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SET A



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND TERM EXAMINATION
PAINTING (CODE-049)**

CLASS: IX

TERM 2

Max. Marks: 15

MARKING SCHEME		
QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
1.	<p>1) Yaksha holds a discus in his right hand and a money bag in his left hand. Further Yaksha has a protruding belly.</p> <p>2) The discus in Yaksha's right hand is a representation of modern-day machine. The money bag in Yaksha's left hand and his belly symbolize wealth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1) Yakshi is depicted in her natural beauty.</p> <p>2) Yakshi holds a paddy (rice before threshing or in the husk) cluster in her right hand and a flower in her left hand.</p> <p>3) This is representation that Yakshi holds the territory of land and agriculture.</p>	2
2.	<p><u>Materials used to draw an Alpana</u></p> <p>1) Traditionally in Bangladesh, Alpana is white, since the liquid paste used for Alpana is rice powder mixed in water. Nowadays though, there has been more variety in materials.</p> <p>2) People have started utilizing glue in their Alpana to make the paint more durable.</p> <p>3) Fabric colors have also started to become an ingredient in Alpana to add color variety to its generally white mix.</p> <p>4) Traditionally, the green colouration is done by tree leaves and red by sindur. People also color the paint by soaking cotton thread in the paste.</p>	2
3.	<p><u>Making of Mandana Painting</u></p> <p>1) The making of Mandana paintings is an art in itself. It inculcates the traditions and cultures of its people into a simple, yet attractive painting.</p> <p>2) The clay and the mixture of water and cow dung mark the beginning of the process as it plasters the traditional pattern of the floor.</p> <p>3) The brush made of twigs; cotton and a small portion of squirrel hair are the paintings tools.</p> <p>4) The colors used are red and white, as these are the only ones easily available in abundance in the area. Brick and chalk are the sources of red and white colors.</p>	2

4.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Surya is represented as rising in the east and traveling rapidly across the sky in a chariot drawn by seven horses. 2) He is described typically as a resplendent person holding a lotus flower in both his hands, riding the chariot marshaled by the charioteer Aruna. 3) Typically seen flanking Surya are two females who represent the dawn goddesses, Usha (literally - the first morning sun-ray) and Pratyusha (the last sun-ray of day). The goddesses are shown to be shooting arrows, a symbol of their initiative in challenging the darkness. 4) When viewed from inland during the dawn and sunrise, the chariot-shaped temple appears to emerge from the depths of the blue sea carrying the sun. 	2
5.	<p><u>Wizards Dance</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Wizards Dance is a Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) cave painting found in Bhimbetka Rock Shelters, located in Raisen District in the Indian State of Madhya Pradesh about 45 Kilometres south-east of Bhopal. 2) In this painting, an animal is shown in the agony of death; people have been depicted dancing with holding hands of each other. 3) A person has been shown playing a big musical instrument and some people have been shown in sitting position to watch them. 4) This is a prehistoric painting which shows the celebration with full rhythm and movements. 5) These prehistoric paintings help us to understand about the early human beings, their lifestyle, their food habits, their daily life activities and above all, to understand their state of mind. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Salient Features of Yaksha and Yakshi</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yaksha and Yakshi are huge monumental statues that stand outside the Reserve Bank of India in New Delhi. The iconic statues were made by the legendary Indian Sculptor and painter Ramkinkar Baij. 2) The legendary statues Yaksha and Yakshi are actually Dvarpala (protective figures placed generally placed outside the doors of temple) sculptures commissioned by the Reserve Bank of India. 3) Yakshi holds the territory of land and agriculture. And Yaksha reigns over wealth. 4) Yaksha holds a discus in his right hand and a money bag in his left hand. Further Yaksha has a protruding belly. The discus in Yaksha's right hand is a representation of modern-day machine. The money bag in Yaksha's left hand and his belly symbolize wealth. 5) Yakshi is depicted in her natural beauty. Yakshi holds a paddy (rice before threshing or in the husk) cluster in her right hand and a flower in her left hand. This is representation that Yakshi holds the territory of land and agriculture. 6) Yaksha and Yakshi are often mistaken by many people as husband and wife, whereas in reality, they are brother and sister. 7) Yaksha and Yakshi are colossal statues, each statue stands approximately 21 feet tall. The statues stand over concrete platforms covered with granite, each platform measuring 12 feet in height. 8) Each of these colossal statues is made out of 4 pieces of Shivalik sandstone taken out from a mountain in the town of Baijnath, Kangra District in Himachal Pradesh. Each piece of the stone weighed about 15 tonnes (15000 kg). Thus, 8 pieces of Shivalik sandstone were used in making these monumental sculptures. 	3

6.	<p><u>Rangoli</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rangoli is an art form, originating in the Indian subcontinent, in which patterns are created on the floor or the ground using materials such as coloured rice, coloured sand, quartz powder, flower petals, and coloured rocks. 2) It is usually made during Diwali or Tihar, Onam, Pongal, Sankranthi and other Hindu festivals in the Indian subcontinent. It is made mostly during Diwali. 3) Designs are passed from one generation to the next, keeping both the art form and the tradition alive. It is traditionally done by girls or women, although men and boys do it as well. 4) The purpose of Rangoli is to feel strength, generosity, and it is thought to bring good luck. 5) Rangoli designs can be simple geometric shapes, deity impressions, or flower and petal shapes (appropriate for the given celebrations), but they can also be very elaborate designs crafted by numerous people. 6) The base material is usually powdered quartz, dry or wet powdered rice or dry flour, to which sindooram (vermilion), pasupu (turmeric) and other natural colours can be added. Synthetic colours are a modern variation. 7) Other materials include red brick powder and even flowers and petals, as in the case of flower rangolis. 8) Rangoli is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Rangavalli'. Rangoli is known by different names in different States of India. 	4
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