



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

TERM-1 EXAMINATION- 2026

Painting (049)

Class: IX
Date: 07 / 09/ 2026
Admission no:

Time: 1hrs
Max Marks: 30
Roll no:

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 13 questions in all.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory

Section-A

- Q1. Which of the following is an element of visual art? (1)
a. **Line** b. canvas c. brush d. plette
- Q2. Which material is commonly used for making a drawing before colouring? (1)
a. **Pencil** b. brush c. varnish d. clay
- Q3. The Sun Temple is situated at:? (1)
a. Ajanta b. **Konark** c. Sanchi d. Mathura
- Q4. Where is located Bhimbetka cave? (1)
a. Lucknow b. Jhansi c. **Madhya Pradesh** d. Bhopal
- Q5. Which of the following is a Visual art? (1)
a. Music b. Dance c. **Painting** d. Poetry

Section-B

- Q6. Define the Bhimbetka painting . (2)
Ans. **Bhimbetka paintings** are prehistoric rock paintings found in the **Bhimbetka Rock Shelters of Madhya Pradesh**. They mainly show scenes of **hunting, dancing, animals, and daily life**. They were made using natural colours such as red, white, and green.
- Q7. Differentiate between warm and cool colours. (2)
Ans. **Warm colours** include red, orange, and yellow. They create a feeling of **warmth, energy, and excitement**. **Cool colours** include blue, green, and violet. They create a feeling of **calmness, peace, and freshness**.
- Q8. What is texture in art? (2)
Ans. **Texture** is the quality or appearance of the surface of an artwork or object. It shows whether a surface is **smooth, rough, soft, hard, or shiny**. Texture can be real or created visually by an artist.
- Q9. Explain the Wizard dance painting? (2)
Ans. The **Wizard Dance** is a prehistoric rock painting from **Bhimbetka**. It shows a human figure in a dancing or ritualistic posture, wearing a special costume or mask. The painting reflects the **religious beliefs and ritual practices** of prehistoric people.
- Q10. Write any two examples of warm colours. (2)
Ans. Two examples of warm colours are **Red and Orange**.

Section-C

- Q11. Describe the Sun Temple of Konark (5)
Ans. The **Sun Temple of Konark** is one of the finest examples of ancient Indian architecture. It is

located in **Odisha** and was built in the 13th century by **King Narasimhadeva I** of the Eastern Ganga dynasty. The temple is dedicated to **Surya, the Sun God**. It was designed in the form of a huge **chariot of the Sun God**, with beautifully carved wheels and horses. The walls and pillars are decorated with sculptures depicting gods, dancers, musicians, animals, and scenes from daily life. The temple is famous for its detailed stone carvings and artistic excellence. It is also a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.

Q12. Write the short note of Ajanta theme painting.?

(5)

Ans. Ajanta paintings are ancient Indian paintings found in the **Ajanta Caves of Maharashtra**. They mainly depict the life and teachings of **Lord Buddha** and stories from the **Jataka tales**. The paintings also show scenes of royal life, nature, animals, dancers, musicians, and everyday activities. The artists used natural colours and created beautiful expressions through graceful lines and shading. The figures are shown with realistic gestures and emotions. Ajanta paintings are especially famous for their **fine drawing, rich colours, graceful figures, and expressive faces**. They are an important part of India's ancient artistic and cultural heritage.

Q13. Explain the importance of Indian folk floor decorations. Write about Alpana, Rangoli and MandanaS, mentioning their designs, colours and cultural significance.

(5)

Ans. Indian folk floor decorations are an important part of Indian culture and are traditionally made during **festivals, religious ceremonies, weddings, and special occasions**. They are believed to bring happiness, prosperity, and good fortune.

Alpana is mainly associated with Bengal and is traditionally made using **white rice paste**. Its designs include flowers, leaves, geometric patterns, and religious symbols.

Rangoli is popular in many parts of India. It is made using **coloured powders, rice, flowers, and other natural materials**. Common designs include flowers, geometric patterns, diyas, and traditional symbols.

Mandana is mainly practiced in **Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh**. It is usually made with **white and red colours** on floors and walls. Its designs include geometric shapes, animals, plants, and religious motifs.

*****ALL THE BEST*****