



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2024-25
FINE ARTS PAINTING(049), MARKING SCHEME



CLASS: XI

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Admission No: -----

DATE:20.02.2025

Maximum Marks: 30

Roll No: -----

General Instructions:

- I. Section-A Attempt all 8 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 6 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. Which artefact of your study has not been discovered from Mohen-jo-daro sites- 1
Ans. C- Male Torso
- Q4. 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
- Q5. The Statue of Jain Tirthankara is related to- 1
Ans. A- Mahavira Swami
- Q6. 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
- Q7. Name the most remarkable Sculpture composition of Mahabalipuram . 1
Ans. C- Descent of Ganga
- Q8. The sculpture 'Devi Uma' of Chola period is representation of- 1
Ans. A- Wife of Shiva

SECTION-B

- Q9. WHO was Chitrlekha? 2

Ans. Chitrlekha is a friend of Uṣā, and the daughter of a minister of Banasura, who ruled from his capital of Śoṇitapura. She employs her magical powers to unite Uṣā with her lover, Aniruddha.

- Q10. Describe the historical as well as artistic aspects of the idol "Dancing Girl". 2

Ans. This mesmerizing sculpture, famously known as 'The Dancing Girl,' is one of the highest achievements of the artists of Mohenjodaro. The 'Dancing Girl' is a sculpture made of bronze. It belongs to the Indus Valley Civilization and dates back to circa 2500 BCE. It is 10.5 cm in height, 5 cm in width and 2.5 cm in depth.

Or

Explain the Sculpture of Jain Tirthankara.

Ans. Jain sculptures or Jain idols are the images depicting Tirthankaras (teaching gods). These images are worshiped by the followers of Jainism. The sculpture can depict any of the twenty-four tirthankaras with images depicting Parshvanatha, Rishabhanatha, or Mahāvīra being more popular.

Ans. The beautifully carved head has an auspicious forehead mark ('urna') and the wavy moustache much favoured in the Gandharan school of Kushan Buddhist art. The Museum records indicate that this sculpture was 'found near Peshawar', in the Gandharan region. The head is not worked fully in the round
Place- Taxila now in Pakistan, Medium- Stone

Q12. Compositional arrangement of "Mara-Vijay " Relief sculpture.

2

Ans. 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.

Place- Ajanta, Maharashtra, India Medium- Stone Relief rock cut Sculpture.

Q13. . Explain the Laxmi Narayana, Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, Khajuraho.

2

Ans. the statue of Laxmi Narayana is made up of fine grained sandstone which is situated at Kandariya, Mahadeva temple in Khajuraho from the Chandela period, 10th century A.D. In this sculpture, Hindu deity Lakshmi Narayana have been delicately engraved.

Place- Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, Medium- Stone

Or

What are the characteristics of the bronze sculpture 'Devi UMA' ?

Ans. She is graceful, gentle, and maternal—qualities associated with Uma. The body has a fleshy naturalism, with gently articulated folds below the breasts and a softly swelling stomach—a startlingly new naturalism not seen before in early Khmer art.

SECTION- C

Q14. Describe the Ajanta famous painting ?

6

Ans. These paintings contained the stories from jatakas and the life of Buddha. Bodhisattva Padmapani is the most famous painting. 4. Red ochre, yellow ochre, brown ochre, lamp black, white, and lapis were the main colours which were used which were imported from Northern India, central Asia, and Persia. Name- Padmapani Bodhisattva, Cve No 1, Place- Ajanta, Maharashtra, India .Medium- Water colours Mural painting.

OR

Explain the composition of the panel 'Descent of Ganga' ?

Ans. These paintings contained the stories from jatakas and the life of Buddha. Bodhisattva Padmapani is the most famous painting. 4. Red ochre, yellow ochre, brown ochre, lamp black, white, and lapis were the main colours which were used which were imported from Northern India, central Asia, and Persia.

Q15. Explain the **compositional** arrangement of the Taj Mahal ?

6

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 pishtaq. It is topped by a large dome and several pillared, roofed chhatris. In plan, it has a near perfect symmetry about 4 axes.

Place- Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India Medium-

Marble from Makrana, Founder- Shahjahan

. Q16. Explain the theme of the sculpture 'NATARAJA'.

6

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.

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