CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Painting

Subject Code: 049 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 1

Time Allowed: 2 Hours **Maximum Marks: 30**

General Instructions

1. This question paper contains 9 questions with internal choice.
2. Section A consists of 8 multiple-choice questions carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B consists of 5 short answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in about 100 words each. Each question has an internal choice.
4. Section C consists of 3 long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in about 200 words each. Attempt any two questions.
5. There is no negative marking.

Exam Pattern

Section	Type of Questions	No. of Qs	Marks each	Total Marks
A	Multiple Choice Questions (Q1, parts i–viii)	8	1	8
B	Short Answer Questions with internal choice (Q2–Q6)	5	2	10
C	Long Answer Questions, attempt any two (Q7–Q9)	3	6	12
	Total	**16**		**30**

Unit-wise Weightage of Marks

Unit	Unit Name	Chapter	Marks
I	Fundamentals of Visual Arts; Methods and Materials of Painting	Elements of Visual Arts; Principles of Visual Arts; Methods and Materials of Painting	15
II	Story of Indian Art	Bodhisattva Padmapani; Ashokan Lion Capital; Kailashnatha Temple; Madhubani and Warli	15
	Total		**30**

Theory paper: 30 marks, 2 hours. Practical: 70 marks (Painting Composition exam 50 + Internal Assessment 20), assessed separately.

SECTION – A

Section A consists of 8 multiple-choice questions carrying 1 mark each.

Q1. Select the right answer from the given options. **[1]**

(i) This element has a very small existence in space but can still act as a focus of a visual: [1]

(a) Point (b) Line (c) Space (d) Tone

(ii) Hue, value and intensity are the properties of: [1]

(a) Harmony (b) Shape of form (c) Colour (d) Texture

(iii) A surface on which a painter takes out paints and mixes them is called: [1]

(a) Easel (b) Drawing board (c) Palette (d) Brush

(iv) Which tool is used to hold the painting surface upright while working? [1]

(a) Palette (b) Easel (c) Roller (d) Brush

(v) To make a painting more interesting, artists create a focal point, which is referred to as: [1]

(a) Unity (b) Variety (c) Rhythm (d) Emphasis

(vi) Asymmetrical balance can also be called: [1]

(a) Formal balance (b) Radial balance (c) Informal balance (d) Equal balance

(vii) Madhubani painting belongs to which state of India? [1]

(a) Bihar (b) Odisha (c) Assam (d) Rajasthan

(viii)Madhubani painting is also known as: [1]

(a) Godna art (b) Kohber art (c) Mithila painting (d) Rogan art

SECTION – B

Section B consists of 5 short answer questions of 2 marks each. Each question has an internal choice. Answer in about 100 words.

Q2. Write the difference between shape and form. Give two examples of each. **[2]**

OR

Q2. What do you understand by positive and negative space in a painting? Why are they important? **[2]**

Q3. Name any four materials of painting and mention one merit of each. **[2]**

OR

Q3. What is the difference between water colours and poster colours? **[2]**

Q4. Write the difference between oil pastels and crayons. **[2]**

OR

Q4. Explain the uses of different types of brushes in painting. **[2]**

Q5. Madhubani painting belongs to which state? Mention any three characteristics of this painting. **[2]**

OR

Q5. Describe the main characteristics of Madhubani painting. **[2]**

Q6. Write a short description of the Bodhisattva Padmapani. **[2]**

OR

Q6. Describe the technique and materials with which the Padmapani mural was painted. **[2]**

SECTION – C

Section C consists of 3 long answer questions of 6 marks each. Attempt any two. Answer in about 200 words.

Q7. The Kailash Temple at Ellora is considered a masterpiece of Indian rock-cut architecture. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Write its architectural features. [2]

(ii) Explain its sculptural excellence. [2]

(iii) Write any four parts of the temple. [2]

Q8. Explain any six elements of art in your own words. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Point, line and shape (1 mark each within this part) [2]

(ii) Colour and tone (1 mark each within this part) [2]

(iii) Texture and space (1 mark each within this part) [2]

Q9. Where has the National Emblem been taken from? Symbolically describe the four lions sitting back-to-back on the Ashokan Capital. Also throw light on what the chakra, the animals and the wheels on the abacus, and the inverted lotus under it symbolise. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Source of the National Emblem [2]

(ii) Symbolism of the four lions back-to-back [2]

(iii) Symbolism of the chakra, abacus animals, wheels and inverted lotus [2]

***** END OF PAPER *****