CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Painting

Subject Code: 049 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 2

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 colour medium is highly opaque and vibrant, and can be mixed with water to the required consistency: [1]

(a) Pencil colours (b) Watercolours (c) Poster colours (d) Oil colours

(ii) Poster colours are basically used on: [1]

(a) A variety of oil sheets (b) A variety of metals
(c) A variety of papers (d) A variety of wooden planks

(iii) The path that a point takes from one place to another through space is called: [1]

(a) Colour (b) Line (c) Texture (d) Form

(iv) Which principle of art repeats elements to create visual movement? [1]

(a) Balance (b) Rhythm (c) Unity (d) Proportion

(v) The painting 'Bodhisattva Padmapani' belongs to which cave of Ajanta? [1]

(a) Cave No. 16 (b) Cave No. 1 (c) Cave No. 19 (d) Cave No. 26

(vi) Which of the following is not an element of art? [1]

(a) Angle (b) Shape (c) Texture (d) Colour

(vii) Balance, proportion, variety, emphasis, rhythm and harmony are: [1]

(a) The six limbs of art (b) The knowledge of art
(c) The principles of art (d) The elements of art

(viii)Madhubani and Warli paintings were traditionally made on: [1]

(a) Canvas (b) Walls of huts (c) Palm leaves (d) Silk cloth

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. Unity, Harmony, Balance, Rhythm, Emphasis, Proportion, Abstraction and Stylization are principles of composition which give paintings structure and convey the intent of the artist. Describe any two of them. **[2]**

OR

Q2. How do the principles of art enable artists to effectively convey their emotions and ideas through the artwork? **[2]**

Q3. Name at least two different types of papers and the mediums they suit. **[2]**

OR

Q3. Explain in short any two of the following watercolour techniques: wash technique; wet on dry; wet into wet. **[2]**

Q4. What are the two kinds of space? How do we appreciate a painting on the basis of the artist's handling of its space? **[2]**

OR

Q4. How is space important in a composition? Explain by giving a brief note on positive and negative space. **[2]**

Q5. What is the origin of the name 'Madhubani'? What occasions call for this painting? **[2]**

OR

Q5. What is the Shadanga? Name its six limbs. **[2]**

Q6. The Lion Capital, having the voluminous roaring lion figures firmly standing on a circular abacus, is carved with the figures of four animals in vigorous movement, and is now our national emblem. Which Emperor, from which Dynasty, got this pillar made, and for which historical event was this site chosen? **[2]**

OR

Q6. What is so important about the Kailashnath temple? Explain in short. **[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 Bodhisattva Padmapani is among the most admired murals of the ancient world. Answer the following about the painting. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Where is the painting located, and to which period does it belong? [1]

(ii) Who is the subject of the painting, and how is the compassion of the Bodhisattva shown? [1]

(iii) Describe the pose and the physical features of the figure. [1]

(iv) What is the symbolic meaning of any two elements of the painting? [1]

(v) Describe the material and technique of the mural. [1]

(vi) Why is the figure painted larger than the surrounding devotees? [1]

Q8. An artwork is complete only when the elements and principles together make a composition. Throw light on the importance of the following principles of art: Rhythm/Movement; Proportion; and any one of Harmony/Unity or Emphasis/Dominance (your choice). Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Rhythm/Movement [2]

(ii) Proportion [2]

(iii) Harmony/Unity OR Emphasis/Dominance (either one, student's choice) [2]

Q9. Answer the following about the great rock-cut temple of Ellora. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Name the temple, its material and the technique of its carving. [2]

(ii) Who built it and when? Describe its dedication and scale. [2]

(iii) Describe the architectural genius of the complex, naming its main parts. [2]

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