

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

PAINTING (225)

Time: 2 hrs

Maximum Marks: 30

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of **14** 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 Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions.
- v. **Section B** consists of Objective Type Questions. **Q.No. 7 and Q.No. 8**
 - a) Read the passage and attempt the following questions.
 - b) Read the passage and attempt the following questions.
- vi. **Section C** consists of Subjective type questions. **Q.No. 9 to 14** –
 - a) **Q.No. 9 to 12** – Short questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 – 40 words. An internal choice has been provided.
 - b) **Q.No. 13** – Short Answer questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 – 60 words. An internal choice has been provided.
 - c) **Q.No. 14** – Long Answer questions carrying 04 marks each to be answered in the range of 70 – 80 words. An internal choice has been provided.

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. Who painted the artwork “The Night Watch”? 1
 - A. Rembrandt
 - B. Michelangelo
 - C. Leonardo
 - D. Van Gogh
3. Where did “Cubism” begin? 1
 - A. New York
 - B. Paris
 - C. Sydney
 - D. Sri Lanka
4. 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

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

7. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Gupta Period's art is a mesmerizing, a blend of tradition and innovation and considered to be the golden period of art. This period's art is known for its classical style. With each stroke of the brush, 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 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.

- a) Gupta period is considered as golden period for its _____ style. 1
- b) An important temple site of the Pallava Dynasty is _____. 1
- c) Chola artists excelled in the _____ technique. 1
- d) Pallavas blended 'Chalukyan' and _____ Styles 1
- e) _____ Known for their exquisite rock-cut temples and intricate sculptures. 1

8. Read the passages and answer the following questions.

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 in. Western art continues to evolve, incorporating new technologies and perspectives, addressing complex global issues, and challenging standard norms to provoke thought and emotion.

- a) Modern western art has shattered the tradition. **(True / False)** **1**
- b) Traditional art has redefined the artistic expression **(T/F)** **1**
- c) Art was evoked as response to society. **(T/F)** **1**
- d) Impressionism is a western traditional art. **(T/F)** **1**

Section - C

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

- 9. Describe “Hamsa Damayanti” painting. **2**
- 10. Describe a Krishna Reddy printmaker's work with an example. **2**
- 11. Write about the painting “Birth of Venus”. **2**
- 12. 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)

- 13. A. Where are ‘Ajanta’ caves located, describe the paintings. **3**
(or)
B. Under which dynasty the “Gangavatarana” was carved, describe the sculpture.

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

- 14. A. What is abstract? Explain with an example of painting by Pablo Picasso. **4**
(or)
B. What is abstract? Explain with an example of painting by Gaganendranath Tagore.

MARKING SCHEME | TOTAL 30 MARKS
PAINTING (225)

Section - A

S No	Answer	Marks
1	B Symbolic Form	1
2	A Rembrandt	1
3	B Paris	1
4	C Krishna Reddy & Intaglio	1
5	A Gujrat & Rajasthan	1
6	C Raja Ravi Verma & “Hamsa Damayanti”	1
7a	Classical	1
7b	Shore Temple	1
7c	Lost wax Process	1
7d	Dravidian	1
7e	Pallavas	1
8a	True	1
8b	True	1
8c	True	1
8d	False	1

Section - B

Very Short Answers		
9	"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.	2
10	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.	2
11	Learner may choose to describe the ‘Birth of Venus’ according to SLM/ may write down the use of artistic elements in the painting	2
12A	Hoysala sculptures, like the Chennakesava Temple's intricate lathe-turned pillars in Belur, Karnataka, exhibit intricate details, intricate carving techniques, and	2

	distinctive ornate ornamentation, showcasing the distinctive style of the Hoysala period.	
12B	The "Medieval Saints" mural from Santiniketan, created by Binod Behari Mukerjee, depicts various Indian medieval saints in a stylized and expressive manner, emphasizing their spiritual and cultural significance.	
Short Answers		
13 A	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 portrays the rich artistic activity of the time. “Padmapani bodhisattva” is one such example of frescos done at Ajanta.	3
13 B	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, 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		
14 A	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 greens. 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.	4
14 B	One of Gaganendranath Tagore's abstract paintings, such as "The Atrium (c. 1920)," It is a water colour on paper. exemplifies abstract art through the non-representational use of geometric shapes, bold colours, and expressive brushwork. He exactly takes an 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.	
	TOTAL	30