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Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust (R.)

## BGS Vijnatham School

Work sheet

UNIT TEST-II (2026-27)

Subject: Painting Step: XII

Maximum Marks:

Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_ Time Duration: 40 min

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### General Instructions:

*All questions are compulsory.*

### Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)

**Q1. Which Persian masters did Emperor Humayun bring to India to start the royal workshop?**

- a) Ustad Mansur and Haji Madni
- b) Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad
- c) Ustad Fakrullah Khan and Ibrahim Adil Shah
- d) Kabir and Raidas

**Q2. The Deccani School of painting developed in which region of India?**

- a) Northern Plains
- b) Western Deserts
- c) Southern Plateau
- d) Eastern Hills

**Q3. Who painted the famous Mughal masterpiece "Falcon on a Bird-Rest"?**

- a) Haji Madni
- b) Abdus Samad
- c) Ustad Fakrullah Khan
- d) Ustad Mansur

## Section B: Short Answer Questions

**Q4.** What are the main visual features of a typical Mughal miniature painting? Mention at least three points.

**Q5.** Briefly describe how the Deccani School's style differs from the Mughal School's style in terms of its mood and landscape.

## Section C: Long Answer Question

**Q6.** Trace the development of the Mughal School of Miniature Painting by discussing the contributions of emperors **Akbar**, **Jahangir**, and **Shah Jahan**.

**Q7.** Define the art terms **Tint** and **Shade**. How are they created?

**Q8.** What are **Analogous Colours**? Give one example of an analogous colour group.

**Q9.** The deep and devotional relationship better called Pir-Murid [disciple - master] relationship, is a unique bond that stands in the heart of the practices and beliefs of the Sufi. The two are sitting on a carpeted platform with a small red railing in front with two white steps in the center.

i) Name the painting, sub-school and medium.

ii) Who is playing music?

iii) Mention two human values you learn from this painting?

**Q10.** Write short note on Mughal painting during the reigns of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan.

## ANSWER KEY

### Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

- **Ans 1:** b) Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad
- **Ans 2:** c) Southern Plateau
- **Ans 3:** d) Ustad Mansur

### Section B: Short Answer Questions

#### Ans 4: Main features of Mughal Miniature Painting:

- **Profile Faces:** The figures are mostly drawn with side-profile faces (called *Ek-Chashma*).
- **High Realism:** Fine linear accuracy and highly realistic depictions of local animals, birds, and nature.
- **Ornamented Borders:** The paintings feature heavily decorated and beautifully designed side margins (*Hashiyas*).

#### Ans 5: Difference between Deccani and Mughal styles:

- **Mood:** While Mughal art focuses on strict historical realism and real court events, Deccani art is more romantic, poetic, and full of stylized charm.
- **Landscape:** Deccani paintings use unusual, intense colors, deep indigo skies, tall slender figures, and highly imaginative landscapes compared to the realistic natural backdrops of Mughal art.

### Section C: Long Answer Question

#### Ans 6: Development of the Mughal School under key emperors:

- **Emperor Akbar:** Under his liberal rule, the royal workshop (*karkhana*) was formally established. He focused on large-scale manuscript illustrations. Major works like the *Hamza Nama* and *Akbar Nama* were painted during his reign, fusing Indian, Persian, and European styles.
- **Emperor Jahangir:** Painting reached its highest peak of technical refinement and naturalism under him. Jahangir loved nature and portrait collections (*Muraqqas*). He encouraged scientific studies of plants and animals, famously pioneered by his court artist Ustad Mansur.

- **Emperor Shah Jahan:** He shifted the focus toward showing royal grandeur, wealth, and majesty. His paintings feature a lavish use of gold pigment, jewel-like brilliant colors, and highly complex, ornate border decorations.