

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
PAINTING (332) - OLD COURSE

Time: 2 hrs

Maximum Marks: 30

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of **17** questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv. **Section A** consists of
 - Q.No. 1 to 9** – 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. 10 and 11** –
 - 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. 12 to 15** -
 - a) **Q.No. 12 to 15** – 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. 16** – 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. 17** – 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 is the medium of the “Mother Goddess” of Harappa? 1
 - A. Terracotta
 - B. Steel
 - C. Bronze
 - D. Copper

2. Who painted the artwork “Bani Thani”? 1
 - A. M F Hussain
 - B. Amrita Sher Gil
 - C. Ram Chand
 - D. Nihal Chand

3. What is the medium of the “Bani Thani” painting?
 - A. Stone
 - B. Clay
 - C. Miniature
 - D. Fiber

4. A. Where is “Kandariya Mahadev Temple”? 1
- A. Kochi, Kerala
 - B. Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh
 - C. Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh
 - D. Lothal, Gujrat
5. Choose the right description for the painting “Mother Teresa”.
- A. It is painted by M. F. Hussain and represents a synthesis of life.
 - B. It is painted by Nandalal Bose and represents a mythological story.
 - C. It is a sculpture made by MF Hussain.
 - D. None of the above.
6. Select the site of the sculpture “Trimurti” and its dedication. 1
- A. Elephanta Caves & Jain Mahavir
 - B. Elephanta Caves & Buddha
 - C. Elephanta Caves & Shiva
 - D. None of the above
7. Choose the dynasty identified with “Sanchi” and its development.
- A. Sungha dynasty and later Satavahanas developed it.
 - B. Satavahanas dynasty and later Sungha’s developed it.
 - C. Mughal developed after Sungha dynasty.
 - D. None of the above
8. Choose the style of “A Group of Kashmiri Artisans” painting and its development. 1
- A. Kalighat Style - 18 Century AD during British rule.
 - B. Company School – 18 Century AD during British rule.
 - C. Fantasy style of 20th Century.
 - D. Contemporary Art Style of 20th Century.
9. Choose the option to relate to the “Kalamkaari” painting and its process. 1
- A. Kalam (Pen) and Kari (work) & Blocks are used to print on the cloth.
 - B. Kalam (Pen) and Kari (work) & oil medium is used to paint on canvas.
 - C. Kalam (stick) and Kari (work) & water colour is used to paint on paper.
 - D. None of the above

SECTION - B

10. Read the Passages below and answer the following questions.

Passage 1: The appreciation of Indian art is a deeply enriching experience that offers a window into the rich cultural tapestry of India. It is imperative to understand the historical and cultural context that has shaped Indian art over millennia. Indian art is characterized by its diverse forms, including classical, folk, contemporary, and tribal, each offering a unique perspective on the country's heritage. It's crucial to delve into the symbolism and spirituality embedded in Indian art, as it often serves as a reflection of the profound spiritual and philosophical beliefs of the culture. One must appreciate the craftsmanship and intricate details that are meticulously woven into every piece, whether it's a beautifully carved temple sculpture, a vibrant Madhubani painting, or a delicate piece of jewellery. Indian art showcases a harmonious blend of tradition and innovation, with artists constantly evolving their techniques and styles while maintaining a strong connection to their roots. It's important to recognize the role of art in Indian society, as it has been a medium for storytelling, expression, and communication throughout history. The diversity of India's regions, languages, and traditions is reflected in its art forms, making it a microcosm of the country's rich cultural heritage. Indian art has not only captivated the domestic audience but has also gained international acclaim, contributing significantly to the global art scene. The appreciation of Indian art is a journey of exploration, enlightenment, and cultural immersion, offering a profound appreciation of India's artistic legacy and its enduring impact on the world stage.

- A. What are some key characteristics that define Indian art? **1**
- B. Name types of Indian art forms, both traditional and contemporary? **1**

11. Read the Passages below and answer the following questions.

Passage 2: Indian art, steeped in millennia of tradition and cultural diversity, is a kaleidoscope of creativity that has enthralled the world. From the chiselled sculptures adorning ancient temples to the vivid canvases displayed in contemporary galleries, Indian paintings and sculptures are a treasure trove of artistic expression and cultural history. Indian sculptures are a cornerstone of its artistic heritage. Crafted from stone and metal, they span centuries, reflecting the evolution of artistic techniques and cultural influences. The exquisite stone sculptures of ancient temples, such as those at Khajuraho and Ellora, bear testimony to the craftsmanship of bygone eras. Carved with intricate details, these sculptures depict gods, goddesses, and mythical creatures, each with a unique story to tell. Indian paintings, just as diverse as the land itself, encompass various styles, themes, and traditions. Mughal paintings, rooted in Persian influences, showcase the opulence of royal courts and historical narratives. The vibrant Rajput miniatures breathe life into mythological tales and romantic poetry. The Kangra School, an offshoot of the Rajput style, is celebrated for its lyrical portrayal of Radha and Krishna's love. The Ajanta and Ellora Caves, dating back to the 2nd century BCE, are an artistic treasure trove. The rock-cut caves house breathtaking murals and sculptures that narrate stories from Buddhism, Hinduism, and everyday life. These masterpieces offer a glimpse into the art and culture of ancient India and remain an enduring testament to the skill of their creators. The Chola Dynasty, particularly during the 11th century, excelled in bronze sculpture. Using the lost-wax technique, they created lifelike statues of Hindu deities like Shiva

and Vishnu. The Nataraja sculpture, symbolizing Shiva's cosmic dance, is a prominent example of their craftsmanship.

- A. What materials are commonly used in Indian sculptures? **1**
- B. What is the distinguishing feature of Mughal paintings? **1**
- C. Which school of painting is known for its depiction of Radha and Krishna? **1**
- D. What is the historical significance of the Ajanta and Ellora Caves? **1**

SECTION - C

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

- 12. Describe the “Padmapani Boddhisatva” painting. **2**
- 13. Describe a Kalighat Painting with an example. **2**
- 14. Explain the sculpture Didarganj “Yakshini”. **2**
- 15. A. Use an example of Madhubani painting to explain the folk style. **2**
(or)
B. Use an example of Phad painting to explain the folk style.

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

- 16. A. Where is Mahishasuramardini Sculpture? write a brief about it. **3**
(or)
B. What does the “Nataraja” sculpture represent, write a brief about it.

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

- 17. A. Take any painting by Indian artist Jamini Roy and explain his artistic style? **4**
(or)
B. Explain evolution of modern art in India?

MARKING SCHEME
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SECTION - A

SNo	Answer	Marks
1	A Terracotta	1
2	D Nihal Chand	1
3	C Miniature	1
4	C Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh	1
5	A It is painted by M. F. Hussain and represents a synthesis of life.	1
6	C Elephanta Caves & Shiva	1
7	A Sungha dynasty and later Satavahanas developed it.	1
8	B Company School – developed in 18 Century AD during British rule.	1
9	A Kalam (Pen) and Kari (work) & Blocks are used to print on the cloth.	1

SECTION - B

10A	Some key characteristics of Indian art include its diversity of forms (classical, folk, contemporary, tribal), intricate details, and a blend of tradition and innovation.	1
10B	Some examples of Indian art forms include classical dance forms like Bharatanatyam, Madhubani painting as a traditional art form, and contemporary Indian art seen in various mediums.	1
11A	Stone and metal	1
11B	Royal court scenes and historical narratives	1
11C	The Kangra School	1
11D	They contain ancient murals and sculptures, providing insights into India's history and culture.	1

SECTION - C

Very Short Answers		
12	The Padmapani Bodhisattva Ajanta painting is a famous ancient Indian fresco found in the Ajanta Caves. It depicts a graceful Bodhisattva holding a lotus flower, symbolizing purity, and compassion.	2

13	A Kalighat painting is a style of Indian folk art known for vibrant colours and bold, flat forms. An example is "Goddess Kali" with her fierce expression and multiple arms.	2
14	The Didarganj Yakshini is an ancient Indian sculpture representing a female deity, possibly a fertility goddess. Carved in a graceful posture, it showcases fine craftsmanship and artistic detailing. Its surface is highly polished and made of sandstone.	2
15A	Madhubani painting, a folk art from Bihar, India, is characterized by intricate patterns, vibrant colours, and nature-inspired themes. For instance, a Madhubani painting of a vibrant, detailed fish swimming in a river beautifully showcases this distinctive folk style.	2
15B	Phad painting, a traditional Rajasthani folk art, is known for its narrative storytelling. For instance, a Phad painting of the epic Ramayana depicts detailed scenes with bold colours and outlines, conveying tales of valour and mythology in a distinct folk style.	
Short Answers		
16A	The Mahishasuramardini Sculpture is primarily associated with the rock-cut cave temples of Mamallapuram (also known as Mahabalipuram) in Tamil Nadu, India. This masterpiece depicts the goddess Durga in her fierce form, triumphing over the buffalo demon Mahishasura. Carved in the 7th century during the Pallava dynasty, it's a magnificent example of Indian art, showcasing intricate details and symbolism, including the goddess's multiple arms and dynamic posture.	3
16B	The "Nataraja" Chola sculpture is a highly revered representation of Lord Shiva in his cosmic dance form made in bronze medium. It signifies the idea of creation, preservation, and destruction within the eternal cycle of existence. The four arms of Nataraja symbolize various aspects of his divine power, while his dance is seen as a metaphor for the continuous process of cosmic order and disorder. This iconic Chola artwork showcases intricate details and profound spiritual symbolism.	
Long Answers		
17A	Jamini Roy, a renowned Indian artist, is celebrated for his unique artistic style, characterized by a blend of traditional folk art and modernist elements. His paintings often feature bold, simplified forms, and vibrant colours reminiscent of Bengal folk art. Roy's works predominantly focus on rural life, mythological themes, and everyday subjects, reflecting a deep connection to Indian cultural heritage. Through his distinctive style, he sought to bridge the gap between traditional and contemporary art, leaving a lasting impact on the Indian art scene.	4
17B	Modern art in India has evolved significantly, tracing its roots to the late 19th century when Raja Ravi Varma introduced a fusion of Indian traditions and Western techniques. The early 20th century saw the emergence of artists like Amrita Sher-Gil, who embraced a more progressive and personal style. Post-independence, the Progressive Artists' Group, including luminaries like MF Husain and FN Souza, pioneered abstract and contemporary art. Today, modern Indian art encompasses a diverse range of styles, from abstract to conceptual, reflecting global influences while maintaining a strong connection to cultural heritage.	
	TOTAL	30