CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Painting

Subject Code: 049 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 8

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) A shape that is two-dimensional and can be geometrical or natural/organic is different from a form because a form is: [1]

(a) Always geometrical
(b) Three-dimensional with height, width and depth
(c) Made only of outline
(d) Flat like a photograph

(ii) Where is the Kailashnatha temple situated? [1]

(a) Ajanta (b) Ellora (c) Mithila (d) Bagh

(iii) Which pair correctly matches a principle with its meaning? [1]

(a) Rhythm – the size relation of parts to each other
(b) Proportion – repetition of an element creating a visual beat
(c) Emphasis – creation of a focal point
(d) Balance – combining similar elements

(iv) Based on size and shape, brushes are classified as: [1]

(a) Round, flat, filbert and mop (b) Hard, soft, black and white
(c) Large, small, long, short (d) Wet, dry, thick, thin

(v) In the Lion Capital, the four lions sit back-to-back around a central abacus so that the composition radiates around the centre from every side. This arrangement is an example of: [1]

(a) Informal balance (b) Asymmetrical balance (c) No balance (d) Radial balance

(vi) Which is the hardest pencil? [1]

(a) H (b) HB (c) 2B (d) 4B

(vii) By which device can we see the presence of colours in a ray of light? [1]

(a) Mirror (b) Prism (c) Telescope (d) X-ray

(viii)The binding agents used in the Ajanta murals were: [1]

(a) Oil and wax (b) Gum and egg white (c) Only water (d) Honey and milk

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. What is variety in art? Why must it be used together with unity? **[2]**

OR

Q2. Explain contrast as a principle of art with two examples. **[2]**

Q3. You have one sheet of expensive cold-pressed paper and want to try a new wet-into-wet sky. How will you test first, and what will you look for? **[2]**

OR

Q3. Differentiate between geometrical and natural/organic shapes with two examples of each. **[2]**

Q4. What is the difference between visual texture and tactile texture? Give one example of each. **[2]**

OR

Q4. A museum guide says: 'This miniature was done in tempera.' Explain tempera to a visitor in four points. **[2]**

Q5. Explain in brief how the structure of the Lion Capital conveys a message of unity and strength. **[2]**

OR

Q5. Write two differences between Madhubani and Warli paintings. **[2]**

Q6. Describe the ornaments and costume of the Bodhisattva Padmapani. **[2]**

OR

Q6. The Kailash Temple at Ellora is rich in sculpture. Explain its sculptural excellence. **[2]**

SECTION – C

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

Q7. Observe the sculpture and answer the following: [Artwork: Lion Capital of Ashoka, polished Chunar sandstone, Sarnath, Mauryan period, c. 250 BCE; four lions back to back on a circular abacus with four animals and four 24-spoked wheels; inverted lotus below.] Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) State the name of the sculpture, its medium, the dynasty and the ruler who commissioned it. [2]

(ii) Briefly explain the symbolic meaning conveyed. [2]

(iii) Describe any two aesthetic qualities of the sculpture. [2]

Q8. 'Every medium has a personality: the artist's job is to know it.' Compare water colours, poster colours, oil pastels and pencils as media under three heads. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Nature and binder [2]

(ii) Working method [2]

(iii) Best uses [2]

Q9. Indian folk arts show that mathematics is hidden in art. Taking Madhubani and Warli paintings together, write a detailed answer on their similarities and their relation with mathematics. Answer the following: **[6]**

(i) Similarities of the two arts [2]

(ii) Relation with mathematics [2]

(iii) What this teaches [2]

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