CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Painting

Subject Code: 049 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 6

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) Which principle of art deals with the size relationship of parts of a work to one another and to the whole? [1]

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

(ii) An artist places rough texture beside smooth texture, and dark tones beside light tones, to make each part stand out. Which principle is being used? [1]

(a) Contrast (b) Harmony (c) Unity (d) Rhythm

(iii) The backdrop colour of a traditional Warli painting is: [1]

(a) White (b) Blue (c) Geru (red ochre) (d) Black

(iv) Which of these is a DIFFERENCE between oil pastels and crayons? [1]

(a) Oil pastels are wax-based; crayons are oil-based

(b) Oil pastels use oil as binder and blend smoothly; crayons use wax and apply harder

(c) Crayons are only for children

(d) Oil pastels cannot make any lines

(v) The standing support that keeps the drawing board or canvas at an angle, with holes or screws to adjust its height, is called: [1]

(a) Palette (b) Easel (c) Chalk board (d) White board

(vi) Which colour combination creates the secondary colour Orange? [1]

(a) Red + Blue (b) Red + Yellow (c) Yellow + Green (d) Blue + Yellow

(vii) Select the correct statement: [1]

(a) The secondary colours are red, yellow and green

(b) The secondary colours are yellow, blue and red

(c) The secondary colours are orange, violet and green

(d) The secondary colours are green, orange and blue

(viii)The Kailashnath Temple at Ellora was built by the: [1]

(a) Mauryas (b) Guptas (c) Rashtrakutas (d) Cholas

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. Identify and explain any two elements of art which help you to experience movement and rhythm in a painting. Justify how movement and rhythm enhance the artwork. **[2]**

OR

Q2. What are neutral colours? Name any one neutral colour and mention one use of neutral colours in painting. **[2]**

Q3. Why is a thick, textured (cold-pressed) paper preferred for watercolour? **[2]**

OR

Q3. Your friend wants to paint a bold notice-board poster in flat bright colours that must read clearly from far away. Suggest the medium, surface and two brushes, with one reason each. **[2]**

Q4. What are cool colours? Mention one cool colour and the emotions they usually express. **[2]**

OR

Q4. Differentiate between symmetrical and asymmetrical balance with one example of each. **[2]**

Q5. What is 'Chowk' in Warli art? Who makes it and why? **[2]**

OR

Q5. Write a short note on the themes of Warli painting. **[2]**

Q6. The Kailashnath Temple at Ellora stands as a magnificent example of vertical excavation. What is meant by the term 'vertical excavation'? Describe one other architectural feature of this temple. **[2]**

OR

Q6. What is the tribhanga pose? What effect does it give to the figure of Padmapani? **[2]**

SECTION – C

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

Q7. Madhubani is called the pride of Bihar. Write a detailed note on this painting under the headings: name and meaning, who paints it and where, colours and techniques, and occasions. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Name and meaning [2]

(ii) Who paints it and where [2]

(iii) Colours, techniques and occasions [2]

Q8. What are the principles of art? Explain any four principles in detail with examples. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Meaning of principles and list [1]

(ii) Balance [1]

(iii) Rhythm [1]

(iv) Emphasis [1]

(v) Proportion [1]

(vi) Harmony and Unity [1]

Q9. Explain how the Kailashnatha Temple is a complete expression of Indian rock-cut architecture, describing its making, its parts and its sculptures. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Its making (site, patron, technique) [2]

(ii) Its parts [2]

(iii) Its sculptures [2]

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