

**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR (2026–2027)****QUESTION BANK FOR THEORY EXAMINATION****Class: IX****Sub: Foundation of Art****Q. B. No: 1****Date – 18-05-2026****Name: _____ Roll No. ____ Sec: _____****Department Of DANCE - ISWK****Questions**

1. Name a classical dance form of India?

Answer: Bharatanatyam

2. Which element is most important in maintaining rhythm in dance?

Answer: Beat and timing

3. The facial expressions used in Indian classical dance are called:

Answer: Abhinaya

4. Which dance form originated in Kerala?

Answer: Kathakali

5. A hand gesture used in dance is known as:

Answer: Mudra

6. Define rhythm in dance.

Answer: Rhythm is the pattern of beats and movements performed with music.

7. What is the importance of body posture in performing arts?

Answer: Body posture helps maintain balance, grace, and proper presentation.

8. Differentiate between folk dance and classical dance.

Answer: Folk dance is traditional and regional, while classical dance follows strict rules and techniques.

9. Explain the role of expressions in dance performance.

Answer: Expressions help communicate emotions and stories to the audience.

10. Name any four folk dances of India and their states.

Answer: Bhangra – Punjab, Garba – Gujarat, Bihu - Assam, Kalbeliya - Rajasthan

11. What is teamwork in group dance performances?

Answer: Teamwork means dancers work together and perform in coordination and synchronization.

12. Why is warm-up important before dance practice?

Answer: Warm-up prepares the body and prevents injuries.

13. Explain the term “creative movement.”

Answer: Creative movement is free and imaginative body movement used to express ideas and feelings.

14. What is stage discipline in dance?

Answer: Stage discipline means following rules and maintaining proper behavior during performances.

15. How does dance help in emotional expression?

Answer: Dance helps express feelings through body movements and expressions.

16. Your group is preparing for a school annual day performance. How will you ensure coordination and synchronization among team members?

Answer: By regular practice, counting beats, and maintaining teamwork.

17. A dancer forgets steps during a performance. What should they do to continue confidently?

Answer: Stay calm, follow the rhythm, and continue confidently.

18. Explain how costumes and props enhance a dance performance.

Answer: Costumes and props make performances attractive and support the theme or story.

19. Why is respecting cultural diversity important in learning dance forms from different regions?

Answer: It helps us understand and appreciate different traditions and cultures.

20. Assertion (A): Classical dance forms require disciplined training.

Reason (R): Classical dances follow specific techniques and

traditions.

Answer: Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

21. Assertion (A): Warm-up exercises reduce the risk of injury.

Reason (R): Warm-up prepares muscles and joints for movement.

Answer: Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

22. What is the origin of Indian dance?

Answer: Indian dance originated in ancient times and is based on the *Natya Shastra* written by Bharata Muni dates back to ancient times, between approximately 200 BCE and 200 CE. This text explains the principles of dance, music, drama, and expressions (abhinaya), which form the foundation of Indian classical dance.

23. Describe the importance of dance in preserving Indian culture and traditions.

Answer: Dance plays an important role in preserving Indian culture and traditions by showcasing stories from mythology, history, and daily life. Through performances and training, dance helps pass cultural heritage and traditional knowledge from one generation to another.

24. What is Abhinaya and its types?

Answer: Abhinaya means expression in Indian classical dance. It is used to communicate emotions and stories to the audience. Types of Abhinaya:

Angika Abhinaya – Expression through body movements and gestures. **Vachika Abhinaya** – Expression through speech or words (used in drama) **Aharya Abhinaya** – Expression through costumes, makeup, and ornaments **Satvika Abhinaya** – Expression of inner emotions and mental feelings

25. What is body geometry in dance?

Answer: Body geometry in dance refers to the shapes and patterns created by the dancer's body in space, such as lines, curves, angles, and symmetry formed during movements.

Department Of Indian Music ISWK

Q 1) Which Veda is considered the primary source of Indian Music?

Ans: The Samaveda is recognized as the root of Indian Music.

Q 2) According to Hindu mythology, which is the first ever sound?

Ans: According to Hindu mythology, the first ever sound is the 'Nadabrahma'.

Another myth associated with the origin of sound with the 'Tandava of Shiva' and 'Omkar'.

Q 3) How many Notes were used in early Vedic chanting?

Ans: Early Vedic chanting used 3 to 4 notes – (Udatta, Anudatta, Svarita) which gradually developed into the seven notes.

Q 4) Which were the four types of instruments classified in ancient Indian texts?

Ans: Bharat's Natyashastra classified instruments into four types:

- i) Tata Vadya: Stringed instruments,
e.g. Veena
- ii) Sushir Vadya: Wind instruments, e.g.
Bansuri/flute
- iii) Avanaddha Vadya: Percussion, e.g. mridangam,
dumdubhi etc.
- iv) Ghana Vadya: Solid instruments, e.g.
Cymbals etc.

Q 5) How was the music used during the Vedic period?

Ans: Music was primarily used in religious rituals to invite divine presence.

Q 6) Since when do references to musical theory appear?

Ans: References of music and musical theory appear in the works of Panini (500 BC) and Rikpratisakhya (400 BC).

Q 7) Who is the author of the Natyashastra?

Ans: Sage Bharata (Bharata Muni), commonly dated between 200 BC and 200 AD.

Q 8) What is the significance of the 'Natyashastra' in Indian Music?

Ans: It is the foundational text of classical music and dance, dividing music into Saptak (Octave) and Shrutis (micro notes). It also defines the concept of Rasa (emotional flavour).

Q 9) What is Marga Sangeet?

Ans: Marga Sangeet was the stylized formal temple music, with strict rules.

Q 10) What is Desi Sangeet?

Ans: Desi Sangeet was the non-temple, regional music of the common people.

Q11) What are the seven basic swaras/notes of Indian Classical Music?

Ans: SA – Shadja, RE – Rishabha, GA – Gandhara, MA – Madhyama,

PA – Pancham, DHA – Dhaivata, NI – Nishada.

Q 12) How many Shrutis (micro notes) are identified in ancient Indian theory?

Ans: Ancient treatises, like Natyashastra and Dattilana, identify 22 shrutis per octave.

Q 13) What are the 3 tonal signs used in chanting of Vedic mantras?

Ans: (i) Udat, (ii) Anudat, (iii) Swarit.

Q 14) Since when was the regular system of Notation worked out?

Ans: The regular system of Notation had been worked out before the age of the great grammarian Panini, i.e. before 350 BC.

Q 15) Who brought the seven Swaras (notes) to Persia and Arabia?

Ans: According to Imperial Gazetteer of India, the Indian Brahmins brought the Swaras to Persia and Arabia in the 11th century AD,

Q 16) How were the Epics read in ancient times?

Ans: In the epic age, i.e. from 500 BC to 200 AD, the Ramayana and Mahabharata were sung in musical rhythms.

Q 17) What were the two primary musical genres prevalent in ancient times?

Ans: i) Gandharva = Formal, celestial music performed during ceremonies.

ii) Gana/Gaan = Informal, spontaneous music performed for entertainment.

Q 18) Explain the evolution of Indian Music from the Vedic period to the 11th century AD.

Ans: I) Vedic period.

ii) Epic and classical period.

iii) Gupta period and later.

iv) 10th – 11th century.

Q 19) What type of musical compositions were popular during the Gupta period?

Ans: Prabandh Sangeet, a refined musical form written in Sanskrit, was highly popular between 2nd and 7th century AD.

Q 20) What is the contribution of 'Matanga' in Indian music?

Ans; Matanga wrote 'Brihaddesi' in the 9th century, which is the earliest known treatise to define the word 'Raga'.

Q 21) Describe the importance of 'Sangeet Makaranda' written in the 11th century.

Ans: It is written by Narada (11th century) that bridged early classical and medieval music.

It provided detailed classification of Ragas.

It classified Ragas based on time, gender, emotions (rasas) etc.

It discussed the importance of Gamakas (ornaments) in enhancing the beauty of Ragas.

Q 22) What is 'Sangeet Makarand'?

Ans: A significant musical treatise written by Narada in the 11th century, describes 93 Ragas.

Q 23) What is the concept of 'Jati'?

Ans: 'Jatis' are the ancient melodic structures defined by 'Bharata.

Q 24) What was the state of Indian music just before the 12th century?

Ans: Up until the 11th - 12th century, Indian music was a unified system across the subcontinent, based on Sapta Swaras (seven notes) and Shrutis (micro notes), primarily based on temple and court traditions.

Q 25) Mention an important musical work from the 12th century.

Ans: Jayadeva's 'Gita Govinda' played a crucial role in bringing classical music to the masses and influenced both Northern and Southern traditions.

BAND- ISWK

1. What is widely considered the oldest known musical instrument?

Answer: The bone flute

2. Which instruments were often used by Roman soldiers and in religious rituals, similar to modern trumpets?

Answer: The tuba (a long, straight trumpet) and cornu (a G-shaped horn).

3. Name the instrument which uses a bag for air supply?

Answer: The bagpipe.

4. What is the earliest known bowed string instrument, originating in the Middle Ages?

Answer: The Arabian Rabab.

5. Which instrument, commonly used in ancient Egypt and Greece, consisted of several pipes of different lengths bound together?

Answer: Panpipes or Syrinx.

6. What were "loud" instruments used for in the early Middle Ages?

Answer: Outdoor performances and ceremonial music.

7. What was a popular string instrument with a pear-shaped body in the 10th-12th centuries?

Answer: The Lute.

8. Did ancient musicians generally use written music notation?

Answer: No, for most of history, music was learnt by listening or improvised.

9. What is an idiophone?

Answer: A percussion instrument that creates sound from its own vibrations, such as clappers, rattles or bells.

10. Which stringed instrument, often depicted in 10th-century manuscripts, has a pear-shaped body and is considered an ancestor to the violin?

Answer: The Rebec.

11. In the 10th century, what type of keyboard instrument consisted of small, tuned bells struck with hammers?

Answer: Chimes.

12. The 'pipe and tabor' was a common medieval combo. What is a 'tabor'?

Answer: Small drum.

13. What is the term for a percussion instrument made of animal skin stretched over a frame, similar to a timbrel?

Answer: Tambourine

14. What is the term for the early, simple form of a woodwind instrument similar to a recorder?

Answer: Pipe.

15. What was the primary function of musicians in early medieval castles?

Answer: To entertain the nobility and accompany poetry.

16. What type of instrument is a Sitar?

Answer: String/Tat

17. What type of instrument is a Santoor?

Answer: Stringed

18. Is the Guitar a traditional Indian instrument?

Answer: No

19. What is the 'Ektara'?

Answer: One-stringed instrument

20. Which instrument was commonly used to produce a sustained, continuous sound, or 'drone'?

Answer: The Bagpipe.

21. Which percussion instrument was used in both religious and military life?

Answer: Drums.

22. Which ancient band instrument was crafted from hollowed-out bird bones or mammoth ivory and represents one of the oldest known musical devices in human history (dating back over 35,000 years)?

Answer:The Bone Flute

23. Created by ancient Mediterranean civilizations well before 11 CE, this early brass-style horn was a long, straight metal trumpet used primarily by the Roman military for signaling and band-like ceremonies. What was it called?

Answer: The Tuba (Ancient Roman) or *Cornu*

24. Originating in ancient Greece, this double-reed instrument was played in pairs and widely used to accompany military bands, theatrical plays, and religious ceremonies long before the first millennium CE. What was it called?

Answer:The Aulos

25. Which of the following instrument families was prominently featured in ancient Chinese court bands during the Shang and Zhou dynasties (long before 11 CE), utilizing materials like clay, stone, and bronze?

Answer: Percussion and Chimes

Department of ART - ISWK

1. Which is the most famous prehistoric cave painting site in India?
Answer: Bhimbetka
2. Which prehistoric cave in France is famous for animal paintings?
Answer: Lascaux Cave
3. Which cave in Spain is famous for prehistoric bison paintings?
Answer: Altamira Cave
4. What materials were used to make prehistoric colors?
Answer: Natural minerals, charcoal, and plants.
5. The Great Bath belongs to which civilization?
Answer: Indus Valley Civilization
6. Which material was commonly used for Harappan seals?
Answer: Steatite
7. Name the famous bronze sculpture of the Indus Valley Civilization.
Answer: Dancing Girl
8. Which sculpture represents a bearded man from the Indus Valley Civilization?
Answer: Priest King
9. What was the main purpose of Egyptian pyramids?
Answer: Served as tombs for the Egyptian pharaohs.
10. Which river was important for the Egyptian civilization to flourish?
Answer: River Nile
11. What is the main feature of Egyptian wall paintings?
Answer: Flat and side-profile figures.

12. Which animal-headed god is commonly seen in Egyptian art?
Answer: Anubis
13. Greek sculptures are famous for which quality?
Answer: Realistic human anatomy.
14. Which Buddhist symbol represents peace and enlightenment?
Answer: Lotus
15. What is the main subject of early Buddhist sculpture?
Answer: Life and teachings of Buddha.
16. In early Buddhist art, Buddha was first represented through.....
Answer: Symbols
17. Which art style shows Greek influence on sculptures of Buddha?
Answer: Gandhara Art
18. Which material was mainly used in Gandhara sculptures?
Answer: Grey stone
19. Which Buddhist art style developed mainly in Mathura?
Answer: Mathura School of Art.
20. Name the famous Indian artist influenced by Western realistic painting techniques.
Answer: Raja Ravi Varma
21. What is Raja Ravi Varma famous for?
Answer: Painting Indian mythological subjects in Western style.
22. Which Western element influenced Indian modern painting during colonial rule?
Answer: Realism
23. What was one major contribution of Western art to Indian art?
Answer: Use of perspective and oil painting.
24. Which civilization is known for advanced town planning and drainage systems?
Answer: Indus Valley Civilization.
25. Why is prehistoric art important?
Answer: It helps us understand early human life and culture.
