



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

MID TERM 2025-26
Painting (049) ANSWER KEY

Class: XI
Date: /9 / 2025
Admission no:

Time: 2hrs
Max Marks: 30
Roll no:

General Instructions:

- The question paper has 12 questions in all.
- All questions are compulsory

Section-A

Q1. Which one of following terms means the knowledge of looks and appearances? (1)
a. Praman b. Roop Bheda c. Bhava d. Lavanyayojna

Q2. Archibold Corlley was- (1)
a. an artist b. an archaeologist c. a historian d. a poet

Q3. Male Torso is a sculpture which is made of? (1)
a. Bronze b. Red Limestone c. Stone d. Clay

Q4 The Statue of Jain Tirthankara is related to- (1)
a. Mahaveer Swami b. Adinath c. Parsavanath d. None of these

Section-B

Q5. What is the special skill with Chitralkha (2)

Ans. Chitralkha was a mythological character known for her painting skills: Portraiture: Chitralkha painted portraits of many charming princes, including Aniruddha, the grandson of Krishna Illusion.

Q6. Explain the Wizard Dance (2)

Ans. The "Wizard's Dance" is a prehistoric rock painting found in the Bhimbetka rock shelters of Madhya Pradesh, India. Created between 2500 BC and 1500 BC, the painting depicts a group of figures engaged in what appears to be a ceremonial dance, possibly related to rituals or magical healing. The figures are shown in a dynamic, rhythmic manner, with some standing and others seated, and wearing masks and horns.

Q7. Describe the Unicorn Bull? (2)

Ans. The unicorn bull, a prominent motif on Indus Valley Civilization seals, is a mythical Creature resembling a bull with a single, often elongated horn. These seals, Crafted from materials like steatite, feature intricate carvings of the bull

Q8. Explain the sculpture of Jain Tirthankara? (2)

Ans. Jain Tirthankara sculptures are depictions of the 24 spiritual teachers in Jainism, revered as enlightened beings

who have attained liberation. These sculptures, often found in temples and sacred sites, serve as objects of worship and embody the core principles of Jainism, such as non-violence and spiritual

enlightenment. They are characterized by specific iconographic feature, including symbolic emblems and poses, that help distinguish between the different Tirthankaras.

Q9. What is the meaning of the term “sadrishya”? (2)

Ans. It signifies the artist's ability to accurately depict the subject matter, creating a likeness or resemblance to the real object or form. This principle is one of the six fundamental aspects that contribute to the creation of a successful Indian painting.

Section-C

Q10. How is the Lion capital important to us? Explain its characteristics. (4)

Ans:-Sarnath Lion Capital. This is one of the finest examples of sculpture from the Mauryan period. Built in commemoration of the Historical event of the first sermon or the Dhammachakrapravartana by the Buddha at Sarnath, the capital was built by Ashoka.

The capital originally consisted of five component parts: (i) the shaft (which is broken in many parts now), (ii) a lotus bell base,

(iii) a drum on the bell base with four animals proceeding clockwise, (iv) the figures of four majestic addorsed lions, and

(v) The crowning element, Dharmachakra, a large wheel, was also a part of this pillar. However,

This wheel is lying in a broken condition and is displayed in the site museum at Sarnath.

The capital without the crowning wheel and the lotus base has been adopted as the National Emblem of Independent India. Now kept in the archaeological museum at Sarnath, the capital has four lions firmly seated back to back on a circular abacus. The lion figures of the capital are very impressive and massive.

Q11. How was drawing and painting started? Describe its short story. (4)

Ans. The earliest forms of drawing and painting are found in prehistoric caves, like those in Spain and France, Where early humans used charcoal and natural pigments to depict animals, hunting scenes, and abstract symbols. These images served as a way to communicate ideas, record experiences, and potentially even for ritualistic purposes.

Q12.What characteristics are available in the idol Male Torso, Harappa”? (4)

Ans. The male torso sculpture from Harappa is a red sandstone figure known for its refined details and unique Construction techniques. It features socket holes in the neck and shoulders for attaching the head and arms, which were made separately. The abdomen is slightly prominent, and the shoulders are well-carved, exhibiting a naturalistic pose. This piece is considered a remarkable example of Harappa craftsmanship.

Q13. Explain the ‘Seated Buddha of Katra’? (4)

This is a typical example of the Mathura style of Buddha from Katra Tila having the foreign influence of the Kushan period. It is carved in red sandstone. The Buddha sits in padmasana, the round face has the same smiling and friendly expression with inner beauty and spirituality in the smile. The curly hair forms a tuff on the top of the head. Behind the Buddha’s head is a round halo decorated with hemispheres.

The left shoulder is covered with a multi-folded drapery, treated as a system of strings and ridges. The right hand of the statue is in Aashirvadmudra. The seat of Buddha is shaped as an altar with ridges which is supported by three lions of whom two on the corners are in profile while the central one is in front looking face. Two attendants stand on either side as an early example of representing three figures together. Earlier the two attendants were thought to be Indra and Brahma but later they were identified as Boddhisatva, Vajrapani, and Padmapani. Now it is a collection of Museum of Archaeology, Mathura.

*****ALL THE BEST*****