

NIOS lesson adaptation project

By EMBRACE Volunteers

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

Chapter 6

IMPRESSIONISM

(Printable Version)

- **Previous Year Questions with Answers**
- **Terminal Questions**

This project is aimed at supporting children with different needs. Information provided is adapted to the best of knowledge by the volunteers. For complete information please refer to the NIOS resources in <https://www.nios.ac.in/online-course-material/secondary-courses.aspx>.

LESSON 6

IMPRESSIONISM

Previous Year Questions

The question having 2 marks should be answered in about 30 words

1. Write about the main features of Impressionist Painting.

Answer: The main features of impressionist paintings are:

- Artists got inspiration from the simplicity of everyday life.
- Artists came out of Studio and painted open air capturing the natural, ever changing effects of light and colour.
- They were more attracted to subjects, such as rivers, pools, harbours, cityscape and human forms.

2. What were Renoir's preferences in choosing the themes of his paintings? Explain with example.

Answer: Renoir's preferences in choosing the themes of his paintings were:

- Group composition, portraits and female model studies representing joy of life.
- One of the examples of his soft, sentimental and charming paintings is **Moulin de la Galette**. This painting shows young people enjoying life, picnics, dance and party.

3. Write two important features of Cezanne's painting "Still Life with Onions".*(2 times)**

Answer: The important features of Cezanne's painting "Still Life with Onions" are:

- Varying tones of same colours were used to light and shade of an object.
- With red and yellow, the vibration of light is reproduced
- Blue and white drapery adds feeling of air and space
- Plane colour strokes to depict colour relations.
- Perfect vertical and horizontal breaks with interesting arrangement of three-dimensional forms in space.

4. What are the special interests of the Impressionist to paint landscapes?

Answer:

- Artists got inspiration from the simplicity of everyday life.
- Artists came out of Studio and painted open air capturing the natural, ever changing effects of light and colour.

- They were more attracted to subjects, such as rivers, pools, harbours, cityscape and human forms.

5. Explain the style of Renoir's art?

Answer : The style of Renoir's art was:

- Creator of soft, sentimental and charming paintings.
- He uses his sharp observation to register the movement atmosphere and images
- Prefers to paint group composition, portraits and female model studies.
- Communicates joy of life through his paintings.

6. Why was Degas different from other impressionist painters? When did he paint 'Dance Class'?

Answer: Degas was different from other impressionist painters because

- He refused to paint from nature.
- He was interested mainly in human presence
- In most of his paintings, he preferred to play with artificial light of the theatre, than to sunlight.

7. What is the contribution of Monet in the development of Impressionism movement?

Answer:

- He was the most dedicated and spontaneous artist to capture ever changing moods of nature.
- Most of his life, he travelled tirelessly seeking new settings and effects of nature to paint.
- He is widely regarded for his enchanting flower - landscape, river with boats, seascape and rock coast
- "Water garden" painting gave him great public recognition.

8. What do you know about the main characteristics of Van Gogh's painting "starry Night"? What does starry night convey?

Answer: The main characteristics of Van Gogh's painting "starry Night" are:

- His painting shows well balanced composition with harmony of colours.
- The painting is composed with various elements like swirling cloud, glowing stars and a bright moon.
- In the background below the hills lies a small town with a church and small buildings.

- To the left of the painting there is a massive dark structure depicting top of an isolated cypress tree.
- The stars in the night sky are surrounded with their own orbit of light.
- The night sky conveys his own inner conflicts and sleepless nights.

9. Explain the painting “water lilies”?

Answer:

- Japanese bridge “across the pond is the central feature of painting.
- In all these paintings sky was barely absent.
- But sky reflections were painted in vibrant colours to show depth.
- Fresh blossomed lilies of various sizes add beauty to painting.

10. Write two important features of Cezanne’s painting “still life with onions”?

Answer:

- Varying tones of same colours were used to light and shade an object.
- With red and yellow the vibration of light is reproduced
- Blue and white drapery adds feeling of air and space

11. Describe the main features of Impressionist Painting.

Answer:

Impressionism symbolizes the impression of a feeling or imagination

- Artists came out of studio to paint in open air ,working quickly to create an impression of what they saw
- Drew inspiration from simplicity of everyday life
- Subjects were like rivers ,pools, cityscape, and human forms.

12. What do you know about Degas? Evaluate one of his paintings?

Answer:

- Unlike other impressionist ,Degas refused to paint from nature
- Interested in human presence
- Prefers artificial light of the theatre than to sunlight
- Favourite medium was pastel
- Sometimes used different medium in the same picture

His famous painting is Dance Class

- In the painting Ballet dancers are in frill skirts practicing ,getting ready or just revolving around the stage
- His off centered composition gave an impression of spontaneity to capture a pose full of life.

13. Briefly assess the artistic achievement of Van Gogh.

Answer:

- He was a dedicated painter inspite of poverty and discouragement
- In his paintings, colour carries more importance than form expression.
- Depicts natural scenes in terms of colours but not light and shade
- Painting conveys his inner conflicts and sleepless nights
- Other famous paintings are sunflower, potato eater, wheat field etc..

14. What is Cezanne's contribution to the development of Cubism?

Answer:

- His paintings show simplification of natural forms
- According to him everything in nature can be reduced to solid geometrical shapes such as cone, cylinder, and cube
- He started "abstract painting" and "cubism"
- His style includes plane colour strokes , perfect horizontal and vertical composition and arrangement of three dimensional forms in space
- Known as "Father of Cubism" "Father of modern painting" because his style forms bridge between 19 century impressionism and early 20 century modernism or cubism

15. Why was Degas different from other impressionist Painters? Explain with example?

Answer:

- Unlike other impressionist ,Degas refused to paint from nature
- Interested in human presence
- Prefers artificial light of the theatre than to sunlight
- Favourite medium was pastel
- Sometimes used different medium in the same picture

Example is Dance Class:

- In the painting Ballet dancers are in frill skirts practicing, getting ready or just revolving around the stage
- His off centered composition gave the impression of spontaneity to capture a pose full of life.

16. Appreciate the famous painting “Starry Night” of Van Gogh.

Answer: In this painting

- Colour carries more importance than form expression.
- Depicts natural scenes in terms of colours but not light and shade.
- There is a night sky filled with stars.
- His painting shows well balanced compositions with harmony of colours
- Painting has elements like swirling cloud, glowing stars , and bright moon
- Background has a small town with a church and small buildings
- Left side of painting has massive dark structure depicting isolated cypress tree
- Stars surrounded by own orbit of light
Whirlpool galaxy effect created by bold blue and white oil colours

17. How post impressionist style is different from impressionist style?

Answer:

Features of impressionism

- Impressionism symbolizes the impression of a feeling or imagination
- Artists came out of studio to paint in open air ,working quickly to create an impression of what they saw
- Drew inspiration from simplicity of everyday life
- Subjects were like rivers ,pools, cityscape, and human forms
- Famous Artists –Monet, Moulin , Renoir and Degas

Post-Impressionism

- Gave more importance to inner feelings and vibrant colours
- Subjects were from real life but distorted or geometrical forms used to express feelings
- Famous Artists-Cezanne and Van Gogh

18. Write an appreciative note on Auguste Renoir?

Answer:

- Creator of soft, sentimental and charming paintings.
- He uses his sharp observation to register the movement atmosphere and images.
- Prefers to paint group composition, portraits and female model studies.
- Communicates joy of life through his paintings.

19. Describe the painting Dance class and why Degas was different from other impressionist painters?

Answer :

- In the painting Ballet dancers are in frill skirts practicing ,getting ready or just revolving around the stage
- His off centered composition gave impression of spontaneity to capture a pose full of life.
- He is different from other because:
- Unlike other impressionist ,Degas refused to paint from nature
- Interested in human presence
- Prefers artificial light of the theatre than to sunlight
- Favourite medium was pastel
- Sometimes used different medium in the same picture

20. Why was Degas different from other impressionist Painters?

Answer: Unlike other impressionist, Degas refused to paint from nature

- Interested in human presence
- Prefers artificial light of the theatre than to sunlight
- Favourite medium was pastel
- Sometimes used different medium in the same picture

21. What did Monet want to capture in his paintings?

Answer:

- Most dedicated and spontaneous artist
- Interested to capture ever changing moods of nature
- Widely regarded for his flower, landscape, river with boats and seascape
- “Water garden “ painting gave him great public recognition

22. Describe the famous painting “water lilies”. Mention the name of the artist of this painting.

Answer:

- “Japanese bridge “across the pond is the central feature of painting.
- In all these paintings sky was barely absent.
- But sky reflections were painted in vibrant colours to show depth.
- Fresh blossomed lilies of various sizes add beauty of painting.

The artist name is called as Claude Monet.

23. Why Paul Cezanne is also known as ‘Father of Cubism’?

Answer:

- According to him everything in nature can be reduced to solid geometrical shapes such as cone, cylinder, and cube
- He started “abstract painting” and “cubism”
- His style includes plane colour strokes , perfect horizontal and vertical composition and arrangement of three dimensional forms in space
- Known as “Father of Cubism” “Father of modern painting” because his style forms bridge between 19 century impressionism and early 20 century modernism or cubism

24. Write short note on Vincent Van Gogh.

Answer:

- He was a dedicated painter inspite of poverty and discouragement
- In his paintings, colour carries more importance than form expression.
- Depicts natural scenes in terms of colours but not light and shade

TERMINAL EXERCISES

1. What does artistic movement impressionism symbolizes?

Answer: Impressionism symbolizes the impression of a feeling or imagination

- Artists came out of studio to paint in open air ,working quickly to create an impression of what they saw
- Drew inspiration from simplicity of everyday life
- Subjects were like rivers ,pools, cityscape, and human forms
- Famous Artists –Monet, Moulin , Renoir and Degas

2. Write a short note on painting “Moulin de la Galette”.

Answer:

- Painting shows young people enjoying life ,picnics ,dance and party
- He used shades of purple , white and blue tones to unite modeling of figures dressed in fashionable clothes
- Painting has perfectly balanced and pleasant compositions

3. Explain Van Gogh’s representation in painting “Starry Night “.

Answer:

- In this painting, there is a night sky filled with stars.
- His painting shows well balanced compositions with harmony of colours
- Painting has elements like swirling cloud, glowing stars , and bright moon
- Background has a small town with a church and small buildings
- Left side of painting has massive dark structure depicting isolated cypress tree
- Stars surrounded by own orbit of light
- Whirlpool galaxy effect created by bold blue and white oil colours.
- Painting conveys his inner conflicts and sleepless nights

4. Describe the painting “water lilies “.

Answer:

- “Japanese bridge “across the pond is the central feature of painting.
- In all these paintings sky was barely absent.
- But sky reflections were painted in vibrant colours to show depth.
- Fresh blossomed lilies of various sizes add beauty of painting

5. Describe the painting “Starry night” in a few words.

Answer:

- In this painting, there is a night sky filled with stars.
- His painting shows well balanced compositions with harmony of colours
- Painting has elements like swirling cloud, glowing stars , and bright moon
- Background has a small town with a church and small buildings
- Left side of painting has massive dark structure depicting isolated cypress tree
- Stars surrounded by own orbit of light
- Whirlpool galaxy effect created by bold blue and white oil colours.