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SET A



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE- BOARD EXAMINATION
PAINTING (THEORY)**

MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: X

Sub. Code: 049

Time Allotted: 2 Hrs.

13.02.2020

Max. Marks: 30

Attempt all the 5 sections.

Section: First

Instructions: Which of the following statements are correct? All questions are compulsory

1 x 6

1.	(a)	(i) Symmetric balance is created by the equal division of shapes or components in a design or composition.	
	(b)	(iii) A cube has Twelve lines.	
	(c)	(iii) The analogous colours are red, red-orange and orange.	
	(d)	(i) Oil pastel is a painting and drawing medium with characteristics similar to pastels and wax crayons.	
	(e)	(iii) Binder is a substance that holds the particles of pigment together in paint.	
	(f)	(i) A pencil is an implement for writing or drawing which is constructed of a narrow pigment core in a protective casing.	

Section : Second

General Instructions: Answer **any three** of the following questions

2 x 3

2.	(a)	Watercolour is a transparent colour whereas poster colour is an opaque colour. The particles of watercolours are very small and sink into the paper whereas poster colours have large particles which sit on top of the paper. This makes poster colours an opaque medium. While using watercolour we use more water to get lighter value whereas we use white to colours to get lighter values when we use opaque colours.	
	(b)	The colours in VIBGYOR are as follows Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red.	
	(c)	In general, any medium of colouring and painting is made up of pigment and binder. Pigment is a material is a material that changes the colour of reflected or transmitted light as the result of wavelength-selective absorption of light. Pigment is the substance in a paint or dye that gives its colour. Binder is a substance that holds the particles of pigment together in paint. The materials of painting are categorized based on the type of pigments and	

		binders used in them.	
	(d)	The pencil which we use in everyday life is known as HB pencil in which H stands for hardness and B stands for blackness. The pencils have been numbered according to the proportion of these two qualities. For example H, 2H, 3H, 4H, 5H and 6H have increasing quality of hardness and lightness. Similarly 2B, 4B, 6B and 8B have increasing amount of blackness and softness.	
Section: Third General Instructions: It is compulsory to answer both questions.			3 x 2
3.	(a)	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.	
	(b)	Watercolour is a painting method in which the paints are made of pigments suspended in water – based solution. Watercolour paints are prepared by adding binding agents such as glue, honey, sugar or glycerin since they are easily soluble in water. Watercolour refers to both the medium and the resulting work. The traditional and most common surface for watercolour painting is paper. Watercolours appear luminous because the pigments are laid down in pure form with few types of filler hiding the colours. Watercolour is usually a transparent medium. Watercolours can also be made opaque by adding Chinese white.	
Section: Fourth Answer to be written for any one question			5 x 1
4.	(a)	Students are expected to recollect their knowledge about the ‘elements of art’ and ‘principles of painting’. Based on their knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of painting they are expected to describe any one of the world-renowned painting from Ajanta ‘Padmapani-Bodhisattava’ in their own words.	
	(b)	Students are expected to recollect their knowledge about the ‘elements of art’ and ‘principles of painting’. Based on their knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of painting they are expected to describe the painting “Mother Teresa” by M.F.Hussain in their own words.	
Section: Fifth Answer to be written for any one question			7 x 1
5.	(a) <u>Bodhisattva Head made in Kushan Period</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bodhisattva head of Gandhar Style of sculpture art was made in c.2nd Century A.D. It was found at Taxila which is now in Pakistan. The sculpture is made with Indo-Greco-Roman art elements. This Bodhisattva head is made in the influence of Greek- Roman style of Indian theme of sculpture. The Bodhisattva head has curly hairs which are shown with thick layer of sharp and linear strokes. The forehead plane is large with protruding eyeballs. The eyes are half closed. The ears of the sculpture are elongated especially the earlobes. This sculpture has fine and sharp outlines. 		

- The surface of the sculpture is smooth. The cheeks are less round as compared to the sculptures found in other parts of India. The expression of calmness is the centre of attraction.

OR

(b) Seated Buddha – Katra Mound, Mathura style made during Kushan Period

- The sculpture of the seated Buddha from the Katra Mound belongs to the 3rd Century A.D.
- This sculpture is made from Red spotted sandstone. Mathura is an ancient city and second capital city of Kushans. Mathura was famous for making sculptures in locally prevalent Mathura style of Art.
- This sculpture represents the Buddha with two Bodhisattva attendants. The attendant figures are identified as Padmapani and Vajrapani Bodhisattvas. One holds a lotus and the other holds vajra(thunder bolt). Both of them wear crowns.
- The Buddha was shown seated in Padmasana (cross folded legs). His right hand is in the Abhaya Mudra. (Abhaya mudra is a gesture of fearlessness, reassurance and safety. Abhayamudra makes the fear disappear and God grants divine protection).
- The right hand is raised a little above the shoulder and the palm is facing outwards. The left hand is placed on the left thigh.
- The hair knot is shown with a vertically raised projection called Ushnisha. The shoulders are broad. The left shoulder is covered with sanghati (garment), but the left hand has been left visible.
- The Buddha is seated on the lion throne (Singhasana).
- The face of the Buddha is round with fleshy cheeks. The bulge of belly is sculpted with controlled musculature.
- There is a halo around the head of Buddha which is very large and decorated with simple geometric motifs. Two flying figures are also placed diagonally above the halo.