CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Painting

Subject Code: 049 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 7

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) The colours which cannot be obtained by mixing any two colours and are pure and found in nature as they are, are called: [1]

(a) Territory colours (b) Secondary colours
(c) Warm and cool colours (d) Primary colours

(ii) What do we add to watercolours to get lighter colour values? [1]

(a) Water (b) Dark colours (c) Wax (d) Graphite

(iii) The Bodhisattva Padmapani is shown standing in which pose? [1]

(a) Samabhanga (rigidly straight) (b) Tribhanga (three bends)
(c) Padmasana (seated lotus pose) (d) Flying pose

(iv) Principles of art give structure to a painting because they: [1]

(a) Provide the physical tools and colours to the artist
(b) Organise and arrange the elements of art into a meaningful composition
(c) Decide the price of the finished artwork
(d) Replace the elements of art entirely

(v) What are the colours that produce a cooling effect? [1]

(a) Red and Yellow (b) Blue and Green (c) Black and White (d) Red and Black

(vi) A composition uses circles, triangles and squares of many different sizes, colours and directions so that the work does not become monotonous. Which principle is this? [1]

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

(vii) Which of the following statements is NOT true about water colours? [1]

(a) It is a transparent and luminous medium
(b) Water colours are not water-soluble
(c) The easiest method is to work from light to dark
(d) Wash technique is a basic watercolour technique

(viii)Which stone was used to carve the Lion Capital? [1]

(a) Marble (b) Granite (c) Basalt (d) Chunar sandstone

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. While arranging and painting a still life, which elements of art need to be taken care of, and why? **[2]**

OR

Q2. Which is the most important element of art in your view, and why? **[2]**

Q3. A junior student's watercolour turned muddy after three corrections. Diagnose the likely mistake and give two rules to avoid it. **[2]**

OR

Q3. Differentiate between harmony and unity. **[2]**

Q4. Explain how tone helps a painter to convert a flat shape into a solid-looking form. Give one example. **[2]**

OR

Q4. For a portrait commission, an artist needs one medium for the delicate outline and one for rich opaque shadows. Suggest a suitable pair and justify each choice. **[2]**

Q5. What does the blue lotus in the painting symbolise? **[2]**

OR

Q5. The Kailash Temple at Ellora is considered a masterpiece of Indian rock-cut architecture. Write its architectural features. **[2]**

Q6. Write two similarities between Madhubani and Warli paintings. **[2]**

OR

Q6. What is the significance of the Lion Capital in India? Explain in brief. **[2]**

SECTION – C

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

Q7. Describe the main features of the Ajanta caves and their paintings. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) What are the Ajanta caves, and of what kinds are they? [2]

(ii) Who is depicted in the famous mural of Cave 1, and how? [2]

(iii) What subjects do the Ajanta murals as a whole depict? [2]

Q8. Mention the names of the elements of art and explain how they act as the building blocks of a painting. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Name and explain any four elements [2]

(ii) How elements become a composition [2]

(iii) Why knowledge of elements matters to the artist [2]

Q9. Warli painting is one of the oldest folk arts of India. Describe it in detail under the headings: people and place, materials and technique, and themes. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) People and place [2]

(ii) Materials and technique [2]

(iii) Themes [2]

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