

SET	A
-----	---

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023
PAINTING (049)

CLASS: X

Max.Marks:

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
A		<u>SECTION A</u>	1
	1.	(i) Harmony.	1
	2.	(i) Graphite.	1
	3.	(iv) All the above.	1
	4.	(iii) Blackness.	1
	5.	(iv) Symmetric.	1
	6.	(iii) Swine.	1
	7.	(iii) Colour.	1
	8.	(i) Point.	1
		SECTION-B	
	9.	<p>Types of Palette – 1 mark Explanation given by student for his choice of palette – 1 mark <u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u> STUDENT CAN CHOOSE EITHER OF FLAT PALETTE OR WATERCOLOUR PALETTE. FLAT PALETTE – SUITABLE FOR OIL/ACRYLIC PAINTS WATERCOLOUR PALETTE – USED FOR WATERCOLOURS/POSTER COLOURS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Mentioning the favourite Medium – 1 Mark Mentioning tools and surface used – 1 Mark <u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u> THE ANSWER IS BASED ON THE OPINION OF THE STUDENTS.</p>	2

		STUDENT HAS TO WRITE HIS/HER OPINION ON THIS QUESTION.	
10.	<p>Definition of each part of the Brush – ½ Mark</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>A PAINTBRUSH IS A BRUSH USED TO APPLY PAINT OR SOMETIMES INK. A PAINTBRUSH IS MADE UP OF 4 MAIN PARTS: BRISTLES - THE HAIRY PART OF THE BRUSH. CAN BE NATURAL OR SYNTHETIC.</p> <p>FERRULE – CONNECTS THE BRISTLES WITH THE HANDLE.</p> <p>CRIMP – 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>Description of each brush type – 1 Mark</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>STUDENT CAN WRITE ABOUT ANY TWO TYPES OUT OF THESE BRUSHES.</p> <p>ROUND BRUSHES: ROUND BRUSHES HAVE A POINTED TIP, LONG CLOSELY ARRANGED BRISTLES FOR DETAIL</p> <p>FLAT BRUSHES: A FLAT BRUSH IS QUITE WIDE BUT NOT VERY THICK.</p> <p>BRIGHT BRUSHES: BRIGHT BRUSHES ARE SHORT FLAT BRUSHES WITH SHORT STIFF BRISTLES.</p> <p>FILBERT BRUSHES: FILBERT BRUSHES ARE FLAT BRUSHES WITH DOMED ENDS.</p> <p>FAN BRUSHES: A FAN BRUSH IS A FAN-SHAPED BRUSH USED FOR GIVING TEXTURES LIKE CLOUDS AND LEAVES WITH DRY BRUSHING.</p> <p>ANGULAR BRUSHES: CONVENIENT FOR CURVED STROKES LIKE IN CALLIGRAPHY AND FILLING CORNERS.</p>	2	
11.	<p>Difference between Oil pastes and Crayons – 1 Mark</p> <p>Difference between water colours and poster colours – 1 Mark</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>OIL PASTELS HAVE OIL AS A BINDER, ITS APPLICATION OF COLOUR IS SMOOTH AND COVERS WIDER AREA.</p> <p>CRAYONS HAS WAX AS A BINDER ITS APPLICATION OF COLOUR IS SLIGHTLY HARDER AND ROUGH AND COVERS LESS SURFACE AREA.</p> <p>WATER COLOUR ARE TRANSPARENT IN NATURE AND USED FROM LIGHT TO DARK.</p> <p>POSTER COLOURS ARE OPAQUE IN NATURE AND CAN BE USED FROM LIGHT TO DARK OR DARK TO LIGHT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Kinds of Space – 1 Mark</p> <p>Handling of Space– 1 Mark</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p>	2	

	<p>KINDS OF SPACE – .IT IS THE AREA AROUND, ABOVE OR BELOW AN OBJECT OR OBJECTS. CREATING AND UNDERSTANDING BOTH TWO DIMENSIONAL OR THREE DIMENSIONAL WORKS OF ART. WITH THREE DIMENSIONAL ART, THE SPACE AN OBJECT OCCUPIES IS AS IMPORTANT AS THE SPACE AROUND OBJECTS SPACE CAN BE CREATED DIFFERENTLY ON THE SAME PAPER (CLOSE / FAR)</p> <p>NEGATIVE POSITIVE</p> <p>APPRECIATED BY THE ARRANGEMENT OF ELEMENTS, WELL BALANCED COMPOSITION, SPATIAL RELATIONS, USE OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SPACE USE OF FOREGROUND AND BACKGROUND ETC.</p>	
12.	<p>Description of two principles of composition- 1Mark And how do they give a painting its structure’– 1 Mark.</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>ANY TWO PRINCIPLES CAN BE WRITTEN BY THE STUDENT.</p> <p>BALANCE IS THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE VISUALLY INTERESTING ELEMENTS IN AN ARTWORK.</p> <p>CONTRAST THE DIFFERENCE IN QUALITY BETWEEN TWO INSTANCES OF AN ART ELEMENT, OR USING OPPOSING QUALITIES NEXT TO EACH OTHER.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>RHYTHM IS A MOVEMENT, CREATED BY THE CAREFUL PLACEMENT OF REPEATED ELEMENTS IN AN ARTWORK.</p> <p>PATTERNS ARE GROUPS OF ELEMENTS THAT REPEAT IN A PREDICTABLE MANNER.</p> <p>PROPORTION - THE RELATIONSHIP OF SIZES BETWEEN DIFFERENT PARTS OF A WORK.</p> <p>HARMONY - THE VISUALLY SATISFYING EFFECT OF COMBINING SIMILAR AND RELATED ELEMENTS.</p> <p>UNITY IS THE QUALITY OF WHOLENESS OR ONENESS WHICH IS ACHIEVED BY USING HARMONIOUS ELEMENTS.</p> <p>ABSTRACTION INDICATES A DEPARTURE FROM REALITY IN DEPICTION OF IMAGERY IN ART.</p> <p>STYLIZATION REFERS TO VISUAL DEPICTIONS THAT USE SIMPLIFIED WAYS OF REPRESENTING OBJECTS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Description of Brushes used in Secondary Classes – 1 Reason of choosing those brushes – 1</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>This is an opinion-based question. The answer depends on the opinion of the student.</p>	2

13.	<p>Definition and description of colour wheel – 1 mark</p> <p>Importance of colour wheel – 1 mark</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></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;">(OR)</p> <p>Definition of Pencil – 1</p> <p>The parts of a pencil – 1</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></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/CYLINDRICAL IN SECTION AND PERMANENTLY BONDED TO THE CORE.</p>	2
	SECTION-C	
14.	<p>Description of each Principle of Art – 1</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>ANY SIX PRINCIPLES CAN BE WRITTEN BY THE STUDENT.</p> <p>BALANCE IS THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE VISUALLY INTERESTING ELEMENTS IN AN ARTWORK.</p> <p>CONTRAST THE DIFFERENCE IN QUALITY BETWEEN TWO INSTANCES OF AN ART ELEMENT, OR USING OPPOSING QUALITIES NEXT TO EACH OTHER.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>EMPHASIS - THE RELATIONSHIP OF SIZES BETWEEN DIFFERENT PARTS OF A WORK.</p> <p>RHYTHM IS A MOVEMENT, CREATED BY THE CAREFUL PLACEMENT OF REPEATED ELEMENTS IN AN ARTWORK.</p> <p>HARMONY - THE VISUALLY SATISFYING EFFECT OF COMBINING SIMILAR AND RELATED ELEMENTS.</p> <p>UNITY IS THE QUALITY OF WHOLENESS OR ONENESS WHICH IS ACHIEVED BY USING HARMONIOUS ELEMENTS.</p>	6

15.	<p>Description of each colours – 1 Mark</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>PRIMARY COLOURS: RED, YELLOW AND BLUE ARE PRIMARY COLOURS THAT CANNOT BE CREATED BY MIXING TWO COLOURS.</p> <p>SECONDARY COLOURS: ORANGE, VIOLET AND GREEN ARE SECONDARY COLOURS. THESE COLOURS ARE CREATED BY MIXING TWO PRIMARY COLOURS IN EQUAL PROPORTION.</p> <p>RAINBOW COLOURS: RAINBOW COLOURS ARE THE COLOURS VISIBLE IN THE RAINBOW WHICH ARE CALLED VIBGYOR NAMELY VIOLET, INDIGO, BLUE, GREEN, YELLOW, ORANGE AND RED.</p> <p>NEUTRAL COLOURS: THE COLOURS WHICH ARE NEITHER STRONG OR BRIGHT NOR HAVE ANY HOT OR COLD EFFECT ARE CALLED NEUTRAL COLOURS. THESE ARE BLACK, WHITE AND SHADES OF BROWN AND GRAY.</p> <p>COMPLEMENTARY/OPPOSITE COLOURS: COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS ARE COLOURS THAT ARE OPPOSITE TO EACH OTHER ON THE COLOUR WHEEL.</p> <p>COLD/COOL AND WARM/HOT COLOURS: COOL COLOURS ARE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COLOUR WHEEL AND THEY GIVE THE FEELING OF COOLNESS.</p> <p>WARM COLOURS ARE ON ONE SIDE OF THE COLOUR WHEEL AND THEY GIVE THE FEELING OF WARMTH.</p>	6
16.	<p>Description of each pencil – 1 Mark</p> <p><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>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. THE INCREASE IN THE HARDNESS AND BLACKNESS IS INDICATED WITH ASCENDING NUMBERS. 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.</p> <p>GRAPHITE PENCILS ARE THE MOST COMMON TYPES OF PENCIL. GRAPHITE PENCILS HAVE A CORE OF GRAPHITE ENCASED IN WOOD. THEIR DARKNESS VARIES FROM LIGHT GREY TO BLACK.</p> <p>COLORED PENCILS, OR PENCIL CRAYONS HAVE WAX-LIKE CORES WITH PIGMENT AND OTHER FILLERS. MULTIPLE COLOURS ARE OFTEN BLENDED TOGETHER.</p> <p>WATERCOLOR PENCILS ARE DESIGNED FOR USE WITH WATERCOLOUR TECHNIQUES.</p> <p>A MECHANICAL PENCIL OR CLUTCH PENCIL IS A PENCIL WITH A REPLACEABLE AND MECHANICALLY EXTENDABLE SOLID PIGMENT CORE CALLED A "LEAD". THE LEAD IS OFTEN MADE OF GRAPHITE WHICH IS NOT BONDED TO THE OUTER CASING, AND CAN BE MECHANICALLY EXTENDED AS ITS POINT IS</p>	6

		WORN AWAY AS IT IS BEING USED.	
--	--	--------------------------------	--