

# **NIOS lesson adaptation project**

**By EMBRACE Volunteers**

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

## **Chapter 7**

# **CUBISM, SURREALISM**

# **AND**

# **ABSTRACT ART**

(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 7**  
**CUBISM, SURREALISM AND ABSTRACT ART**  
**Previous Year Questions**

**1. Write at least thirty words on “Black Lines” of Kandinsky \*\*(2 times)**

**Answer:**

- Example of abstract art
- Lines look as if they were put by Indian ink but actually black paint was used
- In this composition, group of lines in a particular corner added different meaning
- The coloured spots look as if applied by fingers of a giant hand and not brushes
- They go well with lines and its effect

**2. Write a brief note about Pablo Picasso**

**Answer:**

- He followed the principles of abstract composition
- Famous Periods of his own style
- Blue period (1900-1902)-mostly blue green tone on his canvas
- Rose period (1905-1907)-mainly pink colour in his paintings
- Cubist phase (from 1915)-made him famous all over the world
- Famous work-“Guernica” (based on Spanish war)

**3. How do you define cubism?**

**Answer:** Cubism is breaking of three dimensional forms (3D) into flat areas and then linking so that we can see the front and back of the objects at the same time.

**4. Write a very short note on persistence of memory? \*\*\* (2 times)**

**Answer:**

Example of Surrealistic painting

Only object associated with people in the painting are “melting clocks

“creating sense of disturbed mind

Bare landscape and calmness related to life after all wars, after all human died

Ants crawl over another as they would on rotting food

**5. Why is the term Abstract art used for a special kind of Artwork? Name one painting of this type?**

**Answer:** When abstract ideas are communicated in pictorial format, it is called abstract art. Abstract art depicts the world in an unrealistic way. A black line by Kandinsky is an example of this kind of painting.

**6. Write an appreciative short note on Picasso?**

**Answer:**

- Followed principles of abstract composition
- Famous Periods of his own style
- Blue period (1900-1902)-mostly blue green tone on his canvas
- Rose period (1905-1907)-mainly pink colour in his paintings
- Cubist phase (from 1915)-made him famous all over the world
- Famous work-"Guernica" (based on Spanish war)

**7. What is the style of Salvador Dali? What technique did he develop?**

**Answer:** The style of Salvador Dali is Surrealism. He adopted highly realistic technique.

**8. Estimate the importance of three periods of styles in Picasso's life?**

**Answer:** The three periods of styles in Picasso's life are:

Blue Period, 1900- 1902, named from the blue green tone of his canvases.

Rose Period in 1905-1907. In this period he used mainly pink colour in his paintings.

From 1915, Picasso developed his Cubist phase which made him famous world over.

**9. Recognise the symbolic forms and their meaning in the painting 'Persistence of Memory'?**

**Answer:**

Example of Surrealistic painting

Only object associated with people in the painting are "melting clocks" creating sense of disturbed mind

Bare landscape and calmness related to life after all wars, after all human died  
Ants crawl over another as they would on rotting food.

**10. Differentiate between abstract art and surrealism in art.**

<b>Abstract Art</b>	<b>Surrealism</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Any artwork which is <b>non representational, non realistic</b> is known as abstract art.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Surrealism uses the images of the unconscious in the paintings</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Abstract ideas are communicated in pictorial format which is not possible in realistic method</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It is mainly influenced by psycho-analysis.</li></ul>

**11. Describe the painting “Man with Violin” and identify the Painter.**

**Answer:** “Man with Violin” was painted by Pablo Picasso in 1912. It is an example of Cubism.

**About Man with Violin:**

- Human form holding violin is broken into various geometrical shapes then arranged together
- He used shades of brown and green
- There is a continuous unity of form and colour

**12. Write a short note on Cubism. \*\*\* (2 times)**

**Answer:**

- Started in 1907 (beginning of 20 century)
- Subjects chosen were like still life, landscape, portraits
- Cubism is breaking of three dimensional forms (3D) into flat areas and then linking so that we can see the front and back of the objects at the same time.
- Not much importance to emotions
- Important artists are Picasso, Cezanne
- Cezanne is the Father of Cubism

**13. What is the theme of the painting "Guernica" and also name the artist of this Painting**

**Answer :** Guernica is based on Spanish war. Artist is Pablo Picasso.

**14. What do you see in the painting “Persistence of Memory”?**

**Answer:**

**Example of Surrealistic painting**

**Only object associated with people in the painting are “melting clocks**

**“creating sense of disturbed mind**

**Bare landscape and calmness related to life after all wars, after all human died**

**Ants crawl over another as they would on rotting food**

**15. Name two surrealist painters from your course of study.**

**Answer:** Giorgio deChirico and SalvadorDaliwere the most famous surrealist painters.

**16. What is the style of Dali? Name one of his paintings.**

**Answer:**

- Most famous Surrealist painter (style)
- Used his drawings to depict the world of absurd, unusual and strange elements
- None of his paintings represent reality

**His style was precise but subject matter were from his dreams.**

**One of his paintings-Persistence of memory.**

**17. What is the sole aim of an cubist artist?**

**Answer :**

The aim was to give importance on construction but not the emotions.

The purpose was presenting the form, not richness of colour in terms of geometrical shapes.

**18. Mention the style and technique adopted by the famous painter Salvador Dali.**

**Answer:**

- Most famous Surrealist painter (style)
- Used his drawings to depict the world of absurd ,unusual and strange elements
- None of his paintings represent reality
- His style was precise but subject matter were from his dreams

**19. Name three important series of Kandinsky.**

**Answer:**

- One of the founder figure of abstract painting

- He laid foundation through three important series impressions ,improvisations , and compositions
  - He wanted painting to be abstract like music
- His works had enormous influence on next generation of artists

**20. What is 'Cubism'? Who are the artists to begin this style?**

**Answer:** Cubism is breaking of three dimensional forms (3D) into flat areas and then linking so that we can see the front and back of the objects at the same time.

Paul Cezanne and Pablo Picasso are the artists to begin this style.

**21. Why Salvador Dali is so famous? Name one of his famous paintings?**

**Answer:** Salvador Dali is famous for his Surrealist paintings. Persistence of Memory is one of his famous paintings.

**22. Write notes on any one of the following.**

**A) Kandinsky**

**Answer:** Wassily Kandinsky was born in 1866 in Russia.

- One of the founder figure of abstract painting
- He laid foundation through three important series impressions, improvisations, and compositions
- He wanted painting to be abstract like music
- His works had enormous influence on next generation of artists.

**B) Man with violin**

**Answer:**

- Example of cubism
  - Human form holding violin is broken into various geometrical shapes and then arranged together
  - He used shades of brown and green
- There is a continuous unity of form and colour

**C) Abstract Art**

**Answer:**

- Any artwork which is non representational ,non realistic is known as abstract art
- Pictured form to depict abstract ideas which is not possible in realistic method
- Kandinsky is an abstract artist

**23. What is the sole aim of an cubist artist?**

**Answer:** The aim was to give importance on construction but not the emotions. The purpose was presenting the form, not richness of colour in terms of geometrical shapes

## **TERMINAL EXERCISES**

**1. Write a short note on Cubism.**

**Answer:**

- Started in 1907 (beginning of 20 century)
- Subjects chosen were like still life, landscape, portraits
- Cubism is breaking of three dimensional forms (3D) into flat areas and then linking so that we can see the front and back of the objects at the same time.
- Not much importance to emotions
- Important artists are Picasso, Cezanne
- Cezanne is the Father of Cubism

**2. Briefly describe Salvador Dali's contribution to Surrealism.**

**Answer:**

- Most famous Surrealist painter (style)
- Used his drawings to depict the world of absurd, unusual and strange elements
- None of his paintings represent reality
- His style was precise but subject matter were from his dreams

**3. Write a paragraph on Kandinsky's painting "Black Lines".**

**Answer:**

- Example of abstract art by Kandinsky
- Lines look as if they were put by Indian ink but actually black paint was used
- In this composition, group of lines in a particular corner added different meaning
- The coloured spots look as if applied by fingers of a giant hand and not brushes
- They go well with lines and its effect

#### **4. Write a brief note on Abstract Art.**

**Answer:**

- Any artwork which is non representational ,non realistic is known as abstract art
- Pictured form to depict abstract ideas which is not possible in realistic method
- Kandinsky is an abstract artist

#### **5. Write in brief about Pablo Picasso.**

**Answer:**

- Followed principles of abstract composition
- Famous Periods of his own style
  - Blue period (1900-1902)-mostly blue green tone on his canvas
  - Rose period (1905-1907)-mainly pink colour in his paintings
  - Cubist phase (from 1915)-made him famous all over the world
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