



**CSE PRELIMS 2020**  
**TEST - III (ART & CULTURE)**

1. Consider the following statement:

1. Ilango-Adigal wrote Manimekalai.
2. In Manimekalai there is an elaborate exposition of the doctrines of Jainism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only      b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2      d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (D)** The twin epics, Silappadhikaram (the story of the anklet), written by Ilango-Adigal, and Manimekalai (the story of Manimekalai) by Chattanar, were written sometimes in A.D. 200-300 and give vivid accounts of Tamil society during that period. These are valuable storehouses and epics of dignity and sublimity, laying stress on the cardinal virtues of life. In Manimekalai there is an elaborate exposition of the doctrines of Buddhism.

2. Consider the following statements about Ajanta caves:

1. These caves are Buddhist and no Brahamanical figure is represented in its paintings.
2. Maya, the mother of Buddha is painted at Ajanta.
3. Yashodhara and Rahula are not represented in any painting.
4. Bodhisatvas are also painted at Ajanta cave.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?

- a) 1 and 2      b) 4 only  
c) 1 and 3      d) None

**Ans. (C)** Indra is represented in Ajanta. Maya, Yashodhara and Rahula are all represented in the painting. The painting of Bodhisatva Padmapani from cave I is one of the masterpieces of Ajanta Painting executed in the late 6th century A.D.

3. Consider the following statement about painting under Jahangir:
1. Painting became more nature oriented.
  2. Famous manuscript Gulistan of Saadi Shirazi was illustrated under him.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (A)** Under Jahangir, painting acquired greater charm, refinement and dignity. He had great fascination for nature and took delight in the portraiture of birds, animals and flowers. Gulistan of Sadi was dated during the period of Akbar.

4. The encyclopedia, Najam-al-ulum which contains 876 miniatures was part of which school of painting?
- a) Ahmednagar
  - b) Bijapur
  - c) Golconda
  - d) Hyderabad

**Ans. (B)** Self explanatory question.

5. Which of the following about Tanjore school of painting are correct?
1. It is characterised by bold drawing, techniques of shading and the use of pure and brilliant colours.
  2. Rectangular crown appearing in the miniature is a typical feature of the Tanjore painting.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (A)** A style of painting characterised by bold drawing, techniques of shading and the use of pure and brilliant colours flourished at Tanjore in South India during the late 18th and 19th centuries. This became famous as Tanjore school. The style is decorative and is marked by the use of bright colours and ornamental details. The conical crown appearing in the miniature is a typical feature of the Tanjore painting.

6. Which of the following statement is/are true about the about Panchatantra?

1. It was written by Narayan Pandit.
2. It deals with politics.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only            b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2    d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (B)** The didactic fable Panchatantra (five chapters), dealing with politics and practical wisdom, was written by Vishnu Sharma.

7. Which of the following author/poet is **not** part of the school of patriotic literature?

- a) Mirza Ghalib
- b) Bhartendu Harishchandra
- c) Balaram Das
- d) Hasrat Mohani

**Ans. (C)** Self explanatory question.

8. Match the following:

**Architecture                      City**

- |                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Amar Singh Gate    | A. Delhi     |
| 2. Humayun Darwaza    | B. Agra      |
| 3. Sidi Sayyid Mosque | C. Ahmedabad |
| 4. Gol gombaj         | D. Karnataka |

Correct code is:

- a) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A
- b) 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C
- c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
- d) 1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A

**Ans. (A)** The painting is painted in the cave XVI of the Ajanta caves. It tells about the story which tells how Nanda who was passionately in love with this girl was tricked away from her by the Buddha and carried up to heaven.

9. Consider the following statements:

1. The Dalit movement was started in literature by Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada written under the leadership of Periyar.
2. Namdev Dhasal is a prominent writer of Dalit literature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only            b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2   d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (B)** The Dalit movement was started in literature by Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada writes under the leadership of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It came into the limelight because of progressive literature moving nearer to the downtrodden. It is a literature of militant protest against upper caste literature upholding Brahmanical values. Marathi poets, Namdev Dhasal or Narayan Surve, or novelists like Daya Pawar, or Laxman Gaikwad, reflect in their writings the anguish of a community, and demand the shaping of a just and realistic future for the underprivileged and the outcast in society.

10. Consider the following statements about the Painting style of Abanindranath Tagore:

1. His paintings became the basis of Renaissance school.
2. It laid the origin of modern Indian Art.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only            b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2   d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (A)** An attempt to stem the cultural morass was made by Abanindranath Tagore under whose inspired leadership came into being a new school of painting which was distinctly nostalgic and romantic to start with. It held its way for well over three decades as the Bengal School of Painting, also called the Renaissance School or the Revivalist School - it was both. Despite its country-wide influence in the early years, the importance of the School declined by the 'forties' and now it is as good as dead. While the contribution of the Renaissance School served Painting as an inspired and well intentioned if not wholly successful link with the past, it has had little consequence even as a 'take off ground for the subsequent modern movement in art. The origins of modern Indian art lie elsewhere.

11. Which of the following places contain Murals?

1. Ajanta caves
2. Panamalai temple.
3. Tirumalaipuram caves.
4. Kandariya Mahadeva temple

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) All of the above    b) 1 and 3  
c) 1, 2 and 3    d) 1, 3 and 4

**Ans. (C)** Self-explanatory question.

12. Consider the following statements:

1. Hawa Mahal is an example of symbiosis between Hindu and Islamic architecture.
2. It is situated in Alwar district of Rajasthan.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?

- a) 1 only    b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2    d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (A)** Of many "experimental" works, in which the Hindu and the Islamic traditions had combined to create something novel is the interesting example of the 'Hawa Mahal' (the Palace of the Wind) at Jaipur.

13. The famous sculpture "Descent of Ganga" is found in which state?

- a) Tamil Nadu  
b) Orissa  
c) Kerala  
d) Andhra Pradesh

**Ans. (A)** Self explanatory question.

14. Consider the following statement:

1. Yakshi of Didarganj is a marvel belonging to the Guptan period.
2. It holds a flywhisk in the left hand.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

- a) 1 only    b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2    d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (D)** It belongs to the Mauryan period and holds the fly whisk in right hand. The left hand is broken.

15. Festival of Lai Haroba is celebrated in which state?

- a) Manipur
- b) Mizoram
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

**Ans. (A)** Lai Haraoba is one of the main festivals still performed in Manipur which has its roots in the pre-Vaishnavite period. Lai Haraoba is the earliest form of dance which forms the basis of all stylised dances in Manipur.

16. Which of the following statements are correct about the Modhera Sun temple?

- 1. It is built by the Solanki dynasty.
- 2. It contains the grandest temple tank in India.
- 3. It is situated in present day Rajasthan on the borders with Gujarat.
- 4. It has influence of wood carving tradition.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) All of the above
- b) 1, 2 and 4
- c) 2 and 4
- d) 1 and 3

**Ans. (B)** The Sun temple at Modhera dates back to early eleventh century and was built by Raja Bhimdev I of the Solanki Dynasty in 1026. There is a massive rectangular stepped tank called the surya kund in front of it. Proximity of sacred architecture to a water body such as a tank, a river or a pond has been noticed right from the earliest times.

By the early eleventh century they had become a part of many temples. This hundred-square-metre rectangular pond is perhaps the grandest temple tank in India. A hundred and eight miniature shrines are carved in between the steps inside the tank. A huge ornamental arch-torana leads one to the sabha mandapa (the assembly hall) which is open on all sides, as was the fashion of the times in western and central Indian temples.

17. Consider the following statement about Odisha architecture:

- 1. Most of the architecture is confined in the early day Kalinga.
- 2. It is a part of Dravidan architecture.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (A)** The main architectural features of Odisha temples are classified in three orders, i.e., rekhapida, pidhadeul and khakra. Most of the main temple sites are located in ancient Kalinga—modern Puri District, including Bhubaneswar or ancient Tribhuvaneshvara, Puri and Konark. The temples of Odisha constitute a distinct sub-style within the nagara order. In general, here the shikhara, called deul in Odisha, is vertical almost until the top when it suddenly curves sharply inwards.

Deuls are preceded, as usual, by mandapas called jagamohana in Odisha. The ground plan of the main temple is almost always square, which, in the upper reaches of its superstructure becomes circular in the crowning mastaka. This makes the spire nearly cylindrical in appearance in its length. Compartments and niches are generally square, the exterior of the temples are lavishly carved, their interiors generally quite bare. Odisha temples usually have boundary walls.

**18.** Which of the following is/are not architecture of Mandu?

1. Hindola Mahal
2. Jahaz Mahal
3. Rani Rupamati pavilion
4. Jama Masjid

Correct code is:

- a) 1 and 3 only    b) 2 only  
c) 4 only    d) None of these

**Ans. (D)** All of them are architectures of Mandu.

**19.** Kundhei practiced in Orissa is an example of:

- a) Dance form
- b) Theatre
- c) Music
- d) Puppetry

**Ans. (D)** Self explanatory question.

20. Match the following Buddhist symbols:

Symbol	Meaning
1. Tree	A. Mahaparinirvana
2. Wheel	B. Mahabhinishkramana
3. Horse	C. Nirvana
4. Stupa	D. Dhammachakra parivartan

Correct code is:

- a) 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B
- b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A
- c) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D
- d) 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B

**Ans. (B)** Self explanatory question.

21. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about the Qawwali?

- 1. Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan is known for the evolution of Qawwali.
- 2. It is a form of Composition.

Correct statement is/are:

- a) 1 only                      b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2            d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (D)** Originally, Qawwalis were sung in praise of God. In India Qawwali was brought from Persia around thirteenth century and Sufis enlisted its services to spread their message. Amir Khusro (1254-1325) a Sufi and an innovator contributed to the evolution of Qawwali. It is a mode of singing rather than a form of composition. In performance Qawwali presents a fascinating, interchanging use of the solo and choral modalities.

22. Persian Mahabharata is painted by:

- a) Mir Sayyid Ali
- b) Daswant
- c) Bhusrau Kuli
- d) Jamshed Basawan

**Ans. (B)** Self explanatory question.



23. Standing buddha at Sarnath is a sculptural marvel of:

- a) Mauryas
- b) Guptas
- c) Pallavas
- d) Palas

**Ans. (B)** Self explanatory question.

24. The Dwarfish yaksha from Pithalkhora caves belongs to which dynasty?

- a) Mauryas
- b) Sungas
- c) Pushyabhutis
- d) Guptas.

**Ans. (B)** Self-explanatory question.

25. Which of the following is not an animal represented in the Pasupati Seal?

- a) Rhino
- b) Cow
- c) Dear
- d) Tiger

**Ans. (C)** This seal shows a seated figure of a Yogi, probably Shiva Pashupati, surrounded by four animals - a rhino, a buffalo, an elephant and a tiger. There are two deer shown under the throne.

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