



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



PERIODIC TEST 2- NOVEMBER 2025

PAINTING (049)

CLASS: X

Time: 2 Hrs

Date: November 2025

Max. Marks: 30

General Instructions:

1. Section-A Attempt all 6 Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
2. Section-B Attempt all 4 Questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
3. Section-C Attempt all 4 Questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

SECTION-‘A’

General Instructions:

Note: This question paper has 14 questions and all questions are compulsory.

Question No.1- Select the correct option and rewrite the sentence. (6 x 1 Mark)

A. Yellow x Violet is the example of ----- colour scheme.

- 1) Cool 2) Warm **3) Complementary** 4) Analogous

B. Wizards Dance how many figures were painted

- 1) Five 2) Four **3) Three** 4) Two

C. Ellora Caves are located in which state?

- 1) Maharashtra** 2) Madhya Pradesh 3) West Bengal 4) Bihar

D. Which temple is known as the largest rock cut architecture?

- 1) Mahabalipuram **2) Kailasa Temple** 3) Sun Temple 4) Balaji Temple

E. Ajanta caves are related to which religion?

- 1) Hinduism **2) Buddhism** 3) Jainism D) All of them

F. Ajanta Caves are located in which state?

- 1) Maharashtra** 2) Madhya Pradesh 3) West Bengal 4) Bihar

SECTION-B

Q 2. Write notes based on below mentioned questions.

(4 x 2 Marks)

A) Name the 'Tertiary colours' with mixing?

Red + Orange= Red- Orange, Red + Violet= Red- Violet

Blue + Green= Blue- Green, Blue + Violet= Blue- Violet

Yellow + Green= Yellow- Green, Yellow + Orange= Yellow- Orange

B) Describe- Reason behind the paintings of Bhimbetka?

Early humans painted on the walls of Bhimbetka caves to document their daily lives, including scenes of hunting, dancing, rituals, and their relationship with animals and nature. These prehistoric artworks, made with local pigments, also served as one of the earliest forms of communication and possibly had symbolic or shamanic purposes

C) Name the characters of Ramayana and Mahabharata?

Shri Ram- Seeta, Laxman, Bharat, Shatrughna, Ravana, Meghnad, Hanuman, Officials of Ayodhya, 4 Mothers and well-wishers.

D) Write short note on 'Mahanirvana- Ajanta Caves?

The Mahanirvana (Mahaparinirvana) of the Buddha is famously depicted in Ajanta Cave 26 as a large, reclining Buddha sculpture, which is the highlight of this ~5th century chaitya hall. The sculpture shows the Buddha in his final rest, with sorrowful disciples and celestial musicians sculpted below and above him, respectively, representing the grief and celebration surrounding his passing into Nirvana

SECTION- C

(4 X 4 Marks)

Q 3. Explain in details- Analogous and Monochromatic colour schemes with examples.

An analogous colour scheme uses colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel, such as red, red-orange, and orange, to create a harmonious, serene, and visually pleasing effect in designs and nature.

A monochromatic colour scheme uses variations of a single base colour, known as a hue, by adjusting its tints (lighter by adding white), shades (darker by adding black), and tones (more muted by adding Gray)

Q 4. Explain in details- Wizard's Dance

The Wizard's Dance painting is a prehistoric rock art from the Bhimbetka rock shelters in Madhya Pradesh, India. Wizard Dance is a Pre-historic painting drawn on one of the Cave walls of Bhimbetka. In this painting, a special dance celebration of aboriginal people is painted. All three figures are shown in full of rhythm and movement. In the left of the painting, there is a full standing figure in a lively dancing pose. A lady figure wearing a mask with horns on her head is sitting in a dancing mood while a male having a mask with horns is dancing with full rhythm in front of her.

This painting is the earliest evidence of the development of music and dance in which masks were used. The human figures drawn in paintings are geometric, linear, schematic, bold, and lyrical. The colours used are prepared from different mineral stones and wood charcoal. We find a gradual development of primitive art in this painting.

Q 5. Explain in details - Kailasnath Temple?

The Kailash or Kailashnath temple is the largest of the rock-cut Hindu temples at the Ellora Caves in Sambhaji Nagar (Aurangabad) district of Maharashtra, India.

A megalith carved into a cliff face, it is considered one of the most remarkable cave temples in the world because of its size, architecture, and sculptural treatment. It has been called "the climax of the rock-cut phase of Indian architecture". The top of the structure over the sanctuary is 32.6 metres (107 ft) above the level of the court below. Although the rock face slopes downwards from the rear of the temple to the front, archaeologists believe it was sculpted from a single rock. It's 300ft long, 175 ft width and 100 ft heighted.

The Kailasa temple (Cave 16) is the largest of the 34 Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain cave temples and monasteries known collectively as the Ellora Caves.

Q. 6- Explain in details- Ajanta Caves?

The Ajanta Caves are a series of 30 rock-cut caves in Maharashtra, India, famous for their Buddhist art, especially murals depicting Buddhist myths and the Jataka Tales. Carved in two phases, from the 2nd century BCE to the 6th century CE, the caves are an important example of ancient Buddhist rock-cut architecture and were discovered by a British officer in 1819. The caves are categorized as Chaityas (worship halls) and Viharas (monk dwellings) and feature tempera paintings executed on a dry lime-plastered surface.

Bodhisattva Padmapani and Bodhisattva Vajrapani in Cave 1, and the Dying Princess in Cave 16, Mahanirvana cave number 26 is famous.

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