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# **PAINTING**

**N-225**

**Chapter wise Reference Book  
Including MCQ's  
& Many Solved Sample Papers**

*Based on*

**N.I.O.S. Class – X**  
National Institute of Open Schooling

*By : Gaurav Sahni*



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# PAINTING

*Based on* : **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING - X**

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# Solved Sample Paper - 1

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

## Painting - X

N-225

Time: 1½ Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks: 30

**Note:** (i) This Question Paper consists of 21 questions in all. (ii) All questions are compulsory. (iii) Marks are given against each question. (iv) Section A consists of: Q. No. 1 to 6 – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only one of the given choices in such questions. (v) Section-B consists of: Objective type questions Q. No. 7 to 15. (a) Read the passage and attempt Q. No. 7 to 11 carrying 1 mark each. (b) Read the passage and attempt True or False Q. No. 12 to 15 carrying 1 mark each. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. (vi) Section-C consists of: Subjective type questions. Q. No. 16 to 21. (a) Q. No. 16 to 19 – Very Short questions carrying 2 marks each to be answered in the range of 30-40 words. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. (b) Question No. 20 - Short answer questions carrying 3 marks each to be answered in the range of 50-60 words. An internal choice has been provided in this question. (c) Question No. 21 – Long answer questions carrying 4 marks each to be answered in the range of 70-80 words. An internal choice has been provided in this question.

### SECTION-A

**Note:** Choose and write the correct answer from the below questions:

**Q. 1. What is the hair style of the “Dancing Girl”?**

- (a) Hair open (b) It is in a bun  
(c) Hair on forehead (d) As a peak

**Ans. (b)** It is in a bun.

**Q. 2. (a) Who painted the art work “The Night Watch”?**

- (a) Leonardo da Vinci (b) Michael Angelo  
(c) Rembrandt (d) Van Gogh

**Ans. (c)** Rembrandt.

OR

**(b) What does the “Hinayana Phase” 1st identify with?**

- (a) Human form (b) Symbolic form  
(c) Animal form (d) Digital form

**Ans. (b)** Symbolic form.

**Q. 3. (a) Which style is predominant in Kandinsky paintings?**

- (a) Cubist style  
(b) Surrealist style  
(c) Abstract Art style  
(d) Post-Impressionist style

**Ans. (c)** Abstract Art style.

OR

**(b) What kind of Art evolved after company art declined in India?**

- (a) Ajanta style (b) Harappan style  
(c) European style (d) Pala style

**Ans. (c)** European style.

**Q. 4. (a) Painter ‘Sauza’ is related to which painting?**

- (a) Landscape in Red  
(b) Words and Symbols  
(c) Whirlpool  
(d) The Atrium

**Ans. (a)** Landscape in Red.

OR

**(b) Choose the pair of ‘Dadaist’ artists.**

- (a) Giorgio de Chirico – Amrita shergil  
(b) Salvador Dali – Raja Ravi Verma  
(c) Giorgio de Chirico – Salvador Dali  
(d) Salvador Dali – Gaganendranath Tagore

**Ans. (d)** Salvador Dali – Gaganendranath Tagore.

**Q. 5. “Rampurva Bull Capital” was built in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 2<sup>nd</sup> Century BC (b) 3<sup>rd</sup> Century BC  
(c) 4<sup>th</sup> Century BC (d) 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC

**Ans. (b)** 3<sup>rd</sup> Century BC.

**Q. 6. Raja Ravi Verma’s works show \_\_\_\_\_ influence in his oil paintings.**

- (a) Japanese Art (b) Chinese Art  
(c) Western Art (d) Indian folk art

**Ans. (c)** Western Art.

### SECTION-B

Read the passages below and answer the given questions:

**Passage One:** The tradition of history of Indian folk and fine arts goes back probably to 500 B.C. The Indus Valley Civilization, the first prehistoric example of Indian

# Solved Sample Paper - 2

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

## Painting - X

N-225

Time: 1½ Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks: 30

**Note:** (i) This Question Paper consists of 21 questions in all. (ii) All questions are compulsory. (iii) Marks are given against each question. (iv) Section A consists of: Q. No. 1 to 6 – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only one of the given choices in such questions. (v) Section-B consists of: Objective type questions Q. No. 7 to 15. (a) Read the passage and attempt Q. No. 7 to 11 carrying 1 mark each. (b) Read the passage and attempt True or False Q. No. 12 to 15 carrying 1 mark each. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. (vi) Section-C consists of: Subjective type questions. Q. No. 16 to 21. (a) Q. No. 16 to 19 – Very Short questions carrying 2 marks each to be answered in the range of 30-40 words. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. (b) Question No. 20 - Short answer questions carrying 3 marks each to be answered in the range of 50-60 words. An internal choice has been provided in this question. (c) Question No. 21 – Long answer questions carrying 4 marks each to be answered in the range of 70-80 words. An internal choice has been provided in this question.

### SECTION-A

**Note:** Choose and write the correct answer from the below questions:

**Q. 1. What is the primary medium of the “Black Princess” mural?**

- (a) Stone carving
- (b) Metal
- (c) Wall painting (mural)
- (d) Wood carving

**Ans. (c) Wall painting (mural).**

**Q. 2. (i) Which dynasty built the Sun Temple at Konarka?**

- (a) Chola
- (b) Ganga
- (c) Hoysala
- (d) Pallava

**Ans. (b) Ganga.**

OR

**(ii) What is the style of the Sringer painting?**

- (a) Rajput
- (b) Mughal
- (c) Pahari
- (d) Jain

**Ans. (c) Pahari.**

**Q. 3. (i) What material was primarily used for making the illustrated manuscripts during the accident period?**

- (a) Papyrus
- (b) Vellum
- (c) Palm leaf
- (d) Parchment

**Ans. (c) Palm leaf.**

OR

**(ii) Who is depicted holding the dead body of Christ in the sculpture “Pieta”?**

- (a) Venus
- (b) Madonna
- (c) Mona Lisa
- (d) Captain

**Ans. (b) Madonna.**

**Q. 4. (i) What museum houses the painting “The Night Watch”?**

- (a) Uffizi Gallery, Florence
- (b) Louvre Museum, Paris
- (c) Rijks Museum, Amsterdam
- (d) St. Peter’s, Rome

**Ans. (c) Rijks Museum, Amsterdam.**

OR

**(ii) Which painting is known as an example of Paul Cezanne’s work?**

- (a) Water Lilies
- (b) Dance Class
- (c) Moulin de la Galette
- (d) Still Life with Onions

**Ans. (d) Still Life with Onions.**

**Q. 5. What is the title of Kandinsky’s 1913 work that features black paint?**

- (a) Yellow Accompaniment
- (b) Angular Structure
- (c) Black Lines
- (d) Accompanied Contrast

**Ans. (c) Black Lines.**

**Q. 6. What technique is prominent in the painting “Black Lines” by Kandinsky?**

- (a) Use of realistic colours
- (b) Application of paint by giant hand
- (c) Detailed human forms
- (d) Strong use of geometric shapes

**Ans. (b) Application of paint by giant hand.**

# **Sample Preview of The Chapter**

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# PAINTING

## MODULE-1: INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN ART

### History and Appreciation of Art (From 3000 BC to 600 AD)



#### INTRODUCTION

History of Indian Art is as old as the Indian civilization itself and every major period of history has given India newer modes of expression and newer forms of art. As India was well connected to the outside world through both sea and land routes, the influence of cultures of other lands have always been felt in the art of India. These myriad influences have enriched Indian Art over the years and in the new 21st century. The Indus Valley Civilization that thrived between 2500 and 1700 BC was a contemporary of the Mesopotamia civilization.

Mauryan period marked a new beginning in Indian history. Highly polished quality of the sculpted pillars from the Ashokan period are treasure of Indian art. After the Mauryans, when the Sungas came to power, they continued with the artistic activity and we got the

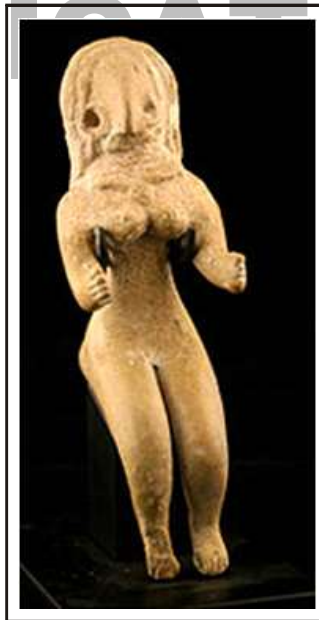
great Stupa and sculptures of Sanchi in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The Kushans, who had come from outside India, helped in the progress. During this period, we see the development of the sculpted portraiture for the first time.

The Mauryan School of Art was also similar in many aspects to this form of realism. However, The Gandhar style was followed only in a part of Indian sub-continent. There were many other forms of art that were prevalent which showed various degrees of abstraction and realism. Another important period in the history of Indian art was the Gupta Period, when the Ajanta Caves were built. The murals in these caves depict *Jataka* tales. Similar paintings can also be seen the Elephanta and Ellora caves. The coming of the Muslim invaders in India brought in new influences in Indian art.





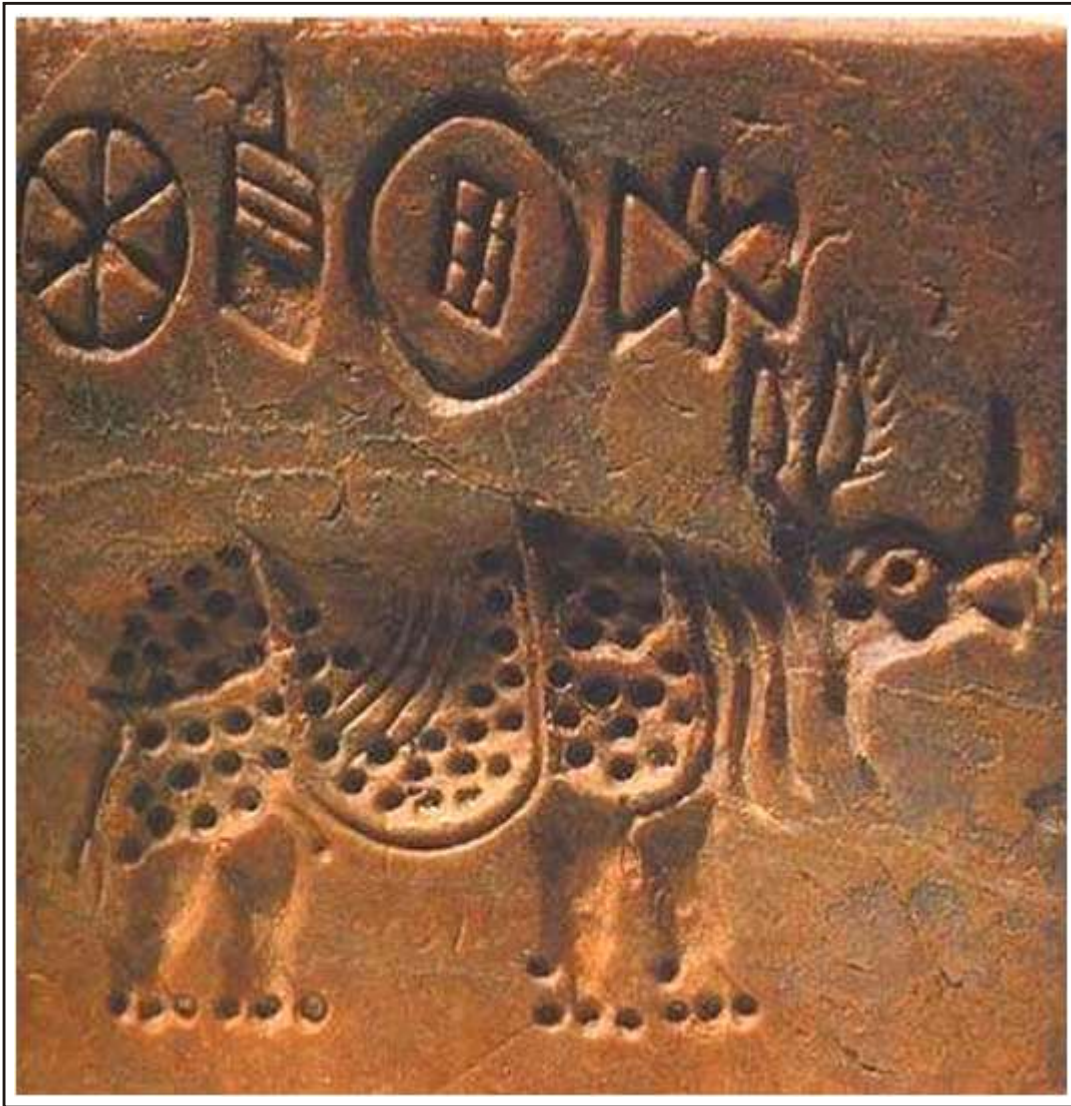
Indus Valley Civilization



Sculpture of Indus Valley

#### ART AND CRAFT OF INDUS VALLEY

Art and Craft of Indus Valley hold a position of excellence. It is popularly said that the Indus Valley art and craft also had a fascination for natural forms and they depicted human figures very closely to their original forms.



**Bull Sculpture**

**Art and Craft of Indus Valley:** Art and craft of Indus Valley Civilization touched the peak of excellence in its contemporary times. The Indus Valley Civilization is one of the initial urban civilizations in the world, along with its contemporaries, Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt. The people of this ancient Indus river valley developed new techniques in handicraft. Chronologically, the Harappan civilization is categorised into three phases:

- (i) Early Harappan Phase (3500 BC-2600 BC):**  
It draws the town-planning in the form of mud structures, elementary trade, arts and crafts, etc.
- (ii) Mature Harappan Phase (2600 BC-1900 BC):**  
It depicts the well developed towns with the burnt brick structures, inland and foreign trade, crafts of various types, etc.
- (iii) Late Harappan Phase (1900 BC-1400 BC):**  
The late phase of decline during which many cities were abandoned and the gradual decay of the urbanization.



Gold in Harappan Civilization

#### USE OF GOLD IN HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

The Harappan people were well aware of almost all the metals except iron. They manufactured the elements made up of silver and gold. The gold materials like beads, armlets, needles and other ornaments. But the usage of silver was more common than gold. A large number of silver ornaments, dishes, etc. have been discovered. A number of copper tools and weapons have also been discovered. The common tools included axe, saws,

chisels, knives, spearheads and arrowheads. It is very important to note that the arms and the ammunitions produced by the Harappans. They were mostly defensive in nature as there is no evidence of weapons like swords, spears and arrows etc. Stone tools were also commonly used among the Harappans. The copper was brought mainly from Khetri in Rajasthan.

**Art and Craft of Indus Valley Scriptures of Harappa in Harappan Civilization**



Terracotta figures from Harappa