



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



**PRE BOARD 3 – JANUARY 2026
PAINTING (049)**

**CLASS: X
Date: 20 JANUARY, 2026**

**Time: 2 Hrs
Max. Marks: 30**

General Instructions:

1. Section-A Attempt all 8 Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
2. Section-B Attempt all 5 Questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
3. Section-C Attempt all 2 Questions. Each question carries 6 marks.

SECTION-‘A’

General Instructions:

Note: This question paper has 14 questions and all questions are compulsory.

1- Select the correct answer from the given options: (8 x 1 Mark)

A. Tertiary colours are the mixture of ---

- 1) 1 Primary + 1 Secondary 2) 1 Primary + 2 Secondary
3) 2 Primary+ 2 Secondary 4) All colours of the colour wheel

B. The Indian National Flag is known as-

- 1) Tiranga 2) Painting 3) Folk Art 4) None of them

C. Sun temple designed as a giant chariot with 24 wheels and how many horses?

- 1) Four 2) Six 3) Eight 4) Ten

D. Especially Kalighat paintings are painted by?

- 1) Male Artist 2) Female Artists 3) Child Artist 4) All of them

E. Kalighat painting is famous in state of?

- 1) East Bengal 2) West Bengal 3) Uttar Pradesh 4) Nepal

F. Name the demi-Gods who guard the treasures of Kubera, the god of wealth.

- 1) Lord Mahadeva 2) Lord Vishnu 3) Yaksha 4) Mata Laxmi

G. Name the similar name of the Indus Valley Civilization

- 1) Harappan Civilization 2) Mohenjo-Daro 3) Lothal 4) Indian Civilization

H. Which God is depicted as the 'Lord of Dance'?

- 1) Lord Mahadeva 2) Lord Vishnu 3) Yaksha 4) Mata Laxmi

SECTION-B

2. Write notes based on below mentioned questions.

(5 x 2 Marks)

A) Write the note on- Alpona Art.

Is a traditional Bengali folk art form where intricate patterns are drawn on floors and walls, especially during festivals and auspicious occasions like weddings and pujas. Traditionally made by women using a white rice paste, it can also incorporate other natural colours and is a symbolic expression of purity, prosperity, and devotion. Key motifs include lotuses, conch shells, and owl footprints, each with specific meanings related to festivals and deities

B) Write the meanings of the colours- Red, Blue, Yellow and Green

Red: Love, passion, anger, danger, energy.

Blue: Calm, trust, strength, loyalty, sometimes sadness.

Yellow: Happiness, hope, optimism, but also deceit.

Green: Nature, growth, harmony, new beginnings, peace, luck.

C) Describe the meaning of the colours of 'Indian National Flag'.

It's a tricolour, comprising three horizontal stripes of saffron (top), white (middle) and green (bottom). The saffron represents courage and sacrifice, the white symbolises peace and truth, while the green stands for prosperity and fertility. In the centre of the white stripe is the Ashoka Chakra, a navy-blue wheel with 24 spokes, which signifies progress and eternal life.

D) Write the short note on- Craft work, Sanitation and drainage system of Indus Civilization.

The people were skilled in working with metals like copper, bronze, lead, and tin, and created intricate crafts from materials like the semi-precious stone carnelian. Indus Valley Civilization cities were remarkably well-planned, with a grid layout of streets and houses built from standardized, baked bricks.

The civilization is famous for its advanced sanitation systems, including elaborate drainage networks and indoor toilets, which were a major feature of many homes.

E) Write the short note on- Nataraja Sculpture?

Nataraja bronze sculptures, originating from South India's Chola Dynasty (9th-13th centuries), depict Shiva as the "Lord of Dance," symbolizing cosmic creation/destruction within a fiery circle, trampling illusion (Apsara) while holding a drum (creation) and fire (destruction). Key features include four arms, flying hair with Ganga, and specific mudras (hand gestures) like Abhaya Mudra (fearlessness), representing balance and the endless cycle of time, masterfully cast using the ancient lost-wax method.

Fiery Halo (Prabha mandala): Represents the cosmos and time, surrounding the dance.

Upper Right Hand: Holds the **Damaru** (drum), sound of creation, say [The Metropolitan Museum of Art](#) and [JayArts.com](#).

Upper Left Hand: Holds **Agni** (fire), the force of destruction, according to The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Lower Right Hand: In **Abhaya Mudra** (gesture of fearlessness), offering protection, says The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Lower Left Hand: Points to the raised left foot, symbolizing refuge and liberation.

SECTION- C

(2 X 6 Marks)

4. Describe the given images based on mentioned details-

Type of Art, Medium, Technique, Period and explanation.



The "Dancing Girl" is a bronze figurine from the Indus Valley Civilization, dating to approximately 2500 BCE, discovered in Mohenjo-daro. This 10.5 cm tall statuette is famous for its craftsmanship, depicting a confident young woman in a naturalistic stance with a confident posture, adorned with bangles and a necklace. Its confident pose, with one hand on her hip and the other arm bent, has led to the name "Dancing Girl" and shows the skill of the artist in capturing a dynamic posture. Today, it is considered a masterpiece of the civilization's metallurgical skill and displayed in the National Museum of India in New Delhi.

The "Beard man" from the Harappan civilization is a famous steatite bust from Mohenjo-daro- a major site of the Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilization and known as the "Priest-King" sculpture. Discovered in 1925-26, this low-fired stone carving depicts a man. The figure has a neat beard, half-closed eyes, and wears a robe draped over the left shoulder, adorned with trefoil motifs. A fillet is on the forehead, and holes under the ears may have held a headdress or necklace. possibly a priest or a ruler, and is a significant example of the civilization's artistic skill and sophistication.

The sculpture is considered a prime example of the artistic and technological achievements of the Indus Valley Civilization.



5. Describe in Details- Sun Temple, Konark.

Sun Temple, Konark, Orisa, India, is a 13th-century CE temple dedicated to the Sun God, Surya, designed as a giant chariot with 24 wheels and six horses. Located near the Bay of Bengal in Odisha, it was built by King Narasimha I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty around 1250 CE and is now a UNESCO World Heritage site. The temple is famous for its intricate stone carvings, architecture, and is also known as the "Black Pagoda".

Key features

Chariot design: The temple is structured as a colossal chariot with 24 wheels, each pair symbolizing 12 months of the year, and eight spokes representing the eight time divisions of the day.

Carvings: It is renowned for its detailed and symbolic stonework, depicting various aspects of life, spirituality, and mythology.

Architectural style: The architecture is a masterpiece of the Kalinga style, a regional variation of the Indian temple architecture.

Status: It is a UNESCO World Heritage site, recognizing its outstanding universal value.
