

UP Board Class 12 Chitrakala Alekhya 2026 (Set 334 LW) Question Paper with Solutions



General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 3 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It has multiple-choice questions as well as questions that need a written answer.
- (iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1(i). Which oil is used in oil painting?

- (A) Mustard oil
- (B) Coconut oil
- (C) Olive oil
- (D) Linseed oil

Correct Answer: (D) Linseed oil

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the oil painting medium:

Oil colours are made by grinding pigments in a drying oil. The oil used is linseed oil, pressed from flax seeds.

Step 2: Why linseed oil:

Linseed oil dries slowly and forms a hard, glossy, lasting film. Artists also use it to thin the paint.

Step 3: Check the other options:

(A) Mustard oil and (B) Coconut oil are cooking oils. They stay sticky and never dry into a firm paint film.

(C) Olive oil is also a kitchen oil. It dries very poorly, so the paint would stay soft and crack or smear.

Final Answer:

(D) Linseed oil



1(ii). Which colour should be mixed with red colour to make it orange?

(A) Black

(B) Blue

(C) Yellow

(D) Green

Correct Answer: (C) Yellow

Solution:

Step 1: Know the colour groups:

Red, yellow and blue are the primary colours. Mixing two primary colours gives a secondary colour: orange, green or violet.

Step 2: Apply the rule:

Red mixed with yellow makes orange. So the colour to add to red is yellow, which is option (C).

Step 3: Check the other options:

(A) Black only darkens red into a deep maroon or brown.

(B) Blue with red gives violet or purple.

(D) Green with red gives a dull brownish grey, because green is the

opposite of red on the colour wheel.

Final Answer:

(C) Yellow



1(iii). Miniature painting of 'Kalpa Sutra' belongs to

- (A) Vaishnava Religion
- (B) Buddhist Religion
- (C) Jain Religion
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Jain Religion

Solution:

Step 1: Know the Kalpa Sutra:

The Kalpa Sutra is a sacred Jain text, said to be written by Bhadrabahu. It tells the life stories of the Jain Tirthankaras, especially Mahavira and Parshvanath.

Step 2: Link it with miniature painting:

Manuscripts of this text were illustrated with small paintings. They belong to the Western Indian (Jain) school, made mostly in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Step 3: Match the option:

The subject and patrons are Jain, so the answer is (C) Jain Religion. (A) Vaishnava paintings show Vishnu and his avatars, and (B) Buddhist works illustrate texts like the Prajnaparamita. So neither fits. Option (D) is wrong because (C) is correct.

Final Answer:

(C) Jain Religion



1(iv). In which cave of Ajanta, is there the wall painting - 'Lord Buddha begging for alms'?

- (A) Cave No. 9
- (B) Cave No. 17
- (C) Cave No. 1
- (D) Cave No. 16

Correct Answer: (B) Cave No. 17

Solution:**Step 1: Place the subject:**

The scene of Lord Buddha begging for alms belongs to the story of his return to Kapilavastu. There, his wife Yashodhara sends their son Rahula to him. It is a famous wall painting of the Ajanta caves.

Step 2: Identify the cave:

This painting is found in Cave No. 17, one of the richest painted caves of Ajanta. Cave 17 also has the Chhaddanta Jataka, the Vessantara Jataka and the Simhala Avadana.

Step 3: Check the other options:

Cave 9 is an early chaitya hall with old paintings. Cave 1 is known for the Bodhisattva Padmapani and Mahajanaka Jataka. Cave 16 is known for the Dying Princess.

Final Answer:

(B) Cave No. 17



1(v). In which state are the famous cave temples of Ellora?

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Gujarat

Correct Answer: (C) Maharashtra

Solution:**Step 1: Locate Ellora:**

Ellora is a village near Aurangabad (now Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar) in Maharashtra. Its rock-cut caves are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Step 2: Know the caves:

There are 34 caves cut into a basalt hill. They hold Buddhist (Caves 1 to 12), Hindu (13 to 29) and Jain (30 to 34) monuments. The Kailasa temple in Cave 16 is the most famous.

Step 3: Match the option:

So the correct choice is (C) Maharashtra. Karnataka (A) has Badami, Madhya Pradesh (B) has Bagh, and Gujarat (D) has no Ellora caves.

Final Answer:

(C) Maharashtra

1(vi). 'Portrait painting' was on its high rank in the regime of

- (A) Jahangir
- (B) Humayun
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Shah Jahan

Correct Answer: (A) Jahangir

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the fact:

Portrait painting reached its peak in the Mughal court during the rule of Jahangir. He loved realistic study of faces, animals and birds.

Step 2: Check the options:

Artists like Ustad Mansur and Bishandas worked in his court and painted fine portraits. So (A) is correct.

(B) Humayun: his period saw the start of Mughal painting under Persian masters, not the peak of portraits.

(C) Akbar: his time is known for large illustrated books and group scenes.

(D) Shah Jahan: his period is known for rich finish and grand court scenes.

Final Answer:

(A) Jahangir

1(vii). Bold and swift lining as well as bright and warm colour scheme is the outstanding feature of

- (A) Kishangarh style of painting
- (B) Garhwal style of painting
- (C) Basohli style of painting
- (D) Guler style of painting

Correct Answer: (C) Basohli style of painting

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the fact:

The Basohli style is the earliest Pahari school, from the hill state of Basohli in Jammu. It is known for bold, swift lines and bright, warm colours like red, yellow and blue.

Step 2: Check the options:

So (C) is correct.

- (A) Kishangarh: it is famous for long, elegant faces with sharp features, as in Bani Thani.
- (B) Garhwal: it is known for soft, lyrical lines and gentle colours.
- (D) Guler: it is known for delicate lines and cool, subtle colours.

Final Answer:

(C) Basohli style of painting

1(viii). Indian painter who painted Indian religious pictures on European method for the first time was

- (A) Raja Ravi Varma
- (B) Nandalal Bose
- (C) Amrita Sher-Gil
- (D) Rabindranath Tagore

Correct Answer: (A) Raja Ravi Varma

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the fact:

Raja Ravi Varma of Kilimanoor, Kerala, learnt the European oil painting method. He was the first Indian painter to use it for pictures of Hindu gods, goddesses and stories from the epics.

Step 2: Check the options:

So (A) is correct.

(B) Nandalal Bose: he was a leader of the Bengal school and followed Indian styles.

(C) Amrita Sher-Gil: she painted Indian village life, not religious pictures.

(D) Rabindranath Tagore: he was a poet and painter who used a modern, personal style.

Final Answer:

(A) Raja Ravi Varma

1(ix). Where is the large collection of the paintings of Amrita Sher-Gil?

- (A) Indian Museum, Kolkata
- (B) Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai
- (C) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi
- (D) Himachal State Museum, Shimla

Correct Answer: (C) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the fact:

Most of Amrita Sher-Gil's works are kept in the National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA), New Delhi. The Government of India has declared her works National Art Treasures.

Step 2: Check the options:

So (C) is correct.

(A) Indian Museum, Kolkata: it is mainly known for archaeology, natural history and old art.

(B) Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai: it holds a mixed collection of art and antiques.

(D) Himachal State Museum, Shimla: it is known for Pahari art and local culture.

Final Answer:

(C) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi

1(x). When did the second epoch of Modern Indian Art start?

- (A) After attainment of freedom
- (B) Contemporary period
- (C) Before attainment of freedom
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) After attainment of freedom

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the division of Modern Indian Art:

Modern Indian art is studied in two epochs. The first epoch covers the period before freedom, with Raja Ravi Varma, the Bengal school and other early modern artists.

Step 2: Place the second epoch:

The second epoch began after India became free in 1947. In this period new groups, such as the Progressive Artists' Group, tried fresh ideas and styles. So (A) is correct.

(B) Contemporary period: this is a general term, not the start point asked here.

(C) Before attainment of freedom: this is the first epoch.

(D) None of these: wrong, because (A) is right.

Final Answer:

(A) After attainment of freedom

2. Make a design for a decorative curtain border in 10 cm × 24 cm size. The design should be based on lotus flower, leaves and buds. Add any animal or bird at appropriate place in the same. Use at least three amicable colours in the design. The colour scheme should be attractive and pleasing to the eyes.

Pay special attention to the following points: (a) Originality and repeats of the units - 12 marks; (b) Rhythmic lining - 12 marks; (c) Good harmony and colour scheme - 24 marks; (d) General effect and attraction - 12 marks.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Materials and sheet:

Take a drawing sheet, HB pencil, eraser, ruler, poster colours, brushes (No. 0, 2 and 4) and a black or dark brown outliner. Draw a rectangle of 10 cm × 24 cm with the ruler. Draw a thin inner line 0.5 cm inside it as a frame.

Step 2: Plan the units:

Divide the 24 cm length into four equal units of 6 cm. Mark them with light vertical lines. Draw a light horizontal centre line at 5 cm. Every unit will carry the same motif, so the repeat stays exact.

Step 3: Sketch the lotus, buds and leaves:

In each unit draw an open lotus, about 3 cm wide, on the centre line. Start with an oval, then add pointed petals: three in the middle and two on each side. Draw a small circle for the seed pod. Draw two buds as teardrop shapes on curved stems, one on each side. Add round lotus leaves with wavy edges and a few radiating veins.

Step 4: Add the bird:

Place one small parrot (about 2 cm) in the space beside the lotus in every unit, so that the bird repeats with the rest of the pattern. Use simple shapes: an oval body, a round head, a curved beak and a triangular tail. Keep it smaller than the lotus so it does not dominate.

Step 5: Join the repeats:

Draw one flowing wavy stem along the full length of the border, connecting all four units. Keep the gaps equal. Rub out the guide lines gently.

Step 6: Colour scheme:

Use a cream-yellow background, pink lotus petals shading to white at the tips, green leaves with dark green veins, magenta buds and a green parrot with a red beak. Use maroon for the frame. Apply flat, even colour. Let each patch dry before the neighbouring one is painted.

Step 7: Rhythmic lining:

Outline every shape with a dark outliner of uniform thickness. Draw fine lines on petals and veins. Keep the curves smooth and flowing, without shaky joins.

Step 8: How the marks are earned:

Originality and repeats of units: 12. Rhythmic lining: 12. Harmony and colour scheme: 24. General effect and attraction: 12. Total: 60.

Step 9: Common mistakes:

Unequal units, colours spilling over the lines, too many bright colours, a very large bird, and smudged pencil marks lose marks.

Final Answer:

A neat 10 cm × 24 cm border with four equal lotus units, a small bird, three or more harmonious colours and smooth outlines earns full marks.

OR

Prepare a design for the floor of a dancing hall in a circle. The radius of the circle should be 10 cm. The design should be based on sunflower, its leaves and buds. Add any peacock or deer at appropriate place in the same. Use at least three amicable colours in the design. The colour scheme should be attractive and pleasing to the eyes.

Pay special attention to the following points: (a) Originality and repeats of the units - 12 marks; (b) Rhythmic lining - 12 marks; (c) Good harmony and colour scheme - 24 marks; (d) General effect and attraction - 12 marks.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Materials and circle:**

Take a drawing sheet, pencil, eraser, ruler, compass, poster colours, brushes and an outliner. Mark the centre point near the middle of the sheet. Set the compass at 10 cm and draw the circle. Draw a second circle 0.5 cm inside as a border.

Step 2: Divide the circle:

Draw two diameters at right angles, then two more between them. This gives eight equal sectors. Draw light concentric circles of radius 2.5 cm, 5 cm and 8 cm. You now have a centre, a middle ring and an outer ring for the motifs.

Step 3: Sketch the sunflower:

Draw a large sunflower inside the 2.5 cm circle. Draw a smaller circle in the middle for the seed disc and fill it with a light net of small dots. Around it draw pointed petals in one ring, then a second ring of petals placed between the first.

Step 4: Leaves and buds:

In the middle ring, draw one broad leaf at each end of the two diameters that cross at right angles, so that four leaves point up, down, left and right. On the four diagonal lines draw small round buds with tiny green cups, tilted slightly outwards.

Step 5: Add the peacock or deer:

In the outer ring draw four peacocks (or four deer) facing the same direction, one on each diagonal line. For the peacock use a small oval body, a thin curved neck, a tiny crest and a fan of tail feathers. Fill the gaps between them with sunflower petals and buds.

Step 6: Colour scheme:

Use golden yellow for petals, dark brown for the seed disc, green for leaves and blue for the peacocks. Paint the background a soft cream. Keep the border in maroon. Colour evenly and let each patch dry.

Step 7: Rhythmic lining:

Outline each motif with the same thickness. Draw fine lines on petals, leaf veins and feathers. Keep every curve smooth.

Step 8: Marking:

Originality and repeats: 12. Rhythmic lining: 12. Harmony and colour scheme: 24. General effect: 12. Total: 60.

Step 9: Common mistakes:

A badly drawn circle, uneven sectors, too many colours, a crowded centre and untidy pencil marks reduce marks.

Final Answer:

A neat circle of radius 10 cm with an evenly repeated, symmetrical sunflower design, four birds or deer, and a pleasing scheme of three or more harmonious colours is the required design.



3. Object Drawing: Draw and paint the group of objects placed before you on Whatman (Handmade) paper, Cartridge paper, Pastel paper or Oil sketching paper. The drawing may be painted either in Pastel colours, Oil colours (on oil sketching paper), Oil pastels, Poster colour or watercolour. Your drawing should not be less than 20 cm. Paint the drapery on the background and proper foreground along with the group of objects. Keep in view the following points while painting the group of objects: (a) Correct drawing of the objects as well as correct form and proportions - 10 marks; (b) Colour scheme that is keeping in view the nearness of the true colours of the objects showing proper light, shade and shadow - 15 marks; (c) Composition of objects - 5 marks.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Observe the group:**

Look at the objects for a few minutes before you draw. Note their shapes, sizes, positions and true colours. See where the light falls and where the shadows lie.

Step 2: Choose paper, medium and size:

Use Whatman, cartridge, pastel or oil sketching paper. Choose one medium: pastel, oil colour (on oil sketching paper only), oil pastel, poster colour or watercolour. Keep the drawing at least 20 cm in size.

Step 3: Make a light sketch:

With a soft pencil, mark the whole group in one big shape first. Then divide it into simple forms such as a cylinder, a sphere and a cone. Place the objects so that they fill the sheet well.

Step 4: Correct proportion and perspective:

Compare the height and width of each object with the others. Draw ellipses for round mouths and bases. The ones nearer your eye level look thinner, and the ones far below it look rounder. Keep the eye level the same for all objects. Rub out extra lines.

Step 5: Draw the drapery, background and foreground:

Sketch the folds of the cloth with soft, flowing lines. Paint the background lighter or darker than the group, so that the objects stand out. Give the foreground a proper table top.

Step 6: Apply the colour scheme:

Start with light washes or base tones in the true colours of the objects. Then add the middle tones. Add dark tones in the shade side, and a darker cast shadow on the table. Leave a bright highlight on shiny surfaces.

Step 7: Finish the work:

Blend the tones softly. Sharpen the edges of the nearest objects only. Check that the colours match the real objects. Keep the sheet clean.

Step 8: How the marks are earned:

Correct drawing, form and proportion carry 10 marks. The colour scheme, with true colours, light, shade and shadow, carries 15 marks. Composition of the objects carries 5 marks.

Step 9: Common mistakes:

Objects that lean or have unequal sides, a drawing smaller than 20 cm, muddy colours, missing cast shadows, and a bare background lose marks.

Final Answer:

Draw the group in correct form, paint it in its true colours with light, shade and shadow, and place it well with drapery and foreground.

OR

Nature Study: Draw and paint at least one flower, one bud, three-four leaves and the stem of the flower plant placed before you in such a natural way that the joint angles of the stem, colour, limbs and views of the plant are properly shown on drawing paper obtained from the centre. Prepare your painting with watercolours. Do not draw the Nature study from your memory. The drawing should not be less than 20 cm in size. Try to show the freshness of the flowers and the colours of the leaves and buds in its natural form.

Keep in view the following points: (a) Correct size and the drawing as well as natural form of the plant - 10 marks; (b) Transparent and attractive colour scheme - 15 marks; (c) Natural beauty and joint angles - 5 marks.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Study the plant:

Look closely at the plant placed before you. Note the shape of the

flower, the position of the bud, the number and size of the leaves, and how they join the stem. Do not draw from memory.

Step 2: Prepare the sheet:

Use the drawing paper obtained from the centre. Keep the drawing at least 20 cm in size. Use watercolours only.

Step 3: Make the first sketch:

Draw the main stem first with a light curved line. Mark the places of the flower, the bud and three or four leaves. Show the joint angles where each leaf and the bud meet the stem. Keep the plant a little tilted, so that it looks natural.

Step 4: Draw the parts in detail:

Draw the petals in their real number and overlap. Show the centre of the flower. Draw the bud in a closed, pointed form. Draw the leaves with a central vein and slightly wavy edges. Show some leaves from the front and some from the side.

Step 5: Plan the colours:

Mix the flower colour from the real flower. Use a light green for the young leaves and the bud, and a deeper green for older leaves. Use a brownish-green for the stem.

Step 6: Paint with transparent washes:

Wet the area and lay a light wash first. Let it dry a little. Then add the darker tones for the shaded parts of the petals and the underside of the leaves. Keep some white paper for shine and freshness. Do not make the paint thick.

Step 7: Finish the work:

Add fine veins on the leaves and soft lines on the petals. Show the flower fresh and the leaves lively. Use a plain, light background or leave it white.

Step 8: How the marks are earned:

Correct size, drawing and natural form carry 10 marks. A transparent and attractive colour scheme carries 15 marks. Natural beauty and joint angles carry 5 marks.

Step 9: Common mistakes:

Using memory instead of the plant, a stiff and straight stem, missing bud or leaves, heavy opaque colours and a drawing under 20 cm lose marks.

Final Answer:

Draw the real plant with correct joint angles and paint it in transparent watercolours to show its natural freshness.

OR

Memory Drawing: Make a drawing from your memory on any one of the following with either pencil (HB, 1B, 2B, 3B) or charcoal, showing light, shade and shadow on the drawing sheet given to you. The measurement of the drawing should be about 15 cm. (a) Cooking pan on two bricks; (b) Bucket; (c) Lantern; (d) Peacock.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Select one subject:

Choose the one you remember best out of the cooking pan on two bricks, the bucket, the lantern and the peacock. Do only one.

Step 2: Prepare the sheet:

Use a pencil (HB, 1B, 2B or 3B) or charcoal on the sheet given to you. Keep the drawing about 15 cm in size. Place it in the middle of the sheet with some free space around it.

Step 3: Draw the light outline:

Begin with a faint box or oval that gives the overall size. Then draw the main shape inside it. Correct the proportions before you darken any line.

Step 4: Method for each subject:

(a) Cooking pan on two bricks: draw two rectangular bricks side by side, a round pan with an ellipse for its mouth, two handles, and a little flame or soot marks. (b) Bucket: draw a wide ellipse for the top, narrower ellipse for the base, sloping sides, a curved handle and a rim. (c) Lantern: draw a base, a glass globe, a metal frame, a top cap, a ring handle and a small wick. (d) Peacock: draw a small head with a crest, a long curved neck, an oval body, a long train of feathers and thin legs.

Step 5: Show light, shade and shadow:

Decide where the light comes from. Keep the side facing it light. Shade the opposite side with hatching or soft rubbing. Add a dark cast shadow on the ground. Show the reflected light as a thin lighter edge.

Step 6: Finish the drawing:

Darken the nearest edges. Soften the middle tones. Clean the sheet with a soft eraser.

Step 7: How the marks are earned:

The question does not split the marks, so aim for correct form and proportion, correct light, shade and shadow, a good placing on the sheet and a neat finish.

Step 8: Common mistakes:

A drawing much smaller or larger than 15 cm, flat shading, missing shadow, wrong ellipses, and colour or paint used in place of pencil or charcoal lose marks.

Final Answer:

Draw one of the four subjects, about 15 cm in size, in pencil or charcoal, with correct form and full light, shade and shadow.

OR

Landscape Painting: Prepare a landscape painting of any one of the following subjects on the given drawing sheet in a rectangle of 20 cm × 15 cm. The medium of the painting should be watercolour, poster colour or any other medium. Selection of the medium and the composition of the landscape should be beautiful and attractive: (i) A temple with two huts near a pond; (ii) Two-three huts with some trees; (iii) Any village scene. Keep in view the following points while painting: (a) Correct drawing and perspective - 10 marks; (b) Suitable composition - 5 marks; (c) Selection and use of appropriate and amiable colours - 10 marks; (d) Suitable drawing and depiction of atmosphere - 5 marks.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Choose the subject and medium:

Select one out of the three subjects: a temple with two huts near a pond, two or three huts with trees, or any village scene. Use

watercolour, poster colour or another medium that you control well.

Step 2: Prepare the sheet:

Draw a rectangle of 20 cm × 15 cm with a ruler. Divide it into sky, middle ground and foreground. Keep the horizon line a little above or below the middle, but not exactly in the middle.

Step 3: Plan the composition for each subject:

(i) Temple with two huts near a pond: place the temple on one side at the middle distance, the two huts on the other side, and the pond in the foreground. (ii) Two or three huts with trees: group the huts on one side, place tall trees behind and beside them, and add a path in front. (iii) Village scene: show a lane, a well or cattle, a few huts and trees, and a small figure to give life.

Step 4: Correct drawing and perspective:

Make the near objects larger, more detailed and darker. Make the far objects smaller, lighter and simpler. Let the path or the pond edge lead the eye inwards. Keep the walls and roofs at correct angles.

Step 5: Apply the colours:

Paint the sky first with a light blue wash and pale clouds. Use light green and blue-green for far trees, and stronger greens for near trees. Paint the huts in earthy browns and yellows and the pond in soft blue with reflections.

Step 6: Show the atmosphere:

Show morning or evening light with a soft sky and long shadows. Use paler, bluish tones for the far distance to give a feeling of air and space.

Step 7: How the marks are earned:

Correct drawing and perspective carry 10 marks. A suitable composition carries 5. Selection and use of appropriate and pleasing colours carry 10. Drawing and depiction of atmosphere carry 5.

Step 8: Common mistakes:

A wrong size of the rectangle, all objects of equal size, harsh colours, a blank sky or foreground, and messy brush work lose marks.

Final Answer:

Paint one landscape inside the 20 cm × 15 cm rectangle with correct perspective, a balanced layout, pleasing colours and a clear atmosphere.