



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



POST MID-TERM- JANUARY 2026

PAINTING (049) **ANSWER KEY**

CLASS: IX

Time: 1 Hr

Date: January 2026

Max. Marks: 25

General Instructions:

1. Section-A Attempt all 5 Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
2. Section-B Attempt all 4 Questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
3. Section-C Attempt all three Questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

SECTION- 'A'

General Instructions:

Note: This question paper has 12 questions and all questions are compulsory.

Q1. Select the complementary colour from below mentioned colours. (1)

- A) Red x Yellow B) **Red x Green** C) Red x Violet D) Red x Black

Q2. Warli painting which colour used by artists? (1)

- (A) Gum & water B) Wheat flour & water
C) **Rice Flour & Water** D) All of them

Q3. Ajanta is located in which state? (1)

- A) Madhya Pradesh B) **Maharashtra** C) Meghalaya D) Mizoram

Q4. 'Warli' art is famous in which state? (1)

- A) West Bengal B) Bihar C) **Maharashtra** D) Madhya Pradesh

Q5. Colouring of Warli Paintings which colours used by artists? (1)

- (A) Gum & water B) Wheat flour & water
C) **Rice Flour & Water** D) All of them

SECTION-B

Q6. Answer the below mentioned questions in 40-50 words

(8 Marks)

A) Describe- Cool and Warm colour scheme with examples?

Warm Colours-

Examples: Reds, oranges, yellows, and yellow-greens.

Associations: Sun, fire, energy, passion, excitement.

Cool Colours-

Examples: Blues, greens, violets, and blue-violets.

Associations: Water, sky, nature, calm, serenity, melancholy.

B) Write the short note on- Warli Painting with traditional and modern colouring techniques.?

Warli painting is a traditional Indian tribal art form from the Warli people of Maharashtra, characterized by its use of basic geometric shapes like circles, triangles, and squares to depict scenes of daily life, social events, and nature. Paintings were created on mud walls using white rice paste on a red or brown background. The themes focus on the social and spiritual lives of the tribe, with no mythological figures, and common motifs include farming, hunting, festivals, and the popular Tarpa dance.

Traditional materials:

Background: Mud walls, with a base of cow dung wash (brown) or red ochre.

Paint: White rice paste.

Tools: Bamboo sticks or twigs were used as brushes.

Modern materials:

Acrylic paints are now used for painting on canvas or cloth.

Artificial colours like poster colours are also used.

C) Name the famous sculptures of Ellora and Paintings of Ajanta?

Ellora Caves famous sculptures: Hinduism- Kailasa Temple, Dashavatara, Shiva- Parvati, Ravana is shaking Mount Kailasa.

Buddhism- Chaitya and Vihara.

Jainism- Sculptures of Jain Tirthankaras.

Ajanta Caves famous Paintings- Padmapani Bodhisatva, Bodhisatva Vajrapani, Avalokiteshvara and Buddhahiksha.

D) Describe- Poster colours and acrylic colours?

Poster colours are inexpensive, opaque, water-soluble paints (like tempera) that dry chalky and reactivate with water, great for school projects.

Composition: Pigment with glue/casein binder, water-soluble.

Finish: Opaque, matte, chalky.

Key Feature: Reactivates with water, making it easy to clean but not permanent.

Best For: Quick, inexpensive projects, block colours, learning basics (e.g., school

Composition: Pigment with polymer emulsion binder, plastic-based.

Finish: Dries hard, durable, waterproof, can be glossy or matte.

Key Feature: Permanent once dry, can be layered and used on many surfaces (canvas, wood, fabric).

Best For: Versatile, long-lasting art, textural work, professional use

Acrylic Colours use polymer binders, dry permanent, waterproof, more durable, and versatile for canvas, wood, and more, offering vivid, lasting colour.

Composition: Pigment with polymer emulsion binder, plastic-based.

Finish: Dries hard, durable, waterproof, can be glossy or matte.

Key Feature: Permanent once dry, can be layered and used on many surfaces (canvas, wood, fabric).

Best For: Versatile, long-lasting art, textural work, professional use

SECTION- C

Answer the below mentioned questions in 80-100 words

Q7. Describe- Madhubani Painting.

(6 Marks)

Madhubani painting, also known as Mithila painting, is a traditional Indian folk art from the Mithila region of India and Nepal, characterized by intricate, eye-catching patterns and vibrant colours. The style features bold lines, geometric patterns, and themes from nature, mythology, and daily life, with a unique technique of filling the entire canvas with detailed motifs. Originally, artists used natural dyes from sources like plants and soot, and painted with fingers or twigs, but modern versions also use brushes, permanent markers, and acrylic paints on paper or canvas.

Key characteristics

Geometric and intricate patterns: The art is defined by a high level of detail and the use of double lines, with no blank space left on the canvas.

Themes: Paintings depict religious scenes, social events, and elements of nature, such as animals, birds, and flowers.

Materials: Traditional paintings were made using natural pigments from sources like henna, turmeric, rice powder, and soot. Modern versions often use acrylics and markers on handmade paper or canvas.

Q8. Describe- Different types of colours and with techniques- Water based colours and Dry colours. (6 Marks)

Types of colours: Water based colours- Transparent and opaque.

Pastels: Oil pastel, dry pastels and water-based pastels

Crayons: Wax crayon, Plastic crayon and Pencil crayons

Ink based colours.

Water-Based Colours

Water-based paints (also known as latex or acrylic paints) use water as their primary solvent. The pigments and binders are suspended in this water, which evaporates as the paint dries, forming a continuous film.

Composition: Pigments are suspended in water, with acrylic or latex resins as binders.

Drying Time: They dry quickly, often within a few hours, allowing for multiple coats in a single day.

Cleanup: Tools and spills can be cleaned easily with just soap and water.

Environmental Impact: They have low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), minimal odor, and are considered more eco-friendly and safer for indoor use.

Durability and Finish: Modern formulations are durable and flexible, resisting cracking and yellowing over time. They are versatile and available in various finishes from matte to gloss.

Dry Colours (Solvent/Oil-Based)

"Dry colours" generally refers to paints that use an organic chemical solvent (like mineral spirits or turpentine) to dissolve their binders and pigments, rather than water. In the context of art supplies, this might also refer to dry media like pastels or charcoal, but when contrasted with water-based paints, it usually implies solvent-based liquid paint.

Composition: Pigments are suspended in an oil (such as linseed oil) or alkyd resin, with an organic solvent as the carrier.

Drying Time: They take significantly longer to dry, sometimes up to 24 hours between coats.

Cleanup: Requires chemical thinners such as mineral spirits or turpentine for cleanup.

Environmental Impact: They typically have a strong odor and higher VOC emissions, requiring good ventilation during use.

Durability and Finish: They dry to a very hard, durable finish, often with a rich, glossy sheen. This hardness makes them ideal for high-traffic surfaces like trim and cabinets, but they are less flexible and can become brittle, cracking or yellowing over time.

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