

School Of Distance Education
Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam

FIRST YEAR

B.A ANIMATION AND GRAPHIC DESIGN

(C.B.C.S.S SYLLABUS-Off Campus Stream)

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ART AND VISUAL PERCEPTION

(From First year Syllabus)

ART AND VISUAL PERCEPTION

1. A work of art that tell a story is called.

- (a)Functional Art
- (b)Decorative Art
- (c)Narrative Art
- (d)Abstract Art

2. The Ancient Indian Natyasastra is.....

- (a)An authoritative text on the sanskrit theatre
- (b)An Ancient Dance Drama
- (c)A famous play
- (d)Rules For Performing

3. The Direct descendent of sanskrit drama may be.

- (a)Commedia dell'arte
- (b) Kutiyattam
- (c)Kabuki
- (d)Commedia all'improviso

4. Which Of The Following statements are true about the Natyasastram

- (a)It was written over a period of four years
- (b) It Was intended to be a treatise on commedia-dell'arte
- (c)It focused only on the Written Play Text
- (d)It Functions as a guide to understanding 'sanskrit' Theatre

5. Japan's combination of puppetry ballad singing and music is called

- (a) Ramayana
- (b) Wayang Golek
- (c) Dalang
- (d) Bunraku

6. Many Forms Of Theatre Have Evolved From

- (a)Ancient dance
- (b)Story telling
- (c)Rituals
- (d) All Of The Above

7. Which is the complicated form of narrative art, which requires a human agency to interpret the content?

- (a) Continuous narrative
- (b) Monoscenic narrative
- (c) Simultaneous narrative
- (d) Sequential narrative

8. Which kind of narrative style is used in a comic book?

- (a) Continuous narrative
- (b) Simultaneous narrative
- (c) Sequential narrative
- (d) Panoptic narrative

9. The purpose of narrative art is

- (a) To portray emotional content of a story
- (b) To portray the story only
- (c) To portray the story space relating with time
- (d) To portray the myth

10. In the following, which is the good example for simultaneous narration?

- (a) Column of Trajan
- (b) Bayeux Tapestry
- (c) Lukasa (Luba)
- (d) Chaddanta Jataja

11. "Imagination" can be considered as

- (a) An ability to form new images and sensations perceived through senses
- (b) An ability to form new images and sensations not perceived through senses
- (c) An ability to read, write and draw
- (d) An ability to memorize the previous knowledge

12. Which in the following is an involuntary form of imagination?

- (a) Day dream
- (b) Dream from the sleep
- (c) Nightmares
- (d) Dream of perception

13. Imagination uses which function in the following to develop new ideas?

- (a) If functions
- (b) To be or not to be
- (c) 'must' functions
- (d) Un-certain principles

14. What is a Genre

- (a) A Tradition
- (b) A cultural bias
- (c) A Greek Tragedy
- (d) A Category of drama

15. A central element of Greek ethical philosophy is

- (a) That women can triumph over man
- (b) That we are victims of fate
- (c) That we believe we can triumph over the gods
- (d) That the state is more important than religion

16. Which is the tool of comedy?

- (a) Transgression
- (b) Obsession
- (c) Exaggeration
- (d) All Of The Above

17. What information did Aristotle's Poetics provide?

- (a) The essential qualities of a comedy
- (b) Instructions to actors on how to portray pity and fear
- (c) Instructions to actors on how to interact with audiences.
- (d) The essential qualities of a tragic text

18. Conventions of Greek tragedy include

- (a) poetic language
- (b) Characters of high status
- (c) A dancing singing chorus
- (d) All Of The Above

19. What is Dramatic Structure?

- (a) The actor's limitations and abilities
- (b) The screen play
- (c) The moral meaning of a play
- (d) The framework of a play

20. Who was the first to define the characteristics of climatic structure?

- (a) Moliere
- (b) William Shakespeare
- (c) Plato
- (d) Aristotle

21. What is the climax of a story?

- (a) The point of highest emotional intensity
- (b) The point where action begins.
- (c) Another name for the resolution
- (d) The event that happens right before a crisis is revealed

22. What is the story of a play?

- (a) More or meaning aimed to portrayed events.
- (b) The Character's obstructs or struggles.
- (c) The events that happen or that are mentioned
- (d) The structuring of events that takes place on stage

23. In the context of language, what is meter?

- (a) Patterns of stressed and un-stressed syllables
- (b) The use of words that sound their meanings
- (c) Repeated vowel sounds
- (d) Rhymes

24. Like any art, poetry is defined by Aristotle as what?

- (a) A rhyme with more than four sentences.
- (b) A kind of imitation.
- (c) A funny story.
- (d) A theatrical play

25. In what three ways does Aristotle differentiate various art forms from one another?

- (a) Manner of imitation, artist, and era.
- (b) Era, objects, and manner of imitation.
- (c) By the medium, objects, and manner of imitation.
- (d) According to the artist, era, and artistic effort.

26. Aristotle explains that the medium specific to poetry is one that uses what?

- (a) Language alone.
- (b) Rhyme.

- (c) Pictures.
- (d) Words and pictures.

27. How does Aristotle differentiate poetry from prose?

- (a) Poetry uses rhythm in the form of meter.
- (b) Prose uses pictures and music.
- (c) They are the same.
- (d) Poetry uses language alone.

28. The object poetry portrays is what, according to Aristotle?

- (a) Men in action.
- (b) Tragic events.
- (c) Various places around the world.
- (d) Other poets.

29. The Indus Valley Civilization belongs to the

- (a) Neolithic age
- (b) Paleolithic age
- (c) Chalcolithic age
- (d) Mesolithic age

30. The script of the Harappan people consisted of:

- (a) a family of quasi-pictographic writings
- (b) family of geometrical shapes
- (c) a combination of both pictures and geometrical shapes
- (d) none of these

31. Which of the following presents the most significant feature of Indus Valley Civilization

- (a) Burnt brick buildings
- (b) buildings of worship
- (c) Art and architecture
- (d) First true arches

32. Which of the following is incorrect concerning Mohenjodaro?

- (a) It was a well planned city
- (b) Buildings were of varying sizes
- (c) Bathrooms were important features of most houses
- (d) There was no drainage system

33. The source of the blue gem stone, lapis lazuli, for the people of Harappan culture, was:

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Western U.P.
- (d) Afghanistan

34. The Indus Valley houses were built of:

- (a) bamboos
- (b) bricks
- (c) wood
- (d) stone

35. Of the following Harappan sites those not in India are:

- (a) Mohenjodaro and Harappa
- (b) Banwali and Ropar
- (c) Lothal and Kalibangan
- (d) Lothal and Ropr

36. Which of the following animals were domesticated by the Harappans

- (a) Goat, oxen, pig, buffalo
- (b) Oxen, elephant, horse, pig
- (c) Buffalo, sheep, dog, pig
- (d) Camel, oxen, buffalo, pig

37. The tools and weapons of Harappan civilization were mostly made of:

- (a) stone only
- (b) stone and copper
- (c) copper, bronze and iron
- (d) copper, tin and bronze

38. The script of Indus Valley Civilization was/is

- (a) Persian
- (b) Dravidian
- (c) Sanskrit

(d) Undeciphered

39. In which culture the earliest evidence of silver in India is found?

- (a) Harappan culture.
- (b) Mughal culture
- (c) Mesopotamian culture
- (d) Chera-Chola culture

40. Which was the most famous building in Mohanjodaro?

- (a) The refinery
- (b) The great bath room
- (c) The dining Hall
- (d) The Pyramids

41. In which year and by whom the Harappan city Chanhudaro was excavated?

- (a) In 1832, by Whilliam Mendrow
- (b) In 1948 by Load Irvin
- (c) In 1931, by M. G. Majumdar.
- (d) In 1831, by M. S. Vats

42. Which metal was not known to the Harappan people?

- (a) Iron
- (b) copper
- (c) Zinc
- (d) bronze

43. Which materials were used in making buildings in Harappan culture?

- (a) Terracotta.
- (b) copper
- (c) bronze
- (d) Iron

44. The main sources of livelihood for the people of Indus Valley Civilization were

- (a) sculptures
- (b) Agriculture and Trade
- (c) sailing
- (d) Agriculture only

45. In India entry of Aryans is marked as _____ period

- (a) Golden
- (b) Sangha
- (c) Vedic
- (d) Gothic

46. Which of the following are requirements of drama?

- (a) many people with different skill.
- (b) a sophistication of social organization
- (c) a large gathering to witness it
- (d) all of the above

47. Drama derives from two ancient sources:

- (a) history and culture
- (b) storytelling and ritual
- (c) religion and politics
- (d) family and community

48. Which of the following is not a characteristic of ritual?

- (a) celebrates the changing of the seasons
- (b) reenacts defining moments in a culture
- (c) performed for entertainment only
- (d) based on religious or cultural activity

49. Which of the following is not a development of storytelling?

- (a) character impersonation
- (b) imitation of voices
- (c) imitation of facial expression
- (d) written dialogue

50. The first recorded drama was:

- (a) Oedipus Tyrannus
- (b) the quem queritas trope
- (c) the Abydos Passion Play
- (d) Agamemnon

51. The dithyramb, or Dionysian festival included:

- a) drinking copious quantities of wine
- b) raucous dancing and phallic worship

- c) chanting ancient poems
- d) all of the above
- e) none of the above

52. The four extant Greek playwrights are:

- a) Plato, Socrates, Aristotle and Ovid
- b) Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes
- c) Menander, Thucydides, Homer and Euclid
- d) Oscar, Kermit, Ernie, and Bert

53. The Greek theatre was dedicated to one god in particular named:

- a) Dionysus
- b) Zeus
- c) Hera
- d) Pluto

54. The City Dionysia was:

- a) weeklong springtime festival and play contest
- b) a small village on the Aegean Sea
- c) a yearly ritual sacrifice
- d) another name of the City of Athens

55. The quem queritas trope is a chanted celebration of:

- a) the resurrection of Jesus
- b) the nativity of Jesus
- c) the creation of the world
- d) the story of Moses

56. The medieval plays that were performed near the feast of Corpus Christi were also called:

- a) cycle plays
- b) morality plays
- c) festival plays
- d) sacred plays

57. The plays of the Middle Ages were performed on:

- a) stages built within the church
- b) the steps of the churches and parish halls
- c) elaborately decorated wagons or mansions

d) a series of permanent stages built around the town square

58. The audience of the Royal era was:

- a) mostly middle class and bourgeois
- b) restricted to aristocrats and nobility
- c) serious theatregoers
- d) a diverse group of people

59. Which of the following are not a part of the neo-classic rules of playwriting in the Royal era?

- a) eliminate stage violence
- b) reasonable frameworks for time and place
- c) vigorous physical action
- d) measures for dramatic verse

60. Romanticism in the theatre was characterized by

- a) compassion, rather than style and wit
- b) rational decorum
- c) respect for established order
- d) careful attention to morality

61. The word theatre is derived from the Greek word theatron, which means:

- (a) gathering ground
- (b) assembly
- (c) forum
- (d) seeing place

62. The "software" of theatre consists of:

- (a) a combination of art, artists and ideas
- (b) an amalgam of concepts
- (c) a way to understand plays
- (d) the inside story of the dramatic action

63. The minimal requirement for a theatre building is:

- (a) curtains, seats, lobby
- (b) stage, backstage
- (c) a place to act and a place to watch
- (d) good acoustics and clean restrooms

64 The Illustrious Theatre of Paris:

- (a) presented pantomimes and pastiches
- (b) was founded by Moliere
- (c) featured elaborate sets and costumes
- (d) emphasized the classics and Shakespeare

65 The aspects of the theatre as an occupation are:

- (a) work, art, impersonation, performance
- (b) script, rehearsal, performance, reviews
- (c) contracts, publicists, agents
- (d) time, dedication, inspiration

66 The work of producing theatre is involved with:

- (a) the script and rehearsals
- (b) all the financial and legal aspects of the show
- (c) developing rapport with the actors
- (d) making sure the coffee is fresh

67 Directing a play involves:

- (a) telling the actors how to perform their parts
- (b) telling the actors how to perform their parts
- (c) coordinating and unifying the production
- (d) being absolutely true to the script

68. Designing is the process of:

- (a) creating the visual and auditory aspects of the show.
- (b) building the sets and the costumes
- (c) assuring the show has historical authenticity
- (d) getting all the "tech" stuff together

69. Building a production involves:

- (a) a lot of carpentry and painting
- (b) the actors working after rehearsal
- (c) outside technicians and workers
- (d) translating the design into reality

70. Crewing a production is the activity in which:

- (a) people row in a small boat on the river

- (b) technicians effectively run the show every performance
- (c) people who couldn't get cast do their work in the theatre
- (d) rehearsals are carefully organized

71. The work of the theatre is more than perfecting skills. It is also:

- (a) beauty and passion
- (b) feeling and emotions
- (c) artistic work
- (d) making the stage come alive

72. Our life may be fragmented in anarchism and frustration, but art provides:

- (a) color, shape, and form
- (b) color, shape, and form
- (c) expression, empathy, and emotion
- (d) integration, synthesis and satisfaction

73. The problems of dramatic impersonation were solved in the ancient world through the use of:

- (a) strenuous exercise
- (b) masks
- (c) broad gestures
- (d) powerful speech

74. "Performance" can be defined as:

- (a) an action or series of actions done for someone else's benefit
- (b) a strictly private conversation between two people
- (c) showing off in order to impress someone
- (d) a ritualized creation involved with repetitive

75. The benefits of performance are:

- (a) escape, diversion and distraction
- (b) attention, entertainment, enlightenment and involvement
- (c) raising social conscience and sensitivity
- (d) historical connection to the text

76. The two general modes of performance are:

- (a) live and taped
- (b) ancient and modern
- (c) presentational and representational

(d) good and bad

77. The act of feeling for and identifying with characters in a play is known as:

- (a) sympathy
- (b) empathy
- (c) understanding
- (d) synchronicity

78. The fundamental forces at work in the live theatre are:

- (a) script, actor, director
- (b) time, place, action
- (c) intensity, focus, believability
- (d) rapport, relationship, immediacy

79. Theatre can be defined in three categories. They are:

- (a) a building, a company, and an occupation
- (b) story, plot and theme
- (c) actors, audience and the press
- (d) the spirit, the music and symbols

80. The playwright is the _____ of nearly every production.

- (a) historical basis
- (b) final authority
- (c) point of origin
- (d) ultimate interpreter

81. The role of the playwright since the age of romanticism is:

- (a) as theatre co-worker and mentor
- (b) an isolated observer and social critic
- (c) usually as the director/producer
- (d) the resident authority and dramaturge

82. Which of the following is not an avenue for a playwright to break-in?

- (a) college theatre departments
- (b) playwriting contests and festivals
- (c) grants and fellowships
- (d) Broadway producers

83. A play achieves its final form only when:

- (a) it is published by a reputable publisher
- (b) it is studied in a literature class
- (c) it is performed on the stage
- (d) it is accepted for a staged reading

84. The playwright works with two fundamental tools:

- (a) words and sentences
- (b) scenes and acts
- (c) dialogue and physical action
- (d) narration and conversation

85. Which of the following is not a demand on credibility?

- (a) characters act instinctively
- (b) characters are internally consistent
- (c) characters always use good diction
- (d) characters act like human beings

86. A common fault of beginning playwrights is:

- (a) shortness of action
- (b) lack of speakability
- (c) too much detail
- (d) unclear plot

87. When a play truly satisfies us we say it is endowed with:

- (a) active characters
- (b) intricate detail
- (c) richness of detail
- (d) intensity of will

88. Depth of characterization requires characters to be:

- (a) independent, sensible, reasonable and worthwhile
- (b) correct, honest and understandable
- (c) funny and tragic
- (d) expressive, emotional, excitable and enlightened

89. A play that tells the story of thirty years in only two hours is an example of:

- (a) historicity

- (b) intensity
- (c) compression
- (d) pertinence

90. Three strong building blocks in the process of playwriting are:

- (a) dialogue, conflict and structure
- (b) plot, theme and characterization
- (c) story, idea and textuality
- (d) action, re-action and climax

91. The author of Pulitzer Prize winner *Lost in Yonkers* and the *Brighton Beach Trilogy* is:

- (a) Arthur Miller
- (b) Neil Simon
- (c) Edward Albee
- (d) David Mamet

92. America's greatest active playwright is probably:

- (a) Edward Albee
- (b) Wendy Wasserstein
- (c) David Mamet
- (d) August Wilson

93. The playwright that is called a "Chicago" playwright is:

- (a) Edward Albee
- (b) Wendy Wasserstein
- (c) David Mamet
- (d) August Wilson

94. The play many critics consider the finest play of the past generation is:

- (a) *How I Learned to Drive*
- (b) *Love! Valour! Compassion!*
- (c) *The Heidi Chronicles*
- (d) *Angels in America*

95. The two levels of work a director has to do are:

- (a) internal and external
- (b) classic and romantic
- (c) technical and artistic
- (d) laissez faire and controlling

96. The Greeks called the director didaskolos, which means:

- (a) leader
- (b) artist
- (c) didactic
- (d) teacher

97. The first director of the modern era was:

- (a) Constantine Stanislavski
- (b) George II, duke of Saxe Meiningen
- (c) Andre Antoine
- (d) George Spelvin

98. The real importance of the new directors in the 19th century was:

- (a) They established conventions for how to block a play
- (b) they opened the theatre to deeper psychological interpretation
- (c) They challenged actors to be honest
- (d) They re-discovered the classical theatre

99. Which of the following is not a job of the producer?

- (a) Hire the director
- (b) Establish the budget
- (c) Cast the actors
- (d) Stage the play

100. The principal functions of the director are:

- (a) to cast the actors and control the budget
- (b) to envision the production and provide leadership
- (c) to achieve his/her concept
- (d) to set the tone and establish the style

101. Name one of the following ideals which was influenced by expressionism

- (a) Neoclassicism
- (b) Romanticism
- (c) Realism
- (d) None of the above

102. Which was the first news paper published in India

- (a) Times of India

- (b) Hindustan Times
- (c) Bengal Gazette
- (d) Statesman

103. In which year the 'Copyright Act' came into force ?

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1957
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1989

Ans: (B) 1957

104. One Advantage, publicity may enjoy over advertising is –

- (a) Credibility
- (b) Selectivity
- (c) Control
- (d) Simplicity

105. In the 'Bull fight' series Picasso used –

- (a) Offset Lithography
- (b) Soft Ground
- (c) Relief Etching
- (d) Sugar Lift Etching

106. Birth place of cubism was in France, Who introduced it?

- (a) Davinci
- (b) Dahli
- (c) Rembrandt
- (d) Picasso

107. Painting Art form with female artist majority

- (a) Mythical painting
- (b) Fabric Painting
- (c) Glass Painting
- (d) Mural Painting

108. Father of Indian painting

- (a) M.F. Hussain
- (b) Raja Ravi Varma
- (c) Nandalal Bose
- (d) K.C.S Panicker

109. Who is Indian Picasso?

- (a) T.K. Padmini
- (b) M.F. Hussain
- (c) K.C.S Panicker
- (d) Nandalal Bose

110. Guernica is in which country?

- (a) Spain
- (b) Portugal
- (c) Denmark
- (d) Yugoslavia

111. Birth place of futurism ?

- (a) France
- (b) Italy
- (c) Spain
- (d) Germany

112. Whose literary work marked the beginning of Renaissance

- (a) Boccaccio
- (b) Petrarch
- (c) Dante
- (d) Cervantes

113. 'Enlightenment' was formed in which country?

- (a) France
- (b) England
- (c) Italy
- (d) Germany

114. 'Art is a poor child born of poor parents' who said this

- (a) Plato
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Socrates
- (d) Homer

115. Who first coined the term 'Imagination' 'Fantasy'?

- (a) Shelley
- (b) Wordsworth
- (c) Matthew Arnold
- (d) Keats

116. Art forms in medieval period was considered to be representation of

- (a) Life
- (b) Language
- (c) Nature
- (d) Science

117. Whose works were described as the ' Mirror of Russian Revolution By Marx And Engels

- (a) Dostoevsky
- (b) Alexander Pushkin
- (c) Tolstoy
- (d) Gorky

118. Philosophies of Aristotle was based on

- (a) Plato's ideas
- (b) Philosophy
- (c) Materialistic World
- (d) Socrates Philosophy

119. Literature Tendency has a minority in

- (a) Romanticism
- (b) Realism
- (c) Proletarianism
- (d) Impressionism

120. Who Implemented Nazi program in literature for Racist purification ?

- (a) Hitler
- (b) Joseph Goebbels
- (c) Mussolini
- (d) Hitlerberg

121. ' Tempest In A Tea Cup ' was originated in which country

- (a) Germany
 - (b) England
 - (c) France
 - (d) Russia
- Ans: (B) England

122. Which work of Aristotle describes characteristics of various imitation art works?

- (a) Rhetorics
- (b) Aeschylus
- (c) Poetics
- (d) Euripides

123. 'Art belongs to ordinary people' - Who were these?

- (a) Marx
- (b) Engels
- (c) Lenin
- (d) Pluchnov

124. Sitara Devi is the master of

- a) Instrumental music
- b) Singing
- c) Kathak
- d) Bharatnatyam

125. Nandalal Bose was a famous

- a) sculptor
- b) painter
- c) scientist
- d) architect

126. In which state of India the famous Sun temple of Modhera is situated?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Gujarat
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Madhya Pradesh

127. In which year the Sir J.J. School of Art, Mumbai was established?

- a) 1857
- b) 1935
- c) 1960
- d) 1980

128. Who was a famous artist from the following?

- a) N.S. Bendre
- b) Salman Rushdie

- c) I. K. Gujral
- d) Sarojini Naidu

129. One MB of computer memory is equal to

- a) 1000 KB
- b) 1024 KB
- c) 100 KB
- d) 512 KB

130. Which is the hardest stone from the following?

- a) Marble
- b) Granite
- c) Limestone
- d) Basalt

131. Stonehenge structure is an example of

- a) Dome architecture
- b) Post and Lintel
- c) Arch
- d) Concrete

132. How old are the famous ruins of Indus valley civilization at Mohen jo daro?

- a) around 500 years
- b) around 1000 years
- c) around 5000 years
- d) around 20000 years

133. Manneken piss is a

- a) Sculpture of a young boy
- b) Painting of a lady
- c) Monument
- d) Tomb

134. Mesopotamia is the ancient name of today's

- a) Afghanistan
- b) America
- c) Egypt
- d) Iraq

135. The famous painting 'The starry night' was painted by

- a) Vincent Vangogh
- b) Pablo Picasso
- c) Leonardo da Vinci
- d) None of these.

136. The Petronas towers are situated in

- a) U.S.A.
- b) China
- c) France
- d) Malaysia

137. The famous monument 'Bird's Nest' is a

- a) Temple
- b) Olympic Stadium
- c) Tower
- d) Hospital

138. 'Mickey Mouse' was created by

- a) Walt Disney
- b) Warner brothers
- c) Charlie Chaplin
- d) Cartoon network

139. Orange is a

- a) cool colour.
- b) warm colour.
- c) complementary colour.
- d) primary colour.

140. Laurie Baker was a famous

- a) architect
- b) painter
- c) sculptor
- d) musician

141. Warli art is a type of

- a) tribal art
- b) modern art

- c) child art
- d) simplified art

142. The name Michel Angelo is famous for

- a) Art
- b) dance
- c) politics
- d) medicines

143. 'Pieta' is the name of a famous

- a) City
- b) country
- c) Painter
- d) sculpture

144. 'Pakhwaz' is a

- a) musical instrument
- b) monument
- c) fort
- d) painting

145. Music created by Ravindranath Tagore is known as

- a) Bengal music.
- b) Rabindra sangeet.
- c) Tagore sangeet.
- d) Indian music.

146. Ravindranath Tagore was awarded Nobel prize in the year

- a) 1900 b) 1913 c) 1930 d) 1941

147. The Sistine Chapel is situated in

- a) London
- b) Vatican city
- c) France
- d) U.S.A.

148. The Mount Mary church is in

- a) Mumbai
- b) Delhi
- c) Kolkata
- d) Chennai

149. The four ingredients of theatre for a director are:

- (a) script, actors, stage, audience
- (b) space, people, text, materials
- (c) plot, character, thought, music
- (d) spectacle, music, enlightenment, entertainment

150. Red fort at Delhi was built by Mughal emperor

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) none of these

151. Who is a famous cartoonist from the following?

- a) K. R. Narayanan
- b) Mario Miranda
- c) Balasubramaniam
- d) M.F. Hussain

152. Which of the Indian former prime ministers was an artist?

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Charan Singh
- c) Rajiv Gandhi
- d) V.P. Singh

153. 'Lust for Life' is a biography of

- a) M.F. Hussein
- b) Vincent Van Gogh
- c) Pablo Picasso
- d) Ravindranath Tagore

154. Which of the following plays is the best example of refined Malayalam Theatre

- a) Ningalannai Communisttiki
- b) Avanavan Kadamba

- c) Kaattukuthira
- d)Thottiyuday Makan

155. The mural paintings of Ajanta is associated with the life history ?

- (a)Mahavira
- (b) Buddha
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Ajatshatru

156. Which of the following is not a part of staging?

- (a) blocking
- (b) business
- (c) fights
- (d) dialogue

157.The most obvious directorial function is:

- (a) casting
- (b) play selection
- (c) staging
- (d) actor coaching

158. _____ is a form of theatre emphasizing shocks, piercing sounds, exaggerated scenery symbols and noise.

- (a) extremism
- (b) expressionism
- (c) impressionism
- (d) epic theatre

159. Who first defined the theory of 'Magic IF' ?

- (a) Ravindranath Tagore
- (b) Stanislavsky
- (c) Pablo Picasso
- (d) Leonardo da Vinci

160.Who among the great theater directors, is a preacher of Traditional Malayalam Theater ?

- (a) K.C.S. Panikkar
- (b) N.N. Pillai
- (c) Kavalam Narayana Paniker
- (d) Thoppil Bhassi

ANSWERS

- 1.C
- 2.A
- 3.B
- 4.D
- 5.D
- 6.D
- 7.C
- 8.C
- 9.C
- 10.D
- 11.B
- 12.D
- 13.A
- 14.D
- 15.C
- 16.D
- 17.D
- 18.D
- 19.D
- 20.D
- 21.A
- 22.C
- 23.A
- 24.B
- 25.C
- 26.A
- 27.A
- 28.A
- 29.A
- 30.A
- 31.A
- 32.D
- 33.D
- 34.B
- 35.A
- 36.C
- 37.D
- 38.D
- 39.A
- 40.B

41.C
42.A
43.A
44.B
45.C
46.D
47.B
48.C
49.D
50.C
51D
52.B
53.A
54.A
55.A
56.A
57.C
58.B
59.C
60.A
61.D
62.A
63.C
64.B
65.A
66.A
67.C
68.A
69.D
70.B
71.C
72.D
73.B
74.A
75.B
76.C
77.B
78.D
79.B
80.C
81B
82.D
83.C
84.C

85.C
86.B
87.C
88.A
89.C
90.A
91.B
92.D
93.C
94.D
95.C
96.D
97.B
98.B
100.B
101B
102.C
103.B
104.A
105.A
106.D
107.A
108.C
109.B
110.A
111.B
112.C
113.B
114.A
115.B
116.C
117.C
118.B
119.B
120.D
121.B
122.C
123.C
124.C
125.B
126.B
127.A
128.A
129.B

130.B
131.B
132.C
133.A
134.D
135.A
136.D
137.B
138.A
139.B
140.A
141.A
142.A
143.D
144.A
145.B
146.B
147.B
148.A
149.B
150.A
151.B
152.D
153.B
154.B
155.B
156.D
157.C
158.B
159.B
160.C