

FYUG PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2024
(2024 Admission Regular)
SEMESTER I – MDC (HOME SCIENCE)
HS1MDC01B24 - CREATIVE ARTS AND CRAFTS

Time: 45 mnts

Maximum Marks: 35

Answer all the 35 questions. Choose the correct option.

Q.No:	QUESTIONS	Ans	CO	LEVEL
1.	The art of Kalamkari flourished during which historical era? a. Gupta Empire b. Mughal Era c. British Colonial Period d. Mauryan Empire		3	K
2.	In which region of India is Kalamkari most famously produced? a. Gujarat and Maharashtra b. Tamil Nadu and Kerala c. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana d. Punjab and Haryana		3	K
3.	What are the primary colors used in Kalamkari? a. White, grey, and purple b. Earth tones like mustard, indigo, rust, and black c. Bright colors like pink and orange d. Pastel shades		4	U
4.	What material is typically used for creating a mordant in Kalamkari? a. Alum b. Salt c. Lemon juice d. Sand		3	U
5.	Kalamkari designs are known for their: a. Simplicity b. Intricacy and detailed patterns c. Minimalism d. Abstract art style		4	U
6.	A famous Kalamkari artist in the 20th century was: a. Ramesh Menon b. Lakshmaiah c. Ravi Varma d. Hussain		3	K
7.	Kalamkari sarees are popular for their: a. Synthetic dyes and patterns b. Minimalist design c. Vibrant colors and intricate details d. Simple patterns with single colors		1	U
8.	Gujarat-style Kalamkari often features: a. Western icons b. Characters from Mahabharata and Hindu deities c. Floral patterns only d. Images of natural landscapes		1	U

9.	How are colors applied in Kalamkari art? a. Using airbrushes b. One at a time with washing in between applications c. With a sponge d. All colors at once		3	U
10.	Which of the following is NOT a material traditionally used in creating Madhubani art? a. Twigs b. Matchsticks c. Fingers d. Paintbrushes		3	K
11.	Who is known to have first discovered Madhubani paintings in 1934? a. Mahasundari Devi b. Bharti Dayal c. William G. Archer d. Jagdamba Devi		3	K
12.	In Madhubani paintings, which symbol often represents prosperity and good fortune? a. Tiger b. Peacock c. Fish d. Snake		1	K
13.	The Tantrik style of Madhubani painting primarily focuses on: a. Scenes from daily life b. Hindu mythological characters and religious symbols c. Marriage scenes d. Social gatherings		3	U
14.	What change in material usage occurred in Madhubani art due to drought conditions in the region? a. Artists began using synthetic colors b. Artists switched from mud walls to canvas or paper c. Artists stopped using natural dyes d. Artists started using imported brushes		4	K
15.	What does the peacock symbolize in Madhubani art? a. Wisdom and alertness b. Fertility and fortune c. Beauty and immortality d. Power and courage		3	K
16.	The Godna style of Madhubani art is characterized by: a. Only two-color usage b. Complex geometric patterns c. Simplicity, using bamboo pen and kajal d. Religious motifs		3	U
17.	Which of the following is NOT a material commonly used for collage? a. Fabrics b. Glue c. Paint d. Assorted paper		2	K
18.	Which type of collage focuses specifically on the use of paper? a. Fabric collage b. Photomontage c. Paper collage d. Assemblage		2	An

19.	What is an example of a material used in fabric collage? a. Old maps b. Newspaper clippings c. Ribbons d. Stamps		2	K
20.	What role do sculptures play in interior design? a. They are purely decorative and have no function. b. They serve as focal points and add texture. c. They are not used in modern interiors. d. They only represent historical figures.		4	U
21.	Which art form includes furniture design and textiles? a. Visual Arts b. Plastic Arts c. Decorative Arts d. Applied Arts		1	K
22.	Art that combines beauty with functionality is best described as: a. Visual Arts b. Decorative Arts c. Plastic Arts d. Fine Arts		1	U
23.	What does art as communication imply? a. Art should only be decorative. b. Art conveys meaning and connects with viewers. c. Art is only for the artist's expression. d. Art has no relevance to society.		3	K
24.	What does the term "functionality" refer to in design? a. The cost of production b. The purpose and usability of an object c. The color palette used d. The complexity of patterns		1	U
25.	How does decorative design differ from structural design? a. Decorative design is more essential. b. Decorative design is purely aesthetic. c. Structural design focuses on beauty. d. There is no difference.		1	U
26.	What is the main purpose of gesture drawing? a. To capture details b. To create realistic portraits c. To use grids d. To show movement and posture		3	U
27.	What defines cartooning and caricature? a. Realistic depictions b. Simplified and exaggerated features c. Use of geometric shapes d. Shading techniques		2	U
28.	Patterning involves: a. Random shapes b. Repeating designs or shapes c. Only geometric patterns d. Abstract scribbles		2	K
29.	What is the primary use for acrylic in arts and crafts? a. Painting surface b. Textile dyeing			

	c. Wood finishing d. Sculpture		2	U
30.	What does "hand-building" refer to in pottery? a. Using a potter's wheel b. Creating pieces without a wheel c. Painting ceramics d. Molding glass		2	S
31.	What is a key benefit of using high-quality canvas? a. Lightweight b. Durability c. Low cost d. Flexibility		2	U
32.	What does glazing do for ceramics? a. Changes shape b. Adds color and shine c. Strengthens clay d. Makes it porous		4	C
33.	What is the main characteristic of stoneware? a. Non-porosity b. High flexibility c. Bright colors d. Light weight		1	U
34.	What is the typical color of earthenware due to iron content? a. White b. Yellow c. Reddish-brown d. Blue		4	K
35.	What does blending help to achieve in a drawing? a. Sharp edges b. Smooth transitions between values c. Geometric precision d. Complex patterns		2	U

(35x1=35)

CO: Course Outcomes Level: R – Remember, U – Understand, Ap- Apply, An- Analyze, E- Evaluate, C- Create