

|                    |  |  |
|--------------------|--|--|
| <b>Roll Number</b> |  |  |
|--------------------|--|--|

**SET A**



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

**CLASS: XI**

**TERM 2**

**Max. Marks: 15**

| MARKING SCHEME |   |                |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| QN. NO         | VALUE POINTS  | MARKS SPLIT UP |
| 1              | <p>Name of the Indian Temple Sculpture – ½ mark each = 2 marks</p> <p>Key Points that can be used in the answer:</p> <p>(The two famous Indian Temple Sculpture and the medium used for making these sculpture can be any two of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Descent of Ganga - Granite Rock</li> <li>2. Trimurti, Elephanta - Stone</li> <li>3. Lakshmi Narayana - Stone</li> <li>4. Cymbal Player - Stone</li> <li>5. Mother and Child – White Marble)</li> </ol>  | 2              |
| 2              | <p>Name of the architectures – ½ mark each = 1 mark</p> <p>Name of the material used – ½ mark each = 1 mark</p> <p>Key Points that can be used in the answer:</p> <p>(The two most important Indo-Islamic architectures and the name of the material used for making these architectures can be the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Qutub Minar – Stone (sand and marble)</li> <li>2. Gol Gumbaz – Bricks and Limestone</li> </ol>   | 2              |
| 3              | <p>Name of the temple sculpture – ½ mark</p> <p>Name of the location – ½ mark</p> <p>Description of the temple sculpture – 1 mark</p> <p>Answer for this question is expected in 100 words.</p> <p>Key points that can be used in the answer:</p> <p>(Name of the temple sculpture – Descent of Ganga</p> <p>Name of the location – Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Description: Largest and oldest sculptural panels known in the world, carved out on the two larger boulder-type granite rocks, Nagaraj and Nagakanya, Sun, Moon and Earth, Water and Rumpus, humans, animals, and deities and other creatures, Bhagirath, life-like elephants, Arjuna's Penance.</p> | 2              |

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 4  | <p>a) Name of the method – ½ mark<br/>Description of the casting process – 1 ½ marks</p> <p>Answer for this question is expected in 100 words.</p> <p>Key points that can be used in the answer.</p> <p>Name of the method – Lost-Wax process<br/>Description of the casting process – making objects or sculptures from metal, several steps to make an idol or sculpture, wax model, covered with a thick coating by the equal parts of clay, brick-dust and plaster of paris, link way, wax image may come out after melting it on open fire, clay layer is exposed patiently - solid metal image appears, hollow casting, image is made by clay, covers with wax layer, same process is repeating.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>b) Name of the sculpture – ½ mark<br/>Name of the medium used – ½ mark<br/>Description of the Nataraja – 1 marks</p> <p>Answer for this question is expected in 100 words</p> <p>Nataraja or nataraj, the dancing form of Lord Shiva, ‘King of Dancers’ (Sanskrit nata=dance; raja=king), most important aspects of Hinduism, more fluid and energetic representation of a moving figure, Chola period, dynamic composition, rhythm and harmony of life, Apasmara Purusha, hourglass drum or ‘dumroo’, Be without fear, holy river Ganga, unlimited knowledge etc.</p> | 2 |
| 5. | <p>a) Name of the architecture - ½ mark<br/>Name of the location - ½ mark<br/>Description of the architecture -2 marks</p> <p>Answer for this question is expected in 150 words.</p> <p>Key points that can be used in the answer:<br/>Name of the architecture – Qutub Minar<br/>Name of the location – Mehrauli, Delhi, India</p> <p>Key points that can be used in the answer:</p> <p>Description of the architecture - Stone (sand and marble, Height: 72.5 mtr, Qutub’ means ‘pole’ or ‘column’ – symbol of justice and sovereignty, Circumference of the minaret is: bottom-13.75 m. &amp; top: 2.75 mtr, 3 storey - engraving red sandstones - polygonal and circular shape, upper 2 storey with - red stone and white marble, ornamental overhangs, Calligraphy work, world level identity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>b) Name of the architecture - ½ mark<br/>Name of the location - ½ mark<br/>Description of the architecture -2 marks</p>   | 3 |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   | <p>Answer for this question is expected in 150 words.</p> <p>Key points that can be used in the answer:<br/> Name of the architecture – Gol Gumbaz<br/> Name of the location – Bijapur, Karnataka</p> <p>Key points that can be used in the answer:<br/> Description of the architecture - Bricks and Limestone, Tomb/Mausoleum of Mohammad Adil Shah, Height: 51 meter, constructed in special Indo-Islamic style, base of 47.5 mtr. Length, dome - diameter 44 mtr. and height - 33.22 mtr., base of the dome - shapes as petals of a lotus flower, biggest domes of Asia, four corners - octagonal seven-storeyed minarets.</p>  |   |
| 6   | <p>Period of temple architecture - 1 mark<br/> Classification of temple architecture in India - 1 mark<br/> Features/characteristics -2 marks</p> <p>Answer for this question is expected in 200 words.</p> <p>Key points that can be used in the answer:<br/> Period of temple architecture - 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D. to 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D.<br/> Great number of architectures, Nagara &amp; Dravida temple, historical and religious importance, Gods and Goddesses and other related themes-interior &amp; exterior, attract the people, tradition continues since ancient times, Iconography, shikhara/Vimana, Garbhagriha, river goddesses (Ganga and Yamuna), Dwarapalas, Navagrahas, Ashtadikpalas, Subsidiary shrines, gavaksha, vyala/ yali, kalpa-lata, amalaka, kalasha.</p> | 4 |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>End of the Marking Scheme</b></p> |   |   |