

CBSE Class 12 Painting 2024 - Set 71/S - Compartment

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 9 questions.
- (ii) Section A: Attempt all eight parts of Question 1. Each part carries 1 mark.
- (iii) Section B: Attempt Questions 2–6, following the internal choices. Each carries 2 marks; answers are expected in around 100 words.
- (iv) Section C: Attempt any two of the three questions given. Each carries 6 marks; answers are expected in around 200 words.

Section A

1(i). Sahibdin was the artist of which school ?

- (A) Mewar school (B) Basohli school
(C) Mughal school (D) Hyderabad school

1(ii). The story of Ramayana included in your syllabus 'Bharat meets Rama at Chitrakut' is depicted in which school of Rajasthan ?

- (A) Mewar school (B) Bikaner school
(C) Jaipur school (D) Kishangarh school

1(iii). Assertion (A) : "Mother Teresa" and "Mother and Child" are exceptional examples of the painting from modern trend.

Reason (R) : Both the paintings are inspired from Bengal Folk Art.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

1(iv). Which school of miniature painting found its golden age under the patronage of Raja Sansar Chand ?

- (A) Kangra school of miniature painting (B) Basohli school of miniature painting
(C) Jaipur school of miniature painting (D) Jodhpur school of miniature painting

1(v). Whose court painter was Ustad Mansur ?

- (A) Jagsharan (B) Mamchand
(C) Sansar Chand (D) Jahangir

1(vi). Which Mughal ruler commissioned the paintings of 'Panchatantra' and 'Hamzanama' ?

- (A) Akbar (B) Babar
(C) Humayun (D) Aurangzeb

1(vii). Assertion (A) : Our National Flag is a symbol of valour, peace and prosperity.

Reason (R) : Saffron is a symbol of prosperity, white is a symbol of valour, Indian Green is a symbol of peace.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

1(viii). Hyderabad was the main centre of which painting style ?

- (A) Rajasthani school (B) Pahari school
(C) Mughal school (D) Deccan school

Section B

2(a). Golconda was one of the major centres of the Deccan school. Women empowerment and entertaining activities have been the mainstay of this school.

- (i) Write about the title and medium of a painting included in your syllabus, from Golconda school.
- (ii) Describe the compositional arrangement of this painting in your own words.

OR

2(b). Jahangir proved to be the greatest promoter of the Mughal school of miniature painting. Due to extreme attachment to nature, strong interest in painting and romantic tendency, more attention was paid to nature painting than manuscripts in his time.

- (i) Identify the painting of Jahangir's period included in your syllabus and write about its title and painter.
- (ii) Highlight the artistic features of the painting.

3(a). This painting, painted in a sub-school of Rajasthan is the result of the wonderful imagination of poet and art lover Raja Sawant Singh. This painting is considered equivalent to Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa.

- (i) Identify the painting and write about its title and sub-school.
- (ii) Due to which artistic qualities is it called the 'Indian Mona Lisa' ? Explain.

OR

3(b). How different was the National Flag of 1906 from the flag of 1921 ? Explain.

4(a). Devi Prasad Roychowdhury does not need any introduction in the field of sculpture. One of his sculptures is adorning the courtyard of the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.

- (i) Identify the sculpture from your syllabus and write about its title and medium.
- (ii) Analyze the compositional arrangement of this artwork.

OR

4(b). Modern sculptors invented many new mediums according to their functionality, environment, economic status and interest. Some such revolutionary mediums were tin, oxidised copper and other metals.

(i) Aesthetically describe a sculpture made from the above material included in your syllabus.

(ii) Write about the title of this sculpture and its sculptor.

5(a). Identify and appreciate the dominant emotion in the artworks created by the artist mentioned below with special reference to the application of colours, symbols and technique.

Ustad Faquirullah Khan

OR

5(b). Identify and appreciate the dominant emotion in the artworks created by the artist mentioned below with special reference to the application of colours, symbols and technique.

K. Laxma Goud

6(a). Death is inevitable. It is a universal truth that the end of the one who is born is also certain. Even the gods on earth are not untouched by this. Now it is their own point of view that who sees it in what form — as the end of life-journey, or as some unexpected tragic event ?

Appreciate any one picture given below in which the above sentiments have appeared.

Shiva and Sati

OR

6(b). Death is inevitable. It is a universal truth that the end of the one who is born is also certain. Even the gods on earth are not untouched by this. Now it is their own point of view that who sees it in what form — as the end of life-journey, or as some unexpected tragic event ?

Appreciate any one picture given below in which the above sentiments have appeared.

Journey's End

Section C

7. In the Mughal school of Akbar's time, courtly and shabih (portrait) paintings as well as illustrations were also prominently placed. After translating texts like Mahabharata and Ramayana, Akbar got their illustrated manuscripts prepared. Paintings of Lord Krishna's childhood pastimes were also made at this time.

Explain any such illustration (of Akbar's period) included in your syllabus on the basis of the following points :

- (i) Title of the painting and name of its painter
- (ii) Medium and technique of the painting
- (iii) Theme and compositional arrangement of the painting

8. Manaku and Nainsukh were great artists with different artistic styles from the Pahari school. With the reference of the paintings from your syllabus evaluate their styles by highlighting the compositional arrangement.

9. Amidst the increasing influence of European art, Abanindranath Tagore undertook to realize the concept of revival of Indian painting. This effort of his came out in the form of Bengal style. With reference to the above answer the following questions :

- (i) Name any two other major Indian artists who contributed to the revival of painting.
- (ii) Throw light on the origin and development of the Bengal school.
- (iii) How did the use of Indian themes promote Indian revivalism in art ?

- End of Question Paper -