BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Session (2026-2027)

PRACTICE PAPER 1

ClassXII

Subject – Painting (049)

Time: 2 Hours	**Class-XII**	**M.M:30**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of three sections (A, B and C) with 16 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1 to 8 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 9 to 13 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 14 to 16 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. Answer any two Questions from the given options.

SECTION – A

1. Which of the following paintings is a continuous narrative (meaning various episodes have been shown in a single scene)?

(i) Maru Ragini

(ii) Chaugan Players

(iii) Radha (Bani-Thani)

(iv) Bharat Meets Rama at Chitrakoot

2. Assertion (A): Female beauty is the most important feature of Kishangarh school.
Reason (R): Both the patron and painters of the Kishangarh school were worshipers of female beauty.

(i) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(ii) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(iii) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(iv) (A) is false but (R) is true.

3. Select the painter associated with the Kangra school of Miniature painting:

(i) Raja Ravi Varma

(ii) Dr. Arvind Singhania

(iii) Nainsukh

(iv) Devi Prasad Roy Chowdhury

4. Who bestowed the title "Nadir-ul-Asr" upon the Mughal miniature artist Ustad Mansoor?

(i) Babur

(ii) Humayun

(iii) Jahangir

(iv) Aurangzeb

5. Assertion (A): Basohli school emerged as a result of the sweet union of Pahari folk-art and Mughal miniature technique.

Reason (R): Although none of the painters of Basohli school were from the Mughal court.

(i) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(ii) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(iii) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(iv) (A) is false but (R) is true.

6. Which Mughal ruler was not a supporter of artists?

(i) Humayun

(ii) Akbar

(iii) Jahangir

(iv) Aurangzeb

7. Which figure was depicted in the center of the Indian National Flag of 1921?

(i) Spinning Wheel (Charkha)

(ii) Ashoka Chakra

(iii) Swastika

(iv) Ashtakamal

8. By whom is the sculpture 'Santhal Family', depicting the daily struggle of the common man, created?

(i) Devi Prasad Roychowdhury

(ii) Ramkinkar Baij

(iii) Dr. Arvind Singhania

(iv) K. Laxma Goud

SECTION – B

.

9. (A). Amir Khusro is depicted with a musical instrument in this Deccan painting showing respect and reverence for his teacher.

(i) Identify this painting included in your course of study and write its title and medium.

(ii) Mentioning the sub-school of the painting, describe its compositional arrangement in your own words.

OR

(B) Around 1750 AD, Chaugan (Polo) emerged as a recreational game in the royal families of Deccan. In this, the skill of the player is also dependent on the tricks of horse riding. The participation of women in this game presents the best evidence of women empowerment.

(i) Identify any one such painting included in your syllabus and write about its title and sub-school.

(ii) Throw light on the composition and colour arrangement of the painting.

10. (A). In the Basohli school, the coordination of the ornamental form of nature and the elements of folk art is seen together, which was filled with reverence and devotion by the painters of Basohli by filling them with colours of divine and selfless love.

(i) From your course of study, identify the painting of Basohli School and write its Title and the Name of the

painter.
(ii) Describe the Artistic features of the painting in your own words.

OR

(B) Displaying the rural and urban background, this painting from Kangra School depicts the people of Gokul moving towards the prosperous Vrindavan.
(i) Identify the painting and write its title and the name of the painter.
(ii) Describe the compositional arrangement of the painting.

11. (A). The natural stretching of the muscles and the uncomfortable, real postures of the 4 working class people engrossed in work are the main features of his sculptures.
(i) Write the name of this sculptor and the title of his work included in your course of study.
(ii) Describe this artwork aesthetically on the basis of compositional arrangement, medium, and technique.

OR

(B) The life of widows in our society has been challenging and painful since time immemorial. In the name of widowhood, many pleasures are taken away from women and many social restrictions are imposed on them.
(i) Mention the name of any printmaker included in your syllabus who has displayed the pain of widowhood of women in his artwork.
(ii) Write the title of the print and describe it aesthetically.

12. Identify and appreciate the dominant emotions in the artwork created by the artist mentioned below with special reference to the application of colours and technique:

(A) M.F. Husain

OR

(B) Ram Gopal Vijaivargiya

13. 'Maa', as small as this word is, its explanation is as complex and vast as it is. This is the word without which the existence of any living being cannot be envisaged. Nothing can be compared to the deep love of a mother towards her children, it is unique and incomparable. Appreciate any one artwork given below in which the above sentiments have appeared:

(A) Mother and Child (Painting)

OR

(B) Children (Graphic - Print)

SECTION – C

.

14. The artist from Rajasthani school of miniature painting has ingeniously divided the painting into two parts representing Rasikpriya poetry of Keshavdas in which Radha is offended by the behaviour of Krishna. Identify any painting included in your syllabus which has the above characteristics. Then interpret this painting on the basis of the following points:

(1) Title of the painting and name of its painter

(2) Medium and sub-school

(3) Theme (subject matter) and compositional arrangement of the painting

15. Discuss the following points in detail through a critical note on the Mughal school of miniature painting:

(1) Origin and Development of Mughal School of Painting [3 Marks]

(2) Describe any one painting of Mughal School in detail [3 Marks]

16. Art is a powerful medium of communication. There has been a direct or indirect contribution of art and artists in the freedom struggle. Explain the contribution of any two such artists included in your syllabus whose art directly or indirectly ensures their participation in freedom-related movements.

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Session (2026-2027)

PRACTICE PAPER 2

ClassXII

Subject – Painting (049)

Time: 2 Hours	**Class-XII**	**M.M:30**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of three sections (A, B and C) with 16 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1 to 8 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 9 to 13 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 14 to 16 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. Answer any two Questions from the given options.

SECTION – A

Select the right answer from the given options:

1. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the painting 'Radha (Bani Thani)' from your syllabus?

(A) It belongs to the Kishangarh school of Rajasthan.

(B) Blue color is used predominantly in the background.

(C) Radha (Bani-Thani) is depicted in a plain white costume.

(D) The painting was created by the artist Nihal Chand.

2. Assertion (A): Basohli and Kangra were the main centers of the Pahari School of Miniature Painting.
Reason (R): The Pahari School received abundant patronage and a suitable artistic environment in Basohli and Kangra.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

3. Select the painter associated with the Mewar school of miniature painting according to your course of study:

(A) Dana

(B) Manaku

(C) Sahibdin

(D) Nihal Chand

4. Ustad Mansoor is mainly associated with which school of miniature painting?

(A) Rajasthani School

(B) Mughal School

(C) Pahari School

(D) Bengal School

5. Which painter belongs to the Mughal miniature school of painting from your syllabus?

(A) Miskin

(B) Nainsukh

(C) Nihal Chand

(D) Sahibdin

6. Which colour is used in the National Flag of India as a symbol of valour and sacrifice?

(A) Indian Green

(B) White

(C) Dark Blue

(D) Saffron

7. Hyderabad, Bijapur, and Golconda were the main centers of which school of miniature painting?

(A) Rajasthani School

(B) Deccan School

(C) Pahari School

(D) Bengal School

8. Which artist played a pioneering role in the Renaissance of the Bengal School of Art?

(A) Abanindranath Tagore

(B) Amrita Sher-Gil

(C) Amar Nath Sehgal

(D) Raja Ravi Varma

SECTION – B

.

9. (A) Chaugan (Polo) was a major recreational game of the royal families in which women also participated enthusiastically. Identify any such painting made in the Rajasthani School of Miniature Painting included in your syllabus, write its title and painter's name, and describe its sub-school and compositional arrangement.

OR

(B) 'Lord Krishna' has been a central subject of Indian Painting. Identify any one painting on this theme from the Mughal School of Miniature Painting included in your syllabus, write its title and painter's name, and briefly explain its compositional arrangement and artistic features.

10. (A) In Indian culture, Gurus are revered with divine status. Identify the Deccan School miniature painting from your syllabus where disciples receive education in the proximity of their spiritual guide. State its title, medium, sub-school, and describe its composition.

OR

(B) Dara Shikoh was a great admirer of Sufi saints. Identify the Mughal miniature painting depicting the famous Sufi saints Kabirdas and Raidas from Shahjahan's reign. Mention its painter, medium, school, and present a short description of the artwork.

11. Appreciate any ONE of the following artworks with special reference to the medium and technique employed:

(A) Ganesha (Sculpture)

OR

(B) Devi (Graphic Print)

12. "Death is an eternal truth." Appreciate any ONE of the following artworks from your syllabus in which this profound emotion is poignantly expressed:

(A) Journey's End by Abanindranath Tagore

OR

(B) Shiva and Sati by Nandalal Bose

13. (A) The painters of the Basohli School made Krishna-Leela the main foundation of their art. Identify the painting from your syllabus depicting the divine love of Lord Krishna and the Gopis, name its artist, and describe its aesthetic composition.

OR

(B) Pahari School of Miniature Painting holds a unique position in Indian art history. Write the title and painter of the Kangra School miniature painting included in your syllabus and describe its key artistic features in your own words.

SECTION – C

14. A prominent Rajasthani school miniature painting depicts an important episode from the 'Ramayana', highlighting ideal human values, devotion to duty, and strong familial relationships. Identify this painting and explain it under the following headings:

(A) Title of the painting and name of its painter

(B) Medium and sub-school of the painting

(C) Subject matter and compositional arrangement

15. Write a detailed critical essay on the Bengal School of Art discussing the following aspects:

(A) Origin and development of the Bengal School

(B) Four major painters of the Bengal School from your syllabus

(C) Aesthetic description of the artwork 'Radhika' included in your course

16. Analyze the artwork depicting a grand and elaborate Mughal period royal wedding procession, and answer the following questions based on your course of study:

(A) Name the painting and its artist.

(B) Describe the overall composition with specific reference to the arrangement of figures and use of colours.
(C) State any two prominent stylistic features of the Mughal School of Miniature Painting.