

Marking Scheme - PAINTING [THEORY]

Attempt all the 5 sections.		
	Section: First	1 x 6
1.	(a) ii. Colour is a property of Light	
	(b) iii. Darkness and lightness of colour is called Value	
	(c) iii. A cube has Twelve lines	
	(d) iii. Watercolour is a transparent medium	
	(e) iii. The secondary colours are orange, violet and green	
	(f) ii. Texture is the sense of touch or feel of a surface.	
	Section : Second	2 x 3
	General Instructions : Answer any three of the following questions	
2.	(a) There are 7 colours in VIBGYOR: Violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.	
	(b) Watercolour is a transparent colour whereas poster colour is an opaque colour. The particles of watercolours are very small and sink into the paper whereas poster colours have large particles which sit on top of the paper. This makes poster colours an opaque medium. While using watercolour we use more water to get lighter value whereas we use white to colours to get lighter values when we use opaque colours.	
	(c) Four materials of Painting are: Poster colour, water colour, oil pastels, pencils. Watercolour is usually a transparent medium which appear luminous as the colours are laid in pure form. Oil pastels are easy to paint and they are very convenient to carry. Poster colour is an opaque medium which has a smooth, matte and quality. Pencil is an implement suitable for writing and drawing.	

	<p>(d) <u>Complementary colours:</u> Complementary colours are colours that are opposite to each other on the colour wheel. When placed next to each other, they look bright and when mixed together, they neutralize each other.</p> <p><u>Analogous colours:</u> Analogous colours are colours that next to each other on the colour wheel. For example, red, red orange and orange are analogous colours.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section : Third</p> <p style="text-align: center;">General Instructions: It is compulsory to answer both questions.</p>	3 x 2
3.	<p>(a) The three most common surfaces for paintings are paper, canvas and wall. Paper is the most common surface for most kind of works such as pencil shading, watercolours, poster colours, pastel painting etc. Canvas is a surface which is commonly used for oil paintings and acrylic paints whereas wall is a common surface in which enamel colours and emulsions are used. Students should write their favorite surface with a reason of why they prefer to work on that surface.</p>	
	<p>(b) An artist attaches as much importance to negative space as he/she does to the positive space. An artist has to strike balance between the positive and negative space. An appropriate proportion of the positive and negative space and their balance impart harmony and unity to the entire piece of art. If the artist leaves too much negative space the balance is lost. On the other hand if the artist crowds the picture with too many positive spaces and too little negative space it becomes difficult to focus on any one of them. The positive and negative spaces therefore have to be well balanced and supplement each other.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section : Fourth</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answer any one question</p>	5 x 1
4.	<p>(a) Colour is a property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eye as a result of the way it reflects or emits light. Colour comes from light; if there was no light, we would have no colour. Light rays move in straight path from a light source. A light ray is composed of seven rays of colours namely violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red (VIBGYOR). When light passes through a prism, it creates a rainbow of colours because it separates the different rays of colours in the spectrum. When the light ray hits an object, it is reflected by the object and makes an image on the retina of our eyes. Thus we can see an object. For example, a red object appears red because it absorbs all the other rays of colours except the red colour ray which is reflected back.</p>	
	<p>(b) The sense of touch or feel of a surface (rough, smooth or spiky) or how an object appears to feel is called the texture of the object. Every object in this world whether natural or manmade has a shape, colour and contours. Similarly its most visible aspect is its outward cover or skin. Smooth, glossy, mat, finished, coarse, rough are some types of textures. The silk, woolen or cotton textures of a fabric, glass vessel, stainless steel utensils, bamboo mat, wooden articles etc. are some things with their own typical textures that we see in our day to day life. An object is made visible because of the tone created by the light falling on it. The object can be viewed in its entirety. This means that light reveals the texture of objects.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section : Fifth</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answer any one question</p>	7 x 1

5.	<p>Write a short essay on any one of the following:-</p> <p>(a) <u>Types of Pencils.</u></p> <p>The pencil which we use in everyday life is known as HB pencil in which H stands for hardness and B stands for blackness. The pencils have been numbered according to the proportion of these two qualities. The increase in the hardness and blackness is indicated with ascending numbers. For example H, 2H, 3H, 4H, 5H and 6H have increasing quality of hardness and lightness. Similarly 2B, 4B, 6B and 8B have increasing amount of blackness and softness.</p> <p>Graphite pencils are the most common types of pencil. Graphite pencils have a core of graphite encased in wood. Their darkness varies from light grey to black.</p> <p>Colored pencils, or pencil crayons have wax-like cores with pigment and other fillers. Multiple colours are often blended together.</p> <p>Watercolor pencils are designed for use with watercolour techniques.</p> <p>A mechanical pencil or clutch pencil, is a pencil with a replaceable and mechanically extendable solid pigment core called a "lead". The lead is often made of graphite which is not bonded to the outer casing, and can be mechanically extended as its point is worn away as it is being used.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) <u>Transparent and opaque methods of painting.</u></p> <p>A paint colour is said to be opaque when it hides what's underneath it. If you can see what is below the painting, then that paint is just the opposite of opaque, it is transparent. With opaque colours, light will hit the first layer and bounce off, but will never get to the lower layers. Transparent colors will allow a light source to pass through them. However, a dark base will absorb the light, leaving a dull, less vibrant final colour. When you use transparent colours over a white base, you get a lot more glow and vibrancy, and your colours have more depth. While using transparent colour we use more solvent to get lighter value whereas we use white to colours to get lighter values when we use opaque colours. For example, watercolour is a transparent colour whereas poster colour is an opaque colour.</p>	
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