



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

May Unit Test(2025-2026)

Class : XI

Subject : Painting

Time: 45 minutes

M.M:15

Q.No.	Section A Answer key	Marks
1	Multiple choice questions. (i) Which artefact of your study has not been discovered from Mohen - jo -daro sites- Ans. (c) Male Torso (ii) Archibold Corlleyle was- Ans. (b) an archaeologist (iii) 'Dancing girl' is a sculpture which is made of Ans. (a) Bronze (iv)The caves of Bhimbetka were discovered by an eminent archaeologist named- (a) V.S . Wakankar	1 1 1
	Section B	
2	Short Answer Type Questions (a) Explain the location of the main sites of Indus Valley Civilization. Ans. The Indus Valley Civilization sites are primarily located in the northwestern regions of South Asia, specifically in present-day Pakistan and northwest India. Here are some of the main sites. Major Sites Harappa: Located in Sahiwal District, Punjab, Pakistan, on the banks of the Ravi River. Mohenjodaro Situated in Larkana District, Sindh, Pakistan, on the right bank of the Indus River. Dholavira :Found in Kutch District, Gujarat, India Kalibangan: Situated in Hanumangarh district, Rajasthan, India, along the left bank of the now-dry river Ghaggar. Lothal: Located in Gujarat, India, near the Bhogva river and the Gulf of Cambay. Banawali: Situated in Fatehabad district, Haryana, India. (b) Explain the compositional aspect of the rock painting 'Wizard Dance of Bhimbhetaka ' . Ans. The "Wizard Dance" rock painting from Bhimbetka, a UNESCO World Heritage site in Madhya Pradesh, India, showcases the compositional skills of ancient artists. Here are some key compositional aspects [1]: Dynamic Movement: The painting depicts a group of humans dancing in a dynamic and energetic manner, conveying a sense of movement and rhythm. Frantic Postures: The figures are shown in various frantic postures, with their bodies bent and limbs stretched, creating a sense of tension and energy.	2 2 2

(c) Ans.	<p>Linear Composition: The figures are arranged in a linear composition, with each figure overlapping the other, creating a sense of depth and movement.</p> <p>Simple yet Expressive Forms*: The figures are depicted in simple yet expressive forms, with minimal details, emphasizing the dynamic movement and energy of the dance.</p> <p>Use of Colors The painting uses earthy tones, such as red ochre, white, and yellow ochre, to create a vivid and expressive image.</p> <p>Storytelling: The painting likely tells a story or conveys a message, possibly related to ritual or ceremonial practices, showcasing the artist's ability to narrate through visual composition.</p> <p>The "Wizard Dance" painting is a testament to the artistic skills and creative expression of ancient humans, providing valuable insights into their culture, rituals, and way of life.</p> <p>Describe the technique of Bronze Casting from the Indus Valley Civilization. The Indus Valley Civilization mastered the art of bronze casting using the "Lost Wax Technique" or "Cire Perdue". Here's a step-by-step breakdown of this ancient technique^{1 2}:</p> <p>Step 1: Creating the Wax Model*: The desired figure is crafted using wax, which is then covered with a layer of clay.</p> <p>Step 2: Drying and Heating*: The clay is allowed to dry, and the entire assembly is heated, causing the wax inside the clay to melt.</p> <p>Step 3: Removing the Wax*: The molten wax is drained out through a small hole in the clay, creating a hollow mold.</p> <p>Step 4: Pouring Molten Metal*: The hollow mold is filled with molten metal, such as bronze.</p> <p>Step 5: Revealing the Cast*: Once the metal cools, the clay cover is removed, revealing the cast bronze object.</p> <p>This technique was used to create intricate human and animal figures, showcasing the artistic skill and craftsmanship of the Indus Valley people.</p>	
	Section C	
a) Ans.	<p>Explain the artistic aspects of 'Male Torso'.</p> <p>Male torso is an impressive example of stone carving and handling of three dimensional volumes at harappa nearly 5000 years ago. It is surprising that the sculpture of thousands years ago at Harappa could produce a figure as fine as a Greek artistry from 5th century BC. The sculpture shows a muscular and robust male in absolutely realistic human details. The chest and stomach are given a perfect shape giving a feeling of breath in the rounded belly. If it is seen from behind the roundness of shoulders and hips is in size by the line of spine in the centre and a deep curve at the waist. There is a hole at the neck where in the single head or multiple heads could have been inserted or attached. The drill circles at the shoulders are unexplained and its arms and legs are broken. This study of body shows the mastery of the sculpture in using this medium.</p> <p>There is a theory that the figure may have had several heads and arms because the pose of the figure is identical to the pose of Shiva, the lord of dance, created several thousand years later for worship as well as processions.</p>	5