



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

1st PRE BOARD EXAMINATION – NOVEMBER 2025

PAINTING (049)

Class: XII

Date: 07.11. 2025

Admission no:

Time: 2 hrs.

Max Marks: 30

Roll no:

General Instructions:

- I. Section-A Attempt all 8 Questions (Each Question will carry 1 mark)
- II. Section-B Attempt all 5 Questions (Each Question will carry 2 Marks)
- III. Section-C Attempt all 2 Questions (Each Question will carry 6 Mark)

SECTION- A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Question 1. Select the right answer from the given options:

(8 x 1= 8)

1. Which of these statements is not correct about the painting 'Radhika' from your syllabus?

A) it's painted by Khitindranath Majumdar

B) It's painted by M.A.R. Chughtai

C) Eyes are half opened

D) Techniques used- Tempera and Wash

2. Shiva and Sati painting was painted by which Artist?

A) Nandlal Bose

B) Ravindranath Tagore

C) Jamini Roy

D) Abanindranath Tagore

3. The efforts of Raja Ravi Varma and Abanindranath Tagore in Indian art are called?

A) Golden Era

B) Modern period

C) Golden age

D) Renaissance

4. Who was Professor E. B. Havell?

A) An European artist

B) A traditional artist

C) Principal of Government Art School, Kolkata

D) None of these

5. 'Tricolour' is known as

A) Combination of three colours

B) The Indian National Flag

C) a kite of three colours

D) a cloth of three colours

6. The Indian National Flag was approved on 22nd of July 1947 by the
A) Indian National Congress B) Mahatma Gandhi
C) Indian Constitution Committee D) The People of India
7. Gagnendranath Tagore delineated light and shadow effect in the painting just like
A) Expressionism **B) cubism** C) surrealism D) primitivism
8. Rabindranath Tagore kept the naturalness in his paintings. His approach is known as
A) Expressionism B) cubism C) surrealism D) primitivism

SECTION- B
(Short Answer Type Question)

Question 3. Answer for these questions is expected in around 50 words.

(5 x 2= 10)

Describe the following briefly-

1. Describe the main specialities of the Bengal School of Painting?

The Bengal School of Painting is characterized by a distinctive fusion of traditional Indian aesthetics with Western watercolour and tempera techniques, emphasizing gentle, rhythmic lines and soft colours to convey Indian cultural and mythological themes. Influenced by Mughal and Rajasthani miniatures, and the grace of Ajanta art, the style features delicate figures, harmonious palettes, and a two-dimensional, flat appearance, all while focusing on Indian historical, religious, and literary narratives.

2. Describe the characteristics of the painting 'Meghdoot'?

Paintings titled 'Meghdoot' (by artists like Ramgopal Vijaivargiya, Shailendra Nath De, or Harihar Lal Mead) typically feature soft, Ajanta-esque figures with calligraphic lines, a dreamy colour palette, and themes from Kalidasa's poem "Meghdoot". These works blend elements of the historic Ajanta murals and Bengal school traditions, conveying the story of a cloud messenger and the longing of a separated lover within natural, harmonious settings.

3. Mention the symbolic analysis of structure of the 'National Flag' of India?

The national flag of India, the Tiranga, is a horizontal tricolour with saffron, white, and green bands, and a navy blue Ashoka Chakra in the center. Saffron symbolizes courage and sacrifice, white represents peace and truth, and green signifies fertility and growth. The Ashoka Chakra, a 24-spoke wheel, stands for the wheel of dharma, progress, and continuous movement.

4. What do you mean by modern tendencies of art?

"Modern tendencies in art" refer to the key characteristics and shifts in artistic production, roughly from the 1860s to the 1970s, marked by a rejection of traditional styles, a focus on experimentation with new materials and techniques, and a move towards abstraction and individual expression rather than realistic narratives.

5. Write the short note on – Raja Ravi Varma?

Royal heritage: Born into an aristocratic family in the state of Travancore (present-day Kerala), Varma showed artistic talent from a young age.

Artistic training: Although he was largely self-taught, Varma learned the fundamentals of painting at the royal court of Travancore. He was also influenced by European painters like Theodor Jenson, who taught him the technique of oil painting.

Depiction of Indian mythology: His most famous works brought Hindu gods and goddesses to life by portraying them with humanized features and relatable emotions. Notable mythological paintings include Shakuntala, Damayanti Talking to a Swan, and Lady in the Moonlight.

Female portraits: Varma was also renowned for his graceful and dignified portraits of Indian women in traditional attire, capturing their sensuality and emotional depth with meticulous attention to detail.

SECTION- C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Question 5. Answer for these questions is expected in around 100 words.

(2 x 6= 12)

1. Describe in details- How Modern trends have started in 'Indian Art'?

Modern trends in Indian art began in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a reaction against colonial art practices imposed by the British. The movement initially sought to reclaim indigenous Indian identity through art and later evolved into diverse styles as artists experimented with both Indian traditions and European modernism.

Emerging from Calcutta, this movement was a direct reaction against the Westernization introduced by colonial art schools and promoted by artists like Ravi Varma.

Abanindranath Tagore, Gaganendranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore, Nandlal Bose and Jamini Roy were important part of the modern art. A key figure and nephew of Rabindranath Tagore, Abanindranath led the revivalist effort. He rejected Western techniques and turned to indigenous styles, drawing inspiration from Indian traditions like Mughal miniatures, Rajput paintings, and the Ajanta frescoes.

Technique: The school's artists pioneered the "wash technique," combining ink, tempera, and Japanese watercolor methods to create soft, ethereal paintings with a dreamy quality.

OR

Describe the distinguished artists and their achievements of the 'Progressive Artists Group'?

The Progressive Artists Group founded in 1947, included prominent Indian artists like F.N. Souza, M.F. Husain, and S.H. Raza, who sought to establish a modern Indian art that broke from traditional styles and engaged with international art movements such as Cubism and Expressionism. Their key achievements include challenging revivalist nationalism, fostering artistic freedom, connecting art to ordinary life, and setting new standards for Indian modernism, which profoundly shaped India's art scene and gained international recognition.

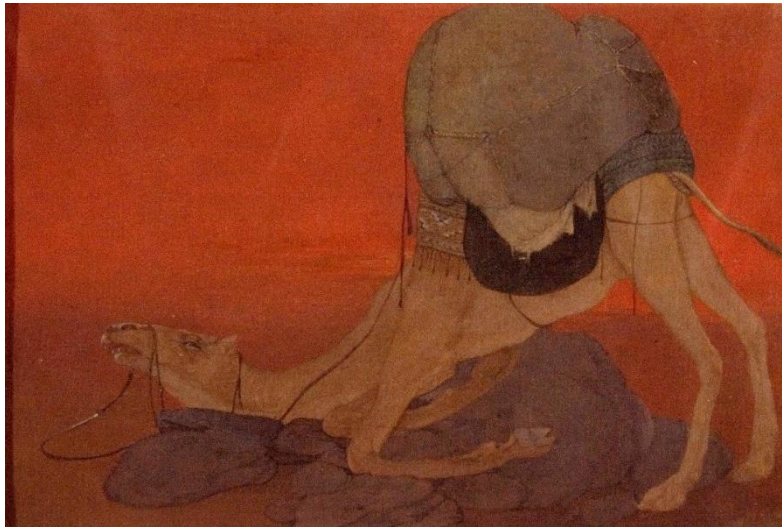
Modernization of Indian Art:

The Progressive Artists Group was instrumental in bridging the gap between traditional Indian artistic practices and emerging international modern art movements.

International Recognition:

The group's innovative approach and bold experiments brought Indian art to international platforms and recognition, influencing the global art world.

2. Analyse the given artwork, showcasing a detailed depiction of the painting. Based on your study, answer the following:



Name of the Painting: Journey's End,

Painter: Abanindranath Tagore,

Period- Modern

Medium: Water colour on Paper

Technique: Tempera & wash

Circa/ Year: 1937 A.D OR 20th century,

Collection: National Gallery of Modern Art.

The painting depicts a worn-out camel which has collapsed under the weight of its heavy load, presumably after a long and exhausting journey. The backdrop of the painting shows sunset in a hot desert, as is evident by the saturated use of red, orange, brown and yellow. The camel's eyes are half shut, and there is no sign of respite. The camel's forelegs are bent on its knees and its posterior legs stand upright; its head is pointing upwards, indicative of a desire to take another chance to get up. Tagore has used precise yet delicate and non-mechanical lines. The application of wash technique is visible. The colour palette used in the painting comprises few shades: red, orange, brown, yellow in the background, and a tint of blue. The overall appearance of the painting is calm and misty.