



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST-2
Class: XI

Subject: Painting (049)

Date: 12-09-2025

M.M: 40

Time: 2 Hours

General Instructions:

1. The question paper contains three sections: A, B and C.
2. Section A has 15 questions. Attempt all questions.
3. Section B has 5 questions. Attempt all questions.
4. Section C has 3 questions. Attempt all questions.

SECTION- A

(15 × 1 = 15)

1. Select the correct answer from the given options:
 - (i) Who defined art as “The reproduction of what is beautiful”? (1)
(A) Tolstoy (B) Leonardo da Vinci (C) Michelangelo (D) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (ii) The famous site of Bhimbetka Rock Paintings is located in _____. (1)
(A) Gujarat (B) Madhya Pradesh (C) Rajasthan (D) Uttar Pradesh
 - (iii) Which colour was commonly used in Pre-historic cave paintings? (1)
(A) Indigo (B) Hematite (red ochre) (C) Ultramarine blue (D) Gold
 - (iv) What do H and B written with numbers on pencil signify? (1)
 1. They are the age-old brands of pencils
 2. They stands for lead’s thickness, darkness, softness and hardnessWhich of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 Only (B) Both 1 and 2 (C) 2 only (D) Neither 1 nor 2
 - (v) The “Dancing Girl” sculpture belongs to which civilization? (1)
(A) Mesopotamian (B) Indus Valley (C) Mauryan (D) Gupta
 - (vi) The Lion Capital of Ashoka is preserved at _____. (1)
(A) Sanchi Museum (B) Patna Museum (C) Sarnath Museum (D) Mathura Museum
 - (vii) The Mathura School of Sculpture used which type of stone? (1)
(A) Red sandstone with white spots (B) Black granite (C) Marble (D) Bronze
 - (viii) The circle of fire around Nataraja represents _____. (1)
(A) Ornamentation (B) The cosmos and cycle of creation
(C) A halo of Buddha (D) Laxman Rekha
 - (ix) Ajanta caves are mainly associated with: (1)
(A) Hinduism (B) Buddhism (C) Jainism (D) Christianity

- (x) The famous bronze image of Nataraja belongs to which dynasty? (1)
 (A) Maurya (B) Gupta (C) Chola (D) Pallava
- (xi) Which Indus Valley artefact was made using polished red limestone? (1)
 (A) Bearded Man (B) Mother Goddess (C) Male Torso (D) Dancing Girl
- (xii) In which painting Buddha is a main character? (1)
 (A) Mughal painting (B) Ajanta painting (C) Bansoli painting (D) Madhubani painting
- (xiii) Which among the following temples of India is known as Black Pagoda? (1)
 (A) Brihadeeswara Temple, Tanjore (B) Sun Temple, Konark
 (C) Lord Jagannath Temple, Orissa (D) Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
- (xiv) Elephanta cave is famous for _____. (1)
 (A) Trimurti (B) Cymbal Player (C) Ravana Shaking Mount Kailasha (D) Uma
- (xv) Which one of the following is not a feature of North Indian temple architecture? (1)
 (A) Sikhara (B) Garbha Griha (C) Gopura (D) Pradakshina

SECTION- B

(5 × 2 = 10)

2. Define Sadanga and mention any two of its limbs. (2)
 3. What is the significance of Pre-historic rock paintings in understanding early human life? (2)
 4. A. Describe the technique and pose of the Indus Valley “Dancing Girl” sculpture. (2)
- OR**
- B. Write a brief note on the technique of lost-wax casting (cire-perdu) used in South Indian bronzes.
 5. Write a short note on the Yakshi of Didarganj. (2)
 6. Mention two important characteristics of Ajanta Paintings. (2)

SECTION- C

(3 × 5 = 15)

7. A. Describe in detail the features and artistic significance of the “Bearded Man” (Priest King) from Mohenjodaro. (5)
- OR**
- B. Write a detailed note on the painting Mara Vijaya from Ajanta. Explain its characteristics and reflects of Buddhist philosophy.
 8. Explain the artistic features, symbolism, and importance of the Lion Capital of Sarnath. Why is it considered a national emblem of India? (5)
 9. Discuss the technique, subject matter, and aesthetic features of “Bodhisattva Padmapani” from Ajanta Cave No. 1. (5)