

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

NAME OF THE EXAMINATION	SECOND PERIODIC TEST	CLASS: X
DATE OF EXAMINATION	06/06/2022	SUBJECT: PAINTING
TYPE	MARKING SCHEME	

SET	Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARK										
A		Section: A All questions are compulsory											
		(A) Multiple Choice Questions	1 x 4										
	1.	(i) Unity, Harmony, Balance and Rhythm are principles of art.											
	2.	(iii) Balance is the distribution of the visually interesting elements in an artwork.											
	3.	(ii) Symmetric balance is created by the equal division of shapes or components in a design or composition.											
	4.	(iv) Use of harmonious elements in any design.											
		(B) Case-Based Question	4 x 1										
	1.	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Pattern</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Rhythm</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Radial Balance</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Symmetric Balance</td></tr></table>	A	B	1	Pattern	2	Rhythm	3	Radial Balance	4	Symmetric Balance	
A	B												
1	Pattern												
2	Rhythm												
3	Radial Balance												
4	Symmetric Balance												
		Section B Objective Type Questions											
		Fill in the Blanks	1 x 4										
	1.	<u>Contrast</u> is the difference in quality between two instances of an art element, or using opposing qualities next to each other.											
	2.	<u>Balance</u> is the distribution of the visually interesting elements in an artwork.											

	3.	<u>Harmony</u> in art and design is the visually satisfying effect of combining similar and related elements to create a pleasing artwork for the eyes.	
	4.	When one or more components of the design are repeated in a predetermined manner we call it <u>repetition</u> .	
		Section C General Instructions: Answer any two of the following questions	4 x 2
	1.	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. Variety is the very essence of nature. 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 own way. Then again the trees of the same kind are also not identical. Their pattern of growth is different.	
	2.	Emphasis is the process of giving special importance to any art element or any particular area in a painting, design or composition. A focal point is that area which first attracts attention in a painting, design or composition. The focal point is an area which is more important when compared to the other objects or elements in a composition. Emphasis creates the center of interest in a composition which causes our eye to return again and again. Artists use placement, colour, shape, proportion and contrast to create emphasis and catch the attraction of the viewers.	
	3.	Symmetric balance is created by the equal division of shapes or components in a design or composition. This implies arranging shapes, colours and shades of equal size and weight on both the sides of the central line or point at equal distance. Symmetric balance is also called formal balance, as it tends to lead to stable and orderly designs which are less dynamic. Asymmetric balance is a type of balance created by unlike things. One large common shape might be balanced by a small irregular one; a dominant element of dull color can be balanced by a patch of something bright; a small area with lots of texture or detail might balance a larger smoother or less varied area etc.	