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INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2023
PAINTING (Code: 049)

CLASS:X

Max .Marks: 30

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
A	Q.1.	Section: A Select the right answer from the given options	1 x 8
	A.	(iv) All the above	
	B.	(iv) By removing the rocks until the architectural elements of the excavated interior and exterior is left.	
	C.	(iv) Symmetric	
	D.	(iii) Hardness	
	E.	(ii) Oil pastels	
	F.	(i) Point	
	G.	(i) Light	
	H.	(i) Graphite	
		SECTION-B (Short answer type questions) Answer for this question is expected in 50 - 100 words	2 x 5

Q.2.	<p>Warli Art is a very good example of the timeless traditions of practiced by people living far from urban life. Even though Warli tribe lives on the outskirts of Mumbai, the Warli paintings are primitive in nature. The vocabulary of Warli painting involves the use of basic shapes such as circles, triangles and squares/rectangles. While circles and triangles are found in human figures, mountains, trees etc. the rectangles/squares represent the lands of people and their goddess. The Warli paintings depict the daily life of the Warli Tribe. Based on the above mentioned points, we clearly see that Warli Paintings are based on timeless traditions completely isolated from the contemporary art culture.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</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. 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. • 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 central shrine or Garbhagriha is dedicated to Lord Shiva inside the Dravidian Shikhara. Garbhagriha is joined by a flat roofed Nandi Mandapa with the statue of Nandi. • 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. • A notable sculpture is that of the Ravana attempting to lift Mount Kailasa. 	
Q.3.	<p>Mithila is the birthplace of Sita. Mithila is also a region in the Indian Subcontinent which encompasses Bihar, Jharkhand and Nepal. The painting in this region is called Mithila Painting or Madhubani Painting. The answer further depends on the student's opinion on what he/she likes about Madhubani Painting.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>This answer completely depends on the opinion of the student. The student has to explain his favorite medium. Further the student has to explain which tools are used in applying that medium. The student also has to explain on what is that medium being used.</p>	

Q.4.	<p>The geometric shapes of circle, triangle, rectangles and squares called Chaukat or Chowk are prominently used. We also see that the negative space in traditional Warli paintings are usually painted in brown/red ochre/dark brown colour and figures were originally in white. The prominent elements of art used in Warli paintings are shapes and space. The colour combination in traditional Warli Paintings neutral earth colours including dark brown/brown/red ochre with white figures.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>The student can write any two of the following types of brushes</p> <p><u>Round Brushes:</u> Round brushes have a pointed tip, long closely arranged bristles for detail. The number of bristles can vary as per the thickness and ability to hold colour.</p> <p><u>Flat Brushes:</u> A flat brush is, as the name would suggest, one where the bristles are arranged so that the brush is quite wide but not very thick.</p> <p><u>Bright Brushes:</u> Bright brushes are short flat brushes with short stiff bristles, good for driving paint into the weave of a canvas in thinner paint applications, as well as thicker painting styles like impasto work.</p> <p><u>Filbert Brushes:</u> Filbert brushes are flat brushes with domed ends. They allow good coverage and the ability to perform some detail work.</p> <p><u>Fan Brushes:</u> A fan brush is a fan-shaped brush used for giving textures like clouds and leaves with dry brushing. They are also used for blending broad areas of paint.</p> <p><u>Angular Brushes:</u> Angular brush is convenient for curved strokes like in calligraphy and filling corners.</p>	
Q.5.	<p>The Bodhisattva has been shown holding a Padma (lotus) in his right hand. Bodhisattva's wife and other citizens are looking him in a disappointed manner but he is passing through his way without any disturbance. Monkey and few celestial beings (celestial means positioned in the sky) are also being shown which are trying to discourage Siddhartha from the path of Buddhism.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>The shaft was one of the five components of the Lion Capital. The Shaft was 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.</p>	

Q.6	<p><u>The significance of negative space:</u> An artist attaches as much importance to negative space as he/she does to the positive space. An artist has to strike balance between the positive and negative space. An appropriate proportion of the positive and negative space and their balance impart harmony and unity to the entire piece of art. If the artist leaves too much negative space the balance is lost. On the other hand, if the artist crowds the picture with too many positive spaces and too little negative space it becomes difficult to focus on any one of them. The positive and negative spaces therefore have to be well balanced and supplement each other.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Generally, Abstraction and Stylization are not considered as principles of design even though abstraction and stylization play a vital role in creating conceptual paintings. Student can write about any two of the following principles of design in their own words. 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. 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. Balance - Balance is the distribution of the visually interesting elements in an artwork. Rhythm - Rhythm is a principle of design that refers movement, created by the careful placement of repeated elements in an artwork. Emphasis - Emphasis is the process of giving special importance to any art element or any particular area in a painting, design or composition. 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>	
Q.7.	SECTION-C Attempt any two questions from the given options (Long answer type questions) Answer for this question is expected in 100 - 200 words	6 x 2
	<p>Primary Colours: Red, yellow and blue are primary colours that cannot be created by mixing two colours. Secondary Colours: Orange, violet and green are secondary colours. These colours are created by mixing two primary colours in equal proportion. Rainbow Colours: Rainbow colours are the colours which are found in the Rainbow which include violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red (VIBGYOR). Neutral Colours: Neutral colors are most clearly defined as hues that appear to be without color, and that don't typically appear on the color wheel. Neutral</p>	

A.	<p>colors, therefore, do not compete with primary and secondary colors and instead compliment them. For example, black, white, brown, grey etc. are neutral colours.</p> <p>Complementary Colours: Complementary colours are colours that are opposite to each other on the colour wheel. When placed next to each other, they look bright and when mixed together, they neutralize each other.</p> <p>Cold colours and warm colours: Warm colours are on one side of the colour wheel and they give the feeling of warmth. For example, red, orange and yellow are the colours of fire. Cool colours are on the other side of the colour wheel and they give the feeling of coolness. For example, blue and violet are the colours of water and green is the colour of cool grass.</p>	
B.	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lion Capital of Sarnath once rested over the shaft or pillar which is broken condition now. • The crowning element, Dharam Chakra is used in the middle of the Indian National Flag with dark blue colour. • the crowning element, Dharam Chakra, a large wheel is lying in broken condition in the site museum of Sarnath. • 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. • The four animals, a lion, an elephant, a bull, and a galloping horse are shown in the abacus in clockwise direction. <p>The Lion Capital without the crowning wheel and the lotus bell base has been adopted as the National Emblem of Independent India.</p>	
C.	<p>The student can attempt any six of the following Elements of Visual Art.</p> <p>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>Line: A line is a continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point. line is a series of points adjacent to each other. A point has no dimension; a line has one dimension which is its length. Further a line also has a direction.</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>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 colour.</p> <p>Tone: Lightness and darkness of a colour indicate its tone. Tone is also called sometimes as tonal value or value.</p> <p>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>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>	