



# BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL  
ANSWER KEY , PERIODIC TEST-2, 2024-25  
FINE ARTS PAINTING (049)



CLASS: XI

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Admission No: -----

DATE: 12 /2024

Maximum Marks: 25

Roll No: -----

## General Instructions:

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

### SECTION-A

- Q1. Which of the following is not the archaeological site related to prehistoric period ? 1  
Ans. C- Harappa
- Q2. 'Dancing girl' is a Sculpture which is made of- 1  
Ans. A- Bronze
- Q3. The Sculpture of Buddha and Bodhisattvas were made on granite in Roman Style of Art.This statement belongs to- 1  
Ans. A- Gandhar School of Art
- Q4. Which group of Sculpture belongs to Mauryan period- 1  
Ans. C- Lion Capital, Sarnath and Chauri Bearer, Didarganj
- Q5. Padmapani Boddhisattva is a mural painting which is pointed on the back wall of the shrine- antechamber in- 1  
Ans. A- Cave No.1 of Ajanta
- Q6. Name the most remarkable Sculpture composition of Mahabalipuram . 1  
Ans. C- Descent of Ganga
- Q7. The Sculpture 'Devi Uma' of Chola period is representation of-  
Ans. A- Wife of Shiva
- Q8. Artistic Jalis, Pietra Dura work (arabesques), minarets, calligraphic work and geometric pattern are characteristic of 1  
Ans. B- Taj Mahal

### SECTION-B

- Q9. Is the Mother Goddess an idol ? Explain it with justification . 2

Ans. Yes, the Mother Goddess of the Indus Valley Civilization is considered an idol because it was made from terracotta and resembled a saintly woman. The Mother Goddess was a major goddess associated with fertility, motherhood, the Earth, and the sky. She was also known as Mother Earth or Earth Mother.

Q10. How is Lion capital important to us ? Explain its characteristics. 2

Ans. The Lion Capital of Ashoka was adopted as India's national emblem on January 26, 1950. It appears on Indian currency, passports, and the caps of Indian Police Service officers.

The four lions stand on a short cylindrical base that has four Ashok Chakras corresponding to each lion bust and reliefs of four more animals in between them – the lion, the bull, the elephant and the galloping horse. The National Emblem is the symbol of sovereignty for India.

Q11. Explain the differences between Mathura Buddha and Sarnath Buddha . 2

Ans. Mathura Buddhas and Sarnath Buddhas differ in their physical appearance, the style of art they represent, and the location where they were created:

Appearance

Mathura Buddhas are more rotund with curly hair, while Sarnath Buddhas are slimmer and have wavy hair. Many Buddha images in Sarnath have plain transparent drapery covering both shoulders, and the halo around the head has very little ornamentation whereas the Mathura Buddha images continue to depict folds of the drapery in the Buddha images and the halo around the head is profusely decorated.

Q12. What is Mara Vijay ? Describe the compositional arrangement of this relief . 2

Ans. The scene is typically set against a serene and peaceful backdrop, such as a forest or mountain landscape. Overall, the composition of the Mara Vijay relief emphasizes the triumph of spiritual purity and enlightenment over the temptations and distractions of the material world.

Theme of Mara-Vijaya narrates the story of the conquest on all the vices and temptation of the material world by Buddha during his meditation. In this painting, the defeat of the young women is shown, who tried to disturb the concentration of Buddha

Or

Describe the sculpture Chauri Bearer

Ans. The Chauri Bearer, also known as the Didarganj Yakshi, is a life-size sandstone sculpture that depicts a minor spiritual figure or deity, a yakshi:

Size: The sculpture is 6'4" tall and stands on a 1'7.5" pedestal

Material: The sculpture is carved from a single piece of highly polished Chunar

Q13. What are the characteristics of the bronze sculpture 'Devi UMA' ? 2

Ans. Devi Uma or Parvati, the wife of Shiva, It is a solid statue and it was cast in bronze during Chola period. This sculpture reflects feminine features in an excellent manner. It is wearing very few ornaments which conserve its basic structure. Its most remarkable characteristics are proportionally designed broad shoulders, round breasts and narrow waist.6 Oc

Q14. Explain the composition of the panel 'Descent of Ganga' ? 2

Ans. The Descent of the Ganga panel in Mamallapuram, India is a large open-air rock relief that depicts the story of the Ganges river descending to Earth:

The panel features over 100 figures, including gods, goddesses, rishis, hunters, animals, and hybrid figures. Many of the figures are life-size.

Or

Explain the theme of the sculpture 'NATARAJA'.

Ans. The theme of the sculpture Nataraja is the cosmic dance of Shiva, the Hindu god who is the creator, preserver, and destroyer of the universe:

Cycle of time: The sculpture represents the eternal cycle of life, death, and rebirth.

Balance of opposites: Shiva's dance symbolizes the balance between creation and

Medium: Bronze Sculpture . Place: Thanjavur Dstt. ,Tamil Nadu, India.

### SECTION- C

Q15. Explain the compositional arrangement of the 'Gol Gumbaz' ?

5

Ans. Despite the grand nature of the monument, the plan of the Gol Gumbaz is simple. It is a cube 47.5 m on each side, topped by a hemispherical dome of diameter approximately 44 m. Domed octagonal towers, each divided into seven floors and topped by a bulbous dome, line the four corners of the cube.

Place: Bijapur, Karnataka, India . Medium: Bricks and Limestone .

Or

Explain the compositional arrangement of the 'Taj Mahal' ?

Ans.The focus and climax of the Taj Mahal complex is the symmetrical white marble tomb; a cubic building with chamfered corners, with arched recesses known as pishtaqs. It is topped by a large dome and several pillared, roofed chhatris. In plan, it has a near perfect symmetry about 4 axes.

Thus the entire Taj complex consisted of two components, each following the riverfront garden design; the chahar bagh and terrace; a true riverfront garden and a landlocked variant in the configuration of the two subsidiary units, where the rectangle Jilaukhana corresponded to the riverfront terrace .

Place: Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. Medium: Stone(Marble from Makrana) Founder: Shahjahan(Mughal Emperor)

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