

## Fine Arts Fa Part 1 English Medium Chapter 1 Online Test

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice  |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | has been a most favoured hobby of a man since prehistoric and printiive ages.                             | A. Personal Ornanmentation B. Hunting C. Horse Racing D. Jonsting                             |
| 2  | The most primitive art of the world is  | A. Pottery B. Art of ornamentation C. Pamiting D. Seulpture                                   |
| 3  | The followers of Sikhism wear in their wrists.  | A. Thread<br>B. Flower<br>C. Bracelet<br>D. Beeds   |
| 4  | By natur eman is  | A. Monotony B. Lazy C. Efficient D. Moody   |
| 5  | There are methods for self -ornamentation.  | A. Two<br>B. Three<br>C. Four<br>D. Many  |
| 6  | Daring primitive age, the man used to apply on its body.  | A. Stone B. Colour C. Flower D. Paper   |
| 7  | To decorate with colours, men of primitive ages used colours.   | A. White , blue, yellow B. Blue , claved, green C. Black, clayed, red. D. Pink, yellow, black |
| 8  | Today black colour is the symbol of   | A. Happiness B. Twice C. war D. Mourn   |
| 9  | From Italy, a was discovered belonging to primitive age, made of vertebrae of fish teeth of stage shells. | A. Nicklace B. Bracelet C. Forehead band D. Small bells                                       |
| 10 | Red colour is always considered symbol of   | A. Death B. <sub>Life and blood</sub> C. truce D. War   |
| 11 | Eyclincer, being used during modern age as fashion, is an advanced form of ointment inverted by           | A. Peole of Greek B. People of Syria C. People of Egypt D. People of Babul                    |
| 12 | The source of word ' Tattooing' is local dialect of Island of   | A. West Indies B. Ireland C. U.P. Nisha D. Britian  |
| 13 | The status found from European country Romania, have engravings.  | A. Geometric B. Horizontal C. Vertoca; D. Zig zag   |
| 14 | The art of tattooing is called in Japan.  | A. Jiki ji Niban  B. Niki Ni jiban  C. Miki Mi Niban  D. Solo so tinam                        |
| 15 | There are methods of tattooing the body for ornmentation.   | A. 3<br>B. 4<br>C. 2<br>D. 5  |

| 16 | The method of proper Tattooing for ornamentation is used by the people havingskin.          | A. Black B. Red C. White D. Sallow                             |
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| 17 | The method of scar tattooing for ornamentation is used by the people having skin.           | A. White<br>B. Black<br>C. Tawny<br>D. Sallow                  |
| 18 | In southern India, and the Asami Tribes, Jewelry is oftern were in                          | A. Ear B. Nose C. Neck D. Feet                                 |
| 19 | In Ancient China, shoes made of were used to make the feet small.                           | A. Leather B. Plastic C. Iron D. Wood                          |
| 20 | In the phase of Upper Patcolitic, the man turaced his attention towards painting.           | A. Middle B. Preliminary C. Last D. One third                  |
| 21 | The ancient people used for long time, colours of only                                      | A. Lime<br>B. Oil<br>C. Water<br>D. Clay                       |
| 22 | the ancient people began painting due to reasun   | A. One<br>B. Two<br>C. Three<br>D. Many                        |
| 23 | The was very significant with reference to the life of ancient people.                      | A. Game B. Hunting C. Business D. Agriculture                  |
| 24 | The preliminary portraits were of great significant with reference tolife.                  | A. Domestic B. Social C. Magical D. Business                   |
| 25 | The men of prinmitive age painted a lot.  | A. Fish B. Animals C. Birds D. Insects                         |
| 26 | The people of Upper Paleolitbic began to use language in different parts in the B.C.        | A. 20,000<br>B. 15,000<br>C. 30,000<br>D. 25,000               |
| 27 | The experts and historians have divided the Upper Palentiic intophases.                     | A. Two<br>B. Four<br>C. Five<br>D. Three                       |
| 28 | The man started painting thousands years age.   | A. Thirty -forty B. Twenty-thirty C. Ten- Twenty D. Five - Ten |
| 29 | During upper paleolithic, the man adopted kind.   | A. Two B. Four C. Three D. Five                                |
| 30 | During Upper Paleolithic, man started to bake the different things made of.                 | A. Lime B. Sand C. Clay D. Straw                               |
| 31 | There are around small statues made of baked clay in this hut.                              | A. 1000<br>B. 2000<br>C. 3000<br>D. 500                        |
| 32 | Spear thrower was teh machine through which the man inveuted the method for throwing spear. | A. Second B. Third C. First D. Fourth                          |
| 33 | During primitive age the man used kinds for painting.                                       | A. 2<br>B. 3<br>C. 4   |

|    |   | D. 5   |
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| 34 | Due to change in climate, painting was no more prevalent in North Europe in the year                              | A. 8000<br>B. 9000<br>C. 6000<br>D. 5000   |
| 35 | The painting was prevalent even in 9000 B.C. inSpain.   | A. Northern B. Eastern C. Western D. Southern  |
| 36 | The phase of upper paleolithic remained between B.C.  | A. 12,000 TO 8,000<br>B. 11,000 TO 7,000<br>C. 13,000 TO 9,000<br>D. 10,000 TO 6,000 |
| 37 | There were famous caves during Magdalcnian phases.  | A. 4<br>B. 5<br>C. 6<br>D. 7   |
| 38 | In France, at the Dordozyne, the caves of Lascanx, discovered in the year of                                      | A. 1941<br>B. 1940<br>C. 1042<br>D. 1043   |
| 39 | The caves of Lascaus, are made of   | A. Stone B. Sand C. Lime D. Clay   |
| 40 | The cave named font De Gaum in France has a picture of  | A. Stag B. Camel C. Goat D. Lion   |
| 41 | During the upper palcolithic people started leaving deep caves and using shelters situated in the basins of hill. | A. Last B. One third C. Middle D. Preliminary  |
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