



JAMMU AND KASHMIR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

RESHAM GHAR COLONY, BAKSHI NAGAR, JAMMU - 180016

Website: <http://jkpsc.nic.in>

Subject: Written Examination for the posts of Assistant Professor [Fine Arts, Music & Languages and Fine Arts (School of Architectures)] in Higher Education Department - Provisional Answer Key(s) thereof.

Notification No. PSC/Exam/S/2026/41

Dated: 18.04.2026

In pursuance of Rule 10(c) of the Jammu & Kashmir Public Service Commission (Conduct of Examination) Rules, 2022, as amended upto date, the Provisional Answer Key(s) of Question Papers pertaining to the written examination for the posts of **Assistant Professor [Fine Arts, Music & Languages and Fine Arts (School of Architectures)] in Higher Education Department held on 18.04.2026**, is hereby notified for seeking objections from candidates.

Provisional Answer Key

Assistant Professor (Fine Arts, Music & Languages)

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q1.	D
Q2.	B
Q3.	D
Q4.	C
Q5.	C
Q6.	A
Q7.	B
Q8.	D
Q9.	C
Q10.	B
Q11.	B
Q12.	D
Q13.	C

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q14.	C
Q15.	D
Q16.	A
Q17.	C
Q18.	C
Q19.	D
Q20.	C
Q21.	C
Q22.	A
Q23.	C
Q24.	A
Q25.	D
Q26.	C

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q27.	B
Q28.	B
Q29.	B
Q30.	B
Q31.	D
Q32.	D
Q33.	B
Q34.	A
Q35.	A
Q36.	C
Q37.	D
Q38.	C
Q39.	A

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q40.	A
Q41.	A
Q42.	B
Q43.	A
Q44.	B
Q45.	C
Q46.	D
Q47.	C
Q48.	C
Q49.	D
Q50.	C
Q51.	A
Q52.	C
Q53.	C
Q54.	C
Q55.	D
Q56.	B
Q57.	B
Q58.	A
Q59.	B
Q60.	C
Q61.	B
Q62.	B
Q63.	A
Q64.	C
Q65.	B
Q66.	C

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q67.	D
Q68.	D
Q69.	A
Q70.	C
Q71.	D
Q72.	B
Q73.	C
Q74.	B
Q75.	C
Q76.	B
Q77.	B
Q78.	B
Q79.	C
Q80.	B
Q81.	B
Q82.	C
Q83.	A
Q84.	D
Q85.	C
Q86.	B
Q87.	B
Q88.	C
Q89.	B
Q90.	C
Q91.	C
Q92.	B
Q93.	C

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q94.	C
Q95.	D
Q96.	B
Q97.	C
Q98.	B
Q99.	A
Q100.	A
Q101.	C
Q102.	C
Q103.	B
Q104.	C
Q105.	C
Q106.	C
Q107.	C
Q108.	C
Q109.	A
Q110.	A
Q111.	A
Q112.	D
Q113.	B
Q114.	A
Q115.	B
Q116.	A
Q117.	A
Q118.	A
Q119.	C
Q120.	A

Provisional Answer Key

Assistant Professor [Fine Arts (School of Architectures)]

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q1.	B
Q2.	A
Q3.	C
Q4.	D
Q5.	B
Q6.	A
Q7.	C
Q8.	D
Q9.	B
Q10.	A
Q11.	B
Q12.	C
Q13.	A
Q14.	B
Q15.	C
Q16.	D
Q17.	A
Q18.	B
Q19.	D
Q20.	B

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q21.	A
Q22.	A
Q23.	C
Q24.	B
Q25.	A
Q26.	C
Q27.	A
Q28.	B
Q29.	B
Q30.	A
Q31.	B
Q32.	D
Q33.	A
Q34.	B
Q35.	D
Q36.	C
Q37.	B
Q38.	C
Q39.	A
Q40.	D

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q41.	A
Q42.	B
Q43.	B
Q44.	C
Q45.	A
Q46.	C
Q47.	B
Q48.	C
Q49.	B
Q50.	D
Q51.	B
Q52.	A
Q53.	B
Q54.	C
Q55.	B
Q56.	A
Q57.	D
Q58.	C
Q59.	C
Q60.	C

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q61.	A
Q62.	B
Q63.	D
Q64.	B
Q65.	B
Q66.	D
Q67.	D
Q68.	C
Q69.	A
Q70.	A
Q71.	B
Q72.	C
Q73.	A
Q74.	C
Q75.	C
Q76.	B
Q77.	D
Q78.	B
Q79.	C
Q80.	D

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q81.	A
Q82.	C
Q83.	B
Q84.	B
Q85.	C
Q86.	D
Q87.	B
Q88.	C
Q89.	A
Q90.	C
Q91.	B
Q92.	A
Q93.	C
Q94.	A
Q95.	D
Q96.	C
Q97.	C
Q98.	A
Q99.	B
Q100.	C

Test Booklet Question No. (Series A)	
Q101.	C
Q102.	B
Q103.	B
Q104.	A
Q105.	C
Q106.	A
Q107.	B
Q108.	B
Q109.	A
Q110.	A
Q111.	C
Q112.	C
Q113.	D
Q114.	C
Q115.	B
Q116.	A
Q117.	C
Q118.	B
Q119.	A
Q120.	D

The candidates are advised to refer to **Question Booklet (Series A)** to match the corresponding question(s) in their respective Question Booklet Series and if any candidate feels that the key to any of the question(s) is/are wrong, he/she may represent on prescribed format/proforma annexed as **Annexure-A** along with the documentary proof/evidence (**hard copies only**) and fee of Rs.500/- per question in the form of Demand Draft drawn in favour of **COE, J&K PSC** (refundable in case of genuine/correct representation) to the Controller of Examinations, Jammu & Kashmir Public Service Commission, from 20.04.2026 to 22.04.2026. **The candidates are further advised to clearly mention the question(s) objected to with reference to its serial number as it appears in the Question Booklet of Series A of the provisional answer key.**

Further, any objection/application not accompanied by the requisite Demand Draft of Rs.500/- as prescribed, shall not be considered/entertained under any circumstances. Candidates are, in their own interest, advised to adhere to these instructions and not submit any objection unaccompanied by the Demand Draft as required under extant rules.

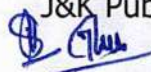
The Commission shall not entertain any such representation(s) after the expiry of the stipulated period i.e. **after 22.04.2026 (Wednesday), 05.00 pm.**

The provisional answer key(s) are available on the website of the Commission <http://www.jkpsc.nic.in>.


(Sachin Jamwal) JKAS

Controller of Examinations

J&K Public Service Commission



Dated: 18.04.2026

No. PSC/Ex-Secy/2026/24

Copy to the: -

1. Director, Information and Public Relations, J&K for publication of the notice in all leading newspapers published from Jammu/Srinagar.
2. P.S. to Hon'ble Chairman, J&K Public Service Commission for information of the Hon'ble Chairman.
3. P.S. to Hon'ble Member, Shri _____ for information of the Hon'ble Member.
4. P. A. to Secretary, J&K Public Service Commission for information of the Secretary.
5. Main file/Stock file/Notice Board.

Annexure-A

Representation regarding objection(s) to any Question/Answer pertaining to the Written Test conducted for the posts of Assistant Professor [Fine Arts, Music & Languages and Fine Arts (School of Architectures)] in Higher Education Department on 18.04.2026.

(NOTE: USE SEPARATE FORMS FOR SEPARATE QUESTIONS)

Discipline : _____
Name of the Applicant : _____
Roll No. : _____
Correspondence Address : _____
Contact/Mobile No. : _____
Date of Application: _____ .04.2026
Demand Draft Details: No. _____ Date _____ Amount _____
Candidates Account No.(16 digit) & IFSC Code : _____

Question No. in Series A	Details of the Objection	Resource Material (copy to be enclosed)	Details of the Website (if any)
<u>Correct Answer/Option as per candidate :</u>			

Signature of the Candidate

Note : Application for each question/answer shall be made on separate page in the given format, otherwise the first question entered in the format shall only be considered.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Booklet Serial No. **340001**

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
FINE ARTS, MUSIC AND LANGUAGES
Written Test - 2026
(37)

A

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 120

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series Code A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer /Response Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Response Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises of four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet/Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer /Response Sheet provided. See directions in the Response Sheet.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer /Response Sheet, the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer /Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer /Response Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet and **Candidate's Copy of the Response Sheet**.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Answer Sheet/Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use "**ONLY BALL POINT PEN**".
11. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY THE CANDIDATE IN THE WRITTEN TEST (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPER).
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **(0.25)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above for that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

(37) (A)/2026

[P.T.O.]

1. Artists convey complex ideas, emotions and experiences through visual art. In this context how can we define visual art?
 - A) Creativity
 - B) Imagination
 - C) Object of beauty
 - D) Medium of Communication

2. What is the essential skill and basic technique for visual artists to learn and practice regularly, regardless of their medium of visual expression?
 - A) Painting and colouring
 - B) Drawing and sketching
 - C) Crafting and building
 - D) None of the above

3. To create art, artist uses one of the basic elements 'texture', that can be applied both physically and visually, which helps to enhance _____.
Choose the correct option:
 - A) Tactile quality
 - B) Visual Interest
 - C) Dimension
 - D) All of the above

4. A three-dimensional space, enclosed by a defined line drawing, representing any visible thing having depth and volume is called _____.
Choose the correct option:
 - A) Subject
 - B) Shape
 - C) Form
 - D) Object

5. To draw any symmetrical object or design, art students first make a _____ which helps to draw the object/design, measuring both sides correctly.
 - A) Layout
 - B) outline
 - C) Center line
 - D) Tracing

6. When portraying a front view of objects or figures to create the illusion of distance and depth making things closer to the eye appear larger and those farther away appear smaller, Renaissance artists used the _____ technique.
 - A) Foreshortening
 - B) Realism
 - C) Front angle technique
 - D) Shading

7. The study of light effects on objects using a _____ is essential for artists to represent light, shadow, and depth, accurately making their artworks realistic, dynamic and visually engaging.
- A) Highlight
 - B) Value Scale
 - C) Texture
 - D) Colour tone
8. What is the broad term for final visual quality that emerges from the harmonious integration of the tangible (materials, techniques) and the intangible (ideas, concepts, emotions) in an artwork?
- A) Interpretation
 - B) Exploration
 - C) Application
 - D) Aesthetics
9. To create a realistic art, artists study variation of tonal values to achieve three-dimensionality using at least three tones Light-tone, Dark-tone, and _____.
- A) Shadow
 - B) Depth-tone
 - C) Mid-tone
 - D) Highlight
10. What is the term in art for the space surrounding or between the main subject or objects, which helps to highlight their shape in a composition?
- A) Void Space
 - B) Negative Space
 - C) Empty Space
 - D) Positive Space
11. What is the eye-measurement method artists use to determine proportions and angles in the artwork by holding a pencil at arm's length with one eye closed and moving the thumb along the pencil?
- A) The rule of thirds
 - B) Rule of Thumbs
 - C) Rule of grid
 - D) Rule of three
12. When drawing objects or figures, whether indoors or outdoors, how the artist sees the subject depends on the artist's position. In art it is termed as _____.
- A) Perception
 - B) Measurement
 - C) Scale
 - D) Eye level

13. When we draw shapes and forms using lines that suggest light, depth, and a sense of three-dimensionality, it is not simple outline drawing, it is _____.
- A) Outline
 - B) Line Drawing
 - C) Contour Drawing
 - D) Object Drawing
14. Where artists use elements like lines, forms, colours, or textures in a repetitive manner to create a sense of movement and guide the viewer's eye around the composition in a pattern, it is one of the principles of art termed as _____.
- A) Pattern
 - B) Flow
 - C) Rhythm
 - D) Harmony
15. By placing or arranging meaningful elements based on a realistic or abstract idea, in a chosen frame or size, visual artists create a _____ using various tools and mediums.
- A) Framework
 - B) Design
 - C) Landscape
 - D) Composition
16. For watercolour painting artists use _____ brushes preferably as they can hold large amounts of water and paint during work. They are made of tail-hairs of Kolinsky sables.
- A) Sable hair brushes
 - B) Hog hair brushes
 - C) Flat brushes
 - D) Fine Brushes
17. _____ is a principle of art that refers to the size relationships between elements, objects, or figures within a composition that is essential to create an effective realistic sense.
- A) Realism
 - B) Relativity
 - C) Proportion
 - D) Variance
18. In a composition the area further from the eye that serves as a backdrop for the main elements is called background. What is the term for the area set in front, nearest to the viewer, often introducing the scene?
- A) Front view
 - B) Close View
 - C) Foreground
 - D) None of the above

19. What is the broader term for cave art on the walls or ceilings of caves or rock shelters, encompassing various techniques like cave paintings, engravings, and relief sculpture created by early humans, who lived before recorded history particularly during the Paleolithic period?
- A) Folk Art
 - B) Tribal Art
 - C) Period Art
 - D) Parietal Art
20. Art is often connected to pleasure. But it is not necessary that value of art is defined as universally pleasant and agreeable because aesthetic preferences are expressions of taste of the _____.
- A) Time
 - B) Place
 - C) Observer or Viewer
 - D) Curator
21. Indian art is connected with many aspects of life according to scholars. The quote "Indian arts are branches of a vast tree of culture, science, rituals, and spirituality, and cannot be understood in isolation" is attributed to _____.
- A) Aurobindo Ghosh
 - B) Ananda K. Coomaraswamy
 - C) Bettina Sharada Bäumer
 - D) Kapila Vatsyayan
22. According to Indian art theory in temple architecture or to draw holy diagrams the central point from which everything proceeds symbolizing the source of creation is _____.
- A) Bindu
 - B) Yantra
 - C) Mandala
 - D) None of the above
23. What academic area every artist must study to understand the origin and development of human creativity, learn how artistic expression evolved, and also to develop skills in visual analysis and critical thinking?
- A) Archaeology
 - B) Ancient history
 - C) Art history
 - D) Anthropology

24. An Italian painter, architect, and writer _____, best known for his biographies of Italian Renaissance artists, is considered the father of art history.
- A) Giorgio Vasari
 - B) Johann Joachim Winckelmann
 - C) John Ruskin
 - D) Gaius Plinius Secundus
25. The term 'aesthetics' was coined by the German philosopher _____ in the modern sense in the year 1735.
- A) Aristotle
 - B) David Hume
 - C) John Dewey
 - D) Alexander Baumgarten
26. Renaissance artist _____ said, "if the poet pleases the senses by means of the ear, the painter does so by the eye, which is the superior sense" claiming art is superior to poetry which has words which is not universal.
- A) Plato
 - B) Adi Shankara
 - C) Leonardo Da Vinci
 - D) Raphael
27. In Natyashastra 'Bindu' is mentioned as one of the five key elements that serves as a catalyst for the plot of a play to move forward, acting as the reason to continue the main story. So, what is the true meaning of 'Bindu'?
- A) Seed of the story
 - B) Thread of continuity
 - C) Sub-plot
 - D) Climax
28. Who is the British philosopher who defined 'aesthetics' stating "Aesthetics deals with a kind of experience given in perception; it does not deal only with the propositional content of that experience"?
- A) Theodor Adorno
 - B) Frank Noel Sibley
 - C) Thomas Munro
 - D) Aristotle
29. **Consider the following Statements:**
Assertion: South African artist William Kentridge has often referred to his studio as a "protected space," where ideas can be explored without external pressure.
Reason: He said this because he was a printmaker.
Choose the correct option:
- A) Both statements are true.
 - B) The assertion is true but the reason is false.
 - C) Both statements are false.
 - D) Statements are not related to each other.

30. Before 18th century the term 'Art' encompassed all kinds of human creative skill because the English word 'art' was originated from _____.
- A) Traditional concept
 - B) Latin ars and Greek tech which meant 'Skill'.
 - C) Aristotle's writing
 - D) None of the above
31. One of the basic elements of art that is highly versatile and possesses many qualities. It is capable of creating shape, pattern, form, texture, depth, distance, rhythm, movement and even a range of emotions. What is it?
- A) Colour
 - B) Form
 - C) Texture
 - D) Line
32. Designing a logo is vital for every brand, business or organization using words, image and colour, because logo helps _____.
- A) To Build Trust
 - B) To Establish an Identity
 - C) To Create first Impression
 - D) All of the above
33. What was the earliest writing system of ancient Egypt that was pictorial communication carved on walls and written on papyrus?
- A) Hittites
 - B) Hieroglyph
 - C) Hebrew
 - D) Akkadian
34. Developed around 3200 BC, the first written communication evolved from a system of counting and recording goods using clay tokens that was originated in Mesopotamia, is known as _____.
- A) Cuneiform.
 - B) Indus script
 - C) Kharoshthi
 - D) None of the above
35. Unlike pictographs, _____ are symbols that represent more abstract concepts or complex ideas, not to represent merely an object or action.
- A) Ideograms
 - B) Hieroglyph
 - C) Telegrams
 - D) Notification

36. The ancient Egyptian writing system is termed 'Hieroglyph', the word comes from two Greek words meaning _____ in English.
- A) Pictorial writing
 - B) Ideograph
 - C) The sacred carvings
 - D) Phonetic Signs
37. What is the academic term of using art and creative technique to make written text visually appealing, readable and expressive in view of visual presentation of text?
- A) Pictography
 - B) Lithography
 - C) Textography
 - D) Typography
38. A valuable business tool to reach a large and diverse audience on the move is _____, a strategy to place ads on public transportation vehicles like buses, trains, branded cars and in public areas to make an impression.
- A) Posters
 - B) Digital Display
 - C) Transit Advertising
 - D) Static Ads
39. French inventor Nicéphore Niépce (1765-1833) is credited with taking the world's first photograph in 1826, a view from his rooftop using a technique or process as he called _____
- A) Heliography
 - B) Photography
 - C) Lithography
 - D) Flexography
40. **Consider the following Statements:**
- Assertion:** Greek writing system is widely recognized as the first fully phonetic alphabet developed by humanity.
- Reason:** The Greek alphabet was the first to represent both vowel and consonant sounds systematically.
- Choose the correct option:**
- A) Both statements are true.
 - B) The assertion is true but the reason is false.
 - C) Both statements are false.
 - D) Statements are not related to each other.

41. What technique for creating dramatic light and shade in paintings was mastered by Dutch Golden Age painter Rembrandt?
- A) Chiaroscuro
 - B) Highlight
 - C) Depth
 - D) Realism
42. What is the term widely used to refer to the specific substance that artists mix with pigments during painting?
- A) Medium
 - B) Binder
 - C) Chemical
 - D) Oil
43. There are various types of measuring units to understand sizes and weights. What is the measuring unit artists use to portray human figures in the correct proportion when drawing from life?
- A) Head-unit
 - B) Body-unit
 - C) Hand measuring
 - D) Metric unit
44. During the 18th Century's golden age of water colour painting, the transparent watercolour technique, with its layering, and use of delicate washes, was popularized in which country?
- A) America
 - B) Britain
 - C) Italy
 - D) Florence
45. Traditionally, there is a two-step process for preparing a canvas before we start oil painting, and similar for acrylics. The first step is to apply a glue-based solution to protect the canvas fibers. Historically the term for this 'Glue layer' is _____.
- A) Surface layer
 - B) Base layer
 - C) Sizing
 - D) Priming
46. Old master painters used to make a thin glaze layer before they started the main painting applying thick layers of paints. This first thin colour-tone layer method was originated in Italy and technically termed as _____.
- A) Ground-painting
 - B) Toning
 - C) Impasto
 - D) Imprimatura

47. The pictorial artworks executed in a variety of media, created directly on walls or ceilings, often designed to be an integral part of the architecture, unlike easel paintings or stand-alone sculptures, are technically termed as _____
- A) Wall-art
 - B) Architectural Painting
 - C) Mural
 - D) Fresco
48. Historically artists used different kinds of white pigments in paintings. The most common and widely used white pigment from the 20th century is _____
- A) Chalk White
 - B) Zinc white
 - C) Titanium White
 - D) Lead White
49. The basic drawing tool for artists is often referred to as 'lead pencil' but technically pencils are made up of _____ a form of carbon, not lead.
- A) Clay
 - B) Black lead
 - C) Antimony
 - D) Graphite
50. During the 1st-2nd century AD portrait paintings made at Roman settlements in Egypt were produced using the wax painting method, which was then a popular technique known as _____.
- A) Wax-painting
 - B) Oil painting
 - C) Encaustic
 - D) Tempera painting
51. Which Greek philosopher described a scale of seven simple colours in his writing 'Sense and Sensibilia' during the 4th century BCE?
- A) Aristotle
 - B) Plato
 - C) Pythagoras
 - D) Democritus
52. Ancient Indian philosopher Bharat Muni used a fundamental term which includes a wide range of creative expression: painting, music, dance etc. What is that term or word?
- A) Rasa
 - B) Shilpa
 - C) Kala
 - D) None of the above

53. Who had written Indian aesthetic theory in the classic era titled Natyashastra?
- Kautilya
 - Chanakya
 - Bharat Muni
 - Panini
54. In which ancient Indian text 'Art' is defined as eternal and unending, all goodness and beauty emanate from God, a medium for expressing consciousness of God?
- Brahma Purana
 - Natyashastra
 - Rigveda
 - Manusmriti
55. Who was the ancient Indian scholar who documented 64 types of art-skills and crafts for making things beautiful, termed as 'Chatushashti Kalas' or "Chausath Kalas," in his text?
- Panini
 - Patanjali
 - Bharat Muni
 - Vatsyayana
56. In Nāṭyaśāstra Bharata Muni noted the link between art and emotion, stating that the highest purpose of art is to evoke and communicate specific sentiments. The idea is termed as _____.
- Kala
 - Rasa
 - Anubhuti
 - Lalit Kala
57. According to _____ there is no 'rasa' without 'bhava' nor any 'bhava' without 'rasa'; they are mutually dependent.
- Manusmriti
 - Natyashastra
 - Arthashastra
 - None of the above
58. In Bharata Muni's Rasa theory we find eight fundamental, lasting emotions together termed as _____, those serve as the basis for the eight rasas; each of them is a deep psychological state that causes a specific 'rasa'.
- Sthayi bhavas
 - Alankaras
 - Sadhanas
 - Anubhavas

59. Around 5th century BC Pāṇini used the term _____ to describe various crafts, including sculpture, painting, architecture, and performing arts like music and dance, referring to skilled workmanship or artistry in different mediums.
- A) Lalit kala
 - B) Shilpa
 - C) Ashtadhyayi
 - D) Vyakarana
60. A major philosopher and intellectual of Kashmir Shaivism _____ is credited with introducing the 'Shanta Rasa' (peace or serenity) into Indian aesthetics expanding upon the existing eight rasas described by Bharata Muni.
- A) Anandvardhana
 - B) Madhusudan Sasrawati
 - C) Abhinavagupta
 - D) Kalidasa
61. **Consider the following Statements:**
Assertion: In Indian poetics, theory of 'Auchitya' focuses on the harmony between different components of a poem introduced by Kshemendra.
Reason: Auchitya by Kshemendra ensures morality and ethics.
Choose the correct option:
- A) Both statements are true.
 - B) The assertion is true but the reason is false.
 - C) Both statements are false.
 - D) Statements are not related to each other.
62. Through the ages many artists and poets talked about what is art. Which famous poet defined art as, "Art is the response of man's creative soul to the call of the real"?
- A) Van Gogh
 - B) Rabindranath Tagore
 - C) Abanindranath Tagore
 - D) Paul Klee
63. What specific thin clay-layer was applied to smoothen the finer Indus Valley vessels before decoration?
- A) Red or gray slip
 - B) Clay layer
 - C) Polish layer
 - D) Surface layer
64. Prehistoric rock paintings created by the hunter-gatherers of the Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods in India are located in the Vindhya Hills of Madhya Pradesh. This UNESCO World Heritage site is known as _____.
- A) Bagh caves
 - B) Vindhya caves
 - C) Bhimbetka Rock Shelters
 - D) Junapani caves

65. Ajanta cave paintings were initially mentioned as 'fresco Secco' but in the early 1900s it was confirmed that Ajanta murals were created using different techniques. What was it?
- Fresco Buono
 - Tempera
 - Gouache
 - Encaustic
66. Numerous manuscripts on Buddhism have been produced in Bengal and Bihar during the 8th-12th Centuries created on palm leaves under the patronage of which dynasty?
- Maurya Dynasty
 - Gupta Dynasty
 - Pala Dynasty
 - Sunga Dynasty
67. The oldest surviving Buddhist Manuscripts found in 1931 by cattle grazers in a village Naupur near Kashmir which are estimated to date back to the 5th or 6th century CE are known as _____.
- Sutta Pitaka
 - Dhammapada
 - Mahayana texts
 - Gilgit Manuscripts
68. Which caves have wall paintings on Buddhism created centuries ago and were hidden in the jungle accidentally discovered by a British officer Captain John Smith in 1819?
- Ellora caves
 - Elephanta caves
 - Bagh caves
 - Ajanta caves
69. After the French invaded Egypt, in 1799, _____ carved/written during 196 BCE was unearthed, found in a place called Rashid, that holds the key to translate ancient Hieroglyphics.
- The Rosetta stone
 - Engraved Tablet
 - Bronze Carving
 - Scroll Document
70. The _____ led by Abanindranath Tagore created a nationalist art movement to revive India's artistic heritage rejecting the increasing influence of Western academic style among Indian artists during British Raj in India.
- Madras School
 - Pahari School
 - Bengal school
 - Oriental School

71. _____, wife of Sir Elijah Impey Chief Justice of Bengal from 1774 to 1782, who lived in Calcutta between 1777 and 1783, employed three artists to paint series of flora and fauna in the technique of English watercolour on imported paper which became part of Company school painting collection.
- A) Emily Eden
 - B) Eliza Fay
 - C) Henrietta Clive
 - D) Mary, Lady Impey
72. At Ajanta caves, the Buddhist monks made tempera paintings using colour pigments like ochres, green earth and red from natural resources. The bright ultramarine blue was made from a gemstone found in Central Asia and the Iranian Plateau known as _____.
- A) Turquoise
 - B) Lapis lazuli
 - C) Cobalt
 - D) Blue Topaz
73. The arrival of Jesuit missionaries at Akbar's court in the late 16th century had a profound impact on Mughal painting that was a significant artistic exchange, leading to the integration of European methods like _____.
- A) Geometric and cubism
 - B) Fresco and Tempera
 - C) Realism and portraiture
 - D) None of the above
74. Ancient Indian musical tradition tells us 'Sound is inherent in nature'. From which eternal sound all musical notes originated according to the Indian musical theory?
- A) Mantra
 - B) Nada
 - C) Shabda
 - D) Swara
75. The Samaveda, one of the four Vedas, is considered the origin of Indian classical music, and the earliest chanting songs from Vedic times are referred to as _____.
- A) Ganas
 - B) Ragas
 - C) Samans
 - D) Sutras

76. The popular Jain devotional music often sung during Paryushan festival praising Neminath (22nd Tirthankar), which is also known as a theme song for Neminath and Girnar mountain, a sacred site in Jainism, is termed as _____.
- A) Shrut Gyan
 - B) Nemi Ras
 - C) Stavan
 - D) Samayika
77. Which Vedic text emphasizes that the arts of dancing, singing, and playing musical instruments were not mere decorations but essential artistic elements into Vedic rites?
- A) Brahma Sūtras
 - B) Kaushitaki-Brahmana
 - C) Samhita
 - D) Satapatha Brahmana
78. Which Indian musical instrument has seven strings, appears in ancient texts, and is associated with deities, sages, and royalty?
- A) Sitar
 - B) Veena
 - C) Tanpura
 - D) Guitar
79. From ancient times music has been significant for Indians. During the spreading of Buddhism in China along the Silk Road, Buddhist _____ were recited in well-composed lyrics and rhymes like beautiful music which was the way Indian music entered Chinese society.
- A) Lakshanas
 - B) Sattva
 - C) Sutras
 - D) Jatakas
80. The second emperor of Gupta dynasty Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta I and Princess Kumaradevi, famously depicted sitting on a couch playing the veena on his gold _____ coins.
- A) Archer type
 - B) Lyrist type
 - C) Asvamedha type
 - D) Chhatra type
81. According to Kautilya's policies, who was a state-recognized professional responsible for training, organizing, and maintaining standards in the dramatic arts during Mauryan Empire playing a significant role to the Mauryan state's approach to cultural life, reflecting Kautilya's holistic vision of governance?
- A) Karushilpi
 - B) Natyacharya
 - C) Rangapajivi
 - D) Kushilava

82. Name the ancient text written by Patanjali that provides a valuable glimpse into the cultural and intellectual environment in which Indian classical music and drama flourished, offering insights into how language was used to convey meaning in music and drama.
- A) Sushruta Samhita
 B) Natasutra
 C) Mahbhāsyā
 D) Rasa Samhita
83. During which time period the ancient Indian treatise on performing arts Natyashastra was written that has influenced classical Indian music, dance and literature ?
- A) Between 200 BCE - 200 CE
 B) Between 500 BCE - 500 CE.
 C) Between 321 to 185 BCE
 D) None of the above
84. What is the ancient text originally written by lord Brahma on drama, dance, and music that inspired Bharat Muni to write Natyasastra after he was taught by God Brahma himself ?
- A) Samaveda
 B) Shruti
 C) Aranyakas
 D) 'Natyaveda' or 'Fifth veda'
85. Sarangadeva, a 13th-century Indian musicologist wrote crucial text on Indian music and dance mentioning a detailed account of expressions and the subtle, graceful feminine dance elements collectively termed as _____.
- A) Mudras
 B) Lakshanas
 C) Lasyangas
 D) Asanas
86. Pioneering Indian musicologist Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande contributed to systematize Hindustani music and associated the Ragas with specific time taking study tours and documenting musical compositions. He published his work in series titled _____.
- A) Sangita Ratnakara
 B) Kramik Pustak Malika
 C) Ragamala series
 D) Sangeet Sastra
87. Name the celebrated ancient Indian scholar, proficient in yogic practice, who is believed to have realised the highest reality 'Siva' which reflected in his argument, "the eight rasas are like eight gods and 'Siva' is their highest centre "Siva".
- A) Bharat Muni
 B) Abhinavagupta
 C) Patanjali
 D) Panini

88. A significant Sanskrit treatise on Hindustani music written around 1625 CE linked musical modes (ragas) with visual and emotional imagery, influencing both Hindustani music theory and the tradition of Ragamala paintings. What was the text and writer?
- Dattilam by Rishi Dattila
 - Brihaddeshi by Matanga muni
 - Sangeet Darpan by Damodar Pandit
 - None of the above
89. _____ is a significant Sanskrit treatise on Hindustani classical music written by Pandit Ahobal around 1650 AD, described 'singing' as the most important among other musical performances like dancing and playing musical instruments.
- Sangeet Ratnakar
 - Sangeet Parijat
 - Brihaddeshi
 - Sangeet Damodar
90. In the mid-17th century musicologist Venkatamakhin wrote a Sanskrit treatise titled _____ introducing the Melakarta system, a foundational framework for organizing ragas in Carnatic Music.
- Rasa Kaumudi
 - Raga Tharangini
 - Chaturdandi Prakashika
 - Raga Mala
91. Natyasastra is a foundational text for Indian classical performing arts describing principles and elements of dance, drama and music that describes melodic structure of ragas based on the concept of 22 microtones referred as _____.
- Jatis
 - Saptaka
 - Shrutis
 - Swarit
92. In spiritual knowledge the cosmic sound 'nada' is regarded as divine expression of Brahma explaining it as 'Nada-eva-Brahman' often termed as _____.
- Brahma
 - Nada-Brahma
 - Ananda
 - Nadat
93. What is the term for the systematic arrangement of the seven fundamental musical notes that provides the basic framework for constructing scales, ragas, and melodies?
- Swarabitan
 - Swar Sadhana
 - Swara-Mandala
 - Swarajathi

94. What is the Kashmiri musicological term to define the melodic framework for raga performance in the classical music of Kashmir known as Sufiana Kalam reflecting the Persian influence on the region's classical music tradition?
- A) Jor
B) Tuna
C) Mukam (Mukaam)
D) Sadj
95. What is the name of the sound which has a pleasing vibrational quality that is not just 'Dhwani' (any sound) but a musical sound characterized by stability, resonance and pleasantness, and has 'Shrutis' immediately before it, forming the basis of melodies?
- A) Taan
B) Sur
C) Murchana
D) Swara (or Svara)
96. The ragas are associated with emotions and a particular time of the day. What is the term for those ragas that are meant to be sung during twilight, during the transitional periods of dawn and dusk?
- A) Kheyal
B) Sandhi Prakash ragas
C) Ashraya ragas
D) None of the above
97. The swara that is not used in a particular raga is called the _____ of that raga in the Indian music system.
- A) Vidari
B) Visamwad
C) Varjit Swar
D) Vadi Swar
98. A parent scale or a fundamental set of notes that acts as the structural foundation for the creation and classification of ragas in Indian classical music is known as _____
- A) Alaap
B) Mela or Thaat
C) Achal
D) Aroha
99. As described in the Natyashastra, _____ is the ancient Indian musicological term for a scale or tuning system that organizes musical notes within an octave.
- A) Grama
B) Suddha
C) Jati-raga
D) Marga

100. Consider the following Statements:

Assertion: Taans are generally sung at a fast tempo that is 'drut laya'.

Reason: Laya has a significant impact on taan.

Choose the correct option:

- A) Both statements are true.
- B) The assertion is true but the reason is false.
- C) Both statements are false.
- D) Statements are not related to each other.

101. What is the sacred tradition of music described in the Natyashastra with structured use of notes, rhythm, and lyrics intended for divine worship and ritual in the Indian music system?

- A) Gana
- B) Abhinaya
- C) Gandharva
- D) Raga

102. Ancient Indian literature mentions two kinds of music; one was formal and another for common people. What was the traditional term for the formal then referred to as classical songs sung by Gandharvas?

- A) Desi
- B) Taan
- C) Margi
- D) Tappa

103. What is the ancient term referring to the practice of singing structured melodic forms which later evolved into the modern raga system in Indian classical music?

- A) Dhun
- B) Jati or Jaati Gayan
- C) Gaan
- D) Lakshana

104. The two sets of Ragamala paintings attached to the Raghunath temple, depict the moods of ragas through female characters (Nāyikās) to represent the emotions associated with those ragas and raginis. What is the style of these miniature paintings?

- A) Chamba school
- B) Mughal school
- C) Jammu Kalam
- D) Rajasthan school

105. The raga-ragini system in Indian classical music, which personified ragas into a family structure and was vividly reflected in Ragamala paintings, was popular during _____.
- A) Ancient times
 - B) Gupta period
 - C) 15th-17th Century AD
 - D) 2nd-3rd Century AD
106. A structured musical form that existed during the ancient and medieval periods. It is characterized by four Dhatus and six Angas. This fixed form of gaana was known as _____.
- A) Dhvani
 - B) Gamak
 - C) Prabandh
 - D) Dhamar
107. The oldest and most meditative form of Hindustani classical vocal music, rooted in Vedic chant, particularly the Samaveda and temple tradition that emphasizes the purity of the raga, revived during Bhakti movement is _____.
- A) Kirtan
 - B) Bhaktigiti
 - C) Dhruwad
 - D) Khayal
108. A Hindustani classical vocal music form, attributed to Amir Khusru, fast-paced, rhythmically intricate that uses the non-lexical syllables inspired by Persian, Arabic, and instrumental sounds ("bols") allowing the singer to showcase their melodic skills is known as _____.
- A) Sugam Sangeet
 - B) Mukhda
 - C) Tarana
 - D) Bandish
109. A major form of Hindustani classical vocal music attributed to Amir Khusru known as _____ the name derived from a Persian word for 'imagination' is created by blending the Dhruwad with Qawwali resulting in a genre that emphasizes improvisation.
- A) Khayal
 - B) Dhamar
 - C) Sufi
 - D) Thumri

110. A semi-classical form of vocal music originated from the folk songs of the camel riders in Punjab, later refined and introduced to the Mughal court is known as _____ which was further developed by Mian Ghulam Nabi Shori, a court singer of Nawab of Awadh, Asaf-Ud-Dowlah.
- A) Tappa
 - B) Thumri
 - C) Bhajan
 - D) Nagma
111. Name the raga which is associated with forest and deers in Ragamala paintings?
- A) Todi
 - B) Asavari
 - C) Hindola
 - D) Lalit
112. Which raga under Asavari 'Thaat' in Hindustani music is believed to be from Carnatic music and modified by the legendary 16th-century composer Miyan Tansen?
- A) Deepak
 - B) Yaman
 - C) Bhupali
 - D) Darbari Kanada
113. Which raga was created by Miyan Tansen, associated with the rainy season and descriptions of clouds, thunder, and lightning?
- A) Alap Taan
 - B) Miyan Malhar
 - C) Bahar
 - D) Rupak
114. A four-part encyclopedia (first part published in 1842) of Indian music titled "Sangita Raga Kalpadruma", often named as "Raga Kalpadrum", that was also known as Raga Sagara was compiled by _____.
- A) Krishnananda Vyasadeva
 - B) Radhakanta Dev
 - C) Goswami Damodarji
 - D) Nagendranath Basu
115. Raag Sohni, Raag Puriya, and Raag Marwa are often referred as the tricky triplets because they are closely related ragas sharing the same fundamental scale (aaroḥ and avroḥ) within the family of _____.
- A) Khamaj Thaāt
 - B) Marwa Thaāt
 - C) Asavari Thaāt
 - D) Puri Thaāt

116. Bihag is a sweet, romantic raga with roots in Bilawal Thaata, featuring both shuddha and Tivra Ma, but when there is a blend between melodic ideas of Bihag and Kalyan Thaats, with a unique emphasis on Tivra Ma then it becomes _____.
- A) Maru Bihag
B) Kalyan
C) Desh
D) Bhairvi
117. The raga _____ is often described or depicted as floating on water on a bed of lotus to evoke its tranquil and graceful mood.
- A) Gujri Todi
B) Multani
C) Kumari
D) Gauri
118. The _____ that has 7 matras (beats) holding three parts (bibhag), having 3 matras in the first bibhag and 2 matras in other 2 bibhags each, commonly used for Bhajans, Geet, Ghazals or semi classical music.
- A) Roopak taal
B) Ektaal
C) Tin taal
D) Jhap taal
119. A Hindustani classical vocal music form _____ unites four aspects, sahitya, tarana, sargam, and the 'bol's (rhythmic syllables) into a single musical composition
- A) Dadara
B) Chaturanga
C) Dhamar
D) Hori

120. Consider the following Statements:

Assertion: Rudra Taal is a powerful rhythmic cycle consisting of 11 beats (matras) per cycle which is specially associated with devotional and meditative compositions.

Reason: It evokes energy linked to Lord Shiva and got the name 'Rudra'

Choose the correct option:

- A) Both statements are true.
B) The assertion is true but the reason is false.
C) Both statements are false.
D) Statements are not related to each other.

ROUGH WORK

3/10/2005

SEAL

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Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
FINE ARTS
Written Test - 2026
(39)

A

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 120

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(39)(A) /2026

[P.T.O.]

1. The following is the art of representing a three dimensional object on a two dimensional surface so that it gives the right impression of height, width, and depth.
 - A) Proportion
 - B) Perspective
 - C) Mural
 - D) Elements of Design

2. _____ refers to the arrangement of elements within a work, to create a coherent and visually appealing whole.
 - A) Composition
 - B) Abstraction
 - C) Stippling
 - D) Object drawing

3. The following refers to the surface quality of a work of art that can be felt by touch:
 - A) Rendering
 - B) Cross hatching
 - C) Tactile quality
 - D) Etching

4. The following refers to the eye travel directed by visual design in a work of art.
 - A) Motif
 - B) Pattern
 - C) Perspective and Proportion
 - D) Movement

5. A sense of movement achieved by the repetition of visual units is called _____.
 - A) Harmony
 - B) Rhythm
 - C) Motion
 - D) Dominance

6. The following is NOT among the Principles of Organization in Visual Arts.
 - A) Texture
 - B) Harmony
 - C) Dominance
 - D) Movement

7. A colour and the two colours on either sides of its complement is:
- A) Colour Triangle
 - B) Spectrum
 - C) Split - Complement (s)
 - D) Secondary colour
8. What is a hue?
- A) A colour produced by a mixture of primary colours
 - B) The colour as seen in the objective world
 - C) Colour substances that give their colour property to another material
 - D) Designates the common name of a colour and indicates its position in the spectrum or on the colour wheel.
9. "Chromatic Value" is the _____
- A) Purity of hue
 - B) The relative degree of lightness or darkness demonstrated by a given colour
 - C) Any colour that has the value level of middle gray or darker
 - D) Two colours directly opposite each other
10. Leonardo da Vinci's "Illustrations of proportions of the human figure" is a work executed in _____
- A) Pen and Ink
 - B) Pencil Drawings
 - C) Charcoal
 - D) Colour Pencils
11. The following methods can be used to describe colour:
- A) Golden Rule
 - B) Objective, comparative and subjective
 - C) A simple composition
 - D) The spectrum
12. A _____ is the simplest form that can be written with a stylus.
- A) A curved line and texture
 - B) A set of three geometrical basic shapes
 - C) A dot
 - D) A graph

13. The two major types of parallelograms are:
- A) Square and Rectangle
 - B) Cube and Square
 - C) Circle and Rectangle
 - D) Cube and Circle
14. _____ can be achieved through size, colour, lightning, interposition and linear perspective:
- A) Perspective
 - B) Illusionary Perspective
 - C) Proportion
 - D) Proportion and Perspective
15. _____ can be combined to suggest the texture of a surface:
- A) Line and Value
 - B) Line and Colour
 - C) Groups of lines
 - D) Line and Representation
16. Henri Matisse's work, "The Burial of a Pierrot, Plate VIII, 1947, is done in
- A) Pencil shading
 - B) Cross hatching
 - C) Water colour
 - D) Stencil Printing
17. The basic forms in any art comes from:
- A) Geometry
 - B) Colour Theory
 - C) Rendering
 - D) Drawing
18. _____ ensures that all things in an art form, belongs together.
- A) Shapes and space concept
 - B) Harmony
 - C) Shape and content
 - D) Duration and Relative Dominance

19. The following painter is not a cubist:
- A) Fernand Leger
 - B) Georges Braques
 - C) Pablo Picasso
 - D) Georges Seurat
20. _____ is used to create illusion of volume and space
- A) Balance
 - B) Plastic Value
 - C) Local Value
 - D) Tenebrism
21. The medium for Acrylic is:
- A) Water
 - B) Linseed Oil
 - C) Gum Arabic
 - D) Turpentine Oil
22. The following material is used to make a colour dye in textile art called Kalamkari
- A) Iron
 - B) Curd
 - C) Chalk
 - D) Acrylic
23. _____ is a transparent medium.
- A) Oil
 - B) Acrylic
 - C) Water Colour
 - D) Charcoal
24. _____ are liquids that thin the paint.
- A) Additives
 - B) Diluents
 - C) Varnish
 - D) Liquid gum

25. The following is a watercolour technique
- A) Back - runs
 - B) Stippling
 - C) Cross hatching
 - D) Smooth shading
26. The paintings on the glass in Cathedrals of ancient times were _____
- A) Acrylic on glass
 - B) Oil on glass
 - C) Stained glass
 - D) Watercolour on glass
27. Roy Lichtenstein's "Forget it! Forget Me!" is a good example of:
- A) Hue contrast
 - B) Transparent rendering
 - C) Ancient Narration of Western Mythology
 - D) Cut coloured painting
28. Primary colours and secondary colours give _____
- A) Light and Shade effect
 - B) Tertiary colours
 - C) Grey Tones
 - D) Burnt Sienna
29. Any colour, when mixed with white is called _____
- A) Shade
 - B) Tint
 - C) Neutral colour
 - D) Hue of Chrome Yellow
30. The medium for Tempera is:
- A) Egg Yolk
 - B) Ash from burnt wood
 - C) Coconut oil
 - D) Mustard oil

31. _____ once said, "an oration is constituted of three things, of the speaker and of the object about which he speaks and the person to whom (he speaks)."
- A) Bharata
 - B) Aristotle
 - C) Plato
 - D) Immanuel Kant
32. The following is NOT considered a "Para Artistic" creation
- A) Caricatures
 - B) Cartoons
 - C) Comic strips
 - D) Realistic Paintings
33. _____ is the art of fine writing or hand writing as an art.
- A) Calligraphy
 - B) Iconography
 - C) Pictography
 - D) Symbols
34. If a _____ is a display put up in a public place, it is termed either a form of advertisement or an announcement.
- A) Painting
 - B) Poster
 - C) Cover page of a book
 - D) Mural art work
35. The following are names of _____ (i) The Times (ii) The Observer (iii) The Daily Express.
- A) Magazines
 - B) Journals
 - C) Books
 - D) Newspapers

36. _____ is a relief printing technique which is used to produce images and texts onto a range of materials.
- A) Lithography
 - B) Platography
 - C) Flexography
 - D) Wood cut
37. _____ transfer printing is used to apply decorative finishes to 3D surfaces
- A) Litho
 - B) Hydro
 - C) Etching
 - D) Screen printing
38. _____ is the process of assembling and finishing the pages, inserts and magazines and catalogues.
- A) Cover Page Design
 - B) Package Designing
 - C) Binding
 - D) Applying Gum
39. _____ is mass, paid communication, the ultimate purpose of which is to impact information, develop attitude and induce action to the one who is putting it up.
- A) Advertising
 - B) Painting
 - C) Metal casting
 - D) Calligraphy
40. A symbol or other small design adopted by an organization to identify its products, uniform, vehicles, etc
- A) Caption
 - B) Design
 - C) Stencils
 - D) Logo
41. "The comedian" is an art work by:
- A) Maurizio Cattelan
 - B) Joan Miro
 - C) Pablo Picasso
 - D) Toulouse Lautrec

42. "Fountain", is an art work, considered to be anti-aesthetic, anti-rational and anti-idealistic, belonged to the _____.
- A) Realism
 - B) Dadaism
 - C) Abstract Expressionism
 - D) Surrealism
43. L.H.O.O.Q is an art by Duchamp and stands for:
- A) L'homme oublie ou quatre
 - B) Elle a chaud au cul
 - C) Le haute ou n'est pas
 - D) Oeuvre en plein air
44. The Painting titled "Ashoka's Queen" was painted by _____.
- A) Raja Ravi Varma
 - B) Dip Chand
 - C) Abanindranath Tagore
 - D) Rabindranath Tagore
45. In 1896, _____ was the Principal of the Government College of Art & Craft.
- A) E. B. Havell
 - B) Asit Kumar Haldar
 - C) M.A.R Chughtai
 - D) Thomas Webster
46. The following is/are, well known British artist(s) during the British rule in India.
- A) F K A twigs
 - B) Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant
 - C) Daniel Brothers
 - D) Kenneth Hall and Basil Rakoczi
47. The following was not a subject matter during the colonial Art in India.
- A) Natural History
 - B) Mythology
 - C) Landscapes and Architecture
 - D) Historic Events

48. Influenced by Western academic style with Indian miniature painting, this style depicts a range of religious and secular subjects.
- A) Art Nouveau
 - B) Miniature Style
 - C) Bazaar Style
 - D) Realistic Painting Style
49. Ananda Prosad Bagchi Co-founded the
- A) The Calcutta Group
 - B) The Calcutta Art Studio
 - C) The Bengal School
 - D) The Mumbai Theatre
50. The following tried to invoke the consciousness of Nationalism in Art.
- A) Amrita - Sher- Gil
 - B) Prabhakar Kolte
 - C) P. T. Reddy
 - D) Raja Ravi Varma
51. A distinctive practice, system or philosophy, typically a political ideology or an artistic movement is a/an _____.
- A) Praxis
 - B) Ism
 - C) Form
 - D) Consuetude
52. The following painter was the founder of the Central traditional western painting and broke away from the stylizations of Byzantine art introducing ideas of naturalism.
- A) Giotto
 - B) Cezanne
 - C) Vermeer
 - D) Nicola Pisano
53. The following is an Italian sculptor who was a painter and an architect from 1250-1315.
- A) Jason de Caires Taylor
 - B) Giovanni Pisano
 - C) Julio Gonzalez
 - D) Cezar Manrique

54. The period when Picasso was overwhelmed by precarious conditions, and mourning was born the _____.
- A) Pink Period
 - B) Cubism
 - C) Blue Period
 - D) The African Period
55. This period of Picasso's, was considered surrealistic
- A) The African Period
 - B) The Dinard Period
 - C) The Realistic Period
 - D) The Rose Period
56. Amrita Sher Gil influenced by
- A) Indian miniature painting
 - B) Kalighat Painting
 - C) Progressive Groups
 - D) Company Painting
57. Who played instrumental role in the establishment of Bharat Bhavan in Bhopal?
- A) Rabindranath Tagore
 - B) K.G. Subramanian
 - C) K.C.S. Panikar
 - D) Jagadish Swaminathan
58. The famous Renaissance sculpture David created by
- A) Bologna
 - B) Lorenzo Bernini
 - C) Michelangelo
 - D) Auguste Rodin
59. The School of Athens painted by
- A) Giotto
 - B) Michelangelo
 - C) Raphael
 - D) Sandro Botticelli

60. Jamini Roy's art works are in
- A) Abstract
 - B) Miniature style
 - C) Folk style
 - D) Ajanta style
61. J.J. School of Art was established under
- A) The British
 - B) The Sultanate
 - C) The French
 - D) The Parsi
62. Ananda Vardhana's aesthetic theory is known as
- A) Natyashastra
 - B) Dhvani
 - C) Vakrokti
 - D) Upamana
63. Name the well-known Ceramicist of Vadodara
- A) Jyoti Bhatt
 - B) K.G. Subramanian
 - C) Mahendra Pandya
 - D) Jyotsna Bhatt
64. Bhabesh Chandra Sanyal was part of
- A) Bombay Progressive group
 - B) Delhi Shilpi Chakra
 - C) Cholamandal
 - D) Young Turks
65. Lakshmana Temple situated at
- A) Aihole
 - B) Khajuraho
 - C) Badami
 - D) Mamallapuram

66. Indus valley civilization belong to
- A) Iron Age
 - B) Paleolithic Age
 - C) New Stone Age
 - D) Bronze Age
67. Bhimbetka caves are situated in
- A) Aurangabad
 - B) Badami
 - C) Gujarat
 - D) Madhya Pradesh
68. The High Renaissance sculpture, Pieta is created by
- A) Lorenzo Bernini
 - B) Donatello
 - C) Michelangelo
 - D) Auguste Rodin
69. "The Persistence of Memory" painted by
- A) Salvador Dali
 - B) Paul Cezanne
 - C) Pablo Picasso
 - D) De Chirico
70. Name the Cubist Painter who painted Guernica
- A) Picasso
 - B) Braque
 - C) Cezanne
 - D) Van Gogh
71. The metal used in Dokra is _____.
- A) Bronze
 - B) Brass followed by lost - wax method
 - C) Iron followed by lost - wax method
 - D) Copper and lost wax method

72. The _____ are among the earliest known stone sculptural remains from India
- A) The Dancing girl
 - B) The Chariot from Daimabad
 - C) The Ashoka Pillars
 - D) The well - known sculpture of Parvathi, from the Chola period
73. "En plein air" refers to
- A) Open air painting
 - B) Closed studio or indoor painting
 - C) Air brush technique
 - D) Painting using sprays
74. Which of the following is NOT a form of plastic art:
- A) Sculpture
 - B) Ceramic
 - C) Music
 - D) Architecture
75. Painting of scenes from everyday life, of ordinary people in work or recreation, depicted in a generally realistic manner
- A) Cubistic Painting
 - B) Pointillism
 - C) Genre Painting
 - D) Abstract expressionism
76. A work of art that depicts inanimate objects such as fruit, flowers or household items arranged in a specific way and painted.
- A) Landscape
 - B) Still life
 - C) Mural
 - D) Etching
77. Wash painting in India was started by
- A) Mrinalini Mukherjee
 - B) Bikash Battacharya
 - C) Jogen Chowdhury
 - D) Abanindranath Tagore

78. The first known sculpture in the India subcontinent is from
- A) Sarnath
 - B) Indus Valley Civilization
 - C) Pre historic art
 - D) West Bengal school
79. "Girl with a pearl earring" is a
- A) Landscape in Abstract
 - B) Surreal portrait
 - C) Portrait by Johannes Vermeer
 - D) Cubistic portrait by Picasso
80. "Water lilies" were a series of paintings by artist
- A) Michelangelo
 - B) Leonardo da Vinci
 - C) Vincent Van Goah
 - D) Claude Monet
81. "Le Penseur" is the title of the sculpture by sculptor:
- A) Auguste Rodin
 - B) Piet Mondrian
 - C) Claude Monet
 - D) Pablo Picasso
82. Artist Henri Matisse painted the painting titled
- A) "Sunset"
 - B) "The banana sellers"
 - C) "Blue Nude"
 - D) "Red Bull"
83. The painting titled "Guernica" was painted in the year
- A) 1905
 - B) 1937
 - C) 1902
 - D) 1900

84. An example of "Unparalleled mastery of anatomy and emotional expression" is the work of _____'s _____.
- A) Gothic, Flying buttresses
 - B) Michelangelo, David
 - C) Picasso, "The Three Musicians"
 - D) Raza, "The Bindu"
85. Michelangelo's "Battle of the centaurs", is a work in _____.
- A) Cement
 - B) Sand and Cement
 - C) Marble
 - D) Granite
86. "The Tub", a well-known painting by Edgar Degas is _____.
- A) Oil painting on canvas
 - B) Oil pastels on canvas
 - C) Oil painting on wood
 - D) Oil pastels on cardboard
87. A well-known artist who had been involved in photography and it surfaced in his work, by using "Rayographs".
- A) M. F. Husain
 - B) Man Ray
 - C) Atget
 - D) Walter Benjamin
88. _____ encompasses the creation of objects that are both functional and aesthetically pleasing, often for interior spaces or personal use.
- A) Landscape Painting
 - B) Abstract Art
 - C) Decorative Art
 - D) Kinetic Art
89. _____ is a contemporary multi-disciplinary artist, who uses photography as a part of work.
- A) N. Pushpamala
 - B) K. G. Subramanian
 - C) M. F. Husain
 - D) Binod Bihari Mukherjee

90. The following is an art photographer
- A) Dr. Laxma Goud
 - B) Amrita Sher Gil
 - C) Raghu Rai
 - D) Anish Kapoor
91. 'Go Away Closer', is the work of photographer _____ in the collection of the Tate Museum
- A) Raghu Rai
 - B) Dayanita Singh
 - C) Atul Kasbekar
 - D) Prabuddha Dasgupta
92. A well-known artist, who is known to use Chiaroscuro method in his work
- A) Rembrandt
 - B) Pablo Picasso
 - C) Toulouse Lautrec
 - D) Manet
93. The technique of using paper, shredding it, mixing it with a binder to create malleable material for modelling is called _____.
- A) Paper Collage
 - B) Origami
 - C) Paper Mache
 - D) Stencil art work
94. The following were well - known Indian _____ (i) Adi Shankara (ii) Swami Vivekananda (iii) Ved Vyasa (iv) Jiddu Krishnamoorthy
- A) Philosophers
 - B) Artists
 - C) Musicians
 - D) World Leaders
95. Some of the most notable books like Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Jnana Yoga were written by
- A) Nagarjuna
 - B) Vyasa
 - C) Vashishta Rishi
 - D) Swami Vivekananda

96. Chanakya was famous for his contribution to ancient Indian politics and to the _____ empire.

- A) Chola
- B) Pandya
- C) Mauryan
- D) Pandyan

97. The following artist is known for Self Portraits

- A) Sheela Gowda
- B) M. F. Husain
- C) Frieda Kahlo
- D) Rembrandt

98. The following photographer had made significant documents of events of the Bangladesh Brutalities and the Bhopal Gas Tragedy:

- A) Raghu Rai
- B) Sooni Taraporevala
- C) Gautham Rajadhyaksha
- D) Homai Vyarawalla

99. Which acid is commonly used while etching a Zinc plate:

- A) Acetic Acid
- B) Nitric Acid
- C) Phosphoric Acid
- D) Citric Acid

100. The following was a master in intaglio technique

- A) Subodh Gupta
- B) Surya Prakash
- C) Krishna Reddy
- D) Bhupen Kakkar

101. Mithila paintings originate from _____
- A) Orissa
 - B) Tripura
 - C) Bihar
 - D) Rajasthan
102. The following is a traditional form of painting in India
- A) Street Art
 - B) Phad Painting
 - C) Mixed Media
 - D) Up cycled Art
103. "Blue Period" belonged to artist
- A) Henri Matisse
 - B) Pablo Picasso
 - C) Jackson Pollock
 - D) Diego Riviera
104. Bhimbedka is well known for its
- A) Rock Shelters & Cave Paintings
 - B) Abstract Paintings
 - C) Theatre Arts
 - D) Action Paintings
105. "Shringara", "Veera", "Bhayanaka", are a few _____
- A) Names of theatre groups
 - B) Names of Movies
 - C) Names of Navarasas
 - D) Names of well-known Advertising agencies
106. Who wrote "Natya Shastra"?
- A) Bharata Muni
 - B) Valmiki
 - C) Vishwamitra
 - D) Surdas

107. The first theatre group in India
- A) Indian theatre group
 - B) Indian People's Theatre Association
 - C) Theatre Association of India
 - D) Indian Theatre People
108. _____ was one of the first advertisement on television in India
- A) Arun Ice creams
 - B) Gwalior Suiting's
 - C) Seal Lock & Keys
 - D) Hershey's Peanut Butter
109. That which encompasses everything, from architectural design to urban planning, landscape architecture and even product design
- A) Environmental Design
 - B) Basic Design
 - C) Design Theories
 - D) Elementary Design
110. Who was Mario Miranda
- A) Comic strip creator & cartoonist
 - B) Advertisement Guru
 - C) Abstract Indian Painter
 - D) Well known sculptor of India
111. "Razmanama" is the Persian translation of _____
- A) Ramayana
 - B) Vishnu Purana
 - C) Mahabharatha
 - D) Krishna Leela
112. The golden period of Mughal Art was during _____
- A) Aurangzeb Period
 - B) Shahjahan Period
 - C) Jahangir Period
 - D) Humayun Period

113. _____ founded the Oriental Art Society in 1905
- A) Somnath Hore
 - B) Rabindranath Tagore
 - C) Bhupen Kakkar
 - D) Abanindranath Tagore
114. During the olden days, portrait paintings in Tanjore Style, were painted on _____
- A) Raw Canvas
 - B) New Wood mixed with Iron
 - C) On Ivory and Wood
 - D) On Canson paper
115. "Painter of Darkness" (India) is entitled to the following painter
- A) Amrita-Sher-Gil
 - B) Ganesh Pyne
 - C) Jamini Roy
 - D) Ramkinker Baij
116. The following was a member of the Progressive Group _____
- A) M. F. Husain
 - B) Meera Mukherjee
 - C) Arpita Singh
 - D) Sheela Gowda
117. Oleographic Technique is attributed to artist _____
- A) K. K. Hebbar
 - B) K. C. S Paniker
 - C) Raja Ravi Varma
 - D) Krishna Reddy
118. Meaning of "Contained Shadow"
- A) The darkness inside the object
 - B) The shadow that appears on an object
 - C) Shadow on the inner right side of the object
 - D) No shadow at all

119. Artist Abdur Rahman Chughtai was called " _____ "

- A) Emperor of Colours
- B) King of Miniature Art
- C) Colour King
- D) Shan Jahan of Miniature Painting

120. The artist who pioneered in Tantra Art

- A) N. S. Bendre
 - B) Hegel
 - C) Biren De
 - D) K. C. S Paniker
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