CUET PG 2025 Fine Arts Question Paper and Solutions

| **Time Allowed :**1 hour 45 minutes | **Maximum Marks :**300 | **Total Questions :**75 |

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1. "Shiva Nataraja" in chatura pose from Chola period is housed in which of the following museum?

(A) National Museum, New Delhi
(B) Sarnath Museum, Uttar Pradesh
(C) Indian Museum, Kolkata
(D) British Museum, London, UK

Correct Answer: (A) National Museum, New Delhi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question is asking about the location where the "Shiva Nataraja" statue, in chatura pose from the Chola period, is housed. The Chola dynasty is famous for its bronze statues, including the iconic Shiva Nataraja.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) National Museum, New Delhi: This is correct. The "Shiva Nataraja" statue in the chatura pose is housed in the National Museum of New Delhi, one of the most significant repositories of Indian art.
(B) Sarnath Museum, Uttar Pradesh: Incorrect. Sarnath Museum primarily showcases artifacts related to the Buddha and early Buddhist art.
(C) Indian Museum, Kolkata: Incorrect. While the Indian Museum in Kolkata has a vast collection of Indian sculptures, this particular "Shiva Nataraja" is not housed there.
(D) British Museum, London, UK: Incorrect. The British Museum does not house this specific Chola-period statue, though it does have other important collections of Indian art.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) National Museum, New Delhi**, as this is the museum that houses the iconic "Shiva Nataraja" statue from the Chola period.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> In Indian art history, the "Shiva Nataraja" is an important symbol of Hindu philosophy and is one of the most iconic sculptures from the Chola period. The National Museum in New Delhi has one of the most famous examples of this sculpture.

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2. "Krishna Lifts Mount Govardhan" painted in Harivamsa Puran is in the collection of which museum?

(A) National Museum, New Delhi
(B) Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA
(C) Indian Museum, Kolkata
(D) British Museum, London, UK

Correct Answer: (A) National Museum, New Delhi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the museum housing the famous painting "Krishna Lifts Mount Govardhan," which is from the Harivamsa Puran. This painting depicts the mythological event where Lord Krishna lifts the mount to protect the people from the wrath of Indra.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) National Museum, New Delhi: Correct — The painting "Krishna Lifts Mount Govardhan" is indeed housed in the National Museum in New Delhi, which holds an extensive collection of Indian art and historical artifacts.
(B) Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA: Incorrect. The Metropolitan Museum of Art holds many significant art pieces, but this particular painting is not in their collection.
(C) Indian Museum, Kolkata: Incorrect. The Indian Museum in Kolkata has a vast collection of Indian art, but this specific painting is not part of it.
(D) British Museum, London, UK: Incorrect. The British Museum is home to a wide range of art collections, but not this particular painting from the Harivamsa Puran.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) National Museum, New Delhi**, as this is the museum housing the "Krishna Lifts Mount Govardhan" painting.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> In art history, always verify the museum collections for specific paintings or artifacts. Major museums like the National Museum in New Delhi often hold significant cultural artworks.

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3. What is the measurement of 'A3' paper?

(A) 198 mm x 240 mm
(B) 220 mm x 297 mm
(C) 297 mm x 420 mm
(D) 198 mm x 234 mm

Correct Answer: (C) 297 mm x 420 mm

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question is asking about the dimensions of 'A3' paper. The A-series paper sizes are standardized by the ISO 216 international paper size system, where each size is half of the previous

one when folded.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) 198 mm x 240 mm: Incorrect. This is not the standard size for A3 paper. It's too small.
(B) 220 mm x 297 mm: Incorrect. This is the size of A4 paper, not A3.
(C) 297 mm x 420 mm: Correct — The standard size of A3 paper is 297 mm x 420 mm. This is twice the size of A4 paper.
(D) 198 mm x 234 mm: Incorrect. This is not a standard paper size in the A-series.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) 297 mm x 420 mm**, which is the official measurement for A3 paper.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Remember that A3 paper is twice the size of A4, and you can derive other A-series sizes by halving the previous size.

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4. Sculptures recovered from the famous Stupa of Bharhut are made of which material?

(A) Black stone
(B) Schist
(C) Dark red sandstone
(D) Granite

Correct Answer: (C) Dark red sandstone

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question is asking about the material used in the sculptures recovered from the Bharhut Stupa. Bharhut Stupa, an ancient Buddhist site, is well-known for its beautiful carvings and sculptures.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Black stone: Incorrect. Black stone was not the material used for these sculptures.
(B) Schist: Incorrect. Schist is a metamorphic rock, but it is not the material used in these sculptures.
(C) Dark red sandstone: Correct — The sculptures recovered from the Bharhut Stupa are made of dark red sandstone, which was commonly used in the region for sculpture during that

time.

(D) Granite: Incorrect. Granite is a hard rock, but it was not used for the Bharhut Stupa sculptures.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Dark red sandstone**, as this is the material used in the sculptures of the Bharhut Stupa.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> In ancient Indian sculpture, various types of stones like sandstone and limestone were used for sculptures, with red sandstone being a prominent choice in many historical sites like Bharhut and Mathura.

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5. "Impasto" technique is used in which of the following medium?

(A) Sculpture
(B) Printmaking
(C) Painting
(D) Photography

Correct Answer: (C) Painting

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the medium where the "Impasto" technique is used. Impasto is a painting technique where paint is applied thickly, creating texture on the canvas.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Sculpture: Incorrect. Although sculptures have texture, Impasto is not a technique used in sculpture.
(B) Printmaking: Incorrect. Impasto is not typically associated with printmaking, which involves creating prints on paper or fabric using a variety of techniques.
(C) Painting: Correct — Impasto is a painting technique used in art to create a thick, textured surface by applying paint heavily to the canvas. Artists like Van Gogh are famous for using this technique.
(D) Photography: Incorrect. Photography is a visual art form that does not involve the application of paint, so Impasto is not used here.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Painting**, as Impasto is a technique used to create texture in painting by applying thick layers of paint.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Impasto is often used in oil painting to create a rich, textured surface. Famous artists like Vincent Van Gogh are known for their use of this technique.

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6. The famous painting panel "Vidhurapandita Jataka" is painted in which of the following cave of Ajanta?

(A) Cave number 01
(B) Cave number 02
(C) Cave number 04
(D) Cave number 17

Correct Answer: (D) Cave number 17

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the location of the famous "Vidhurapandita Jataka" painting, which is one of the panels from the Ajanta Caves. This Jataka tale is about Vidhurapandita, a wise figure in the Buddhist stories.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Cave number 01: Incorrect. Cave 1 at Ajanta is famous for its early Buddhist paintings, but the "Vidhurapandita Jataka" is not found there.
(B) Cave number 02: Incorrect. Cave 2 contains paintings that focus more on the Buddha's life and early Buddhist teachings, not the "Vidhurapandita Jataka."
(C) Cave number 04: Incorrect. While Cave 4 has significant murals, it is not the location for this Jataka tale.
(D) Cave number 17: Correct — The "Vidhurapandita Jataka" is painted on the walls of Cave number 17, known for its intricate murals depicting various Jataka tales.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(D) Cave number 17**, as the "Vidhurapandita Jataka" is located in this specific cave.

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7. Who is the designer of "Helvetica" font?

(A) R. Demetz
(B) K. Mclaughlin
(C) Aldous Huxley
(D) Max Medigner

Correct Answer: (D) Max Medigner

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question is asking who designed the Helvetica font, one of the most iconic and widely used sans-serif fonts in graphic design.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) R. Demetz: Incorrect. R. Demetz is not associated with the design of the Helvetica font.
(B) K. Mclaughlin: Incorrect. There is no known connection between K. Mclaughlin and the design of Helvetica.
(C) Aldous Huxley: Incorrect. Aldous Huxley was a famous writer, not a font designer.
(D) Max Medigner: Correct — Max Medigner, along with other designers, worked on the creation and development of the Helvetica font in 1957. The font was created as a neutral and modern typeface for corporate and public communication.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(D) Max Medigner**, who played a key role in the creation of the Helvetica font.

8. The Surrealistic movement of painting style was introduced by which of the following?

(A) Max Ernst
(B) Otto Dix
(C) Salvador Dali
(D) Andre Breton

Correct Answer: (D) Andre Breton

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question is asking about the origin of the Surrealist movement in painting. Surrealism is an artistic and literary movement that sought to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Max Ernst: Incorrect. Max Ernst was a key figure in Surrealism, but he was not the one who introduced it. He contributed to the movement, especially with his innovative techniques.
(B) Otto Dix: Incorrect. Otto Dix was a German painter known for his work during the Weimar Republic period. He was not directly associated with Surrealism.
(C) Salvador Dali: Incorrect. Salvador Dali is one of the most famous Surrealist artists, but he was not the founder of the movement. He joined later on and became its most famous representative.
(D) Andre Breton: Correct — Andre Breton is widely regarded as the founder of Surrealism. He was a writer and poet who articulated the movement's core ideas in his "Surrealist Manifesto" of 1924.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(D) Andre Breton**, who is credited with founding the Surrealist movement.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Surrealism is a revolutionary art movement that emphasizes the exploration of the unconscious mind. Andre Breton is considered the leader and primary theorist of this movement.

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9. "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte" was painted by which artist?

(A) Paul Signac
(B) Georges Seurat
(C) Edgar Degas
(D) Vincent Van Gogh

Correct Answer: (B) Georges Seurat

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question asks about the artist who painted the famous work "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte," a landmark piece in the Pointillist style.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Paul Signac: Incorrect. Paul Signac was a key figure in Pointillism, but he did not paint this particular piece.
(B) Georges Seurat: Correct — Georges Seurat is the artist behind "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte," painted in 1884–1886. He developed the Pointillist technique, a subset of Post-Impressionism.
(C) Edgar Degas: Incorrect. Edgar Degas is known for his ballet dancers and is associated with Impressionism, not Pointillism.
(D) Vincent Van Gogh: Incorrect. While Van Gogh is a famous Post-Impressionist, he did not create "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte."

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) Georges Seurat**, the creator of "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte," a masterpiece of Pointillism.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Georges Seurat is the founder of Pointillism, a technique that uses tiny dots of color to create a larger image. His painting "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte" is one of the most iconic examples.

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10. "Shiva Nataraja" performing nadanta from Chola period is made of which material?

(A) Teracotta
(B) Bronze
(C) Polished stone

(D) Black stone

Correct Answer: (B) Bronze

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question is asking about the material used for the famous "Shiva Nataraja" sculpture from the Chola period. The Chola dynasty is renowned for its mastery of bronze casting, especially in Hindu temple art.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Teracotta: Incorrect. While teracotta was used in ancient sculpture, it is not the material used for the "Shiva Nataraja" statue.
(B) Bronze: Correct — The "Shiva Nataraja" statue from the Chola period is typically made of bronze. The Chola artists perfected the lost-wax casting technique to create detailed and expressive bronze sculptures.
(C) Polished stone: Incorrect. While stone sculptures are common in many cultures, "Shiva Nataraja" is primarily known for being crafted in bronze.
(D) Black stone: Incorrect. While black stone was used in some Chola art, the "Shiva Nataraja" is best known in bronze.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) Bronze**, as this is the material used to create the famous "Shiva Nataraja" statue from the Chola period.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> The Chola dynasty was known for its expertise in bronze casting, and the "Shiva Nataraja" is one of the most famous examples of this technique, symbolizing the cosmic dance of Lord Shiva.

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11. Who painted the "Lives of Medieval Saints", a mural in Shantiniketan?

(A) K. G. Subramanyan
(B) Jyoti Bhatt
(C) Benode Behari Mukherjee
(D) Jamini Roy

Correct Answer: (C) Benode Behari Mukherjee

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question is about the artist who painted the "Lives of Medieval Saints" mural in Shantiniketan, a famous institution in India known for its art and cultural heritage.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) K. G. Subramanyan: Incorrect. While K. G. Subramanyan was a prominent Indian artist, he is not the one who painted this particular mural.
(B) Jyoti Bhatt: Incorrect. Jyoti Bhatt is known for his work in printmaking, but not for this specific mural.
(C) Benode Behari Mukherjee: Correct — Benode Behari Mukherjee, a well-known artist, painted the "Lives of Medieval Saints" mural in Shantiniketan.
(D) Jamini Roy: Incorrect. Jamini Roy was a famous Indian painter, but he is not the artist behind this mural.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Benode Behari Mukherjee**, as he was the artist behind the "Lives of Medieval Saints" mural in Shantiniketan.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Benode Behari Mukherjee is famous for his murals in Shantiniketan, where he blended modern and traditional Indian styles. His work in Shantiniketan remains an important part of India's art history.

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12. "Starry Night" was painted by which artist?

(A) George Seurat
(B) Vincent Van Gogh
(C) Pablo Picasso
(D) Andy Warhol

Correct Answer: (B) Vincent Van Gogh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the artist who painted "Starry Night," one of the most iconic and well-known paintings in art history, created in 1889.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) George Seurat: Incorrect. George Seurat was an important figure in the development of Pointillism, but he did not paint "Starry Night."
(B) Vincent Van Gogh: Correct — Vincent Van Gogh is the artist behind "Starry Night," created during his time at an asylum in Saint-Rémy-de-Provence. This work is famous for its vibrant swirling skies and emotional depth.
(C) Pablo Picasso: Incorrect. Picasso was a revolutionary artist, but he did not create "Starry Night." He was known for his work in Cubism.
(D) Andy Warhol: Incorrect. Andy Warhol was an iconic figure in the Pop Art movement, but he is not connected to the painting of "Starry Night."

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) Vincent Van Gogh**, the artist behind the renowned painting "Starry Night."

> **Quick Tip**
>
> "Starry Night" is one of Van Gogh's most famous works and is celebrated for its vibrant colors and swirling patterns. It captures Van Gogh's emotional turmoil during his time in the asylum.

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13. Who sculpted the "Santhal Family"?

(A) Himmat Shah
(B) Ramkinker Baij
(C) Amarnath Sehgal
(D) Sankho Chaudhuri

Correct Answer: (B) Ramkinker Baij

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the sculptor who created the "Santhal Family" sculpture, a notable work of modern Indian sculpture. The "Santhal Family" is an iconic piece representing rural Indian life.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Himmat Shah: Incorrect. Himmat Shah is a noted contemporary sculptor, but he did not create the "Santhal Family."

(B) Ramkinker Baij: Correct — Ramkinker Baij, one of the foremost modern Indian sculptors, is credited with creating the "Santhal Family" sculpture, which represents the lives of the Santhal tribal community.
(C) Amarnath Sehgal: Incorrect. Amarnath Sehgal was a famous sculptor but not the creator of the "Santhal Family" sculpture.
(D) Sankho Chaudhuri: Incorrect. Sankho Chaudhuri was a well-known sculptor, but he is not the creator of this particular piece.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) Ramkinker Baij**, the artist who created the "Santhal Family" sculpture.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Ramkinker Baij is considered a pioneer of modern Indian sculpture and is celebrated for his expressive works that depict the lives of rural Indian people.

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14. Henri Matisse is the leading artist of which "ism"?

(A) Expressionism
(B) Cubism
(C) Fauvism
(D) Mannerism

Correct Answer: (C) Fauvism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
Henri Matisse was a leading figure in modern art, known for his vibrant use of color and his role in the development of the Fauvist movement.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Expressionism: Incorrect. Expressionism is a movement that emphasizes emotional experience rather than physical reality. Matisse is not associated with this movement.
(B) Cubism: Incorrect. Cubism is a style associated with Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. Matisse was not a key figure in Cubism.
(C) Fauvism: Correct — Matisse was one of the leading artists of Fauvism, a movement known for its bold use of color and simplistic forms. He painted in an expressive and vivid style.
(D) Mannerism: Incorrect. Mannerism is a style that emerged in the late Renaissance, long

before Matisse's time. Matisse was not part of this movement.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Fauvism**, as Matisse is regarded as one of the key artists of the Fauvist movement.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Fauvism is known for its use of color to express emotion. Henri Matisse's works from this movement, like "Woman with a Hat," showcase his pioneering role in this style.

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15. F. N. Souza was the founding member of which of the following "Artists Group"?

(A) Group 1890
(B) Calcutta Group
(C) Progressive Artists Group
(D) Cholamandalam

Correct Answer: (C) Progressive Artists Group

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about F. N. Souza's involvement in the founding of an important Indian artists' group. F. N. Souza was a renowned artist who was part of the Progressive Artists Group, which played a pivotal role in modern Indian art.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Group 1890: Incorrect. Group 1890 was a significant art group, but it was not related to F. N. Souza.
(B) Calcutta Group: Incorrect. The Calcutta Group was a collective of artists, but Souza was not a founding member of this group.
(C) Progressive Artists Group: Correct — F. N. Souza was one of the founding members of the Progressive Artists Group, a movement that aimed to modernize Indian art and bring it into line with global art movements.
(D) Cholamandalam: Incorrect. Cholamandalam was an important art center, but F. N. Souza was not part of this group.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Progressive Artists Group**, as F. N. Souza was a founding mem-

ber of this important group.

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16. "Museum of Art and Photography" (MAP) is in which of the following city?

(A) Bengaluru
(B) New Delhi
(C) Chandigarh
(D) Mumbai

Correct Answer: (A) Bengaluru

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the location of the Museum of Art and Photography (MAP), which is an important art institution in India. MAP is dedicated to showcasing photography and contemporary art in the city.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Bengaluru: Correct — The Museum of Art and Photography (MAP) is located in Bengaluru, Karnataka. This museum is one of the leading institutions for art and photography in India.
(B) New Delhi: Incorrect. While New Delhi is home to many major cultural institutions, MAP is not located here.
(C) Chandigarh: Incorrect. Although Chandigarh has a thriving art scene, MAP is not located in this city.
(D) Mumbai: Incorrect. Mumbai is a major cultural hub in India, but MAP is not located here either.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) Bengaluru**, as MAP is located in this city.

17. Varaha Cave from Udayagiri, Madhya Pradesh belongs to which period?

(A) Pallava Period
(B) Gupta Period
(C) Chalukya Period
(D) Maurya Period

Correct Answer: (B) Gupta Period

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question asks about the historical period to which the Varaha Cave in Udayagiri, Madhya Pradesh belongs. The Udayagiri caves are famous for their intricate rock-cut sculptures.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Pallava Period: Incorrect. The Pallava period was known for architecture and sculpture, but the Udayagiri caves are not from this time.
(B) Gupta Period: Correct — The Udayagiri caves, including the famous Varaha cave, belong to the Gupta period, which is known for its art and cultural developments.
(C) Chalukya Period: Incorrect. The Chalukya period is not associated with the Udayagiri caves.
(D) Maurya Period: Incorrect. The Maurya period predates the Gupta period and is not linked to the Udayagiri caves.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) Gupta Period**, as the Udayagiri caves are a product of this period.

Quick Tip

The Gupta period is often referred to as the "Golden Age" of India, known for its achievements in art, science, and architecture. The Udayagiri caves are one of the finest examples of Gupta art.

18. According to Indian mythology, "Varaha" is the incarnation of which of the following?

(A) Shiva
(B) Vishnu
(C) Brahma
(D) Kartikeya

Correct Answer: (B) Vishnu

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
In Hindu mythology, Varaha is the boar incarnation of Vishnu, one of the principal deities. The Varaha avatar is said to have rescued the Earth from the demon Hiranyaksha.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Shiva: Incorrect. Shiva is another major deity in Hinduism, but Varaha is not his incarnation.
(B) Vishnu: Correct — Varaha is the third avatar of Vishnu, depicted as a boar rescuing the Earth.
(C) Brahma: Incorrect. Brahma is the creator god in Hindu mythology, but Varaha is not his incarnation.
(D) Kartikeya: Incorrect. Kartikeya is a son of Shiva and Parvati and is not related to the Varaha incarnation.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) Vishnu**, as Varaha is an incarnation of Vishnu in Hindu mythology.

> Quick Tip
>
> The concept of avatars is central to Hinduism. Vishnu's avatars, including Varaha, are believed to manifest to restore cosmic order.

19. What is the cave number where "Mahajanaka Jataka" in Ajanta is painted?

(A) Cave number 02
(B) Cave number 05
(C) Cave number 01
(D) Cave number 17

Correct Answer: (A) Cave number 02

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the specific cave number at Ajanta where the "Mahajanaka Jataka" painting is located. This Jataka tale depicts the story of the future Buddha, who, in a previous life, was King Mahajanaka.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Cave number 02: Correct — The "Mahajanaka Jataka" is painted in Cave number 2 at Ajanta, known for its intricate depictions of Jataka tales.
(B) Cave number 05: Incorrect. Cave number 5 also has significant Buddhist paintings, but it does not contain the "Mahajanaka Jataka."
(C) Cave number 01: Incorrect. Cave number 1 contains some of the earliest and most significant murals in Ajanta but does not feature the "Mahajanaka Jataka."
(D) Cave number 17: Incorrect. Cave 17 is home to many famous Jataka paintings, but the "Mahajanaka Jataka" is not one of them.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) Cave number 02**, as the "Mahajanaka Jataka" is located in this cave at Ajanta.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Ajanta Caves are famous for their vibrant murals that depict the life and past lives of the Buddha, and the "Mahajanaka Jataka" is an important tale from this collection.

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20. "Fasting Buddha" from Kusana period is housed in which of the following museum?

(A) National Museum, New Delhi
(B) Bihar Museum, Patna, Bihar
(C) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi
(D) Lahore Museum, Lahore

Correct Answer: (A) National Museum, New Delhi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.

The question is asking about the location of the famous "Fasting Buddha" sculpture, which originates from the Kusana period. The "Fasting Buddha" is one of the most important sculptures from the Buddhist art of the period.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) National Museum, New Delhi: Correct — The "Fasting Buddha" is housed in the National Museum in New Delhi, one of the most significant repositories of Indian art.

(B) Bihar Museum, Patna, Bihar: Incorrect. Although Bihar Museum has significant collections, the "Fasting Buddha" is not part of its collection.

(C) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi: Incorrect. This museum primarily focuses on modern and contemporary art, not ancient Buddhist sculptures.

(D) Lahore Museum, Lahore: Incorrect. The Lahore Museum has an extensive collection of art but does not house the "Fasting Buddha."

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) National Museum, New Delhi**, as this is where the "Fasting Buddha" is located.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> The "Fasting Buddha" sculpture from the Kusana period is significant for its representation of the Buddha in a meditative, fasting pose, which was a typical iconographic theme of early Buddhist art.

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21. "Sanchi Stupa" is located in which of the following State?

(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Leh, Ladakh
(D) Himachal Pradesh

Correct Answer: (A) Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.

This question asks about the state where the famous Sanchi Stupa is located. Sanchi Stupa is one of the most important Buddhist monuments in India, famous for its stupas and sculptures.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Madhya Pradesh: Correct — Sanchi Stupa is located in Madhya Pradesh, India, and is an UNESCO World Heritage site.
(B) Uttar Pradesh: Incorrect. Uttar Pradesh is known for many historical sites but not for the Sanchi Stupa.
(C) Leh, Ladakh: Incorrect. Leh and Ladakh are known for their Buddhist monasteries, but Sanchi Stupa is in Madhya Pradesh.
(D) Himachal Pradesh: Incorrect. Himachal Pradesh has several monasteries, but Sanchi Stupa is located in Madhya Pradesh.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) Madhya Pradesh**, as Sanchi Stupa is located in this state.

Quick Tip

Sanchi Stupa is a major historical and religious site, containing many ancient Buddhist relics. It is one of the oldest stone structures in India, dating back to the 3rd century BCE.

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22. Aquatint effect in printmaking is obtained by:

(A) Chalk powder
(B) Ink
(C) Resin powder
(D) Gum

Correct Answer: (C) Resin powder

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question is asking about the technique used in printmaking called aquatint. This effect is commonly used to produce tonal effects on an etching plate.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Chalk powder: Incorrect. Chalk powder is not used for creating the aquatint effect.
(B) Ink: Incorrect. While ink is used in printmaking, it is not used to create the aquatint effect specifically.
(C) Resin powder: Correct — Aquatint is achieved by sprinkling resin powder on the metal plate, which is then heated to adhere to the surface. The resin creates areas that resist the acid, allowing for tonal effects.

(D) Gum: Incorrect. Gum is not used in the process of aquatinting, which is primarily achieved through resin.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Resin powder**, as it is the key material used in creating the aquatint effect in printmaking.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Aquatint is a technique used in intaglio printmaking, where a resin is applied to the metal plate and then etched with acid to create a tonal effect.

---

23. Which among the following is the popular painting done by Edouard Manet?

(A) Family Reunion
(B) Woman Combing her Hair
(C) Admiration
(D) Olympia

Correct Answer: (D) Olympia

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the most famous painting by Edouard Manet, a pioneering figure in modern art. Manet was known for his bold and controversial works that laid the groundwork for Impressionism.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Family Reunion: Incorrect. "Family Reunion" is not a well-known painting by Edouard Manet.
(B) Woman Combing her Hair: Incorrect. While Manet painted many portraits, "Woman Combing her Hair" is not one of his most famous works.
(C) Admiration: Incorrect. "Admiration" is not a famous painting associated with Edouard Manet.
(D) Olympia: Correct — "Olympia" is one of Manet's most famous works. The painting, depicting a reclining nude woman, caused a scandal when it was exhibited in 1865, marking a pivotal moment in the history of modern art.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(D) Olympia**, as it is one of Edouard Manet's most famous and con-

troversial works.

---

24. The "Haripura Posters" made by Nandalal Bose reflects the impact of:

(A) Bengal famine
(B) Earthquake
(C) Rural life
(D) Partition

Correct Answer: (C) Rural life

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The "Haripura Posters" were a set of politically themed posters created by Nandalal Bose in 1938, aimed at promoting rural life and the spirit of self-reliance. These posters were commissioned for the Haripura session of the Indian National Congress.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Bengal famine: Incorrect. The "Haripura Posters" are not specifically related to the Bengal famine, which occurred in 1943.
(B) Earthquake: Incorrect. The posters do not depict the effects of an earthquake.
(C) Rural life: Correct — The "Haripura Posters" celebrate rural life and depict scenes of agriculture, village work, and India's rural labor force. This theme was meant to inspire the Congress workers.
(D) Partition: Incorrect. The "Haripura Posters" were created before the Partition and do not focus on that theme.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Rural life**, as the "Haripura Posters" reflect the depiction of rural life in India during the pre-independence era.

25. Linocut is a form of:

(A) Intaglio Printing
(B) Serigraphy Printing
(C) Relief Printing
(D) Planography Printing

Correct Answer: (C) Relief Printing

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
Linocut is a printmaking technique that involves carving into a linoleum surface. The carved areas are then inked and pressed to create prints. This technique is part of the relief printing process.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Intaglio Printing: Incorrect. Intaglio printing involves engraving or etching lines into a plate, which is not related to the linocut technique.
(B) Serigraphy Printing: Incorrect. Serigraphy, also known as screen printing, involves pressing ink through a screen, not carving into a material like linocut.
(C) Relief Printing: Correct — Linocut is a relief printing method where the uncarved areas of the linoleum block are inked and pressed to create the image.
(D) Planography Printing: Incorrect. Planography refers to printing from a flat surface, as seen in lithography, not linocut.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Relief Printing**, as linocut is a form of relief printing.

Quick Tip

In relief printing, the raised surface holds the ink, while the carved or cut areas remain ink-free, producing a printed image. Linocut is one of the most popular relief printing techniques.

26. The Kangra School of miniature paintings originated at Haripur - Guler under the patronage of which of the following?

(A) Prakash Chand
(B) Raja Govardhan Chand
(C) Sansar Chand II
(D) Nihal Chand

Correct Answer: (C) Sansar Chand II

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question is asking about the patronage under which the Kangra School of miniature paintings emerged. The Kangra School is known for its delicate and detailed art, originating in the Kangra Valley of Himachal Pradesh.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Prakash Chand: Incorrect. Prakash Chand was not the patron of the Kangra School of paintings.
(B) Raja Govardhan Chand: Incorrect. Raja Govardhan Chand played a role in promoting art but not specifically the Kangra School.
(C) Sansar Chand II: Correct — Sansar Chand II, the ruler of the princely state of Kangra, is known for his patronage of the Kangra School of miniature painting. He significantly contributed to the flourishing of this art form.
(D) Nihal Chand: Incorrect. Nihal Chand was not associated with the patronage of the Kangra School.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Sansar Chand II**, as he was the ruler who patronized the Kangra School of miniature painting.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> The Kangra School of miniature painting is known for its vibrant colors and intricate depictions of scenes from Hindu mythology, especially during the reign of Sansar Chand II.

---

27. Who among the following discovered and identified the style of miniature paintings as Kangra School?

(A) Moorcroft
(B) A. K. Coomaraswami
(C) Eric Gill
(D) O. C. Gangoly

Correct Answer: (B) A. K. Coomaraswami

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the person who first identified and labeled the style of miniature paintings from the Kangra region as "Kangra School."

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Moorcroft: Incorrect. Moorcroft was an explorer and traveler but not involved in the identification of the Kangra School.
(B) A. K. Coomaraswami: Correct — A. K. Coomaraswami, an Indian historian and art critic, is credited with identifying and popularizing the term "Kangra School" for the distinct style of miniature painting that emerged in the Kangra region.
(C) Eric Gill: Incorrect. Eric Gill was a renowned British artist and sculptor, but not involved in the identification of the Kangra School.
(D) O. C. Gangoly: Incorrect. O. C. Gangoly was a noted scholar, but he did not coin the term "Kangra School."

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) A. K. Coomaraswami**, as he identified and popularized the style of miniature paintings as the Kangra School.

Quick Tip

A. K. Coomaraswami's work helped establish Indian art as a significant part of world art history, and he was instrumental in the study and recognition of Indian miniature painting styles, including the Kangra School.

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28. What is the medium of the drawing "Between the Spider and Lamp" made by M. F. Husain?

(A) Ink on paper
(B) Watercolour on paper
(C) Charcoal on paper

(D) Graphite on paper

Correct Answer: (A) Ink on paper

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the medium used in the famous drawing "Between the Spider and Lamp" by M. F. Husain, one of India's most prominent modern artists.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Ink on paper: Correct — "Between the Spider and Lamp" by M. F. Husain was created using ink on paper, a medium that Husain frequently used to convey his bold, expressive style.
(B) Watercolour on paper: Incorrect. Although Husain worked with many mediums, this specific drawing was not created using watercolors.
(C) Charcoal on paper: Incorrect. While charcoal is a medium Husain occasionally used, "Between the Spider and Lamp" was made with ink.
(D) Graphite on paper: Incorrect. Graphite was not the medium for this particular work. Husain's style in this drawing was more dynamic and expressive with ink.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) Ink on paper**, as this was the medium used by M. F. Husain in his drawing "Between the Spider and Lamp."

> **Quick Tip**
>
> M. F. Husain's work is known for its use of bold lines and expressive forms, often utilizing mediums like ink to create dramatic contrasts and impactful compositions.

---

29. Who among the following used 'Paper Pulp' technique for printmaking in India?

(A) Jagmohan Chopra
(B) Somnath Hore
(C) Krishna Reddy
(D) Anupam Sud

Correct Answer: (B) Somnath Hore

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.

The question is asking about the Indian artist who employed the paper pulp technique in printmaking. This technique is associated with the creation of textured prints, often related to relief printing.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Jagmohan Chopra: Incorrect. Jagmohan Chopra is a prominent artist but is not known for the paper pulp technique.

(B) Somnath Hore: Correct — Somnath Hore was a pioneering Indian artist who used the paper pulp technique in his printmaking. His work often depicted themes of suffering and human emotion.

(C) Krishna Reddy: Incorrect. Krishna Reddy is known for his contributions to printmaking, but he did not use the paper pulp technique.

(D) Anupam Sud: Incorrect. Anupam Sud is a notable printmaker but not specifically associated with the paper pulp technique.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Somnath Hore**, who used the paper pulp technique in his printmaking.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Somnath Hore is celebrated for his experimental approach to printmaking, and his use of paper pulp is a significant part of his artistic identity.

---

30. Who among the following invented the Lithography printing technique?

(A) Andre Masson
(B) Aloys Senefelder
(C) Giorgio Dechirico
(D) Joseph Kosuth

Correct Answer: (B) Aloys Senefelder

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.

The question is asking about the inventor of the lithography technique, which is a printing process that involves drawing on a flat surface, typically a stone or metal plate, and printing from it.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Andre Masson: Incorrect. Andre Masson was a surrealist artist, but he did not invent lithography.
(B) Aloys Senefelder: Correct — Aloys Senefelder is credited with the invention of lithography in the late 18th century. He discovered that an image could be printed from a stone or metal plate with water and oil-based inks.
(C) Giorgio Dechirico: Incorrect. Giorgio Dechirico was an Italian surrealist painter, not a printmaker or inventor.
(D) Joseph Kosuth: Incorrect. Joseph Kosuth is a conceptual artist but did not invent lithography.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) Aloys Senefelder**, the inventor of the lithography printing technique.

Quick Tip

Lithography revolutionized the printing world, allowing for faster and more flexible production of prints, and is still widely used in modern printmaking today.

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31. Which colour model is named as the subtractive colour model?

(A) RGB
(B) CMYK
(C) HTYK
(D) RGBK

Correct Answer: (B) CMYK

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the colour model that is considered the subtractive model. In subtractive colour mixing, colours are created by subtracting wavelengths of light, as opposed to adding them together as in the additive RGB model.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) RGB: Incorrect. RGB (Red, Green, Blue) is an additive colour model, where colours are created by adding light. It is used in devices like screens and monitors.
(B) CMYK: Correct — CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, and Key/Black) is the subtractive

colour model. It is primarily used in color printing. When inks are mixed, they subtract wavelengths of light, creating various colours.

(C) HTYK: Incorrect. HTYK is not a recognized colour model in standard colour theory.

(D) RGBK: Incorrect. RGBK is not a standard colour model. RGB is the standard additive model, and the inclusion of "K" doesn't form a recognized model.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) CMYK**, as it is the subtractive colour model.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> CMYK is used in color printing because it works with inks that subtract wavelengths from white light, while RGB is used for screens where light is added to create colours.

---

32. Where is the "Piramal Museum of Art" located?

(A) Bengaluru
(B) Delhi
(C) Mumbai
(D) Kolkata

Correct Answer: (C) Mumbai

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The Piramal Museum of Art is a prominent museum known for its contemporary art collection. The question asks about its location.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Bengaluru: Incorrect. The Piramal Museum is not located in Bengaluru.
(B) Delhi: Incorrect. The Piramal Museum is not located in Delhi.
(C) Mumbai: Correct — The Piramal Museum of Art is located in Mumbai, Maharashtra, and is known for its impressive collection of modern and contemporary art.
(D) Kolkata: Incorrect. The Piramal Museum is not located in Kolkata.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Mumbai**, as the Piramal Museum of Art is located in Mumbai.

33. Who is the artist of Pahari Painting "Balwant Singh in Prayer"?

(A) Nainsukh
(B) Pandit Seu
(C) Manak
(D) Purkhu

Correct Answer: (A) Nainsukh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the artist of the Pahari painting "Balwant Singh in Prayer." The Pahari school of painting flourished in the northern regions of India, especially in the hills of Himachal Pradesh.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Nainsukh: Correct — Nainsukh was a prominent artist in the Pahari school, and he is known for his detailed and expressive paintings, including "Balwant Singh in Prayer."
(B) Pandit Seu: Incorrect. Pandit Seu was also a Pahari painter but not the artist behind this specific work.
(C) Manak: Incorrect. Manak was a noted artist of the Pahari school, but he is not credited with painting "Balwant Singh in Prayer."
(D) Purkhu: Incorrect. Purkhu was another significant figure in the Pahari painting tradition but not the creator of this artwork.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) Nainsukh**, as he is the artist of "Balwant Singh in Prayer."

Quick Tip

Nainsukh's works are known for their meticulous detailing and sensitivity to human expression, especially in his depictions of courtly life.

34. Which among the following folk art is done by Rathwa Bhils?

(A) Warli
(B) Madhubani
(C) Pithora
(D) Gond

Correct Answer: (C) Pithora

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the folk art created by the Rathwa Bhils, a tribal community in Gujarat. Pithora painting is one of their distinctive art forms.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Warli: Incorrect. Warli painting is associated with the Warli tribe in Maharashtra, not the Rathwa Bhils.
(B) Madhubani: Incorrect. Madhubani painting is traditionally practiced by the women of the Mithila region in Bihar, not the Rathwa Bhils.
(C) Pithora: Correct — Pithora painting is a traditional folk art of the Rathwa Bhils, typically depicting gods, animals, and rituals. It is an important part of their culture.
(D) Gond: Incorrect. Gond art is associated with the Gond tribe, not the Rathwa Bhils.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Pithora**, as it is the folk art created by the Rathwa Bhils.

Quick Tip

Pithora painting is created using vibrant colors and typically includes spiritual themes, illustrating the bond between the community and the divine.

---

35. The principle of art that repeats shapes, lines and colors is called

(A) Balance
(B) Rhythm
(C) Pattern
(D) Space

Correct Answer: (C) Pattern

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question refers to a key principle of art. In art, the repetition of shapes, lines, and colors creates patterns, which is an essential element in many artistic compositions.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Balance: Incorrect. Balance refers to the distribution of visual weight in an artwork, but not to the repetition of elements.
(B) Rhythm: Incorrect. Rhythm in art is the movement created by the repetition of elements, but it is not the term used to describe repeated shapes, lines, and colors.
(C) Pattern: Correct — A pattern in art is formed by the repeated use of shapes, lines, or colors, and is an important design element in visual arts.
(D) Space: Incorrect. Space refers to the area around, between, or within elements in art, not to the repetition of elements.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Pattern**, as it refers to the repetition of shapes, lines, and colors in artwork.

Quick Tip

In design and visual arts, patterns are fundamental as they create rhythm and structure, enhancing the aesthetic appeal of the composition.

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36. Identify the year in which this painting was made?
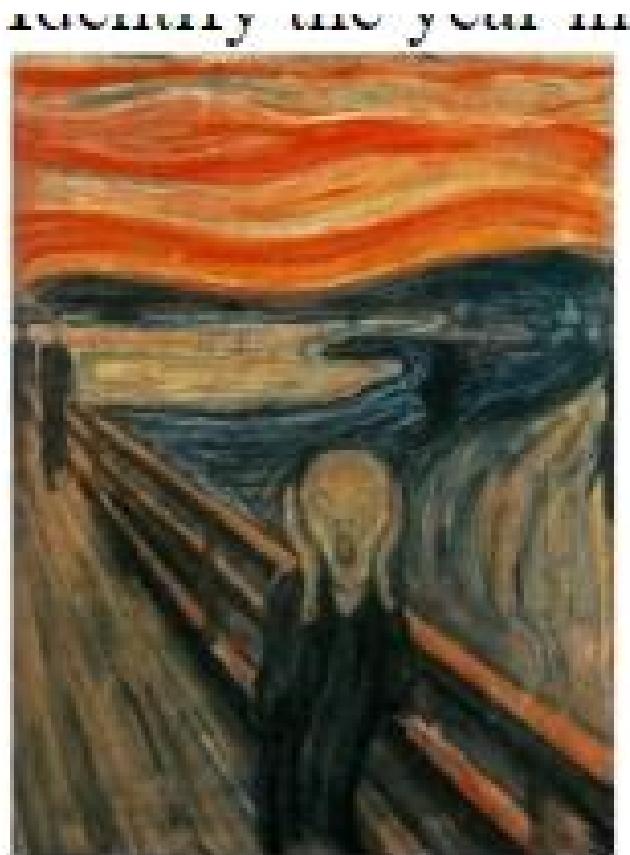
(A) 1875
(B) 1828
(C) 1835
(D) 1893

Correct Answer: (D) 1893

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question refers to a famous painting. The image shown is Edvard Munch's "The Scream," one of the most iconic works in the history of modern art. The question asks about the year it was made.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) 1875: Incorrect. This is too early for "The Scream," which was created at the end of the 19th century.
(B) 1828: Incorrect. "The Scream" was painted much later than 1828.
(C) 1835: Incorrect. This date is also too early for the painting.
(D) 1893: Correct — "The Scream" was painted by Edvard Munch in 1893, during the period of Symbolism and Expressionism.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) 1893**, as "The Scream" was created in this year.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> "The Scream" by Edvard Munch is often interpreted as representing anxiety, fear, and existential crisis. It remains one of the most famous works in the history of modern art.

---

37. Where is this painting located?
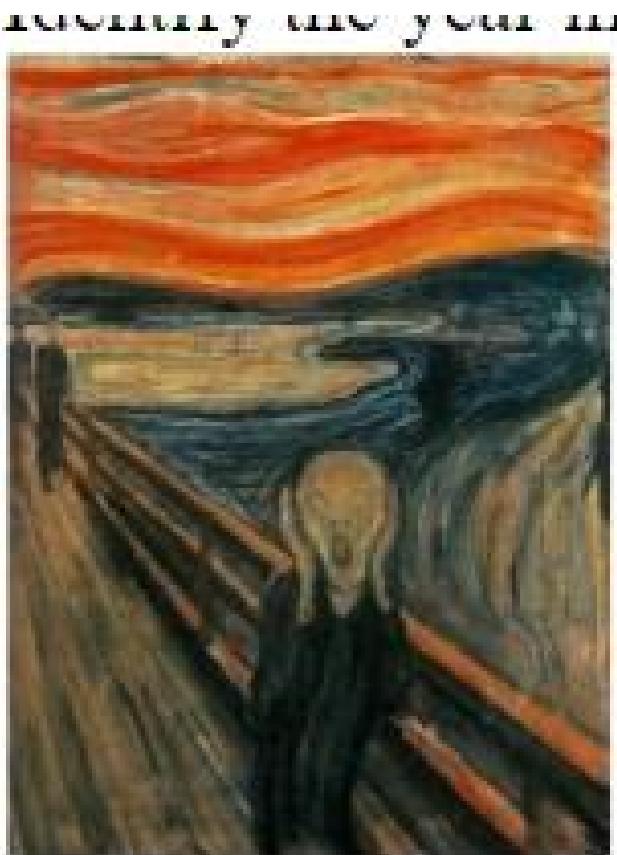
(A) National Museum, Oslo
(B) Munch Museum, Oslo
(C) National Gallery, Oslo
(D) Municipal Museum, Oslo

Correct Answer: (B) Munch Museum, Oslo

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.

This question refers to the famous painting "The Scream" by Edvard Munch, one of the most iconic works in the history of modern art. The question asks about the location of this painting.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) National Museum, Oslo: Incorrect. "The Scream" is not located in the National Museum of Oslo.

(B) Munch Museum, Oslo: Correct — "The Scream" is located at the Munch Museum in Oslo, Norway, where Munch's works are displayed.

(C) National Gallery, Oslo: Incorrect. The National Gallery in Oslo holds a version of "The Scream," but the Munch Museum is the main location for his works.

(D) Municipal Museum, Oslo: Incorrect. "The Scream" is not housed in the Municipal Museum of Oslo.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Munch Museum, Oslo**, where the painting "The Scream" is located.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> The Munch Museum in Oslo is dedicated to the works of Edvard Munch, and it holds several versions of his iconic painting, "The Scream."

---

38. Who among the following is the artist of this painting?
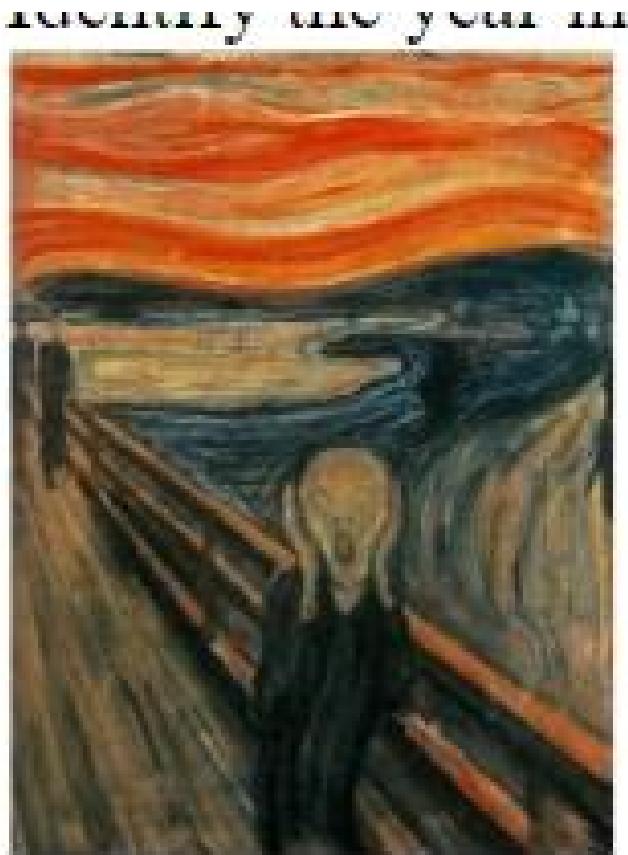
(A) James Ensor
(B) Rik Wouters
(C) Edvard Munch
(D) Ernst Kirchner

Correct Answer: (C) Edvard Munch

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question asks about the artist behind the painting shown, which is Edvard Munch's "The Scream," one of the most famous works of art.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) James Ensor: Incorrect. James Ensor was a Belgian artist known for his grotesque and satirical paintings, but he is not the artist of "The Scream."
(B) Rik Wouters: Incorrect. Rik Wouters was a Belgian painter, but he did not paint "The Scream."
(C) Edvard Munch: Correct — Edvard Munch is the artist behind "The Scream," created in 1893. This painting is a major work in modern art and represents human anxiety and existential crisis.
(D) Ernst Kirchner: Incorrect. Ernst Kirchner was a German expressionist artist but not

the creator of "The Scream."

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Edvard Munch**, as he painted "The Scream."

> **Quick Tip**
>
> "The Scream" is one of the most iconic symbols of modern existential anxiety and is often interpreted as a representation of the artist's inner turmoil.

---

39. Identify the title of this painting.
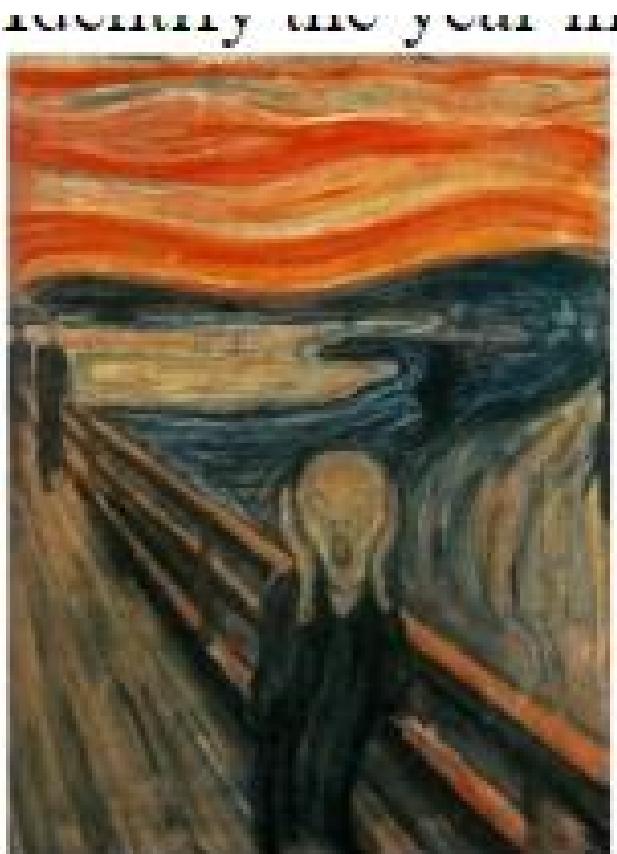
(A) The Sound
(B) The Calling
(C) The Wind
(D) The Scream

Correct Answer: (D) The Scream

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question is asking about the title of the painting shown. The image depicts the iconic "The Scream" by Edvard Munch.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) The Sound: Incorrect. The painting shown is not titled "The Sound."
(B) The Calling: Incorrect. The painting shown is not titled "The Calling."
(C) The Wind: Incorrect. The painting shown is not titled "The Wind."
(D) The Scream: Correct — The title of this painting is "The Scream," one of the most famous works by Edvard Munch, symbolizing existential anguish.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(D) The Scream**, as that is the title of the famous painting by Edvard Munch.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> "The Scream" has been widely interpreted as representing a moment of intense emotional distress, and it remains one of the most recognizable images in the history of art.

---

40. This painting belongs to which art movement?

Identify the year in
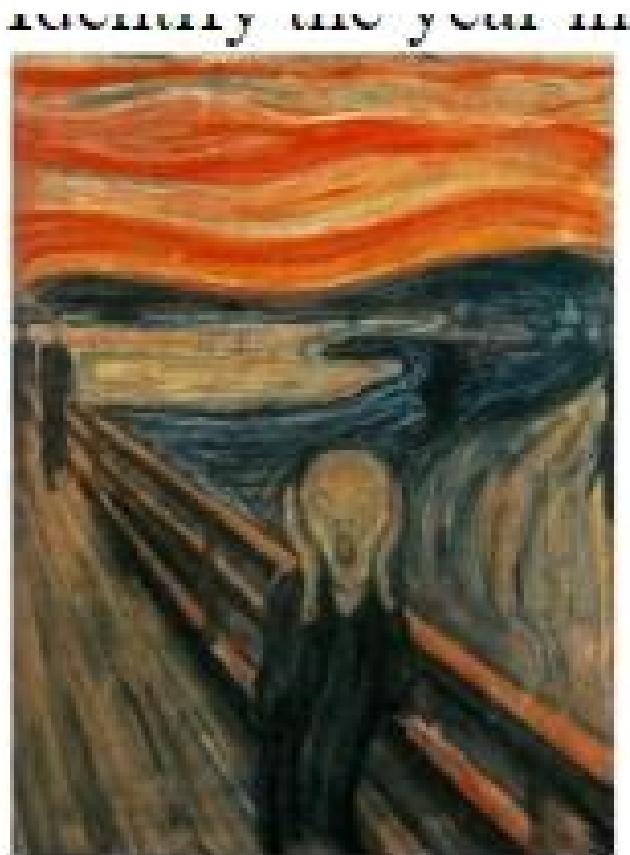
(A) Impressionism
(B) Cubism
(C) Dadaism
(D) Expressionism

Correct Answer: (D) Expressionism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The painting in question is "The Scream" by Edvard Munch, which is one of the defining works of the Expressionist art movement. The question asks which art movement this painting belongs to.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Impressionism: Incorrect. Impressionism is a movement focused on light and color, and it does not align with the themes of existential anguish in "The Scream."
(B) Cubism: Incorrect. Cubism, associated with artists like Picasso, focuses on fragmented forms and abstract shapes, which is not the style of "The Scream."
(C) Dadaism: Incorrect. Dadaism was an anti-art movement but is not connected to the emotional expression found in Munch's work.
(D) Expressionism: Correct — "The Scream" is a hallmark of Expressionism, a movement

focused on representing raw, emotional experiences, often through distorted forms and vivid colors.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(D) Expressionism**, as "The Scream" is a prime example of this art movement.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Expressionism aims to convey emotional experiences rather than physical reality. "The Scream" exemplifies the movement's focus on inner turmoil and existential dread.

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41. Identify the title of this sculpture:
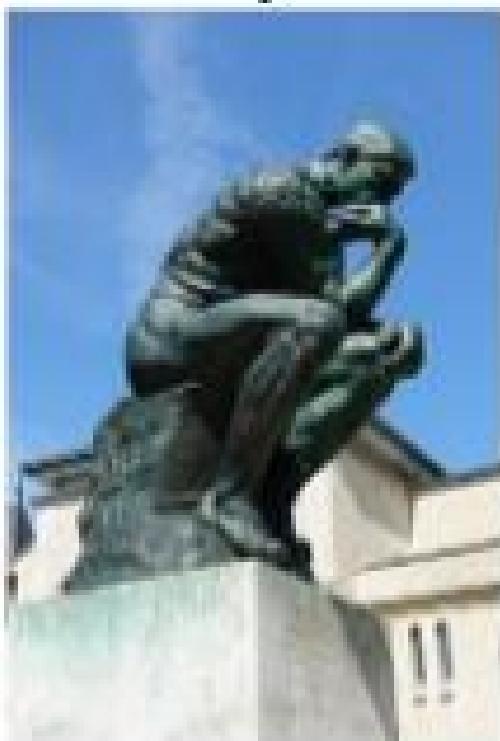
(A) The Survivor
(B) The Thinker
(C) David
(D) Solitude

Correct Answer: (B) The Thinker

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question refers to the famous sculpture depicted in the image, which is one of the most well-known works of art by Auguste Rodin. The sculpture in question is called "The Thinker."

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) The Survivor: Incorrect. "The Survivor" is not the title of this sculpture.
(B) The Thinker: Correct — The sculpture is titled "The Thinker" by Auguste Rodin. It represents a man deep in thought and is an iconic piece of modern sculpture.
(C) David: Incorrect. "David" is a famous sculpture by Michelangelo, but it is not the one depicted in the image.
**(D) Solitude:** Incorrect. "Solitude" is not the title of this sculpture.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) The Thinker**, as it is the title of the sculpture shown.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> "The Thinker" by Auguste Rodin is often interpreted as a representation of human contemplation and intellectual struggle, reflecting the influence of modernist art.

---

42. Identify the artist of this sculpture:
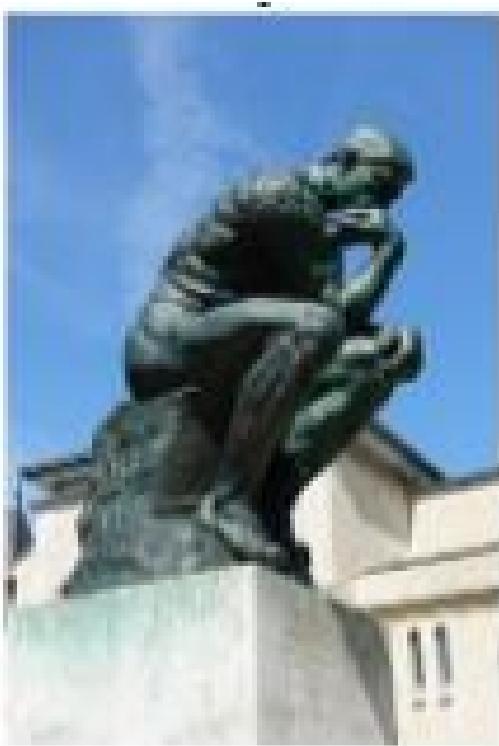
(A) Michelangelo
(B) Auguste Rodin
(C) Lorenzo Ghiberti
(D) Leonardo da Vinci

Correct Answer: (B) Auguste Rodin

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the artist who created the sculpture shown, which is "The Thinker," a famous work by Auguste Rodin.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Michelangelo: Incorrect. Michelangelo is known for sculptures such as "David" and "Pietà," but not "The Thinker."
(B) Auguste Rodin: Correct — Auguste Rodin is the sculptor of "The Thinker," which is one of the most famous sculptures of modern times.
(C) Lorenzo Ghiberti: Incorrect. Ghiberti was an Italian Renaissance sculptor, but he did not create "The Thinker."
(D) Leonardo da Vinci: Incorrect. Leonardo was a Renaissance artist, but he did not create "The Thinker."

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) Auguste Rodin**, who created "The Thinker."

> Quick Tip
>
> Auguste Rodin's "The Thinker" represents a figure contemplating life's complexities and is often interpreted as a symbol of intellectual thought and existential reflection.

43. During which year this sculpture was made?
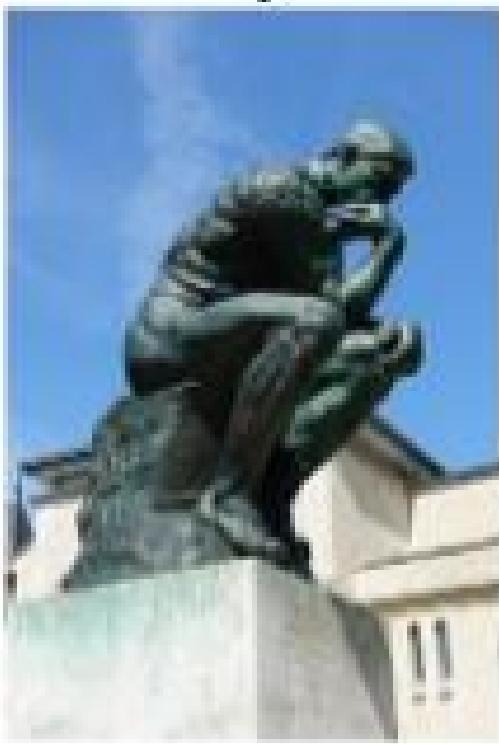
(A) 1882
(B) 1897
(C) 1904
(D) 1910

Correct Answer: (B) 1897

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the year when the sculpture "The Thinker" was made. This sculpture was created by Auguste Rodin in the late 19th century.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) 1882: Incorrect. "The Thinker" was not created in 1882.
(B) 1897: Correct — The sculpture "The Thinker" was cast in 1897, although it was initially conceived in 1880.
(C) 1904: Incorrect. "The Thinker" was not created in 1904.
(D) 1910: Incorrect. The final casting of "The Thinker" was not done in 1910.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) 1897**, the year when "The Thinker" was cast.

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44. Identify the medium of this sculpture:
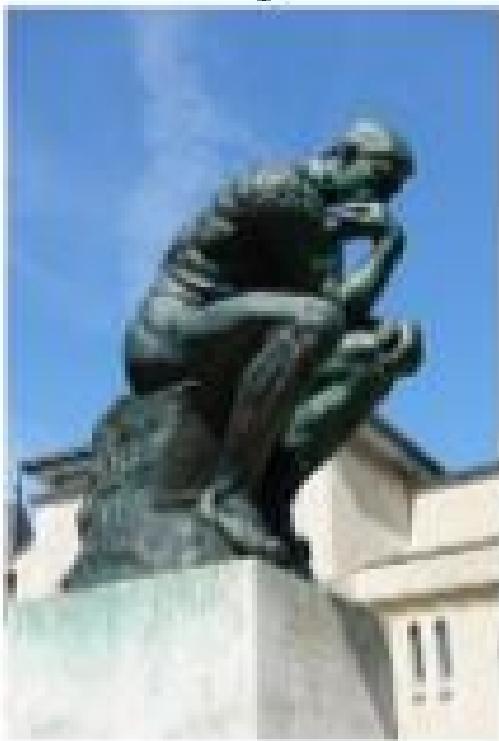
(A) Fibreglass
(B) Stone
(C) Plaster of Paris (POP)
(D) Bronze

Correct Answer: (D) Bronze

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question asks about the medium used in creating "The Thinker," a sculpture by Auguste Rodin.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Fibreglass: Incorrect. "The Thinker" was not made from fibreglass.

(B) Stone: Incorrect. While Rodin used stone in some of his sculptures, "The Thinker" was not made of stone.

(C) Plaster of Paris (POP): Incorrect. "The Thinker" was not made from plaster of Paris, although some of Rodin's works were initially created in plaster before being cast in other materials.

(D) Bronze: Correct — The sculpture "The Thinker" was originally made in plaster, but the final version was cast in bronze, which is a common material used for sculptures.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(D) Bronze**, as "The Thinker" was cast in bronze.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Bronze is a popular material for sculptures because it is durable and can capture intricate details, making it ideal for works like "The Thinker."

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45. Where is this sculpture located?
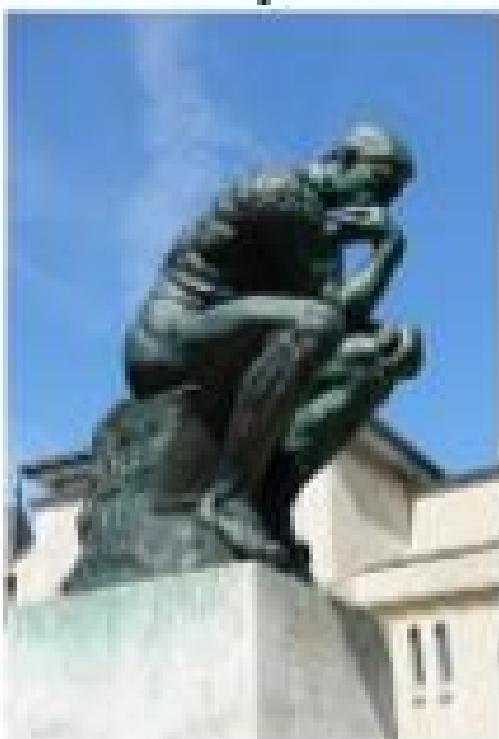
(A) Paris
(B) London
(C) Oslo
(D) Singapore

Correct Answer: (C) Oslo

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question refers to the famous sculpture "The Thinker" by Auguste Rodin. The image shows the sculpture, and the question asks for its location.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Paris: Incorrect. "The Thinker" is not located in Paris. While Rodin's museum, the Musée Rodin, is in Paris, "The Thinker" itself is located in Oslo, Norway.
(B) London: Incorrect. "The Thinker" is not in London. There are some copies of the sculpture, but the original is not in London.
(C) Oslo: Correct — "The Thinker" is located at the Munch Museum in Oslo, Norway, alongside other works by Edvard Munch.
(D) Singapore: Incorrect. "The Thinker" is not in Singapore.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) Oslo**, where "The Thinker" is located in the Munch Museum.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> While "The Thinker" is an iconic work of art and several casts exist around the world, the original is located in Oslo at the Munch Museum.

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46. Which of the following are Intaglio printing processes?

(A) Linocut
(B) Etching
(C) Mezzotint
(D) Drypoint

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B and D only
(B) A, B and C only
(C) A, B, C and D
(D) B, C and D only

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question asks which of the listed processes are used in intaglio printing. Intaglio is a traditional printmaking technique where the image is incised into a surface, and ink is applied to the grooves.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Linocut: Incorrect. Linocut is a form of relief printing, not intaglio. In linocut, the non-image area is cut away, and the ink is applied to the remaining raised areas.
(B) Etching: Correct — Etching is a form of intaglio printing, where a design is incised into a metal plate with acid.
(C) Mezzotint: Correct — Mezzotint is a type of intaglio process that involves creating tonal effects by roughening the surface of the plate.
(D) Drypoint: Correct — Drypoint is another intaglio process, where a needle is used to create marks directly on a plate, and ink is applied to the grooves.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) A, B, C and D**, as all of these are intaglio processes except linocut.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> In intaglio printing, ink is applied to the incised lines of the plate and then transferred to paper. Etching, mezzotint, and drypoint are classic intaglio techniques.

---

47. Which of these artists belong to the 'Pop Art' movement?

(A) Andy Warhol
(B) William Blake
(C) Robert Rauschenberg
(D) Jasper Johns

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B and D only
(B) A, C and D only
(C) A, B, C and D
(D) B, C and D only

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question asks which artists belong to the Pop Art movement, a visual art movement that emerged in the 1950s. It was characterized by the use of mass media, consumer products, and popular culture as subject matter.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Andy Warhol: Correct — Andy Warhol is one of the most famous Pop Art artists, known for works like Campbell's Soup Cans and his iconic portraits of Marilyn Monroe.
(B) William Blake: Incorrect. William Blake was an English poet and painter, but he was not associated with Pop Art. He was part of the Romantic movement.
(C) Robert Rauschenberg: Correct — Robert Rauschenberg is often considered a key figure in the Pop Art movement, known for his "combine" paintings that incorporated both painting and sculpture.
(D) Jasper Johns: Correct — Jasper Johns is another major figure in Pop Art, known for works like "Flag" and "Target," which use common symbols.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) A, C and D only**, as Andy Warhol, Robert Rauschenberg, and Jasper Johns are all key figures of the Pop Art movement.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Pop Art sought to blur the boundaries between high art and low culture, incorporating everyday items and media into the artwork. Key artists include Andy Warhol, Robert Rauschenberg, and Jasper Johns.

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48. Which of these materials are related to printmaking?

(A) Rocker
(B) Burin
(C) Mesh
(D) Rosin/Resin

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B and D only
(B) A, B and C only
(C) A, B, C and D
(D) B, C and D only

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question asks about materials related to printmaking, a process in which an image is transferred from a matrix to paper, fabric, or another surface.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Rocker: Correct — A rocker is used in mezzotint printmaking to roughen the surface of the plate.
(B) Burin: Correct — A burin is a tool used in engraving and intaglio printmaking.
(C) Mesh: Correct — Mesh is used in screen printing.
(D) Rosin/Resin: Correct — Rosin or resin is used in etching and intaglio printing techniques.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) A, B, C and D**, as all the listed materials are used in various printmaking processes.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> In printmaking, different materials are used depending on the technique. For instance, burins and rockers are used in intaglio, while mesh is used in screen printing.

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49. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Traditional Art?

(A) Traditional art is a form of a hobby.
(B) Traditional art has exaggeration and political themes.
(C) Traditional art has instinctive aesthetic expressions.
(D) Traditional art has a religious and ritualistic tone.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) B and C only
(B) A and C only
(C) B and A only
(D) C and D only

Correct Answer: (D) C and D only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question discusses the characteristics of traditional art. Traditional art is often defined by cultural heritage and the use of techniques passed down through generations.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Traditional art is a form of a hobby: Incorrect. Traditional art is not just a hobby, but a cultural expression with deep roots in history and society.
(B) Traditional art has exaggeration and political themes: Incorrect. While some traditional art may contain political elements, it is generally characterized by cultural and religious motifs rather than exaggeration and political themes.
(C) Traditional art has instinctive aesthetic expressions: Correct — Traditional art often reflects innate cultural expressions and aesthetic values tied to heritage.
(D) Traditional art has a religious and ritualistic tone: Correct — Many traditional art forms are tied to religious and ritualistic practices, especially in ancient cultures.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(D) C and D only**, as traditional art generally focuses on instinctive aesthetics and often has a religious or ritualistic connection.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Traditional art is deeply rooted in culture, and its themes often include religious, mythological, or cultural symbols rather than political themes.

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50. Which of the following statements about performance art are correct?

(A) Digital art is a kind of performance art.
(B) Performance art can be live or recorded.
(C) Artists use their own bodies to create an artwork.
(D) Performance art is not an art form.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) B and C only
(B) A and C only
(C) B and D only
(D) A and D only

Correct Answer: (A) B and C only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The question explores the characteristics of performance art, a genre that blends visual art and theatrical performance. It involves live presentations by the artist.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Digital art is a kind of performance art: Incorrect. Digital art is a separate medium involving technology, while performance art focuses on live or recorded actions performed by the artist.
(B) Performance art can be live or recorded: Correct — Performance art can take place in front of an audience (live) or be recorded for later viewing.
(C) Artists use their own bodies to create an artwork: Correct — Performance artists often use their own bodies as the medium to convey a message or story.
(D) Performance art is not an art form: Incorrect. Performance art is a recognized art form within the contemporary art world.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) B and C only**, as performance art can be live or recorded, and it often involves artists using their own bodies as the medium for the artwork.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Performance art often pushes boundaries by using the body and actions in place of traditional visual mediums like paint or sculpture.

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51. Which of the following aspects are the characteristics of a painting created in the Impressionist style?

(A) Geometric shapes and monochromatic colour schemes.
(B) Elongated properties of the figures.
(C) Portrayal on natural light.
(D) Illusion of depth and perspective.
(E) Glorification of Churches.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) B and C only
(B) C only
(C) D only
(D) E and A only

Correct Answer: (B) C only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question asks about the characteristics of the Impressionist style, which is known for capturing a moment's essence with vivid color and light.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Geometric shapes and monochromatic colour schemes: Incorrect. The Impressionist style focuses on vibrant colors and the play of natural light rather than geometric shapes or monochromatic schemes.
(B) Elongated properties of the figures: Incorrect. This is more typical of Mannerism, not Impressionism.
(C) Portrayal on natural light: Correct — One of the defining features of Impressionism is its focus on capturing natural light and its effects on the scene.
(D) Illusion of depth and perspective: Incorrect. Impressionist works often do not adhere strictly to perspective techniques but instead emphasize the fleeting effect of light.
(E) Glorification of Churches: Incorrect. The Impressionist movement typically avoided traditional subjects like churches and instead focused on everyday life.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) C only**, as Impressionism is specifically associated with the portrayal of natural light.

Quick Tip

Impressionism is characterized by a focus on natural light, color, and everyday scenes, rather than idealized or symbolic subjects.

---

52. Baroque Art movement developed for which of the following purpose(s)?

(A) To depict forest.
(B) To shake up the art world.
(C) To spread peace in the world.
(D) To regain influence of Catholic Churches.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A and B only
(B) C and E only
(C) B and A only

(D) D only

Correct Answer: (D) D only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
The Baroque Art movement is known for its emotional intensity, grandeur, and use of light. It developed during the 17th century and was strongly influenced by the Catholic Church.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) To depict forest: Incorrect. Baroque art does not specifically focus on depicting forests, though nature may occasionally be represented.
(B) To shake up the art world: Incorrect. Baroque art was meant to be grand and emotional, aiming more at religious and emotional appeal than to shake up the art world.
(C) To spread peace in the world: Incorrect. While Baroque art may have been used for various purposes, spreading peace was not its main goal.
(D) To regain influence of Catholic Churches: Correct — Baroque art was deeply connected to the Counter-Reformation and aimed to restore the influence of the Catholic Church through dramatic and emotionally charged art.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(D) D only**, as Baroque art was primarily used to regain the influence of Catholic Churches during the Counter-Reformation.

Quick Tip

Baroque art is often associated with the Catholic Counter-Reformation, characterized by its emotional intensity and dramatic use of light and shadow.

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53. Which of the followings have performed the responsibilities as Chairman of Lalit Kala Academy, New Delhi?

(A) Ram V. Sutar
(B) V. Nagdas
(C) Uttam Pacharne
(D) Ashok Sinha
(E) Ramesh Vajpayee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) D and E only

(B) B and D only
(C) B and C only
(D) A and D only

Correct Answer: (A) D and E only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question asks about the individuals who served as Chairman of the Lalit Kala Academy, an important organization for the promotion of visual arts in India.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Ram V. Sutar: Incorrect — While Ram V. Sutar is a renowned sculptor, he was not the Chairman of Lalit Kala Academy.
(B) V. Nagdas: Incorrect — V. Nagdas did not hold the position of Chairman.
(C) Uttam Pacharne: Incorrect — Uttam Pacharne is not mentioned as the Chairman of the academy.
(D) Ashok Sinha: Correct — Ashok Sinha held the position of Chairman.
(E) Ramesh Vajpayee: Correct — Ramesh Vajpayee was also a Chairman.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) D and E only**, as Ashok Sinha and Ramesh Vajpayee served as Chairmen.

Quick Tip

The Lalit Kala Academy has seen several key figures serve as its Chairman. Understanding their roles in promoting art is crucial to appreciating Indian art history.

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54. Which among the following paintings were created by Abanindranath Tagore?

(A) Farmer's Family
(B) Mother Teresa
(C) Forgotten Monuments
(D) Mountain Traveller
(E) The Forest

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A and C only

(B) B and D only
(C) D and E only
(D) A, B and C only

Correct Answer: (A) A and C only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question is about the famous Indian artist Abanindranath Tagore and his paintings. Tagore was a prominent figure in the Bengal Renaissance and founder of the 'Indian Society of Oriental Art'.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Farmer's Family: Correct — This painting is part of Tagore's collection and reflects his style.
(B) Mother Teresa: Incorrect — This painting is not associated with Abanindranath Tagore.
(C) Forgotten Monuments: Correct — This is a painting by Abanindranath Tagore, reflecting his deep connection to the cultural heritage of India.
(D) Mountain Traveller: Incorrect — This painting is not credited to Tagore.
(E) The Forest: Incorrect — "The Forest" is not one of his works.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) A and C only**, as "Farmer's Family" and "Forgotten Monuments" were created by Abanindranath Tagore.

Quick Tip

Abanindranath Tagore was a key figure in the Indian art scene and known for combining traditional Indian styles with a Western sensibility.

55. Which among the following artists belong to Mughal School of painting?

(A) Shahadin
(B) Basawan
(C) Ruknuddin
(D) Miskin
(E) Nainsukh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) B and D only

(B) A, C and D only
(C) A and C only
(D) A, C and E only

Correct Answer: (D) A, C and E only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Mughal School of Painting.
The Mughal School of painting was developed in the Mughal Empire during the 16th to 18th centuries and is known for its intricate detail and vibrant color. The artists were often court painters and depicted historical events, royal portraits, and nature.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Shahadin: Correct — Shahadin was a notable painter in the Mughal tradition.
(B) Basawan: Incorrect — Basawan was a Mughal artist, but not primarily associated with the Mughal School of painting.
(C) Ruknuddin: Correct — Ruknuddin is a known Mughal artist and painter.
(D) Miskin: Incorrect — Miskin was not specifically identified with the Mughal School.
(E) Nainsukh: Correct — Nainsukh was a well-known artist in the Mughal tradition, particularly in portrait painting.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(D) A, C and E only**, as these artists belong to the Mughal School of painting.

Quick Tip

Mughal School of painting is known for its distinctive realism, intricate details, and the use of vibrant colors to depict life in the Mughal court.

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56. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Artist)   **LIST-II (Medium/Specialization)**
(A) Himmat Shah   (I) Painting
(B) Geeta Kapur   (II) Sculpture
(C) Manjit Bawa   (III) Advertising
(D) Piyush Pandey   (IV) Art Critic

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question.
This question requires matching the artists with their specific medium or area of specialization.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Himmat Shah: Correct — Himmat Shah is known for his sculpture works, so his match is (II).
(B) Geeta Kapur: Correct — Geeta Kapur is a prominent art critic and academic, so her match is (IV).
(C) Manjit Bawa: Correct — Manjit Bawa is renowned for his painting style, so his match is (I).
(D) Piyush Pandey: Correct — Piyush Pandey is known for his work in advertising, so his match is (III).

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV**.

Quick Tip

When matching artists to their mediums, consider the artist's background and specific contributions to their field, such as sculptures, painting, advertising, or art critique.

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57. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (ARTIST)	LIST-II (MEDIUM)
(A) Raja Ravi Varma	(I) Linocut
(B) Krishna Reddy	(II) Paper Pulp Print
(C) Nandalal Bose	(III) Oleographs
(D) Somnath Hore	(IV) Viscosity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A - IV, B - II, C - I, D - III
(B) A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the question.
This question asks us to match the artist with the medium they worked in. Each of these artists is known for specific art forms.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Raja Ravi Varma: Correct — Raja Ravi Varma was known for his paintings, and Linocut is a form of printmaking associated with him.
(B) Krishna Reddy: Correct — Krishna Reddy is known for working with Paper Pulp Print.
(C) Nandalal Bose: Correct — Nandalal Bose is known for his Oleographs, particularly with his depictions of Indian culture.
(D) Somnath Hore: Correct — Somnath Hore is known for using the Viscosity technique in his works.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(B) A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> When matching artists to their mediums, consider the artist's primary focus and their contributions to specific techniques.

---

58. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (PAINTING)   LIST-II (ARTIST)
(A) Cloud Gate   (I) Ravinder Reddy
(B) Three Cows   (II) Anish Kapoor
(C) Head with Pink Bun   (III) K. S. Radhakrishnan
(D) Ramp   (IV) Subodh Gupta

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
(B) A - II, B - IV, C - I, D - III
(C) A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the question.
This question involves matching paintings to their respective artists.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Cloud Gate: Correct — Cloud Gate is a sculpture by Anish Kapoor, hence (II).
(B) Three Cows: Correct — Three Cows was created by Ravinder Reddy, hence (I).
(C) Head with Pink Bun: Correct — Head with Pink Bun is the work of K. S. Radhakrishnan, hence (III).
(D) Ramp: Correct — Ramp is by Subodh Gupta, hence (IV).

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV**.

Quick Tip

Always remember the key works of major artists and their notable contributions to the art world.

---

59. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (ART STYLE)   LIST-II (PLACE)

(A) Madhubani   (I) Tibet
(B) Pithora   (II) Bihar
(C) Thanka   (III) Gujarat
(D) Kalamkari   (IV) Andhra Pradesh

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the art styles and their origins.
- Madhubani is a traditional Indian art form originating from Bihar. - Pithora is a tribal art style from Gujarat. - Thanka is a form of painting originating from Tibet. - Kalamkari is a form of hand-painted or block-printed textile art from Andhra Pradesh.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Madhubani: Correctly matched with Bihar.
(B) Pithora: Correctly matched with Gujarat.
(C) Thanka: Correctly matched with Tibet.
(D) Kalamkari: Correctly matched with Andhra Pradesh.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV**.

Quick Tip

When matching traditional art forms, always consider their geographical origins and cultural significance.

---

60. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (ISM)   LIST-II (ARTIST)

(A) Expressionism   (I) Andy Warhol
(B) Pop Art   (II) Georges Braque
(C) Cubism   (III) Edvard Munch
(D) Surrealism   (IV) Salvador Dali

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the movements and their associated artists.
- Expressionism is an art movement that focuses on presenting subjective emotions, often with

distorted and exaggerated forms. Edvard Munch is associated with this movement. - Pop Art emerged in the 1950s and is characterized by the use of mass media and consumerist imagery. Andy Warhol is one of the leading artists of this movement. - Cubism is a movement that emphasizes fragmented and abstract forms, pioneered by Georges Braque. - Surrealism is known for its dream-like imagery and the exploration of the unconscious, and Salvador Dali is a major artist associated with this movement.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Expressionism: Correctly matched with Edvard Munch.
(B) Pop Art: Correctly matched with Andy Warhol.
(C) Cubism: Correctly matched with Georges Braque.
(D) Surrealism: Correctly matched with Salvador Dali.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(4) A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> When matching art movements to artists, consider the key characteristics of the movement and the artist's signature style.

---

61. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (ARTIST)   **LIST-II (PAINTING)**

(A) Pablo Picasso   (I) The Old Guitarist
(B) Vincent Van Gogh   (II) Sun Flowers
(C) Goya   (III) Saturn Devouring his Son
(D) Paul Gauguin   (IV) The Yellow Christ

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the artists and their paintings.
- Pablo Picasso's famous painting is "The Old Guitarist," a symbol of melancholy and the

artist's blue period. - Vincent Van Gogh's "Sun Flowers" is one of his most famous and vibrant works, created during his time in France. - Francisco Goya's "Saturn Devouring his Son" depicts the mythological story of Saturn eating his children, a dark and intense painting. - Paul Gauguin's "The Yellow Christ" is a painting that blends religion and symbolism, showing Christ in yellow tones.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Pablo Picasso: Correctly matched with "The Old Guitarist."
(B) Vincent Van Gogh: Correctly matched with "Sun Flowers."
(C) Goya: Correctly matched with "Saturn Devouring his Son."
(D) Paul Gauguin: Correctly matched with "The Yellow Christ."

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV**.

Quick Tip

When matching artists to their famous paintings, focus on the most iconic works that define their careers.

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62. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (MONUMENT)   LIST-II (PLACE)

(A) Teli Ka Mandir   (I) Odisha
(B) Konark Sun Temple   (II) Gwalior
(C) Charminar   (III) Maharashtra
(D) Kailashnath Temple   (IV) Hyderabad

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the monuments and their locations.
- Teli Ka Mandir is an ancient Hindu temple located in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. - The Konark Sun Temple is a famous 13th-century temple located in Odisha, known for its grand

architecture. - Charminar is an iconic monument located in Hyderabad, Telangana. - Kailash-nath Temple is located in Ellora, Maharashtra, known for its impressive rock-cut architecture.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Teli Ka Mandir: Correctly matched with Gwalior.
(B) Konark Sun Temple: Correctly matched with Odisha.
(C) Charminar: Correctly matched with Hyderabad.
(D) Kailashnath Temple: Correctly matched with Maharashtra.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> When matching monuments to their locations, always consider famous regional land-marks.

---

63. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Sculpture)   **LIST-II (Location)**

(A) Ravana shaking Mount Kailasa   (I) Mamallapuram
(B) Siva Mahesamurti   (II) Ellora
(C) Descent of the Ganga   (III) Ajanta
(D) Bodhisatva Padmapani   (IV) Elephanta

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sculptures and their locations.
- Ravana shaking Mount Kailasa is a famous sculpture found at Elephanta, Maharashtra. - Siva Mahesamurti is an iconic sculpture found at Ellora, Maharashtra. - Descent of the Ganga is a well-known relief sculpture located at Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu. - Bodhisatva Padmapani is a sculpture found in Ajanta, Maharashtra.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Ravana shaking Mount Kailasa: Correctly matched with Elephanta.
(B) Siva Mahesamurti: Correctly matched with Ellora.
(C) Descent of the Ganga: Correctly matched with Mamallapuram.
(D) Bodhisatva Padmapani: Correctly matched with Ajanta.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> When matching sculptures to their locations, always associate famous Indian sculptures with their historical cave or temple sites.

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64. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Archaeological Site)   **LIST-II (Location)**

(A) Dholavira   (I) Rajasthan
(B) Rakhigarhi   (II) Maharashtra
(C) Kalibangan   (III) Gujarat
(D) Daimabad   (IV) Haryana

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the archaeological sites and their locations.
- Dholavira is an ancient Harappan site located in Gujarat. - Rakhigarhi is a major Indus Valley Civilization site located in Haryana. - Kalibangan is another important Harappan site found in Rajasthan. - Daimabad is an ancient site located in Maharashtra, associated with the early Indus Valley Civilization.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Dholavira: Correctly matched with Gujarat.
(B) Rakhigarhi: Correctly matched with Haryana.

(C) Kalibangan: Correctly matched with Rajasthan.
(D) Daimabad: Correctly matched with Maharashtra.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> When matching archaeological sites to their locations, always refer to the ancient Indus Valley Civilization sites and their modern geographical regions.

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65. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Artist)   **LIST-II (Medium)**

(A) Ray Maker   (I) Ceramics
(B) Raghu Rai   (II) Sculpture
(C) D.P. Roy Choudhury   (III) Photography
(D) Ganesh Pyne   (IV) Painting

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the artists and their mediums.
- Ray Maker is known for his work in ceramics. - Raghu Rai is a famous photographer, particularly known for photojournalism. - D.P. Roy Choudhury is a renowned Indian sculptor. - Ganesh Pyne is an eminent painter, particularly known for his expressionist works.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Ray Maker: Correctly matched with Ceramics.
(B) Raghu Rai: Correctly matched with Photography.
(C) D.P. Roy Choudhury: Correctly matched with Sculpture.
(D) Ganesh Pyne: Correctly matched with Painting.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The correct answer is **(C) A - I, B - IV, C - II, D - III**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> When matching artists with mediums, focus on the artistic categories they are most known for, such as photography, sculpture, or painting.

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66. Arrange the following groups of artists in chronological order according to their creation.

(A) Progressive Artists Group
(B) Calcutta Group
(C) Baroda Group
(D) Delhi Shilpi Chakra
(E) Group 1890

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B, C, E, D
(B) A, E, B, C, D
(C) B, A, D, C, E
(D) E, C, B, D, A

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the groups.
Each group represents a different period in the evolution of Indian art, with some being more modern and others being rooted in earlier times. The question asks to arrange these groups in the order of their formation.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Progressive Artists Group: Established in 1947, this group sought to break free from traditional forms and embraced modernism. It was founded after India's independence.
(B) Calcutta Group: Founded in 1943, this group was focused on modern Indian art, predating the Progressive Artists Group. It emphasized a blend of Western modernism with Indian traditions.
(C) Baroda Group: Founded in the 1950s, this group aimed to modernize Indian art and incorporate new techniques and ideas, forming an important part of post-independence art

movements.

(D) Delhi Shilpi Chakra: Formed in 1952, it represented artists from Delhi who were concerned with modern techniques and the development of Indian art.

(E) Group 1890: This was one of the earliest groups, formed around 1890, and its members focused on realism in art during colonial India.

Step 3: Chronological order.

Based on the formation years, the chronological order is:

A) Progressive Artists Group (1947), B) Calcutta Group (1943), C) Baroda Group (1950s), E) Group 1890 (1890), D) Delhi Shilpi Chakra (1952).

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct chronological order is **A, B, C, E, D**, which matches option (B).

> **Quick Tip**
>
> To solve chronological order questions, always focus on the founding years of the groups or events. Organize them from the earliest to the latest.

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67. Arrange the following "limbs" of Indian Art Aesthetics in correct sequence.

(A) Lavanya Yojna
(B) Roopbheda
(C) Bhava
(D) Sadrishya
(E) Varnika Bhanga

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B, C, D, E
(B) B, C, A, D, E
(C) B, E, A, D, C
(D) E, C, B, D, A

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the limbs of Indian Art Aesthetics.

In Indian Art Aesthetics, the limbs refer to the core elements or components that form the basis of art creation. These include principles like form, emotions, and composition.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Lavanya Yojna: This refers to the principle of beauty and grace in form. It is one of the earliest aspects to be considered in creating aesthetic appeal.
(B) Roopbheda: The representation of different forms of objects, creating a varied yet cohesive composition.
(C) Bhava: The expression of emotions and moods through art, central to its emotional appeal.
(D) Sadrishya: The concept of similarity and likeness in art. This principle helps create harmony and consistency within the artwork.
(E) Varnika Bhanga: The use of colors and their interplay within the artwork to create contrast and definition.

Step 3: Correct Sequence.
The correct sequence based on the development of artistic elements would be:
A) Lavanya Yojna, B) Roopbheda, C) Bhava, D) Sadrishya, E) Varnika Bhanga.

Step 4: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct sequence is **A, B, C, D, E**, which matches option (A).

Quick Tip

Remember that the order of aesthetic limbs typically starts with form, moves to emotional expression, and ends with fine details like color and harmony in art.

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68. Arrange the following art movements in chronological order (earlier first).

(A) Mannerism
(B) Impressionism
(C) Realism
(D) Renaissance
(E) Baroque

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B, C, E, D
(B) D, A, E, C, B
(C) B, A, D, E, C
(D) E, C, B, D, A

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the art movements.
The art movements evolved over several centuries, with each one influencing the next. The question asks to arrange them in the correct chronological order, from the earliest to the latest.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.
(A) Mannerism: A movement that emerged in the late Renaissance period, around 1520s, characterized by exaggerated proportions and emotional expressions.
(B) Impressionism: A movement from the late 19th century (1860s-1880s) that emphasized the use of light and color over realistic representation.
(C) Realism: A movement that started in the mid-19th century (around 1840s), focusing on depicting ordinary scenes and people realistically.
(D) Renaissance: Originating in the 14th century, it marked the revival of classical learning and the development of perspective in art.
(E) Baroque: A movement that began in the late 16th century, characterized by dramatic use of light, movement, and deep emotion.

Step 3: Correct Sequence.
The correct chronological order based on the formation years is:
D) Renaissance (14th century), A) Mannerism (1520s), E) Baroque (late 16th century), C) Realism (1840s), B) Impressionism (1860s-1880s).

Step 4: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct chronological order is **D, A, E, C, B**, which matches option (B).

> **Quick Tip**
>
> To arrange art movements in chronological order, remember to start with the earlier movements like the Renaissance and work your way through the newer ones like Impressionism.

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

(A) Paresh Maity
(B) Raja Ravi Varma
(C) Jamini Roy
(D) F. N. Souza
(E) Benode Behari Mukherjee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B, C, D, E

(B) A, E, B, D, C
(C) B, C, E, D, A
(D) E, C, B, D, A

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the artists.
The question asks for arranging the artists in chronological order according to their birth years. Knowing the birth years of these artists is crucial for solving the problem.

Step 2: Analyzing the birth years.
- **(A) Paresh Maity:** Born in 1955.
- **(B) Raja Ravi Varma:** Born in 1848.
- **(C) Jamini Roy:** Born in 1887.
- **(D) F. N. Souza:** Born in 1924.
- **(E) Benode Behari Mukherjee:** Born in 1904.

Step 3: Chronological order of birth.
The chronological order based on birth years is:
B) Raja Ravi Varma (1848), C) Jamini Roy (1887), E) Benode Behari Mukherjee (1904), D) F. N. Souza (1924), A) Paresh Maity (1955).

Step 4: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct chronological order is **A, E, B, D, C**, which matches option (B).

Quick Tip

When arranging individuals in chronological order, always focus on their birth years, and make sure to double-check the dates for accuracy.

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70. Arrange the following paintings in chronological order according to their creation.

(A) Napoleon Crossing the Alps
(B) The Gleaners
(C) Impression, Sunrise
(D) The Calling of Saint Matthew
(E) Woman with a Hat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) D, A, B, C, E
(B) A, B, E, C, D
(C) E, B, A, D, C
(D) C, B, D, E, A

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the paintings.
The question asks to arrange these famous paintings in chronological order based on their creation year. Here's an overview of each painting's creation date:

Step 2: Analyzing the paintings.
- **(A) Napoleon Crossing the Alps:** Painted in 1800-1805 by Jacques-Louis David.
- **(B) The Gleaners:** Painted in 1857 by Jean-François Millet.
- **(C) Impression, Sunrise:** Painted in 1872 by Claude Monet.
- **(D) The Calling of Saint Matthew:** Painted in 1599-1600 by Caravaggio.
- **(E) Woman with a Hat:** Painted in 1905 by Henri Matisse.

Step 3: Chronological order of paintings.
The chronological order based on the creation years is:
D) The Calling of Saint Matthew (1599-1600), A) Napoleon Crossing the Alps (1800-1805), B) The Gleaners (1857), C) Impression, Sunrise (1872), E) Woman with a Hat (1905).

Step 4: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct chronological order is **D, A, B, C, E**, which matches option (A).

Quick Tip

When arranging artworks in chronological order, always refer to their creation years. Art movements often follow historical events, which can also help place artworks within their appropriate context.

71. Arrange the following steps/stages of design process in correct sequence.

(A) Ideate
(B) Prototype
(C) Empathize
(D) Test

(E) Define

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, E, B, C, D
(B) A, B, C, E, D
(C) E, B, A, D, C
(D) C, E, A, B, D

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the design process.
The design process typically follows a structured approach to problem-solving, where each stage helps to build upon the previous one. The stages are usually carried out in a specific order to ensure effective and efficient outcomes.

Step 2: Analyzing the stages.
(A) Ideate: The ideation stage is where creative ideas are generated, and different possibilities are explored. This comes after defining the problem.
(B) Prototype: In this stage, a prototype of the best ideas is created for testing. It allows for visualizing and iterating ideas.
(C) Empathize: This is the first step, where you gather insights into the users' needs and problems to understand them deeply.
(D) Test: In this final stage, the prototype is tested with users, and feedback is collected to refine the solution.
(E) Define: In this stage, the problem is clearly defined based on the insights gathered from the empathize stage. It sets the foundation for the ideation stage.

Step 3: Correct Sequence.
The correct sequence of the design process is:
C) Empathize, E) Define, A) Ideate, B) Prototype, D) Test.

Step 4: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct sequence is **C, E, A, B, D**, which matches option (D).

Quick Tip

The design thinking process typically follows a user-centered approach, starting with understanding the users' needs and moving through defining the problem, generating ideas, prototyping, and testing.

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72. Arrange the following paintings in chronological order according to their creation.

(A) Tiller of the Soil
(B) City in the Night
(C) Krishna as Envoy
(D) Black Horse
(E) Journey's End

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, E, B, C, D
(B) C, E, B, A, D
(C) B, A, D, E, C
(D) E, C, B, D, A

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the paintings.
This question asks to arrange famous paintings in chronological order based on their creation years. Let's go through the birth years of these paintings to understand the sequence:

Step 2: Analyzing the paintings.
- **(A) Tiller of the Soil:** Created by Amrita Sher-Gil in 1938.
- **(B) City in the Night:** Painted by Jamini Roy in 1945.
- **(C) Krishna as Envoy:** Painted by Nandalal Bose in 1938.
- **(D) Black Horse:** Painted by M. F. Husain in 1948.
- **(E) Journey's End:** Created by Amrita Sher-Gil in 1942.

Step 3: Chronological order of paintings.
Based on the creation years, the chronological order of the paintings is:
A) Tiller of the Soil (1938), C) Krishna as Envoy (1938), E) Journey's End (1942), B) City in the Night (1945), D) Black Horse (1948).

Step 4: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct chronological order is **A, E, B, C, D**, which matches option (A).

> **Quick Tip**
>
> When arranging artworks in chronological order, make sure to confirm their creation dates. Some artworks have strong historical and cultural significance, and understanding their timeline helps contextualize their impact.

73. Arrange the following '4P's of marketing according to implementation:

(A) Price
(B) Product
(C) Promotion
(D) Place

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B, C, D
(B) D, B, C, A
(C) B, A, D, C
(D) C, B, A, D

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the '4P's of marketing.
The '4P's of marketing are a model used to guide the implementation of marketing strategies. These components are crucial for determining how to promote a product or service in the market.

Step 2: Analyzing the '4P's.
- **(A) Price:** The price strategy determines the value of the product or service in the market. It is the last step in implementation because it is often based on the product, promotion, and place strategies.
- **(B) Product:** The product strategy focuses on creating a product that meets customer needs and market demand. It comes first in the implementation process.
- **(C) Promotion:** The promotion strategy is used to create awareness about the product. This usually comes after the product and price are decided.
- **(D) Place:** The place strategy refers to distribution channels. It's crucial to determine where and how the product will be delivered to the customer, which typically comes before promotion.

Step 3: Correct Order for Implementation.
The correct sequence of the '4P's for implementation is: B) Product, A) Price, D) Place, C) Promotion.

Step 4: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct order of the '4P's according to implementation is **B, A, D, C**, which matches option (C).

74. Arrange the following as per the steps followed in woodcut printing:

(A) Carving
(B) Rolling ink on block
(C) Rubbing with spoon
(D) Impression on paper

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) D, A, C, B
(B) A, B, C, D
(C) B, A, D, C
(D) C, B, D, A

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding woodcut printing.
Woodcut printing is a relief printing technique that involves carving an image into a block of wood, inking it, and then transferring the image onto paper. The steps must be followed in a specific order to create a print.

Step 2: Analyzing the steps.
(A) Carving: The first step in woodcut printing is carving the image into a block of wood. This creates a raised surface that will be inked.
(B) Rolling ink on block: After carving, the next step is to roll ink onto the carved block using a brayer. The ink adheres to the raised areas of the block.
(C) Rubbing with spoon: To transfer the inked image onto paper, a spoon is used to rub the back of the paper, ensuring the ink is transferred.
(D) Impression on paper: The final step is pressing the paper onto the inked block to create the print. This gives the final image.

Step 3: Correct Sequence.
The correct sequence of the woodcut printing process is: D) Impression on paper, A) Carving, C) Rubbing with spoon, B) Rolling ink on block.

Step 4: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct order is **D, A, C, B**, which matches option (A).

> **Quick Tip**
>
> In woodcut printing, always remember that the sequence starts with carving, followed by inking, rubbing, and finally transferring the image onto paper.

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75. Arrange the following paintings in chronological order according to their creation:

(A) City for Sale
(B) Janata Watch Repairing
(C) Cubist City
(D) Haldi Grinder

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) C, D, B, A
(B) A, B, C, D
(C) B, A, D, C
(D) D, B, C, A

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the paintings.
The question asks to arrange famous paintings in chronological order based on their creation years. Let's go through the creation years of these paintings:

Step 2: Analyzing the paintings.
- **(A) City for Sale:** Created by Subodh Gupta in 2002.
- **(B) Janata Watch Repairing:** Painted by Jamini Roy in 1940.
- **(C) Cubist City:** Created by Amrita Sher-Gil in 1938.
- **(D) Haldi Grinder:** Painted by Amrita Sher-Gil in 1940.

Step 3: Chronological order of paintings.
Based on the creation years, the chronological order of the paintings is:
C) Cubist City (1938), D) Haldi Grinder (1940), B) Janata Watch Repairing (1940), A) City for Sale (2002).

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct chronological order is **C, D, B, A**, which matches option (A).

> **Quick Tip**
>
> When arranging artworks in chronological order, always check the creation year and consider how each painting fits into the historical context of its time.