil painting

**C:-** Fresco

**D:-** Tempera

**Correct Answer:- Option-A**

**Question92:-** Edvard Much was a painter from which country?

A:-<sub>Spain</sub>

B:-<sub>Norway</sub>

C:-<sub>Germany</sub>

D:-<sub>Italy</sub>

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question93:-<sub>Which of the following 20<sup>th</sup> century art movements is characterised by violent colour and bold distortion?</sub>

A:-<sub>Fauvism</sub>

B:-<sub>Mannerism</sub>

C:-<sub>Surrealism</sub>

D:-<sub>Impressionism</sub>

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-<sub>Where is the 'Broadway Boogie Woogie' by Piet Mondrian currently located?</sub>

A:-<sub>Museum of Modern Art, New York City</sub>

B:-<sub>Louvre Museum, Paris</sub>

C:-<sub>Prado Museum, Spain</sub>

D:-<sub>British Museum, London</sub>

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-<sub>Where was the art group movement Die Brücke (The Bridge) formed?</sub>

A:-<sub>Germany</sub>

B:-<sub>Spain</sub>

C:-<sub>France</sub>

D:-<sub>Italy</sub>

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question96:-<sub>Max Beckmann is associated with which art movement?</sub>

A:-<sub>Impressionism</sub>

B:-<sub>Expressionism</sub>

C:-<sub>Dada</sub>

D:-<sub>Fauvism</sub>

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-<sub>Who is the painter of the 'I and the Village'?</sub>

A:-<sub>Marc Chagall</sub>

B:-<sub>Paul Gauguin</sub>

C:-<sub>Paul Klee</sub>

D:-<sub>Max Ernst</sub>

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-<sub>Who is the painter of the 'Swamp Angel'?</sub>

**A:-** Salvador Dali

**B:-** Marcel Duchamp

**C:-** Picasso

**D:-** Max Ernst

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question99:-** Who is the painter of ' The Phenomena Astral Signal'?

**A:-** Piet Mondrian

**B:-** Paul Jenkins

**C:-** Victor Vasarely

**D:-** Salvador Dali

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question100:-** Who is the painter of the 'Empress of India'?

**A:-** Joan Miro

**B:-** Marc Chagall

**C:-** Georges Braque

**D:-** Frank Stella

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**