



ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST-1
Class : XII

Subject: Painting (049)
Date: 19/07/2023

M.M: 40
Time : 1 hour 30 mins

General Instructions:

1. Section A: Attempt **all** questions (Each Question carries 1 mark).
2. Section B: Attempt **all** questions (Each Question carries 2 marks).
3. Section C: Attempt **all** questions (Each Question carries 3 marks).
4. Section D: Attempt any **Two** questions. (Each Question carries 6 marks).

SECTION- A

(1 X 12 = 12)

1. (i) When did miniature painting start? (1)
(A) From Mughal period (B) From medieval period onward
(C) From Gupta period (D) None of these
- (ii) What is the meaning of Ragmala? (1)
(A) Tune of sitar (B) Musical notes
(C) Necklace of Musical Nodes (D) Voice of Prince
- (iii) The style which was contemporary to the Rajasthani style? (1)
(A) Mughal school (B) Gujarat school
(C) Pahari school (D) Apbhransh school
- (iv) The ancient centre of the Hindu painting was _____ (1)
(A) Jodhpur (B) Ajmer
(C) Jaipur (D) Bandikui
- (v) Who is the author of the 'Rajput Painting'? (1)
(i) Basil Gresy (B) Percy Brown
(iii) Anand Kentish Coomaraswamy (D) M.S. Randhawa
- (vi) 'Takri script' belongs to _____. (1)
(A) Punjab school (B) Garhwal school
(C) Gujarat school (D) Jammu school
- (vii) Pala school started at _____ century A.D. (1)
(A) 12 th (B) 13 th
(C) 11th (D) 10 th
- (viii) The painting 'Radha (Bani-Thani)' belongs to which school? (1)
(A) Kishangarh (B) Bikaner
(C) Jammu (D) None of these
- (ix) Artist Guman belongs to Jaipur school, Name his famous painting. (1)
(A) Bharat Meets Rama at Chitrakuta (B) Maru Ragini
(C) Chaugan Player (D) None of these

- (x) Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct? (1)
- 1) The character of Indian art is best described as plastic, organic and sculptural.
 - 2) Indian art is deeply rooted in religion and it conduces to fulfill the ultimate aim of life.
 - 3) The earliest examples of miniature painting in India exist in the form of illustrations to the religious texts on Buddhism executed under the Palas.
- (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only (D) All of the above
- (xi) Water colour painting was originated from _____ . (1)
- (A) England (B) India
(C) America (D) Japan
- (xii) The Rajasthani style continued up to the end of which century? (1)
- (A) 1550 A.D. upto 17 th Century (B) 1550 A.D. upto 18th Century
(C) 1550 A.D. upto 19 th Century (D) None of these

SECTION- B

(2 X 5 = 10)

2. What is a miniature painting? (2)
3. Mention names of the artists of the following miniature paintings of Rajasthani school. (2)
- (a) Bharat meets Rama at Chitracuta (b) Chaugan players
4. Central Indian paintings are known to be a mixture of many styles, prove with examples. (2)
5. Write a short note on Jain school. (2)
6. Write a short note on any one of the following Rajasthani paintings: (2)
- a) Chaugan players b) Radha (Bani-Thani)

SECTION- C

(3 X 2 = 6)

7. Name any three Pahari painting and explain any one that you like most. (3)
8. Evaluate the artistic grandeur of the painting Krishna with Gopies. (3)

SECTION- D

(6 X 2 = 12)

9. Write an essay on the development of the Rajasthani School of miniature painting. (6)
10. Describe the main features of Rajasthani School of miniature painting. (6)

OR

- Write a brief note with examples on six sub-schools of Rajasthani school. (6)