



## INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT SECOND PERIODIC TEST

### PAINTING

CLASS: XI

Sub. Code: 049

Time Allotted: 50mts.

17.01.2023

Max. Marks: 20

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper has 3 sections.
2. Section A is objective type carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B is very short answer type. Answer to be written in 30-50 words each
4. Section C is Long answer type. Answer to be written in 100-150 words.

#### SECTION A

Q 1. Select the right answer from the given options:

1 x 8

- (A) Which medium was used to create the sculpture 'Nataraja'?
- (i) Bronze (ii) Steel (iii) Stone (iv) Clay
- (B) In the Nataraja sculpture, the upper right-hand holds a \_\_\_\_\_ that stands for the male-female vital principle.
- (i) Snake (ii) Flame (iii) Jwalamala (iv) Dumroo
- (C) What is the first medium used to make a hollow bronze sculpture in the lost-wax process?
- (i) Clay (ii) Wax (iii) Silver (iv) Bronze
- (D) In the sculpture Descent of Ganga, a prominent bearded figure is identified as \_\_\_\_\_ who is standing on one leg and stretching his arms upwards to pray Lord Shiva to release one stream of the Ganga from his hair locks and flew her down on the earth of the sake of the human being.
- (i) Mahendra Varman (ii) Bhagirath (iii) Ravana (iv) Nagaraja
- (E) Indian sculptors had mastered the \_\_\_\_\_ medium and the casting process as much as they had mastered terracotta sculpture and carving in stone.
- (i) Cement (ii) Plaster of paris (iii) Ceramic (iv) Bronze

- (F) In the sculpture 'Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash', the lower one has been depicted multi-faced and multi-armed \_\_\_\_\_ shaking the Mount Kailash with ease.  
 (i) Kumbakarna (ii) Kubera (iii) Ravana (iv) Vibhishana
- (G) Which is the largest and oldest sculptural panel known in the world?  
 (i) Konark, Odisha (ii) Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh  
 (iii) Descent of Ganga (iv) Elephanta, Maharashtra
- (H) Dravida is the style of temple architecture which became popular in \_\_\_\_\_ India.  
 (i) South India (ii) North India (iii) West India (iv) Central India

### SECTION B

(Short answer type questions)

Answer for this question is expected in around 30-50 words

2 x 3

- Q 2. Explain the Lost Wax process (Cire-perdue) of Solid casting.

**OR**

Describe the 'Mother and Child' sculpture of Vimal Shah Temple.

- Q 3. What are the features of Nagara temples in North India?

**OR**

Describe the rock-cut high relief sculpture 'Trimurti' from Elephanta.

- Q 4. Write a short note on Dravida temples in South India.

**OR**

Describe the sculpture 'Cymbal Player', Sun temple, Konark.

### SECTION C

- Q 5. Attempt any one question from the given options  
 (Long answer type questions)

6 x 1

Answer for this question is expected in around 100-150 words

What do you mean by iconography, sculptures and ornamentation?

**OR**

Describe the details of the bronze sculpture 'Nataraja'.

**OR**

Explain the composition of the sculptural panel 'Descent of Ganga'.

\*\*\*\*END OF THE QUESTION PAPER\*\*\*\*



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### SECTION A

Q 1. Select the right answer from the given options:

1 x 8

- (A) Nagara is the style of temple architecture which became popular in India.  
(i) South India (ii) North India (iii) West India (iv) Central India
- (B) River goddesses \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are visually found at the entrances in a Nagara temple.  
(i) Ganga and Yamuna (ii) Kaveri and Godavari  
(iii) Krishna and Narmada (iv) Satlej and Gomti
- (C) Where is the location of the temple sculpture 'Descent of Ganga'?  
(i) Ellora, Maharashtra (ii) Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh  
(iii) Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu (iv) Mathura, Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Indian sculptors had mastered the \_\_\_\_\_ medium and the casting process as much as they had mastered terracotta sculpture and carving in stone.  
(i) Cement (ii) Plaster of paris (iii) Ceramic (iv) Bronze
- (E) What is the first medium used to make a solid bronze sculpture in the lost-wax process?  
(i) Clay (ii) Wax (iii) Silver (iv) Bronze
- (F) Which medium was used to create the sculpture 'Nataraja'?  
(i) Bronze (ii) Steel (iv) Stone (iv) Clay

(G) In the sculpture 'Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash', the lower one has been depicted multi-faced and multi-armed \_\_\_\_\_ shaking the Mount Kailash with ease.

(i) Kumbakarna (ii) Kubera (iii) Ravana (iv) Vibhishana

(H) In the Nataraja sculpture, the upper right-hand holds a \_\_\_\_\_ that stands for the male-female vital principle.

(i) Snake (ii) Flame (iii) Jwalamala (iv) Dumroo

### SECTION B

(Short answer type questions)

Answer for this question is expected in around 30-50 words ✓

2 x 3

Q 2. What are the features of Nagara temples in North India?

**OR**

Describe the rock-cut high relief sculpture 'Trimurti' from Elephanta.

Q 3. Describe the Lost Wax process (Cire-perdue) of Solid casting.

**OR**

Describe the 'Mother and Child' sculpture of Vimal Shah Temple.

Q 4. Write a short note on Dravida temples in South India.

**OR**

Describe the sculpture 'Cymbal Player', Sun temple, Konark.

### SECTION C

Q 5. Attempt any one question from the given options

(Long answer type questions)

Answer for this question is expected in around 100-150 words

6 x 1

Explain the composition of the sculptural panel 'Descent of Ganga'

**OR**

Describe the details of the bronze sculpture 'Nataraja'.

**OR**

What is iconography, sculptures and Ornamentation?

\*\*\*\*END OF THE QUESTION PAPER\*\*\*\*