**PAINTING**

 **(225)**

 **TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT (2018-19)**

**1(a**) **What is the style of Monet’s technique? what is the role of sky in his paintings?**

**Ans..**The style of Monet's technique consists of fast brush strokes. This is supposed to depict the the fall of light in a way that has been shown never before through a painting.

The fast and regular brush stroke of France's Helms bridge shows the light coming from the sky and hitting the darkened depth of the sea whilst the city is busy in its hassle. The brush strokes include a realist approach to the painting that is unique in its own way.

**2(b) What subject Picasso used in Guernica and which style made him famous?**

**Ans..** The subject Picasso used in Guernica is a political statement that will portray the bombing practices that were put on Basque town that is in Guernica during the Civil war in Spain.Analytic cubism style of paintings made him very popular and famous artist globally.

He has used monochrome brownish and neutral colors to pain the sketches.

He painted in different styles. He embraced analytic cubism, synthetic cubism, African, metamorphic, surrealism and other styles.

**3(a) Mention two of Picasso's famous period.**

**ANS..** Phrases like "the Blue Period" and "the Rose Period" have become part of modern cultural awareness. Lots of people familiar with the terms don't know they refer to Picasso's stylistic phases. He began painting practically at birth, but his fame really took off at the start of the 20th century, with the Blue Period.

**The Blue Period**

Picasso didn't actually call it the Blue Period -- the name instead came later, after reflection on his body of work. It's one of his most popular stages, roughly between 1901 and 1904, and it took place before Picasso moved to Paris. Blue Period works are characterized by a sense of melancholy, blue tones and, often, a focus on the human downtrodden. "[Boy with a Pipe](http://belindaschneider.files.wordpress.com/2008/01/s2-picassoboywithpip-2.jpg)" (1905) is a prominent Blue Period work (and the most expensive painting in history when it sold for $104 million at auction in 2004 [source: [UPI](http://www.upi.com/enl-win/7f58ec776cb7a27a06eacee50917e5f7/)]). Picasso's 1901 "[Self Portrait](http://www.artquotes.net/masters/picasso/picasso_self1901.jpg)" also epitomizes the style.

**4(A) Name three important series of kandinsky. What do you see in the painting “Persistence**

 **of Memory”?**

Ans.. Kandinsky laid the foundations for non-representational art in his three important series—Impressions, Improvisations  and Compositions. I see in the painting “Persistence of Memory” that The bare landscape and calmness depicted in this painting could be regarded as life after all wars, after all humans have died. The only objects in the painting that give life and which can be associated with people are the “melting clocks”. In this painting the melting clocks look very realistic and create the sense of disturbed mind which we all see in most of his paintings.

**5(B) Write a paragraph on Gaganendra Tagore's style of Painting.**

Ans.. Gaganendranath Tagore, one of the earliest modern artists in India, was born this month (18th September) in the year 1867 at the Tagore Family Home in Jorasanko into a family whose creativity defined Bengal’s cultural life. Let’s meet them and him. The Tagore Family, with over three hundred years of history, has been one of the leading families in India, and is regarded as a key influence during the Bengal Renaissance. The family has produced several persons who have contributed substantially in the fields of business, social and religious reformation, literature, art and music

Gaganendranath Tagore (1867–1938), Abanindranath Tagore (1871–1951), and Sunayani (1875–1962), who made immense contributions to Indian art. Even earlier, Abanindranath Tagore’s grandfather, Gindranath (1820–1854), and father, Gunendranath (1847–81), and subsequently Abaindranath Tagore’s cousin, Hitendranath Tagore (1867–1908) and his nephew Jaminiprakash Ganguli, were all gifted and prolific painters, specialising in a genre of dusky landscapes and romantic studies of peasant life. Girindranath Tagore and a great-grandson of Prince Dwarkanath Tagore. His brother Abanindranath was a pioneer and leading exponent of the Bengal School of Art. He was a nephew of the poet Rabindranath Tagore and the paternal great-grandfather of actor Sharmila Tagore.

6(a)

Ans.. If you see a crow or a pigeon, you will find below shapes:

1. A triangle (lips)

2. Oval (eye)

3. Circle (eye ball)

4. cylindrical (the first portion of the leg)

5. cone (feet)

These all shapes you may find in a crow or a pegion. I am attaching a sketch of a crow. Hope it will help you more and you will understand it better.

