



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

PERIODIC TEST 2- DECEMBER 2025

PAINTING (049)- ANSWER KEY

CLASS: X

Time: 2 Hrs

Date: 17 December 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.

1- Select the correct answer from the given options:

(8 x 1 Mark)

A. Type of stone used for ‘Lion Capital of Ashoka’-

- 1) Basalt 2) Lime stone 3) **Sand stone** 4) None of them

B. Who is the sculptor of ‘Yaksha-Yakshini’?

- 1) **Ramkinker Baij** 2) Devi Prasad Roy 3) Ram Sutar 4) All of them

C. Yaksha- Yakshini placed at which place?

- 1) Sanchi 2) Sarnath 3) **Delhi** 4) Mathura

D. Warli region which dance is famous?

- 1) Santhali 2) **Tarpa** 3) Ghoomar 4) Bihu

E. Madhubani painting also known as--- ?

- 1) Warli Painting 2) **Mithila Painting** 3) Kalighat Painting D) Alpona Art

F. Long linen brush used for-----?

- 1) Painting big areas 2) **Drawing thin borders** 3) basic wash 4) filling all areas of the painting.

G. Wash brush bristles are in shape of -----

- 1) Round 2) Fan head 3) Flat 4) Angle

H. Lion capital of Ashoka how many animals were shown?

- 1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4

SECTION-B

Q 2. Write notes based on below mentioned questions.

(5 x 2 Marks)

A) Write in short- Themes of Madhubani painting.

Madhubani painting, also known as Mithila painting, is a traditional folk art from the Mithila region of India and Nepal, characterized by its vivid colours and intricate geometric patterns. The art form depicts themes from religion, social events, and nature, and is traditionally created using natural dyes from plants, minerals, and other materials, applied with fingers, twigs, brushes, or matchsticks. Initially painted on mud walls, it has expanded to other surfaces like paper and canvas.

Themes: Common themes include religious figures, mythology (like the Ramayana and Mahabharata), social scenes (such as weddings), and nature motifs like flowers, animals, and birds

B) Explain the meaning of shapes used in Warli painting and traditional colours?

Circle: Represents the sun, moon, and the cyclical nature of life and death. It can also symbolize the oneness of nature.

Triangle: Symbolizes mountains, trees, and human anatomy. The two triangles joined together often represent people and animals.

Square: Denotes a human enclosure, settlement, or community. A central square is frequently used to represent harmony and togetherness.

Traditional Colour- Rice paste

C) Write the information about- Ramkinkar Baij.?

Ramkinkar Baij was a pioneering modern Indian sculptor and painter from Bankura, West Bengal. Known for his bold realism and use of earthy materials like cement and pebbles, he was a central figure at Santiniketan's Kala Bhavana art school alongside Nandalal Bose and Benode Mukherjee. His work, which was

often a blend of European modernism and Indian folk art, captured the spirit of everyday life and is celebrated for its dynamism and expressiveness. Yaksha Yakshini is one of the best sculpture made by him.

D) Name the 'Types of brushes' and 'draw and label the anatomy of brush'?

Types- Wash, Round, Long liner, Flat, Angle, Filbert, Mini liner & Fan



E) Write the different sculptures of Mauryan empire and explain in few words?

Lion capital of Ashoka- Four life sized lions set back to back on adrum shaped abacus.

Pillars- Most attractive sculptures of the Mauryan empire

Yaksha and Yakshini- Guardians and protectors of natural treasures like forests, mountains, and hidden wealth, acting as powerful spirits in Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist traditions

Rock cut Architectures- Caves, Chaityas and Vihara

Stupa & Chaityas- Part of the Buddhist monastic complex.

SECTION- C

(2 X 6 Marks)

Q 3. Explain in details- Yaksha- Yakshini at RBI

The "Yaksha and Yakshini" are iconic sculptures created by artist Ram Kinkar Baij that stand guard at the entrance of the [Reserve Bank of India \(RBI\) headquarters in New Delhi](#). In the context of the RBI, these mythological demi-gods who guard the wealth of [Kubera](#) symbolize the central bank's role as the custodian of India's financial wealth and the guardian of its prosperity. The statues also represent the integration of Indian culture and art into public institutions.

Meaning and symbolism

- **Custodian of wealth:**

According to Hindu mythology, Yaksha and Yakshi are the guardians of Kubera, the god of wealth. The statues represent the RBI's function of safeguarding the nation's monetary resources.

- **Symbol of prosperity:**

Yakshini holds a cornucopia, which symbolizes abundance and prosperity, reflecting the RBI's role in promoting economic growth.

- **Symbol of industry and agriculture:**

In a modern interpretation, Yaksha holds a money bag and a discus, symbolizing industry, while Yakshini holds a paddy cluster, symbolizing agriculture.

- **Symbol of fairness:**

Yaksha holds a balance scale, symbolizing the importance of fairness and justice in financial matters

Q. 4- Explain in details- Lion Capital of Ashoka- Mauryan Empire?

The Lion Capital of Ashoka is a sculpture from the 3rd century BCE, originally from Sarnath, which features four lions back-to-back on a circular abacus. It was commissioned by Emperor Ashoka to mark the site of the Buddha's first sermon and symbolizes strength, courage, and pride. Today, it is adapted as the national emblem of India, a fact officially adopted in 1950.

The original Lion Capital

- **Location:** Originally part of a pillar at Sarnath, near Varanasi.
- **Date:** Around 250 BCE, during the reign of Emperor Ashoka.
- **Material:** Carved from a single block of polished sandstone.
- **Structure:**
 - Four majestic lions facing the cardinal directions, seated back-to-back on a circular abacus.
 - The abacus is decorated with high-relief carvings of a galloping horse, a bull, a lion, and an elephant, separated by Dharma Chakras (wheel of law).
 - The entire capital rests on a bell-shaped, inverted lotus, a Buddhist symbol of purity.

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