

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

ANNUAL EXAMINATION

FEBRUARY 2020

CLASS XI

SET A

Marking Scheme – PAINTING [THEORY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
	Section: First	
1.	a) ii) Bronze b) i) Mohenjo-daro c) i) Damroo d) iii) Kushan-Gandhara e) ii) Bricks and Limestone f) i) Bronze casting	1X6
2.	<p>Section: Second</p> <p>A candidate is expected to write his/her answer in about 30 words each. This is the description based and short answer type question. A candidate is expected to write the description of any three out of the following four.</p> <p>i) Mother Goddess ii) Bull Seal iii) Bodhisattva head from Taxila iv) Qutub Minar</p> <p>Mother Goddess: The statue is made of clay and then baked in fire as per the terracotta process. This figurine is one of the finest examples of the terracotta. The baking is perfectly done to achieve an unblemished red colour. Some scholars have identified it as “Mother Goddess”. This is crude standing female figure adorned with necklaces hanging over upper part of the body and wearing a loin cloth and a girdle. The most distinct feature of the Mother Goddess figurines is a fan-shaped head-dress with a cup- like projection on each side. Rest of the facial figures is very crude and distant from being realistic.</p> <p>Bull Seal: This seal is called Unicorn bull. The figure depicted on it is the mixture of two animals. Up to neck it is looks like a horse, having single horn with special curvature and rest of the body looks like a bull without the hump. Some inscriptions of symbols are made on it which has different shapes.</p> <p>Bodhisattva head from Taxila: The Bodhisattva head has typical Hellenistic elements that were grown over a period of time. The curly hair of</p>	2x3

	<p>the Boddhisattva head has been shown with thick layer of sharp and linear strokes. The forehead plane is large which has protruding eyeballs. The eyes are half closed and the face as well as cheeks is not as round as the images found in other part of India. The ears of the image are elongated especially the earlobes. The linearity and the outlines of the image are fine and sharp while the surface is smooth. The expression of calmness is the centre point of attraction.</p> <p>Qutub Minar: Qutub-ud-din Aibek, the first of the Slave Dynasty ruler, first of all started getting this minar constructed as a ‘Symbol of Victory’ but later he sponsored it to his Dilli (Delhi) master Sufi Saint Bakhiyar Kaki as a gift. This minar is known as “Kutub Minar”. This minar is a good example of Indo-Turkish style of Architecture. Its boldly projected balconies on each storey, carved Arabic scriptures on stones and rope-winding stair-cases are its special features. This is the highest minar of India measuring 72.56 meter high. Red and white sand-stones are used in constructing the Qutub Minar. On its top floor marble stones are also used. Stucco lime-mixture as mortar for cementing its constructional work has been used. Qutub Minar is situated at Mehrauli in Delhi.</p>	
	Section: Third	3x2
3.	<p>a) This is a question of understanding based and long answer type. A candidate is expected to write short note any one of the following;</p> <p>i) Padmapani Bodhisattva ii) Devi Uma</p> <p>Division of marks</p> <p>a) Introduction of the topic..... (2 mark) b) Medium & technique (2 mark) c) Subject matter/texts..... (2 marks)</p> <p>b) This is a long answer type question. A candidate is expected to choose any one of the following.</p> <p>(i) Taj Mahal (ii) Gol Gumbaz</p> <p>Division of marks</p> <p>a) Introduction of the topic..... (2 mark) b) Medium & technique (2 mark) c) Subject matter/texts..... (2 marks)</p>	
	Section: Fourth	3x2
4.	<p>This is a question of understanding based and long answer type. A candidate is expected to write any two of the following with 100 words each.</p> <p>(i) Criticize the Indus Valley sculpture ‘Dancing Girl’ (ii) Features of Seated Buddha Katra Mount.</p>	

