

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**FINAL EXAMINATION****SET A****JANUARY 2021****CLASS X****Marking Scheme –PAINTING [THEORY]**

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
	Section: A	1 x 6
	Instructions: All the instructions to be adhered by all the candidates.	
	All questions are compulsory. This is a 'Remembering based questions: The correct answers are as following:	
1.	(a) (iii) A point is a smallest element of art which does not have a length, width and height.	
	(b) (iv) Painting is the practice of applying paint or pigment to a solid surface.	
	(c) (i) Unity, harmony, balance and rhythm are principles of art.	
	(d) (ii) Handmade Paper is moulded manually before it is air dried or pressed hot or cold.	
	(e) (iii) Darkness and lightness of colour is called Tone.	
	(f) (iii) Blue stands for 'B' in VIBGYOR	
	Section: B	2 x 3
	General Instructions: This is an 'understanding based' question. Any three of the given questions may be answered.	
2.	(a) This is an opinion based question. Student has to give his/her opinion on which two brushes are being used the most in secondary classes' level. Further student has to explain why he/she thinks that those two particular numbers of brushes are being used most.	
	(b) Watercolour is a painting method in which the paints are made of pigments suspended in water – based solution. A poster colour is a water-soluble paint consisting of a colour pigment mixed with a binder such as glue or gum to give it a dull finish.	
	(c) A poster colour is a water-soluble paint consisting of a colour pigment mixed with a binder such as glue or gum to give it a dull finish. Oil pastel is a painting and drawing medium with characteristics similar to pastels and wax crayons.	
	(d) Complementary colours: Complementary colours are colours that are opposite to each other on the colour wheel. Yellow and Violet, Red and Green, Orange and Blue etc. Analogous colours: Analogous colours are colours that next to each other on the colour wheel. For example, red, red orange and orange are analogous colours.	

	<p align="center">Section: C</p> <p>General Instructions: It is compulsory to answer both questions.</p>	3 x 2
3.	<p>(a) Student is expected to start with the definition of watercolours which is “Watercolour is a painting method in which the paints are made of pigments suspended in water – based solution.” The answer to this question completely depends on the opinion of the individual student. Some students may like watercolours while some may completely dislike it. The student has to explain the reason why likes or dislikes watercolours.</p>	
	<p>(b) Variety refers to the use of different qualities of an art element to create a desired visual effect such as variety of shapes, colours etc. Variety can be used to add interest to the artwork and break up monotonous or repetitive areas.</p> <p>Variety is what makes nature always attractive. For example, all trees share the common characteristic feature of growth. They have the same organs viz. roots, stem, branches, leaves, flowers. Yet the coconut, mango and banyan tree are all unique in their way. Then again the trees of the same kind are also not identical. Their pattern of growth is different.</p>	
	<p align="center">Section: D</p> <p align="center">Answer any one question</p>	5 x 1
	<p>(a) This is an evaluation based question. The student is expected to start the answer by giving an introduction of the world-renowned painting from Ajanta ‘Padmapani - Bodhisattva’ or the ‘Ashokan Lion Capital’ from Mauryan Period depending on his choice. The student is expected to remember the various elements of art such as lines, shapes, forms, colours, tones, textures etc. Further the student is expected to remember the principles of art and design such as balance, variety, contrast, repetition, rhythm, proportion etc. Further student is expected to describe kind of lines, shapes, forms, colours etc. of the painting Padmapani Bodhisattva or Ashokan Lion Capital in his/her own words. Student is expected to state the principles of art which the painting Padmapani Bodhisattva or the sculpture ‘Ashoka Lion Capital’ satisfy based on his/her opinion in his/her own words. That will get them marks.</p>	
	<p>(b) Student may write any four of the following Elements of Art.</p> <p>Elements of Art:</p> <p>(i) Point: A point is a smallest element of art which does not have a length, width and height. Point is the simplest element of visual art.</p> <p>(ii) Line-: A line is a continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point. A line has one dimension which is its length. Further a line also has a direction.</p> <p>(iii) Shape-: A shape is an enclosed space defined by a line or by contrast to its surroundings. A shape generally has length, breadth, direction and general characteristics.</p> <p>(iv) Form-: Form is a three dimensional object or a defined volume in space.</p> <p>(v) Space-: Space is one of the classic seven elements of art which refers to the distances or areas around, between, and within components of a piece.</p> <p>(vi) Colour-: Colour is the 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</p>	

	<p>colour.</p> <p>(vii) Value-: Lightness and darkness of a colour indicate its value.</p> <p>(viii) Texture-: 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.</p> <p>Further the student may write any four of the following Principles of Art.</p> <p>(i) Balance - Balance is the distribution of the visually interesting elements in an artwork.</p> <p>(ii) Contrast - Contrast is the difference in quality between two instances of an art element, or using opposing qualities next to each other.</p> <p>(iii) Variety - Variety refers to the use of different qualities of an art element to create a desired visual effect such as variety of shapes, colours etc.</p> <p>(iv) Repetition - When one or more components of the design are repeated in a predetermined manner we call it repetition.</p> <p>(v) Rhythm - Rhythm is a principle of design that refers movement, created by the careful placement of repeated elements in an artwork.</p> <p>(vi) Pattern - Patterns are groups of elements that repeat in a predictable manner. Pattern is a repetition of an element such as lines, shapes or colours.</p> <p>(vii) Proportion - Proportion is the relationship of sizes between different parts of a work. For example, how wide it is compared to how tall it is.</p> <p>(viii) Harmony - Harmony in art and design is the visually satisfying effect of combining similar and related elements to create a pleasing artwork for the eyes.</p> <p>(ix) Unity - Unity is the quality of wholeness or oneness which is achieved by using harmonious elements which relate to each other and create a feeling of completeness. Unity is the unification of the different objects in a design.</p>	
Section: E		
5.	<p>Write a short essay on any one of the following:</p> <p>Kailashnatha Temple:</p> <p>The Kailash Temple or Kailashnath Temple is the largest of the rock-cut Hindu Temples at the Rock Cut Hindu Temples at the Ellora Caves, Maharashtra, India. The Kailash Temple (Cave no. 16) is one of the 34 cave temples and monasteries collectively known as the Ellora Caves. It is about 30 km from the city of Aurangabad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kailashnath Temple is notable for its vertical excavation—carvers started at the top of the original rock and excavated downward. The traditional methods were rigidly followed by the master architect in constructing the temple which could not have been achieved by excavating from the front. • Most of the deities at the left of the entrance are Shaivaite (affiliated with Shiva) while on the right hand side the deities are Vaishnavites (affiliated with Vishnu). • A two-storeyed gateway opens to reveal a U-shaped courtyard. The dimensions of the courtyard are 82 m x 46 m at the base. The courtyard is edged by a columned arcade three stories high. The arcades are 	7 x 1

punctuated by huge sculpted panels, and alcoves containing enormous sculptures of a variety of deities.

- Originally flying bridges of stone connected these galleries to central temple structures, but these have fallen.
- Within the courtyard, there is a central shrine dedicated to Shiva, and an image of his mount Nandi (the sacred bull).
- The central shrine housing the lingam features a flat-roofed mandapa supported by 16 pillars, and a Dravidian Shikhara.
- The shrine of Lord Shiva – complete with pillars, windows, inner and outer rooms, gathering halls, and an enormous stone lingam at its heart – is carved with niches, plasters, windows as well as images of deities and other figures.
- As is traditional in Shiva temples, Nandi sits on a porch in front of the central temple (porch means a covered shelter projecting in front of the entrance of a building).
- The lower stories of the Nandi Mandapa are both solid structures, decorated with elaborate illustrative carvings.
- The base of the temple has been carved to suggest that elephants are holding the structure aloft.
- A rock bridge connects the Nandi Mandapa to the porch of the temple.
- The base of the temple hall features scenes from Mahabharata and Ramayana.
- There are five detached shrines in the temple premises; three of these are dedicated to the river goddesses: Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati.
- There are two Dwajasthambas (pillars with flagstaff) in the courtyard.

Or

Ashokan Lion Capital:

The lion capital discovered from Sarnath near Varanasi is called Sarnath Lion Capital. The Lion Capital was built in c. 3rd Century BC by Mauryan King Ashoka. It was built in the commemoration of the first sermon of the first Dharma Chakra Pravartana by the Buddhas at Sarnath.

The lion capital of Sarnath originally consisted of five components –

- (i) The shaft made of rock but it is broken in many parts now, (A shaft is a column or a pillar, especially the main part between the base and capital. A capital is the distinct, typically broader section at the head of a pillar or column. Here, the Lion Capital with the lotus bell base was the capital of the pillar or shaft which is now in broken condition)
- (ii) A lotus bell base
- (iii) A drum on the bell base with four animals proceeding clockwise.
- (iv) The figures of four majestic lions which are sticking their backs and facing four different directions – East, West, North and South. The lions have been shown as the guards of the country, standing ever in alert position on their front legs.
- (v) The crowning element, Dharm Chakra, a large wheel is lying in broken condition in the site museum of Sarnath and now this symbol is used in the middle of the Indian National Flag with dark blue colour.

The Lion Capital without the crowning wheel and the lotus bell base has been adopted as the National Emblem of Independent India.