



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
MID-APRIL TEST 2025-26 (ANSWER SCRIPT)
PAINTING

Class: XII
Date: 17.04.25
Admission no:

Time: 1hr
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 2 Questions (Each Question will carry 5 Marks)
- III. Section-C Attempt all 2 Questions (Each Question will carry 6 Mark)

Section-A

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

(8 x 1= 8 Marks)

- I) Which type of paintings are small size but having enough details-
 - a) **Miniature Painting**
 - b) Warli Painting
 - c) Kalighat Painting
 - d) All of them
- II) Indus Valley Civilization was famous for-
 - a) Township planning
 - b) Sculptures
 - c) **Well developed drainage system**
 - d) All of them.
- III) Miniature paintings were painted on-
 - a) **Cloths**
 - b) walls
 - c) Ceiling
 - d) stones
- IV) PAL School of Painting based on life of-
 - a) Vardhaman Mahaveer
 - b) **Gautam Buddha**
 - c) Lord Shiva
 - d) None of them
- V) In the 14th century for paintings palm leaves were replaced by-
 - a) Teak wood leaf
 - b) **cloth**
 - c) Paper
 - d) None of them
- VI) A big part of miniature paintings is conserved in the form of-
 - a) Nature
 - b) **Portraits**
 - c) Landscapes
 - d) All of them
- VII) Miniature paintings are famous in country of-
 - a) Pakistan
 - b) **India**
 - c) Afghanistan
 - d) All of them
- VIII) Which is false/ wrong statement about 'Pragyaparmita'?
 - a) **It is a Jain manuscript**
 - b) It was painted as miniature on palm leaves
 - b) It is a Buddhist manuscript
 - d) It was painted around 999 A.D

Section-B

Question 2. Answer for these questions in around 40- 50 words.

(2 x 5= 10 Marks)

1. Name the styles or Schools of Miniature Painting in India.

Ans: A) Deccan style of Miniature Painting

B) Mughal style of miniature painting

C) Rajasthan style of miniature painting

D) Pahari style of Miniature painting

E) Middle India style of miniature painting

Also Pal style and Jain style miniature paintings.

F) Write the characteristics of Jain Style miniature paintings.

Ans: Abundance use of Gold, dark colours, biting bend of lines, rhythmicity and splendour confer liveliness to Jain paintings. Dwarfish women and men, angular faces, eyes peeping out from faces, sharp noses and costly clothes are the characteristics of Jain style miniature paintings.

Section-C

Question 3. Answer for these questions is expected in around 100 words

(2 x 6=12 Marks)

1. Write note on Miniature Painting?

Ans: The painting which are small in size but having enough details in the delineation of different objects are called miniature paintings.

The paintings of this style introduced in India in the second half of the 10th century A.D.

'Prayagparmita' is a Buddhist manuscript which was painted as miniature on the leaves of palm trees around 999 A.D. This is the first source of miniature painting known so far.

In the 14th century palm leaves were replaced by the paper. Some new mineral colours and dyes were included in previously used colours. Due to hardness, durability, smoothness and a particular capacity of absorbing moistures, the paper became as access of revolution in the entire art kingdom. Along with religious movements, demand for the portraits of the Gods and Goddesses started increasing profitable business in the Hindu and Muslim rulers dynasty.

Styles of Miniature Paintings-

A) Deccan style of Miniature Painting

G) Mughal style of miniature painting

H) Rajasthan style of miniature painting

I) Pahari style of Miniature painting

J) Middle India style of miniature painting

Also Pal style and Jain style miniature paintings

2. Write the note on - Six Limbs of Indian Paintings?

A. **Roop Bhed**- Capability to differentiate among the scenes observed by an artist. It is possible when an artist studies deeply about various segments of sight scenes/ objects.

B. **Praman**: Proportion or exact ratio. It is the proportional measurement of different objects of an object, covered in the painting.

C. **Bhav**: Expressions. It is the action of feelings of the artist's heart which is expressed by the artist in his creation.

D. **Lavanyayojana**: Infusion of grace or knowledge of beauty. It should be reflected in the painting.

E. **Sadrishya**: Actuality in the view. Reality/ actuality of the sight scene should be reflected in the creation of an artist.

F. **Varnika Bhang**: Colour variation. It is the magical or artistic use of the colours; better combination of colours makes a painting attractive and perfect..

No painting can be perfect unless an artist uses all these six aspects of painting in his creatiun.