



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

Painting (049)

Class: XI

Date: / 01/ 2026

Admission no:

Time: 1hrs

Max Marks: 30

Roll no:

General Instructions:

- The question paper has 15 questions in all.
- All questions are compulsory

Section-A

- Q1. Archibold corlleyle was?** (1)
a. an artist **b. an archaeologist** c. a historian d. a poet
- Q2. Name the most remarkable Sculpture composition of Mahabalipuram.** (1)
a. Trimurti b. Lakshmi Narayana c. **Descent of Ganga** d. Cymbal Player
- Q3. The Sculpture Devi Uma of Chola period is representation of - ?** (1)
a. **Wife of Shiva** b. Wife of Vishnu c. Wife of Raj-Raja first d. None of these
- Q4. Which marble use in Mother and Child, Sculpture (Vimal Shah Temple)-** (1)
a. **White marble** b. Black marble c. Red marble d. Wooden marble
- Q5. Dancing girl is a sculpture which is made of-** (1)
a. **Bronze** b. Terracotta c Stone d. Fire baked clay
- Q6. In which dynasty two school of art named Gandhar School and Mathura school was developed** (1)
a. Mouryan dynasty **b. Shunga Dynasty** c. Gupta Dynasty d. Kushana Dynasty
- Q7. What is the complementary colour of red** (1)
a. **Green** b. Blue c. White d. Orange
- Q8. Which of the following is a tertiary color?** (1)
a. Red b. Blue c. **yellow-Green** d. Black

Section-B

- Q9. Describe the main theme of Ajanta paintings.** (2)
Ans. Ajanta paintings mainly depict the life and teachings of Buddha. They illustrate Jataka tales that convey moral values like compassion and kindness. The paintings also reflect the religious and social life of ancient India.
- Q10. Describe the Trimurti sculpture.** (2)
Ans. The **Trimurti sculpture** represents the three aspects of the Supreme God in Hinduism—**Brahma(creator), Vishnu (preserver), and Shiva (destroyer)**. It is carved from a single stone, with three faces symbolizing unity in diversity. The sculpture reflects profound spiritual philosophy and high artistic excellence
- Q11. Write the main characteristics of the bronze sculpture Devi Uma?** (2)
Ans. The bronze sculpture **Devi Uma** is depicted with **graceful posture and serene expression**, showing ideal feminine beauty.
It is made using the **lost-wax technique**, with smooth modelling and fine ornamentation. The sculpture reflects **divine elegance, balance, and spiritual calm** typical of Chola art.

Q12.Explain the Indo-Islamic architecture?

(2)

Ans. Indo-Islamic architecture developed with the coming of Muslim rulers in India and shows a fusion of Indian and Islamic styles.

It is marked by features like domes, arches, minarets, and decorative calligraphy.

Indian elements such as chhatris, jali work, and lotus motifs were also widely used

Q13.What are the main characteristics of Qutub-Minar ?

(2)

Ans. The **Qutub Minar** is a tall, tapering minaret made of **red sandstone and marble.**

It has **five storeys** with projecting balconies and is decorated with **Quranic inscriptions and geometric designs.**

The monument reflects the **early Indo-Islamic architectural style** and great craftsmanship.

Section-C

Q14. Describe Padmapani Bodhisattva, Sculpture Cave No-1.

(6)

Ans. The sculpture/painting of **Padmapani Bodhisattva** in Cave No. 1 at Ajanta represents the Bodhisattva as the embodiment of **compassion and mercy**. He is shown standing gracefully in a **tribhanga posture**, holding a **lotus (padma)** in his left hand, which symbolizes purity and spiritual awakening. Padmapani wears rich ornaments, a crown, and flowing garments, reflecting the **royal yet divine nature** of a Bodhisattva. His face shows a **calm, gentle, and meditative expression**, expressing inner peace and benevolence. The work displays **excellent modeling, rhythmic lines, and naturalism**, highlighting the high artistic achievement of Ajanta art

Q15. Explain the composition of the panel 'Descent of Ganga'.

(6)Ans. **Descent of the Ganga / Arjuna's Penance** – giant open-air rock relief depicting the descent of the sacred river and penance of Arjuna, **Shore Temple** – early structural temple made of granite, overlooking the sea.

1. **Pancha Rathas (Five Chariots)** – monolithic rock-cut temples shaped like chariots, each carved from a single stone.
2. **Cave Temples** – rock-cut shrines with intricate sculptures of gods, goddesses, and mythological scenes.
3. **Varaha and Krishna Mandapa sculptures** – detailed reliefs showing incarnations of Vishnu.

These works highlight **Pallava mastery in rock-cut and structural architecture with naturalistic sculptures and intricate carvings** .

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