

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

PAINTING (225)

Time: 1½ hrs

Maximum Marks: 30

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of **21** questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv. **Section A** consists of
 - Q.No. 1 to 6** – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You must attempt only **one** of the given choices in such questions.
- v. **Section B** consists of Objective type questions. **Q.No. 7 to 15** –
 - a) Read the passage and attempt **Q. No. 7 to 11** carrying 01 mark each.
 - b) Read the passage and attempt True or False **Q. No. 12 to 15** carrying 01 mark each.
An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions.
- vi. **Section C** consists of Subjective type questions. **Q.No. 16 to 21** –
 - a) **Q.No. 16 to 19** – Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 – 40 words. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions.
 - b) **Q.No. 20** – Short Answer questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 – 60 words. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions.
 - c) **Q.No. 21** – Long Answer questions carrying 04 marks each to be answered in the range of 70 – 80 words. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions.

SECTION - A

Choose the correct answer below the question.

1. What does the “Hinayana Phase” identify with? 1
 - A. Human Form
 - B. Symbolic Form
 - C. Animal Form
 - D. Digital Form

2. **A.** Who painted the artwork “The Night Watch”? 1
 - A. Rembrandt
 - B. Michelangelo
 - C. Leonardo
 - D. Van Gogh

(or)

B. What is the medium of the “Dancing Girl” sculpture?
 - A. Clay
 - B. Stone
 - C. Metal
 - D. Fibre

3. A. Where did “Cubism” begin? 1

- A. New York
- B. Paris
- C. Sydney
- D. Sri Lanka

(or)

B. Choose the right description for the artist Raja Ravi Varma.

- A. He was influenced by Western oil paintings.
- B. He was influenced by Japanese paintings.
- C. He was influenced by Chinese paintings.
- D. He was influenced by Indian folk paintings.

4. A. Select the Graphic artist who worked with the relief technique. 1

- A. Krishna Reddy & Silk Screen
- B. Binod Behari & Sculpture
- C. Krishna Reddy & Intaglio
- D. Binod Behari & Intaglio

(or)

B. Choose the words used to relate to “Surrealism” and its development.

- A. Automatic functioning & Dreams
- B. Technological & Organic
- C. Extraterrestrial & Conscious
- D. Psychoanalysis & Dreams

5. “Dancing girl” sculpture refers to the modern-day tribes in the state of _____. 1

- A. Gujrat & Rajasthan
- B. Telangana & Andhra Pradesh
- C. Himachal & Kashmir
- D. Tamil Nadu & Kerala

6. Identify the Painter artist who worked with the “_____”. 1

- A. Krishna Reddy & “Rocket”
- B. Binod Behari & “Modern Day People”
- C. Raja Ravi Verma & “Hamsa Damayanti”
- D. Binod Behari & “Tribals”

SECTION - B

Read the passages below and answer.

Passage One: The Gupta Period's art is a mesmerizing, blend of tradition and innovation and is the golden period of art. This period's art is known for its classical style. With each stroke of the brush, the artist weaves a narrative that transcends time, connecting the past with the present. Its mastery of colour and form creates a symphony of emotions, evoking feelings of joy and contemplation. Ajanta wall paintings is a testament to the enduring power of creativity, a bridge between worlds that inspires and captivates all who have the privilege to witness it. The Pallava dynasty, which flourished in southern India from the 3rd to 9th centuries, left an incredible mark on Indian art and architecture. Known for their exquisite rock-cut temples and intricate sculptures, the Pallavas blended Dravidian and Chalukyan styles to create a unique artistic legacy. Their masterpieces, like the Shore Temple in Mahabalipuram, continue to amaze and inspire art enthusiasts and historians today. Chola art, originating in ancient South India, is renowned for its exquisite bronze sculptures using the lost-wax process; that showcase remarkable craftsmanship and intricate details. These artworks often depict deities from Hinduism, capturing their divine grace and spiritual significance. The Chola dynasty's artistic legacy continues to inspire and captivate art enthusiasts worldwide.

7. A. Gupta period is considered a golden period for its _____ style. **1**

(or)

B. _____ wall paintings are the greatest contribution of Gupta dynasty.

8. An important temple site of the Pallava Dynasty is _____. **1**

9. A. Chola artists excelled in the _____ technique. **1**

(or)

B. During _____ modern Western art emerged.

10. Pallavas blended Chalukyan's and _____ Styles **1**

11. A. _____ Known for their exquisite rock-cut temples and intricate sculptures. **1**

(or)

B. _____ often depict deities from Hinduism, capturing their divine grace.

Passage Two: Modern Western art, emerging in the late 19th and 20th centuries, shattered traditional standards. Movements like Impressionism, Cubism, Surrealism, and Abstract Expressionism redefined artistic expression. Artists such as Picasso, Frida Kahlo, and Jackson Pollock pushed boundaries with innovative techniques and subject matter. Modern art embraced abstraction, symbolism, and social

commentary, reflecting the tumultuous times it was created. Western art continues to evolve, incorporating new technologies and perspectives, addressing complex global issues, and challenging standard norms to provoke thought and emotion.

12. A. Modern Western art has shattered the tradition. **(True / False)** 1
(or)
B. Artists have pushed boundaries of conventions giving rise to modern movements. **(T/F)**
13. A. Traditional art has redefined the artistic expression **(T/F)** 1
(or)
B. Western Art continues to evolve with new technologies. **(T/F)**
14. Art was evoked as a response to society. **(T/F)** 1
15. Impressionism is a Western traditional art. **(T/F)** 1

Section - C

Check for the choice and attempt all Questions. (Answer in min 30 words)

16. Describe “Hamsa Damayanti” painting. 2
17. Describe a Krishna Reddy printmaker's work with an example. 2
18. Write about the painting technique using the “Ajanta” with any mural as an example. 2
19. A. Use an example from Hoysala Period to explain the sculpture style. 2
(or)
B. Describe the “Medieval Saints” Mural from Santiniketan.

Check for the choice and attempt all Questions. (Answer in min 50 words)

20. A. Where is Ajanta caves located, write a description about it. 3
(or)
B. Under which dynasty the “Gangavatarana” was carved, write a description about it.

Check for the choice and attempt all Questions. (Answer in min 70 words)

21. A. Take any painting by Pablo Picasso and explain - what is abstract? 4
(or)
B. Take any painting by Gaganendranath Tagore and explain - what is Abstract?

**MARKING SCHEME
PAINTING (225)**

Section - A

S. No	Answer	Marks
1	B Symbolic Form	1
2A	A Rembrandt	1
2B	C Metal	
3A	B Paris	1
3B	A He was influenced by Western oil paintings.	
4A	C Krishna Reddy & Intaglio	1
4B	D Psychoanalysis & Dreams	
5	A Gujrat & Rajasthan	1
6	C Raja Ravi Verma & “Hamsa Damayanti”	1
7A	Classical	1
7B	Ajanta	
8	Shore Temple	1
9A	Lost wax Process	1
9B	late 19th and 20th centuries	
10	Dravidian	1
11A	Pallavas	1
11B	Chola Art	
12A	True	1
12B	True	
13A	False	1
13B	True	
14	True	1
15	False	1

Section - B

Very Short Answers		
16	"Hamsa Damayanti"(1899) is a famous painting by Raja Ravi Varma depicting the mythical tale of Damayanti and the swan (Hamsa) from the Indian epic Mahabharata, showcasing Varma's mastery of realism and rich colours.	1+1=2
17	Krishna Reddy, the printmaker, is known for his innovative intaglio techniques. His work, like "Whirlpool" (1962), showcases his mastery of colour viscosity printing, creating intricate and vibrant abstract compositions.	1+1=2
18	The "Black Princess" mural at Ajanta Caves, employs the technique of fresco, using pigments mixed with a water-soluble binder, resulting in rich colours and fine detailing, painted on a dry or wet plaster surface. These are characteristic features of Indian classical painting.	1+1=2
19A	Hoysala sculptures, like the Chennakesava Temple's intricate lathe-turned pillars in Belur, Karnataka, exhibit intricate details, intricate carving techniques, and distinctive ornate ornamentation, showcasing the distinctive style of the Hoysala period.	1+1=2
19B	The "Medieval Saints" mural from Santiniketan, created by Binod Behari Mukherjee, depicts various Indian medieval saints in a stylized and expressive manner, emphasizing their spiritual and cultural significance.	
Short Answers		
20A	The Ajanta Caves are in the state of Maharashtra, India. These ancient Buddhist rock-cut caves date back to the 2nd century BCE to the 7th century CE. They are renowned for their exquisite murals and sculptures, which depict Buddhist themes and narratives. The caves are a World Heritage Site and a significant cultural and historical treasure that portrays the rich artistic activity of the time. "Padmapani bodhisattva" is one such example of frescos done at Ajanta.	1+1+1=3
20B	The "Gangavatarana" relief was carved during the reign of the Chola dynasty in South India, specifically during the rule of King Raja Raja I (reigned 985-1014 CE). This remarkable sculpture is found in Mamallapuram. depicts the descent of the river goddess Ganga from the heavens to Earth, a significant theme in Hindu mythology. The name of the relief, according to some scholars, is Gangavatarana where Shiva has been shown receiving the flow of Ganges in his hair. To the right of the cleft, a four-armed figure larger than all the rest can be identified as Shiva by the trident over his shoulders and his group of followers. Others think that it should be known as Arjuna's Penance because a male figure (which they think is Arjuna) has been shown at one end in the posture of meditation.	
Long Answers		

21A	<p>In Picasso's iconic painting "Man with Violin" (1912), abstraction is evident through its distortion of traditional forms. It is Oil on canvas. The human form and objects are fragmented into geometric shapes and sharp angles, deviating from naturalistic representation. He tries to paint the sense perceived more than the reality of the objects. the colours used in it are shades of brown and green. This abstract approach deconstructs reality and distils the essence of the subjects into a more primal, emotional form. Picasso's use of abstraction in this artwork revolutionized modern art, challenging standard notions of beauty and representation.</p>	
21B	<p>One of Gaganendranath Tagore's abstract paintings, such as "The Atrium (c. 1920)," It is a watercolour on paper. exemplifies abstract art through the non-representational use of geometric shapes, bold colours, and expressive brushwork. He takes inspiration from the cubist approaches. It forgoes realistic depictions, focusing on conveying emotions and concepts through visual elements rather than recognizable objects. This abstract approach encourages subjective interpretation, inviting viewers to engage with the artwork on a personal and emotional level, emphasizing the essence of abstract art as a departure from literal representation in favour of artistic expression.</p>	<p>1+1+1+1= 4</p>
	<p>TOTAL</p>	<p>30</p>