



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
POST MID TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25
FINE ARTS PAINTING (049) ANSWER KEY



CLASS: XI

Time Allowed: 1 Hour

Admission No: -----

DATE: /01/2025

Maximum Marks: 25

Roll No: -----

General Instructions:

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

SECTION-A

Q1. Which group of the prehistoric rock –painting is in our syllabus for study- 1
Ans. C- Roaring Animal and Wizard's Dance

Q2. In which dynasty, two school, of art Gandhar School of art and Mathura School of Art had been developed- 1

Ans. B- Kushan dynasty

Q3 In the sculpture "Mara Vijay" Cave No. 26, Ajanta, Buddha has been shown seated in- 1

Ans. D- Dhyana and Bhumi-sparshan Mudra

Q4. Name the most popular theme of Ellora Caves because it has been depicted several times in these Caves. 1

Ans. D- Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash

Q5. Gol Gumbaz or Gumbad is the mausoleum of- 1

Ans. A- Muhammad Adil Shah

SECTION-B

Q6. What characteristics are available in the idol 'Male Torso, Harappa' ? 2 The

Ans. male torso of Harappa is a fine example of the earliest protohistoric work. It is completely nude, made of red limestone. Its legs, arms, and head are broken; its belly is also heavy; its structure seems to be looking front; its beautifully carved chest and done with great plastic subtlety.

Or

What kind of special characteristics have you observed in the seal of 'Unicorn Bull' ?

Ans. The unicorn is a common motif on Indus seals, and is often depicted with a single horn, wide eyes, flaring nostrils, and a delicate build. The unicorn's head is usually upturned, and its horn arches from the back of its skull.

Q7. Explain the "Buddha Head of Taxila". 2

Ans. The Buddha Head of Taxila is a sculpture from the 2nd century CE that is an example of the Gandhara style of art:

- **Style:** The sculpture exhibits the Gandhara style of art, which is characterized by Greco-Roman elements.
- **Features:** The sculpture has thick, curly hair, a large forehead, protruding eyes, half-closed eyes, and elongated ears.

- **Expression:** The sculpture is an expressive image with a calm expression.
- **Modeling:** The sculpture has sensitive modeling with an expressive quality.
- **Location:** The sculpture is from the ancient region of Gandhara, which is now in Pakistan.

Q8. Where is Ajanta located? How many cave are there? Give a brief description of them. 2

Ans. Ajanta caves are located in the close proximity from the city of Aurangabad, Maharashtra. The Ajanta Caves have around 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which are approx 2nd century BC old. Ajanta caves have spellbound rock cut architecture depicting the life of Buddha.

Q9. Explain the sculpture “Mother and Child”. 2

Ans. Century A.D. General Description: In this statue, the sculptor has shown the motherhood as well loveliness between child and mother. The mother posture is slightly bent. The expressions of the face and rest of the body is full of motherly woman. Place-Dilwara, Mount Abu, Rajasthan, Medium- White marble

Or

Cymbal Player, Sun Temple, Konark , Explain the short not.

- **Ans. The Sun Temple:** The Sun Temple of Konark is a 13th-century temple that's shaped like the chariot of the sun god Surya. It's made of black stone, which is why it's also known as the Black Pagoda. The temple is considered an outstanding example of temple architecture and art.

Q10. . Explain the compositional arrangement of the ‘Qutub Minar’. 2

Ans. Minar is also called 'Qutub-Minar' . The Minar is measuring 713 meters high. In constructing Qutub Minar red and white sand stones are used. Some other interesting things are also used like in the top floor marble stones are used and stucco lime-mixture as mortar for cementing has been used in constructional work.

SECTION- C

Q8. Explain the theme of the sculpture ‘NATARAJA’ 5

Ans. In the Nataraja sculpture, Shiva is shown as the source of all movement within the cosmos and as the god whose doomsday dance, represented by the arch of flames, accompanies the dissolution of the universe at the end of an eon. **Place- Tanjavur Distt, Tamil Nadu, India, Medium-Bronze Sculpture**

Q9 Describe the painting ‘Padmapani Bodhisattva’ 5

Ans. This extraordinary mural painting survives from early medieval India, preserved in the interior of the rock-cut Buddhist monastery of Ajanta. It provides the earliest visual evidence of elaborate crowns being worn as signifiers of both princely and divine status.

***** END OF PAPER *****

