

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE





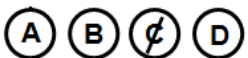
CLASS XI

Fine Arts Paper I

Time: 30 minutes Marks: 20

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 20 only.
4. In each question, there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid, black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.

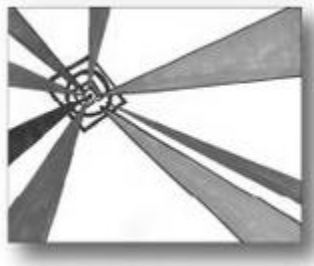
Correct Way		Incorrect Ways	
1		1	
		2	
		3	
		4	

Candidate's Signature

5. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
6. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.

1. The process of cutting a design in metal, wood or plastic by means of sharp instruments is called
 - A. etching.
 - B. rubbing.
 - C. engraving.
 - D. undercutting.
2. The CORRECT statement about water colour is that it is
 - A. reactivated when wet.
 - B. mainly used by the students.
 - C. made of acrylic (a form of plastic).
 - D. usually opaque when mixed and applied on paper.
3. Painting or decorating objects in a native style is known as
 - A. performing art.
 - B. architecture.
 - C. modern art.
 - D. folk art.
4. Multani pottery is an example of
 - A. sculpture.
 - B. modern art.
 - B. traditional art.
 - D. performing art.
5. Use of charcoal is avoided at the elementary stage of drawing because it
 - A. is expensive.
 - B. smudges easily.
 - C. requires a specific paper.
 - D. cannot be used for multiple techniques.
6. The whole effect in the work of art which results from the combination of all its components is a principle of design called
 - A. unity.
 - B. balance.
 - C. harmony.
 - D. emphasis.

7. The element of art that refers to the emptiness or area between, around, above, below, or within objects is called
- A. line.
 - B. value.
 - C. space.
 - D. shape.
8. The principles of design that is reflected through the given picture is known as



- A. pattern.
 - B. rhythm.
 - C. balance.
 - D. emphasis.
9. The given picture highlights the principle of design known as

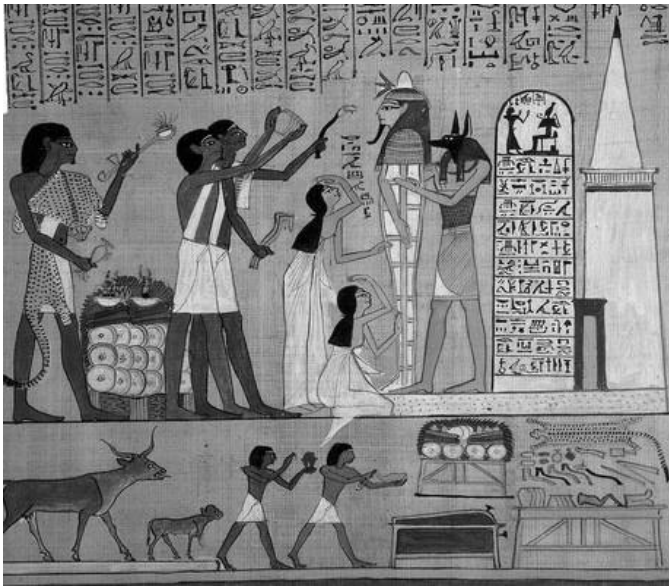


- A. variety.
- B. contrast.
- C. harmony.
- D. movement.

PLEASE TURN OVER THE PAGE

10. With reference to the elements of art, warm colours are those colours which have
- A. grey, black or white tones.
 - B. violet, blue or green tones.
 - C. yellow, orange or red tones.
 - D. brown, golden or silver tones.
11. Hanging Gardens were the salient features of
- A. Ancient Rome.
 - B. Ancient Babylon.
 - C. the Egyptian Civilisation.
 - D. the Indus Valley Civilisation.
12. In Gandhara art, Buddha is a symbol of
- A. love and devotion.
 - B. strength and power.
 - C. peace and harmony.
 - D. victory and success.
13. Lamassu are human-headed, eagle-winged bulls or lions which were built from the ninth to the seventh century BC. The Lamassu MAINLY signifies the
- A. divinity of the king.
 - B. afterlife of the king.
 - C. protection of people.
 - D. mystical powers of the people.
14. Ishtar gate was adorned by different animals and deities. This was to show that Babylon was
- A. settled and reigned by the gods.
 - B. created and resided by the gods.
 - C. ruled and administered by the gods.
 - D. protected and defended by the gods.

15. The given picture depicts a funeral and is taken from the



- A. Book of the Dead.
B. Narmer Palette.
C. caves of Egypt.
D. Great Pyramid of Kufu.
16. The given image shows the artwork produced during the period of the Roman Empire. This artwork represents



- A. King Zeus.
B. Myron Discobolus.
C. Augustus from Prima Porta.
D. Corinthian Black-figure Amphora.

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17. Through the statue of the Priest King, found at the Indus Valley Civilisation excavation site, we can learn that the people of the Indus Valley
- A. had a religion.
 - B. had a democratic government.
 - C. used to give respect to their elders.
 - D. used statues to decorate their homes.
18. The Colosseum during the Roman period was MAINLY used for
- A. fun fair and public executions.
 - B. public counsel and art auctions.
 - C. gladiatorial contest and animal hunts.
 - D. olympic games and enactment of mythology.
19. The given image is of a Narmer Palette. It depicts King Narmer



- A. killing a foe.
 - B. performing a religious ritual.
 - C. delegating his powers to his heir.
 - D. awarding the winner in a festival.
20. The Parthenon was built by the Greeks to
- A. shelter the statue of Athena.
 - B. protect Greece from foreign invasion.
 - C. perform religious ceremonies for Zeus.
 - D. provide entertainment to the citizens of the state.

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