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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
FIRST PERIODIC TEST  
PAINTING (THEORY)**

CLASS: IX  
09.05.2021

Sub. Code: 049

Time Allotted: 40 Mins  
Max. Marks: 20

<b>General Instructions: Attempt all the 3 sections.</b>		
	<b>Section: A</b> <b>All questions are compulsory</b>	
1.	<b>(A) Multiple Choice Questions</b>	1 x 4
	(a) (i) Yellow, Blue and Red.	
	(b) (iii) Colour is the property of Light.	
	(c) (i) Yellow, Blue and Red	
	(d) (iii) Darkness and lightness of colour is called Value	
	<b>(B) Fill in the Blanks</b>	1 x 3
	(a) <u>Point</u> is a smallest element of art which does not have a length, width and height.	
	(b) <u>Shape</u> is an enclosed space defined by a line or by contrast to its surroundings.	
	(c) <u>Form</u> is a three dimensional object or a defined volume in space.	
	<b>(C) True or False</b>	1 x 2
	(a) <b>True</b>	
	(b) <b>True</b>	
	<b>Section : B</b> <b>General Instructions : Answer any three of the following questions</b>	2 x 3
2.	<p>(a) <b>Shape-:</b> A shape is an enclosed space defined by a line or by contrast to its surroundings.</p> <p><b>Form-:</b> Form is a three dimensional object or a defined volume in space.</p>	

	(b)	A colour wheel is a circle with different coloured sectors used to show the relationship between colours. The color wheel is an arrangement of primary, secondary and tertiary colors. The reason the color wheel is an important tool for artists is because it displays the relationships between the colors.	
	(c)	<p><b>Complementary colours:</b> Complementary colours are colours that are opposite to each other on the colour wheel. Yellow and Violet, Orange and Blue, Red and Green etc. are some examples of complementary colours.</p> <p><b>Analogous colours:</b> Analogous colours are colours that next to each other on the colour wheel. For example, red, red orange and orange are analogous colours.</p>	
	(d)	<p><b>Tint:</b> Tint is adding white to a colour to create lighter values, such as light blue or pink.</p> <p><b>Shade:</b> Shade is adding black to a colour to create dark values such as dark blue or dark red.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section : C</b>  <b>General Instructions: Answer any one question.</b></p>		5 x 1
3.	(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.	
	(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.	
	<b>End of the Marking Scheme</b>		