

UP Board Class 12 Drawing - 334, 2023 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :100	Total Questions :9
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. There are in all nine questions in this question paper.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. In the beginning of each question, the number of parts to be attempted are clearly mentioned.
4. Marks allotted to the questions are indicated against them.
5. Start solving from the first question and proceed to solve till the last one. Do not waste your time over a question you cannot solve.

1.(i) Panchmarhi cave paintings are situated in which state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Uttaranchal

Correct Answer: (a) Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

The Panchmarhi cave paintings are located in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. These ancient rock paintings are found in the Pachmarhi hills, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) Madhya Pradesh: This is correct. The paintings are located in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
- (b) Uttar Pradesh: This is incorrect. Panchmarhi cave paintings are not located in Uttar Pradesh.
- (c) Maharashtra: This is incorrect. The paintings are not located in Maharashtra.
- (d) Uttaranchal: This is incorrect. The paintings are not in Uttaranchal.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (a) Madhya Pradesh, as Panchmarhi cave paintings are located in this state.

Final Answer: The correct answer is (a) Madhya Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Panchmarhi cave paintings are one of the oldest rock paintings found in India and are located in Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Which oil is used in an oil medium painting?

- (a) Coconut oil
- (b) Mustard oil
- (c) Turpentine oil
- (d) None of these

Correct Answer: (c) Turpentine oil

Solution:

In oil painting, turpentine oil is commonly used as a solvent to thin the paint and clean brushes. It helps in reducing the thickness of oil paints and ensures smooth application on the canvas.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) Coconut oil: This is not typically used in oil paintings.
- (b) Mustard oil: This is not used in oil paintings.
- (c) Turpentine oil: This is correct. Turpentine oil is widely used as a solvent in oil painting.
- (d) None of these: This is incorrect, as turpentine oil is the correct option.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (c) Turpentine oil, as it is used in oil medium painting.

Final Answer: The correct answer is (c) Turpentine oil.

Quick Tip

Turpentine oil is used as a solvent in oil painting to thin the paint and clean brushes.

(iii) Which of the following forms is not suitable for design?

- (a) Circle
- (b) Square
- (c) Triangle
- (d) Angle

Correct Answer: (d) Angle

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding design forms.

In design, geometric forms such as circles, squares, and triangles are often used for symmetry, balance, and visual appeal. Angles, however, are typically not considered a suitable form for design, as they may disrupt the visual harmony.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) Circle: Circles are commonly used in design because of their symmetry and aesthetic appeal.
- (b) Square: Squares are also commonly used in design for their balance and straightforward geometry.
- (c) Triangle: Triangles are often used in design to create dynamic compositions and movement.
- (d) Angle: Angles, by themselves, are typically not used in design as they do not create the same harmonious effect as the other shapes.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (d) Angle, as it is not a form typically used in design.

Final Answer: The correct answer is (d) Angle.

Quick Tip

Geometric forms like circles, squares, and triangles are commonly used in design to create balance and harmony.

(iv) In which ancient book are the six main limbs of Indian painting discussed?

- (a) History of Indian Painting
- (b) Meghdutam
- (c) Kamasutra
- (d) Six limbs of Indian Painting

Correct Answer: (d) Six limbs of Indian Painting

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the six limbs of Indian painting.

The six limbs of Indian painting, known as "Shadanga," are discussed in ancient texts and represent the essential elements for understanding and practicing Indian art. These are detailed in the book "Six Limbs of Indian Painting."

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) History of Indian Painting: While this book covers the history, it is not specifically focused on the six limbs.
- (b) Meghdutam: This is a famous Sanskrit poem by Kalidasa and does not discuss Indian painting.
- (c) Kamasutra: This ancient text focuses on relationships and sexuality, not on painting.
- (d) Six limbs of Indian Painting: This is the correct book that discusses the six main limbs of Indian painting.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (d) Six limbs of Indian Painting, as it is the book that specifically discusses the six limbs of Indian art.

Final Answer: The correct answer is (d) Six limbs of Indian Painting.

Quick Tip

The six limbs of Indian painting are essential concepts for understanding traditional Indian art and are discussed in the ancient text "Six Limbs of Indian Painting."

(v) Which of the following colours is not of the Rainbow?

- (a) Blue
- (b) Orange
- (c) Brown
- (d) Red

Correct Answer: (c) Brown

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the rainbow colours.

The rainbow consists of seven main colours: Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, and Violet. Brown is not one of the colours in the rainbow.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) Blue: Blue is a colour in the rainbow.
- (b) Orange: Orange is also a colour in the rainbow.
- (c) Brown: Brown is not a colour in the rainbow.
- (d) Red: Red is a colour in the rainbow.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (c) Brown, as it is not a part of the rainbow.

Final Answer: The correct answer is (c) Brown.

Quick Tip

The rainbow consists of seven colours: Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, and Violet.

(vi) Which colour should be mixed with red colour to make it orange?

- (a) Green
- (b) Blue
- (c) Yellow
- (d) Black

Correct Answer: (c) Yellow

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding colour mixing.

To make the colour orange, you need to mix red and yellow. This is a basic principle of subtractive colour mixing (used in painting).

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) Green: Mixing green with red will produce a brownish colour, not orange.
- (b) Blue: Mixing blue with red will give purple, not orange.
- (c) Yellow: This is correct. Mixing yellow with red creates the colour orange.
- (d) Black: Mixing black with red results in a darkened colour, not orange.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (c) Yellow, as mixing yellow and red gives the colour orange.

Final Answer: The correct answer is (c) Yellow.

Quick Tip

Mixing red and yellow creates orange in subtractive colour mixing.

(vii) What is a straight line?

- (a) Line drawn by a scale
- (b) Line drawn to join the distance between two points
- (c) Line creating a form
- (d) Line creating a painting

Correct Answer: (b) Line drawn to join the distance between two points

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding a straight line.

A straight line is defined as a line that connects two points with no curvature. It can be drawn using a scale or ruler and represents the shortest distance between two points.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) Line drawn by a scale: This option is partially correct, as a straight line can indeed be drawn with a scale, but this doesn't define what a straight line is.
- (b) Line drawn to join the distance between two points: This is correct. A straight line is defined by connecting two points.
- (c) Line creating a form: This is incorrect. A form is created by multiple lines, not a single straight line.
- (d) Line creating a painting: This is incorrect. A painting is created using different techniques and materials, not just a straight line.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (b) Line drawn to join the distance between two points, as that is the definition of a straight line.

Final Answer: The correct answer is (b) Line drawn to join the distance between two points.

Quick Tip

A straight line is the shortest distance between two points and is defined by connecting those two points directly.

(viii) In which state is the famous temple of Khajuraho situated?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat

Correct Answer: (c) Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Khajuraho.

The Khajuraho temples are a group of Hindu and Jain temples located in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. They are known for their stunning architecture and intricate carvings.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh: This is incorrect. Khajuraho is not located in Uttar Pradesh.
- (b) Maharashtra: This is incorrect. Khajuraho is not in Maharashtra.
- (c) Madhya Pradesh: This is correct. Khajuraho is situated in Madhya Pradesh.
- (d) Gujarat: This is incorrect. Khajuraho is not located in Gujarat.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (c) Madhya Pradesh, as Khajuraho temples are located there.

Final Answer: The correct answer is (c) Madhya Pradesh.

Quick Tip

The Khajuraho temples, famous for their intricate sculptures and architecture, are located in Madhya Pradesh.

(ix) Which colour medium is most transparent?

- (a) Pastel colour
- (b) Poster colour
- (c) Watercolour
- (d) Oil colour

Correct Answer: (c) Watercolour

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding transparency in colour mediums.

Watercolours are known for their transparency. The pigment in watercolours is mixed with a binder and water, allowing the paper's texture and underlying layers to show through.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) Pastel colour: Pastels are soft but not as transparent as watercolours.
- (b) Poster colour: Poster colours are opaque and do not allow for transparency.
- (c) Watercolour: This is correct. Watercolours are the most transparent medium, ideal for creating layers and effects of light.
- (d) Oil colour: Oil colours are opaque and thick, making them less transparent.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (c) Watercolour, as it is the most transparent colour medium.

Final Answer: The correct answer is (c) Watercolour.

Quick Tip

Watercolours are best known for their transparency, allowing for delicate layering and the showing of underlying details.

(x) Which of the following is a cold colour?

- (a) Yellow
- (b) Red
- (c) Black
- (d) Blue

Correct Answer: (d) Blue

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding cold and warm colours.

Cold colours are typically associated with coolness and include colours like blue, green, and purple. These colours are often used to create a calm or distant effect.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) Yellow: Yellow is a warm colour, associated with warmth and energy.
- (b) Red: Red is also a warm colour, often used to represent heat and passion.
- (c) Black: Black is a neutral colour and doesn't fall into the warm or cold category.
- (d) Blue: This is correct. Blue is a cold colour, often associated with calmness and coolness.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (d) Blue, as it is a cold colour.

Final Answer: The correct answer is (d) Blue.

Quick Tip

Cold colours like blue, green, and purple evoke calmness and are often associated with coolness, while warm colours like red and yellow evoke warmth and energy.

2. Prepare a suitable design for a Sari Pallu or Anchal. The design is to be composed in a rectangle of 20 cm x 15 cm. Divide the inner space into decorative forms. The design should be based on lotus flower, leaves, buds and at least one attractive animal or bird at proper place. The design may be ornamental or natural. Use three amiable or amicable colours with good harmony. The colour scheme should be attractive and pleasing to eyes.

Solution:

For creating a suitable design for a Sari Pallu or Anchal based on the given specifications:

1. Size and Layout:

- The design should fit within a rectangle of dimensions 20 cm x 15 cm.
- Divide the space into various sections, using gentle lines or patterns to form different areas within the rectangle.

2. Central Theme:

- The design should focus on lotus flowers, leaves, and buds, arranged symmetrically across the Pallu. The lotus flowers should be the central element, with leaves and buds placed around them.
- At least one attractive animal or bird should be included in the design. You can opt for a peacock, swan, or any other bird that blends well with the floral patterns.

3. Design Style:

- The design can either be ornamental (with detailed, intricate patterns) or natural (with more flowing, organic shapes).
- The lotus, leaves, and buds should have soft lines, while the bird or animal should be strategically placed to balance the design.

4. Color Scheme:

- Use three amiable or amicable colors that complement each other well. Examples include:
 - Lotus: Soft shades of pink or white.
 - Leaves and Buds: Rich, lush shades of green.
 - Bird or Animal: A vibrant blue or gold to create visual contrast.
- Ensure that the overall color scheme is harmonious, attractive, and pleasing to the eyes, ensuring that no colors clash.

5. Flow and Balance:

- The design should flow smoothly from one end of the rectangle to the other.
- The lotus, leaves, buds, and bird should work together to create a balanced and attractive arrangement.



Quick Tip

A balanced and harmonious color scheme along with detailed design elements like flowers and animals will enhance the overall aesthetic appeal of the Sari Pallu or Anchal.

OR,

2. Draw a beautiful shape of a flower vase of 20 cm in length. The diameter of the middle part of the vase should be of 15 cm. Divide the inner space beautifully and decorate the vase with any Indian flower, leaves, and buds using at least one animal or bird. This floral design should be ornamental. Use only three assisting and amiable or amicable colours depicting effective harmony. Colour scheme should be attractive and bright. Pay special attention to the following points:

Solution:

1. Size and Shape of the Vase:

- Draw a flower vase that is 20 cm in length. The diameter of the middle part of the vase should be 15 cm.
- The vase should have a symmetrical and balanced shape with a wide middle and a narrowing neck or base to create elegance.

2. Floral Design:

- Decorate the vase using Indian flowers, leaves, and buds. The flowers can be lotus, hibiscus, or marigold, and the leaves and buds should complement the floral theme.
- At least one animal or bird should be included, such as a peacock or a swan, positioned appropriately within the design.
- The design should be ornamental, using detailed patterns for the flowers, leaves, and birds to enhance the beauty of the vase.

3. Color Scheme:

- Use three amiable or amicable colors to create an attractive and harmonious look. Suggested colors:
 - Flowers: Soft shades of yellow or pink.
 - Leaves and Buds: Lush green tones.
 - Bird/Animal: Bright blue or gold to highlight the animal or bird.
- Ensure the colors are bright and complement each other, adding an aesthetically pleasing effect.

4. Key Points to Consider:

- **Originality and Repeats of the Units:** The design should be original, but also use repeating elements (such as flower patterns) for consistency.
- **Rhythmic Lining:** Ensure that the lines in the design flow rhythmically, creating a sense of movement and harmony.
- **Good Harmony and Colour Scheme:** The overall color scheme should be harmonious, with a balance of vibrant colors and soft shades.
- **General Effect and Attraction:** The design should be attractive, with a well-balanced composition that draws attention.



Quick Tip

Ensure that the floral design is not too crowded, allowing the vase shape to be visible while showcasing the detailed flowers, leaves, and bird or animal.

3. 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 the drawing paper obtained from the centre. Make 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 leaves and also the colours of the flowers and buds in its natural form.

Solution:

For creating a suitable drawing and painting based on the given instructions:

1. Flower, Bud, Leaves, and Stem:

- Draw at least one flower with accurate details of petals and natural form.
- Include one bud and ensure the shape and positioning reflect the natural growth process of the plant.
- Add three to four leaves positioned properly along the stem. Ensure the leaves have correct proportions and show veins and natural texture.
- Draw the stem of the plant, paying attention to the angles and natural bends that occur in real life. The joint angles should be shown clearly to depict the natural growth of the plant.

2. Size and Composition:

- The drawing should not be less than 20 cm in size to capture adequate details of the plant.
- Arrange the plant parts (flower, bud, leaves, and stem) so that the overall composition feels balanced, with emphasis on the flower and leaves in natural positioning.

3. Use of Watercolors:

- The painting should be done with watercolors, ensuring that the colors are used transparently to show the natural vibrancy of the plant.
- The flower can be painted in natural colors like red, yellow, or white, depending on the type of flower being depicted.
- The leaves should have a green palette, ranging from light to dark shades to depict freshness and natural texture.
- The stem should be painted with shades of brown or green, depending on its appearance in the plant.

4. Key Points to Consider:

- **Correct Size and Drawing:** Ensure the plant is drawn in the correct proportion, with accurate size in relation to its parts.
- **Transparent and Attractive Colour Scheme:** Use transparent colors, especially for the leaves and flowers, to show lightness and depth.
- **Natural Beauty and Joint Angles:** Focus on showing the natural beauty of the plant, especially the correct angles where the stem and leaves meet, to give it a realistic feel.

Quick Tip

Pay special attention to shading and blending with watercolors to achieve a natural, fresh appearance in your painting.

OR,

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 supplied to you. The drawing should be about 15 cm.

Solution:

For the drawing task, you need to select one of the options and create a drawing based on your memory. Here are the guidelines for each option:

1. Two Bananas in a Plate:

- Start by sketching the plate at the center of the paper. Ensure that the shape of the plate is round or slightly oval, depending on your perspective.

- Next, draw the bananas in a natural position, slightly curved, overlapping with the edges of the plate to show their placement. Pay attention to the light and shadow on the bananas, particularly where the light falls on their curves.
- Use shading to indicate the different textures, especially on the surface of the bananas and the plate.
- Focus on the shadow cast by the bananas and plate on the surface to add depth to the drawing.

2. Suitcase:

- Begin by drawing the outline of the suitcase, focusing on its rectangular shape with rounded corners.
- Add details like handles and locks to enhance the realism of the suitcase. Pay attention to the light and dark areas on the suitcase to show volume.
- Use shading to reflect the material (metal, leather, etc.) and create contrast between the lit and shaded parts of the suitcase.
- Add the shadow cast by the suitcase to the surface, showing the relationship between the object and its surroundings.

3. Elephant:

- Begin by sketching the basic shape of the elephant, focusing on the trunk, ears, and body.
- Add details like wrinkles, toes, and tusks. Ensure that you show the elephant's weight and large size with the shading.
- Focus on light and shadow on the elephant's skin to show depth and texture.
- Add shadow under the elephant, ensuring that the shadow looks natural and follows the form of the body.

4. Cooking Pan on Bricks:

- Begin by drawing the cooking pan in the center, paying attention to its round shape and the lip of the pan.
- Draw the bricks underneath the pan, ensuring they are placed at the right angle. Use lines and shading to show the texture of the bricks.
- Add shading to the pan to represent reflections and light. Pay attention to the light source on the cooking pan.
- Show the shadow under the pan and bricks to create a sense of depth and grounding in the drawing.

5. General Guidelines:

- Use appropriate pencils (HB, 1B, 2B, 3B) for shading and creating depth in the drawing.
- Focus on creating accurate shadows and highlighting the light sources to make your drawing more realistic.

- Ensure that the size of the drawing is about 15 cm as per the requirements.

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to light, shade, and shadows to make your drawing look three-dimensional and natural.

OR,

Prepare a landscape painting of any one of the following subjects on the given drawing sheet in a rectangle of 20 cm x 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) Scene of a river bank
- (ii) Women working in a field
- (iii) In a village scene, there are some trees and a hut.

Solution:

For creating a landscape painting based on the given specifications:

1. Size and Layout:

- The landscape should be drawn within a rectangle of 20 cm x 15 cm, ensuring the proportions are correct and suitable for the subject.
- The composition should be balanced, with enough space for each element (sky, ground, trees, river, etc.) to be represented clearly.

2. Subject Selection and Medium:

- Choose one of the following subjects based on your preference:
 - Scene of a river bank: Draw the river flowing smoothly, with trees or plants along the bank, and possibly a boat or other elements related to the river.
 - Women working in a field: Depict women engaged in agricultural activities, such as planting or harvesting crops. Show the background with fields, trees, and a distant view of the landscape.
 - Village scene with trees and hut: Focus on a typical village scene, with a hut, trees, and perhaps a small road or path leading to the hut.
- Use a suitable medium such as watercolour, poster colours, or any other medium you are comfortable with. Ensure the medium is appropriate for capturing the beauty of the landscape.

3. Points to Keep in View:

(a) Correct Drawing and Perspective:

- Ensure that the drawing is accurate, with proper proportions for objects like trees, huts, and figures.
- Pay special attention to perspective to create a sense of depth and distance, especially in the background of the painting.

(b) Suitable Composition:

- The elements within the painting (trees, hut, water, etc.) should be well-placed and balanced. Avoid overcrowding any area and leave some space for visual breathing.
- Follow the principles of composition, ensuring the main focus (river, people, or hut) is appropriately positioned within the space.

(c) Selection and Use of Appropriate and Amiable Colours:

- Select colours that are amiable and complementary, ensuring the overall look of the painting is vibrant yet harmonious.
- Use bright and natural tones for the landscape. For example, shades of blue for the sky, green for trees, and earthy tones for the ground.

(d) Suitable Drawing and Depiction of Atmosphere:

- Focus on the atmosphere of the painting by depicting light, shade, and shadow appropriately. For instance, show the sunlight casting shadows and highlights on the objects in the scene.
- Try to reflect the freshness and natural beauty of the landscape by paying attention to the subtle changes in light and colour throughout the scene.

Quick Tip

Ensure to add details like shadows, texture, and the natural atmosphere of the scene to make the landscape more realistic and attractive.