

# **NIOS lesson adaptation project**

**By EMBRACE Volunteers**

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

## **Chapter 2**

# **HISTORY AND APPRECIATION OF ART FROM 7th AD TO 12th AD**

(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 2**

## HISTORY AND APPRECIATION OF ART FROM 7th AD TO 12th AD

### Previous Year Questions

#### 1. Write a very short note on any one of the following?

##### Arjuna's Penance:

- The sculpture is on two huge rocks.
- Crowd of life size human and animal figures.
- Includes gods, semi-gods and sages in flying position
- There is a cleft in between boulders.
- Male figure has been shown at one end in the posture of meditation is known as Arjuna's penance.
- regarded as one of the masterpieces of the Indian sculptures.

##### Konark:

- Large sun image and female musician increases beauty of the temple.
- Surasundari is one of the group of female musicians.
- Surasundari can be seen with a drum.
- Musicians are boldly carved , full confidence and delight.
- Drummer is shown with graceful beauty like a big face with smile.
- Rhythmic actions and the slight tilt of the head.
- Curves and bends are present with a rhythm.
- Soft carving of ornaments enhances softness of figure

##### Krishna supporting Mount Govardhan:

- Krishna's sculpture was found in Belur Karnataka.
- We can see deep carving, undercutting, soft rhythms of the body and delicate designs in Hoysala sculpture.
- Whole incident shown in layers.
- Krishna placed in centre with human figures and cattle in different layers
- Krishna is shown in heroic form.
- Animal figures were shown with liveliness.
- Elaborate jewellerys and Indian hairstyle is seen.
- Intrinsic carvings shows the mastery of Hoysalas.

#### 2. Write a very short note on Hoysala Sculpture?

**Answer:** We can see deep carving, undercutting, soft rhythms of the body and delicate designs in Hoysala sculpture.

**3. Who built the Sun temple of konark? What is the enlisted sculpture has been shown playing?**

**Answer:** King Narasimhadeva I built the Sun temple of konark. The enlisted sculpture has been shown playing a drum.

**4. Where is the Sun Temple of Konark situated? Who built this temple?**

**Answer:** The Sun Temple of Konark is situated in Orissa. King Narasimhadeva I built this temple.

**5. Appreciate the sculptures of Konark temple?**

**Answer:** Musicians are boldly carved , full confidence and delight.

- It is famous for gigantic and greater than life size sculptures.
- The modelling is tight and the face is broad with a smile.
- The figures are of full movement and volume.

**6. Name two main centers which flourished during Pallava Dynasty?**

**Answer:** The two main centers which flourished during Pallava dynasty are Mamallapuram and Kanchipuram.

**7. What is the modern name of Dvarasamudra, and in which place we can find the earliest major Hoysala temples?**

**Answer:** The modern name of Dvarasamudra is Halebid. We can find the earliest major Hoysala temples in Belur.

**8. Write a short note on Sura Sundari of Konark?**

**Answer:**

Large sun image and female musician increases beauty of the temple.

Surasundari is one of the group of female musicians.

Surasundari can be seen with a drum.

Musicians are boldly carved , full confidence and delight.

Drummer is shown with graceful beauty like a big face with smile.

Rhythmic actions and the slight tilt of the head.

Curves and bends are present with a rhythm.

Soft carving of ornaments enhances softness of figure

## **TERMINAL EXERCISES**

**1. Write in brief about the relief of Arjuna's Penance. Where is it located?**

**Answer:**

- The sculpture is on two huge rocks.
- Crowd of life size human and animal figures.
- Includes gods, semi-gods , and sages in flying position
- There is a cleft in between boulders.
- Enormous speed and monumentality in sculptures.
- It is located in Mahamallapuram or Mahabalipuram.

**2. Where is the Sun temple of Konark? Write in brief about it.**

**Answer:** Sun temple of Konark is in Orissa.

- This is one of the best orissan architecture.
- Built by the king of Ganga dynasty.
- It is famous for gigantic and greater than life size sculptures.
- The modelling is tight and the face is broad with a smile.
- The figures are of full movement and volume.

**3. What are the characteristics of the Konarka sculptures?**

**Answer:**

- Gigantic and greater than life size sculptures.
- The figures are full of movement and volume.
- Boldly carved , full confidence and delight.

**4. Write in brief about the particular example of Krishna Govardhana sculpture from the Hoysala period.**

**Answer:**

- Krishna placed in centre with human figures and cattle in different layers
- Krishna is shown in heroic form.
- Animal figures were shown with liveliness.
- Elaborate jewelleries and Indian hairstyle is seen.
- Intrinsic carvings shows the mastery of Hoysalas.

**5. Write the main characteristics of Hoysala period sculptures.**

**Answer:**

We can see deep carving, undercutting, soft rhythms of the body and delicate designs in Hoysala sculpture.

**6. Write in short about the Konark Sun temple.**

**Answer:** This is one of the best orissan architecture.

Built by the king of Ganga dynasty.

- It is famous for gigantic and greater than life size sculptures.
- The modelling is tight and the face is broad with a smile.
- The figures are of full movement and volume.