

**STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086**  
**(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2019 – 2020 & thereafter)**

**SUBJECT CODE: 19FA/MC/AA64**

**B.V. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**  
**BRANCH – X – VISUAL ARTS**  
**SIXTH SEMESTER**

**COURSE : MAJOR – CORE**  
**PAPER : ART OF ASIA**  
**TIME : 3 HOURS**

**MAX. MARKS: 100**

**SECTION – A**

**ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (4 X 10 = 40)**

1. The Terracotta Army which served as the Qin Emperor's bodyguard in perpetuity, is considered a brilliant balance of uniformity and individuality. Justify.
2. Citing one relevant example explain why Shen Zhou is considered to be an influential literati painter of the Ming Dynasty.
3. Explain the significance of the Cave Temple at Sokkuram in Korea both in terms of its architectural and sculptural details.
4. How is the Kamakura artists' interest in naturalism evident in the portrait statue of the seated priest Shunjobo Chogen?
5. With the aid of any one sculpture, highlight the significance of the Gal Vihara site in Sri Lanka's Polannaruwa.
6. Highlight the religious significance seen in Thangka paintings in Tibet with reference to any one work.

**SECTION B**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

**(3 X 20 = 60)**

7. The Song Dynasty marks the culmination of Chinese landscape painting. Justify with the aid of any two works.
8. Compare and contrast the handscrolls *Tale of Genji* of the Heian Period with *Night Attack on Sanjo Palace* of the Kamakura period.
9. Critically analyse variations in subject matter and style of Suzuki Harunobu and Katsushika Hokusai of the Edo Period citing any one work each.
10. Why are the Buddhist monuments of Borobudur in Java and The Bayon in Cambodia considered unique in form and meaning?

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