

Enrollment No. :
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(MOOCs) IDC

Paper : MOOCIDC2013

( Indian Art Materials, Techniques  
& Artistic Practices )

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 2 hours

( Question carries 1 mark each )  
Please tick (✓) the correct answer

*Use of correction fluid is prohibited \*\* Multiple ticks will be treated as incorrect.*

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- The main medium used in Madhubani painting is**
    - Watercolour
    - Natural dyes and pigments
    - Oil colour
    - Enamel paint
  - The term *fresco* refers to**
    - Painting on silk
    - Painting on fresh lime plaster
    - Painting on wood
    - Painting on sand
  - Tempera painting uses**
    - Egg yolk as binder
    - Chemical solvents
    - Plastic resin
    - Wax
  - The traditional Indian paintbrush for miniature painting is made from**
    - Peacock feathers
    - Squirrel hair
    - Bamboo root
    - Goat hair
  - Wash technique* in Indian painting is mainly associated with**
    - Bengal School
    - Mughal School
    - Tanjore Art
    - Madhubani Art
  - The primary material used in terracotta art is**
    - Stone
    - Clay
    - Wood
    - Metal
  - Pattachitra painting belongs to**
    - Kerala
    - Odisha
    - Rajasthan
    - Assam
  - The binder in Indian miniature paintings traditionally includes**
    - Gum arabic
    - Polymer
    - Acrylic gel
    - Oil
  - Encaustic painting uses**
    - Hot wax
    - Water
    - Egg yolk
    - Resin

10. The alloy used for lost-wax bronze casting in India is called
- A. Panchdhatu  
B. Steel  
C. Brass  
D. Pewter
11. Ajanta paintings were created using
- A. Oil colours  
B. Fresco-secco technique  
C. Acrylic  
D. Engraving
12. The main surface used for Warli painting is traditionally
- A. Canvas  
B. Mud walls  
C. Marble  
D. Silk cloth
13. The primary colours used in Warli art are
- A. Black and red  
B. White on brown background  
C. Blue and green  
D. Yellow and red
14. The Mughal miniature artists used
- A. Flat brush strokes  
B. Fine detailed strokes  
C. Block printing  
D. Charcoal only
15. Stone carving in India is commonly practiced using
- A. Axe  
B. Chisels and hammers  
C. Spoons  
D. Brushes
16. Kalamkari art literally means
- A. Painting with brush  
B. Painting with pen  
C. Woodblock printing  
D. Bronze casting
17. The material used in Tanjore paintings for relief work is
- A. Wax  
B. Gesso (lime + gum + chalk)  
C. Clay  
D. Plaster of Paris
18. The term *palette* refers to
- A. A storage box  
B. A surface used to mix colours  
C. A type of brush  
D. A painting style
19. Gond painting primarily uses
- A. Natural colours  
B. Chemical dyes only  
C. Oil paints  
D. Graphite
20. The traditional Rajasthani miniature painting surface is
- A. Glass  
B. Handmade paper  
C. Cloth  
D. Wood
21. The main tool for block printing is
- A. Brush  
B. Wooden block  
C. Needle  
D. Knife
22. Batik is a form of
- A. Wax-resist dyeing  
B. Stone carving  
C. Bronze casting  
D. Silk weaving
23. In Indian traditional sculpture, *iconography* refers to
- A. Material selection  
B. Symbolic representation of deities  
C. Colour mixing  
D. Wood polishing

24. The main pigment used in ancient Indian paintings was
- A. Synthetic paint  
B. Natural mineral and vegetable pigments  
C. Acrylic  
D. Ink
25. The Chola bronzes were made using
- A. Engraving  
B. Lost-wax technique  
C. Tempera painting  
D. Block printing
26. Charcoal is primarily used for
- A. Final colouring  
B. Preliminary drawing  
C. Etching  
D. Engraving
27. The primary medium used in Mithila paintings is
- A. Ink  
B. Poster colour  
C. Natural colours with bamboo brushes  
D. Oil paint
28. *Murals* refer to
- A. Miniature paintings  
B. Large paintings on walls  
C. Painted pottery  
D. Engraving on stone
29. Indian artists traditionally prepared canvas using
- A. Gesso  
B. Oil  
C. Ink  
D. Lac
30. The art of carving on wood is known as
- A. Lithography  
B. Intaglio  
C. Woodcraft  
D. Engraving
31. The fine outlines in miniature painting are done with
- A. Cotton pads  
B. Squirrel-hair brushes  
C. Wooden sticks  
D. Wool brushes
32. Madhubani painting uses
- A. Brushes  
B. Fingers, twigs, and matchsticks  
C. Only pens  
D. Roller brushes
33. The main technique used in Kalamkari (Machilipatnam style) is
- A. Brush painting  
B. Block printing  
C. Pencil shading  
D. Airbrushing
34. The yellow colour in traditional art often comes from
- A. Turmeric  
B. Coal  
C. Graphite  
D. Clay
35. *Chitrakars* are traditional painters from
- A. Bengal  
B. Gujarat  
C. Kashmir  
D. Punjab
36. The art of metal inlay is called
- A. Batik  
B. Bidri work  
C. Terracotta  
D. Kalamkari
37. The material used for making masks in Assam's traditional culture includes
- A. Stone  
B. Bamboo, cane, and clay  
C. Wax  
D. Iron

38. Miniature painting requires
- A. Large brushes
  - B. Very fine detailing tools
  - C. Spray painting
  - D. Sponges
39. The primary technique used in Rajasthan's *Phad* painting is
- A. Fresco
  - B. Scroll painting on cloth
  - C. Oil painting
  - D. Mosaic
40. The binding medium in traditional Indian water-based paints includes
- A. Oil
  - B. Gum arabic or glue
  - C. Acrylic gel
  - D. Plastic resin
41. The term *composition* in art refers to
- A. Colour mixing
  - B. Arrangement of elements in artwork
  - C. Material selection
  - D. Clay preparation
42. *Patua* tradition is associated with
- A. Scroll painting and storytelling
  - B. Marble sculpture
  - C. Mural carving
  - D. Silk painting
43. The main process in mural painting is
- A. Carving
  - B. Applying colours on walls
  - C. Tying and dyeing
  - D. Metal casting
44. The artistic process of *etching* involves
- A. Burning wax
  - B. Incising on metal plates
  - C. Cutting stone
  - D. Drawing with charcoal
45. *Natural dyes* are commonly obtained from
- A. Plastic
  - B. Plants, minerals, insects
  - C. Coal tar only
  - D. Cement
46. Assam's traditional textile design is known as
- A. Ikat
  - B. Gamosa
  - C. Kalamkari
  - D. Bandhani
47. The primary material used in marble sculpture is
- A. Granite
  - B. Sandstone
  - C. Marble
  - D. Slate
48. *Relief sculpture* refers to
- A. Completely free-standing statue
  - B. Sculpture carved on a flat background
  - C. Pottery work
  - D. Painted sculpture
49. The art of applying gold foil in Tanjore painting is called
- A. Gessoing
  - B. Gliding (gilding)
  - C. Enamel
  - D. Dyeing
50. Traditional Indian artists used *burnishers* to
- A. Apply thick paint
  - B. Polish the painted surface for shine
  - C. Engrave stone
  - D. Mix pigments