



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



PRE- MID TERM, 2024-25

FINE ARTS PAINTING (049), MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: XI

Time Allowed: 1 Hr.

Admission No: -----

DATE: 01/08/2024

Maximum Marks: 25

Roll No: -----

General Instructions:

- I. Section-A Attempt all 08 Questions (Each Question will carry 1 mark)
- II. Section-B Attempt all 06 Questions (Each Question will carry 2 Marks)
- III. Section-C Attempt all 01 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. This is a mixture of two animals, upto neck it looks like a horse and rest of the body looks like a bull. This description is matched with- (1)
Ans. D). Unicorn Bull
- Q3. "Dancing Girl" is a sculpture which is made of- (1)
Ans. A). Bronze
- Q4. Which artefact if your study has not been discovered from Mohen-jo-daro sites- (1)
Ans. C). Male Torso
- Q5. Which group of sculpture belongs to Mauryan period- (1)
Ans. C). Lion Capital, Saranath and Chauri Bearer, Didarganj
- Q6. The Statue of Jain Tirthankara is related to- (1)
Ans. A). Mahavira Swami
- Q7. 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
- Q8. In which dynasty, two school of art Gandhar School of art and Mathura School of Art had been developed- (1)
Ans. B). Kushan dynasty .

Section-B

- Q9. Explain the rock- painting 'A Roaring Animal of Bhimbetka'. (2)
Ans. Roaring Animal, Bhimbetka : In this painting, a wild beast (bison) is shown raging and attacking a man. He has overpowered him as he has now surrendered and is lying on the ground. This could be the hunting scene where the beast has acted in defence because there are other human figures also surrounding it.
- Q10. Describe the historical as well as artistic aspects of the idol 'Dancing Girl'. (2)
Ans. Dancing Girl is a prehistoric bronze sculpture made in lost-wax casting about
Dancing Girl is well-regarded as a work of art, and is a cultural artefact of the Indus Valley Civilisation. The statuette was discovered by British archaeologist Ernest Mackay in the "HR area" of Mohenjo-daro in 1926.

Q11. Explain the location of the main sites of Indus valley civilisation. (2)

Ans. The civilization was first identified in 1921 at Harappa in the Punjab region and then in 1922 at Mohenjo-daro (Mohenjodaro), near the Indus River in the Sindh (Sind) region. Both sites are in present-day Pakistan, in Punjab and Sindh provinces, respectively.

Q12. the Mother Goddess an idol? Explain it with justification. (2)

Ans. Mother Goddess are famous in various sites of Indus valley civilisation. All are made of Terracotta. This is crude standing female figure adorned with necklaces hanging over prominent breasts and wearing a loin cloth and a girdle, the fan-shaped head-dress with distinct decorative feature like cup, the pellet eyes and beaked nose of the figures are very crude and the mouth is indicated by a slit. Size-22x8.0x5.0cm, place-Mohen-jo-daro, now in Pakistan.

Q13. Explain the "Buddha HEAD OF Taxila". (2)

Ans. Head of Buddha ca. Pakistan (ancient region of Gandhara) This head shows close stylistic affinities with early stucco production from Gandharan sites at Taxila. The sensitive modeling has an expressive quality that is not seen in the more formal images in stone from this period.

Q14. Explain the differences between Mathura Buddha and Sarnath Buddha. (2)

(2) **Ans.** 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 heavily decorated.

Section-C

Q15. How is the Lion capital important to us? Explain its characteristics. (5)

Ans. It is considered very important today because it is our national emblem.

The four lions of Ashoka's pillars are erected back to back implying courage, power and confidence. It represents the pride of India. The **elephant** denotes Buddha's outset or his conception. The **bull** is the zodiac sign of Buddha- Taurus and the **horse** signifies the animal Buddha rode while leaving his citadel.

made of a highly polished single piece of red sandstone, surmounted by a bell shaped capital, 18.3 m high .

This Lion capital originally consisted of **five components**

1. The **shaft** made of rock
2. A lotus bell base
3. **Adrum** on the bell base with four animals proceeding clockwise.
4. Lion facing for different directions – **East, West, North, and South-** have been shown as the guards of the country, standing ever in alert position on their front legs .
5. **Dharam Chakra** , this symbol is used in the middle of the Indian National Flag with darkblue colour. Lion Capital is Indian National Emblem .
