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INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION 2022
PAINTING (Code: 049)

CLASS: X

Max.Marks: 30

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
B		Section: A Select the right answer from the given options	1 x 8
	1.	(ii) Poster Colour	
	2.	(i) Graphite	
	3.	(ii) Oil pastels	
	4.	(iv) Unity	
	5.	(iii) Blackness	
	6.	(iv) Symmetric	
	7.	(iv) By removing the rocks until the architectural elements of the excavated interior and exterior is left.	
	8.	(iv) All the above	
		SECTION-B (Short answer type questions) Answer for this question is expected in 50 - 100 words	2 x 5

1.	<p>A paintbrush is a brush used to apply paint or sometimes ink. A paintbrush is made up of 4 main parts:</p> <p>Bristles - Bristles are the hairy part of the brush which transfer paint onto an underlying surface. Bristles can be natural or synthetic.</p> <p>Ferrule – 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>Crimp – Crimp is the pressed part of the ferrule that secures it to the handle.</p> <p>Handle – Handle is usually made of wood or plastic.</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>	2
2.	<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>	2

3.	<p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</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
4.	<p>Balance is the distribution of the visually interesting elements in an artwork. If all the visually interesting elements in an artwork are centered in one spot, the work is off-balance and the viewer's gaze will be stuck in one place, ignoring the rest of the work. Balance is an arrangement of lines, shapes, forms, shades, colours and texture in a way that the attention is drawn throughout the artwork. Some simple types of balance are symmetric and asymmetric.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Contrast is the difference in quality between two instances of an art element, or using opposing qualities next to each other. Black and white are contrasting values. Organic/curvy and geometric/angular are contrasting shapes. Rough and smooth are contrasting textures. The greater the contrast, the more something will stand out and call attention to it. High contrast makes a work more vibrant, vigorous and lively – it “pops” more. Low contrast work is more quiet, calm, subtle, reflective and soothing.</p>	2
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lion Capital discovered from Sarnath near Varanasi was built by Mauryan king Ashoka. • It was built in commemoration of the first sermon by the Buddha at Sarnath that set the wheel of Dharma Chakra Pravartana rolling. <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 	2

		<p>Dravidian Shikhara. Garbhagriha is joined by a flat roofed Nandi Mandapa with the statue of Nandi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A notable sculpture is that of the Ravana attempting to lift Mount Kailasa. 	
		<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attempt any two questions from the given options</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Long answer type questions)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answer for this question is expected in 100 - 200 words</p>	6 x 2
	1.	<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, Dharm Chakra is used in the middle of the Indian National Flag with dark blue colour. • The crowning element, Dharm 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. • The Lion Capital without the crowning wheel and the lotus bell base has been adopted as the National Emblem of Independent India. 	
	2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The painting called Padmapani Bodhisattva has been painted on the back wall of the interior hall in the Cave No. 1 of Ajanta Caves. Ajanta Caves are located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra State, India. • The painting depicts Prince Siddhartha as Bodhisattva when he is on the path of enlightenment. • Bodhisattva has semi closed eyes, looking downwards, not affected by worldly desires shown around him, in smaller size. • Bodhisattva is holding a blue lotus which symbolizes peace, enlightenment and purity. • Colours are warm and earthy, light red, brown, green and blue are used made from mineral and earth colours. • He stands in an attractive Tribhanga pose with three bents in the body. 	

3.	<p>The student can attempt any six of the following Principles of Visual Art.</p> <p>Balance - Balance is the distribution of the visually interesting elements in an artwork.</p> <p>Contrast - Contrast is the difference in quality between two instances of an art element, or using opposing qualities next to each other.</p> <p>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>Repetition - When one or more components of the design are repeated in a predetermined manner we call it repetition.</p> <p>Emphasis - Emphasis is the process of giving special importance to any art element or any particular area in a painting, design or composition.</p> <p>Rhythm - Rhythm is a principle of design that refers movement, created by the careful placement of repeated elements in an artwork.</p> <p>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>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>	
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