



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

POST MID TERM EXAM ANSWER KEY- JANUARY 2026

Painting (049)

Class: XI
Date: / / 2026
Admission no:

Time: 1hrs
Max Marks: 25
Roll no:

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 12 questions in all.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory

Section-A

Q1. The world famous gesture of Lord Shiva in the Nataraja Sculpture his hands postures are- ? (1)

- a. Abhayahasta b. Dolahasta c. Damruhasta d. All of these

Q2. Which of the following is a primary colour? (1)

- a. Green b. Blue c. Orange violet

Q3. The Sculpture Devi Uma of Chola period is representation of - ? (1)

- a. Wife of Shiva b. Wife of Vishnu c. Wife of Raj-Raja first d. None of these

Q4. Gol- Gumbaj is the Mausoleum of- (1)

- a. Muhammad Adil Shah b. Sahajahan c. Qutub-ud-din Aibak d. Iltumish

Q5. Which stone use in Tajmahal architecture

- a. Tile stone b. Lime stone c. Bricks d. Marble from Makrana stone (1)

Section-B

Q5. What are the characteristics of Indo-Islamic architecture? (2)

Ans. Indo-Islamic architecture shows a fusion of Indian and Islamic styles, marked by the use of arches, domes, minarets, and decorative geometric and calligraphic patterns instead of human figures. It also uses red sandstone and marble, with large courtyards and grand gateways.

Q6. Explain the Lost-Wax Process (2)

Ans. The lost-wax process is a method of metal casting in which an artist first makes a wax model, covers it with clay and heats it so the wax melts and flows out. The empty clay mould is then filled with molten metal, and after cooling, the clay is removed to reveal the final metal sculpture

Q7. Write the main characteristics of the bronze sculpture Devi Uma? (2)

Ans. Devi Uma is a graceful Chola bronze showing the goddess in a tribhanga (three-bent) posture with smooth, idealized body proportions. The sculpture displays fine detailing, such as jewellery, elaborate hair, and calm facial expression, reflecting the elegance of Chola craftsmanship.

Q8. Explain the Different type of texture design? (2)

ans. **Actual (Tactile) Texture** – The texture you can feel by touch, such as rough, smooth, soft, or bumpy surfaces. **Visual (Implied) Texture** – The texture that looks real but is created by drawing or painting, like the look of wood, stone, fur, or fabric.

Q9. What is different of poster colour and water colour?

(2)

Ans. Poster colours are **opaque and bright**, giving solid coverage and allowing easy corrections. Watercolours are **transparent**, creating soft washes where mistakes are harder to fix.

Section-C

Q10. Explain the compositional arrangement of the Taj Mahal.

(5)

Ans. The Taj Mahal shows a **highly balanced and symmetrical composition** based on perfect geometry. The white marble mausoleum stands at the center of a raised platform, with a large **onion-shaped dome** and four **minarets** placed at the corners, creating complete visual harmony. The structure faces the river Yamuna, and the entrance is aligned on a central axis that continues through the **char-bagh garden**, divided into four parts with water channels and pathways leading the eye directly to the monument. The reflection of the Taj in the long water pool enhances the symmetry and depth. The use of proportion, balance, rhythmic arches, and decorative inlay work further adds elegance, making the entire layout visually unified and aesthetically pleasing.

Q11. Explain the primary and secondary colour with examples

(5)

ans. Primary Colours:

Red, Blue, Yellow — these cannot be made by mixing any colours.

Secondary Colours (Mixing):

- **Green** = Blue + Yellow
- **Orange** = Red + Yellow
- **Purple (Violet)** = Red + Blue

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