

SET	A
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INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023  
**PAINTING (049)**

CLASS: IX

Max.Marks:

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
A		<b><u>SECTION A</u></b>	1
	1.	(i) Yellow, Blue and Red.	1
	2.	(iii) A painter's tape.	1
	3.	(iii) Pigment is the substance in a paint or dye that gives its colour.	1
	4.	(iii) Colour is the property of Light.	1
	5.	(i) Oil pastel is a painting and drawing medium with characteristics similar to pastels and wax crayons.	1
	6.	(iii) Darkness and lightness of colour is called Value.	1
	7.	(ii) Watercolour is a transparent medium.	1
	8.	(iii) A cube has Twelve lines	1
		<b>SECTION-B</b>	
	9.	Definition of Tint – 1 mark Definition of Shade – 1 mark <b><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></b> <b>Tint:</b> Tint is adding white to a colour to create lighter values, such as light blue or pink. <b>Shade:</b> Shade is adding black to a colour to create dark values such as dark blue or dark red.  (OR)  Definition of each part of the Brush – ½ Mark <b><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></b> A paintbrush is a brush used to apply paint or sometimes ink. A paintbrush is made up of 4 main parts: <b>Bristles</b> - Bristles are the hairy part of the brush which transfer paint onto	2

		<p>an underlying surface. Bristles can be natural or synthetic.</p> <p><b>Ferrule</b> – Ferrule connects the bristles with the handle and is also used to hold the brush like a pen in case of minute strokes.</p> <p><b>Crimp</b> – Crimp is the pressed part of the ferrule that secures it to the handle.</p> <p><b>Handle</b> – Handle is usually made of wood or plastic.</p>	
10.	<p>Definition of Surface – 1 Mark</p> <p>Explanation of Surface – 1 Mark</p> <p><b><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></b></p> <p>In general, a surface is an outermost visible part of any object. When we speak of a surface for painting, we mean the surface which absorbs the paint or a colour. In other words, a surface is that part of a painting which receives colour on it. Surfaces of painting can be two dimensional or three dimensional. Some best examples of 2 dimensional surfaces include paper, canvas, wood, steel, MDF board etc. The best examples of 3 dimensional surfaces include sculptures, pottery etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p> <p>Definition of Pencil – 1 Mark</p> <p>Explanation of parts of Pencil – 1 Mark</p> <p><b><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></b></p> <p>A pencil is an implement for writing or drawing which is constructed of a narrow pigment core in a protective casing (covering). Most pencil cores are made of graphite powder mixed with a clay binder. The most common pencil casing is thin wood, usually hexagonal in section and permanently bonded to the core. However, sometimes the pencil casing is cylindrical or triangular. To use the pencil, the casing must be carved or peeled off to expose the working end of the core as a sharp point.</p>	2	
11.	<p>Definition of Colour Wheel – 1 Mark</p> <p>Explanation of Colour Wheel – 1 Mark</p> <p><b><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></b></p> <p>A colour wheel is a circle with different coloured sectors used to show the relationship between colours. The color wheel is an arrangement of all colors on the spectrum based on their relationships, and it's useful in creating harmonious color schemes. The reason the color wheel is an important tool for artists is because it displays the relationships between the colors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p> <p>Definition of Art Medium – 1 Mark</p> <p>Explanation of Pigment and Binder – 1 Mark</p> <p><b><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></b></p> <p>"Art Medium" refers to the art materials or artist supplies used to create a work of art. Basically, it's whatever you use to make a mark upon a surface. 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.</p>	2	

12.	<p>Definition of Art – 1 mark</p> <p>Basic Elements of Visual Art – 1 mark</p> <p><b><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></b></p> <p>Art is the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power.</p> <p>The basic elements of visual art are:</p> <p>(1) Point (2) Line (3) Shape (4)Form (5) Space (6) Colour (7) Value (8) Texture.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p> <p>This is an opinion-based question. The answer depends on the opinion of the student.</p>	2
13.	<p>Definition of Shape – 1 mark</p> <p>Definition of Space – 1 mark</p> <p><b><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></b></p> <p>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>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 style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p> <p>The following are the types of watercolour paper.</p> <p>(i) <b><u>Hot-pressed Paper:</u></b> Hot - pressed has a smooth, hard surface that is ideal for detailed work. A little disadvantage can be its smoothness that makes it slippery resulting in difficulty to control the paint.</p> <p>(ii) <b><u>Cold-pressed Paper:</u></b> Cold - pressed is popular for its versatility and semi-rough surface which enables both detailed work and smooth washes.</p> <p>(iii) <b><u>Rough Paper:</u></b> Rough Paper has a prominent rough texture that is good for repeated application of water medium in washes.</p> <p>Most artists prefer Rough or Cold Press watercolour papers because they are more absorbent and have more uneven textured finish.</p>	2
	<b>SECTION-C</b>	

14.	<p>A. Newsprint Paper: A Newsprint paper is lower quality paper made from wooden pulp. Wood pulp is highly acidic which decreases its durability. It is used for sketching practice in bulk for a low budget usage. Newsprint paper is also biodegradable.</p> <p>B. Cartridge Paper: A Cartridge paper is a good quality and inexpensive paper which has a medium texture and creamy white colour. Cartridge paper is the most widely used paper for drawing, painting, printing, sketching and many creative art styles and projects.</p> <p>C. Watercolour Paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hot-pressed Paper: Hot - pressed has a smooth, hard surface that is ideal for detailed work.</li> <li>• Cold-pressed Paper: Cold - pressed is popular for its versatility and semi-rough surface which enables both detailed work and smooth washes.</li> <li>• Rough Paper: Rough Paper has a prominent rough texture that is good for repeated application of water medium in washes.</li> </ul> <p>D. Pastel Paper: Pastel paper is a textured paper that comes in a wide range of colors and tones. Pastel paper is also called Ingres paper.</p> <p>E. Handmade Paper: Handmade paper is a sheet of paper, made individually by hand, using a fibre pulp bonded naturally with the help of cellulose present in the fibre. For making this paper, a lot of things are used like vegetable matter (including leaves and flowers), old ropes, cotton rags, jute waste and Agro waste fibres etc.</p> <p>F. Ivory Sheet: Ivory sheet has a very smooth surface and is also very sturdy. It is very durable and is generally used for making models, mounts and other Art &amp; Craft purposes.</p>	6
15.	<p>Colour is a 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 colour. Light rays move in straight path from a light source. A light ray is composed of seven rays of colours namely violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red (VIBGYOR). When light passes through a prism, it creates a rainbow of colours because it separates the different rays of colours in the spectrum. When the light ray hits an object, it is reflected by the object and makes an image on the retina of our eyes. Thus, we can see an object. For example, a red object appears red because it absorbs all the other rays of colours except the red colour ray which is reflected back.</p>	6
16.	<p>A paint colour is said to be opaque when it hides what's underneath it. If you can see what is below the painting, then that paint is just the opposite of opaque, it is transparent. With opaque colours, light will hit the first layer and bounce off, but will never get to the lower layers. Transparent colors will allow a light source to pass through them. However, a dark base will absorb the light, leaving a dull, less vibrant final colour. When you use transparent colours over a white base, you get a lot more glow and vibrancy, and your colours have more depth. While using transparent colour we use more solvent to get lighter value whereas we use white to colours to get lighter values when we use opaque colours.</p> <p>For example, watercolour is a transparent colour whereas poster colour is an opaque colour.</p>	6