

**Subject -Painting CODE-049
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS X (2022-23)**

One Theory Paper – 2 hrs.

Total Marks – 30

General Instructions

- Section-A
Attempt all Questions (Each Question will carry 1 mark)
- Section-B
Attempt all Questions (Each Question will carry 2 Marks)
- Section-C
Attempt any two Questions (Each Question will carry 6 Marks)

| S.No. | SECTION-A | Marks |
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| Q1. | | |
| A. | (iv) | 1 |
| B. | (i) | 1 |
| C. | (iii) | 1 |
| D. | (i) | 1 |
| E. | (i) | 1 |
| F. | (i) | 1 |
| G. | (iv) | 1 |
| H. | (iv) | 1 |
| | SECTION-B (Short answer type questions) <u>Answer for this question is expected in 50 - 100 words</u> | |
| Q2. | <p align="center"><u>MARKING SCHEME</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Name Identification -1 Mark ● Characteristics and features – 1 Mark <p align="center"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Name -Madhubani ● Choice of theme, style, Flora, explained through Fundamentals of Art eg. kinds of outline, mostly done in black. <p align="center">(OR)</p> <p>Capability in selection of one medium, justifying it through its technical qualities, use of appropriate tools and surface - 2 Mark</p> | 2 |



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| | <p>(Choose any medium from -water colour, poster colours, pencil colours, oil colours, oil pastel etc. e.g. If Water colour is chosen- used with water, varying consistency, create different tones, pigment is held in a water soluble binder or gum, Arabic, e.g. I like to use cakes or tubes, allows the light to pass through, not as expensive, layers can be built, creates a smooth wash, the unpredictable nature of these colours creates beautiful effects . or. (ii) If Poster colour is chosen- decorative, inexpensive, binder is gum-water/gum, Arabic glue, comes in bottles, jars, so easy to use, in powdered form excellent for experimenting, opaque, vibrant and dense, light colour can be used over a dark colour so mistakes can be corrected. etc choice of appropriate tool such as - brush, handle, knife, roller, spray bottle, bristles, sizes, shapes, soft, hard Surface – paper, board, canvas, cloth etc.)</p> | |
| <p>Q3</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MARKING SCHEME</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Explain on the basis of its location, size, architecture -1 Mark sculptural treatment -1 Mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>Situated in Maharashtra, Amongst Ellora Caves, largest, rock-cut, vertical excavation from a single rock, carving started at the top, excavated downward, multi-storey, main Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, surrounded by numerous shrines. main parts, a gateway, an assembly hall, a Garbha-Graha and a Shikhar like Mount Kailash, A brief mention of any 2 examples from number of reliefs or free-standing sculptures, like Shiva-Natraj, Ravana shaking Mount Kailasa etc.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ability to experiment to create textures in a Painting - 1 Mark Appropriate explanation of the material/tool– 1 Mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>(Texture is the surface quality of materials, either visual or tactile. It is the way the surface of an object actually feels like sandpaper, cotton balls, tree bark, leaves. Texture is created by an artist's skill and expertise, with the help of colours and strokes. The texture may be rough, fizzy, gritty, related to touch and sense.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> |
| <p>Q4.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">MARKING SCHEME</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>(Dominance of line as stick figure, geometrical shapes. White, Red, Ochre, earth colour etc.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kinds of Lines can you identify - 1 Mark Which is your favourite and why -1 Mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>(Lines are of many types. They can be bold, thin, dotted, vertical, horizontal, curved, diagonal, straight, wavy, zigzag etc. Lines create a variety of visual effects and emotions. e.g. Amongst the following I like Thin line because it has sharpness and fineness. additionally, give example of related artwork. Or- Bold line shows emphasis and draws attention towards itself. Or- Vertical line shows height, aspiration, dignity and strength. Or-Horizontal line expresses repose, calmness, peace, balance and stability. Or-Diagonal line gives a sense of movement and restlessness. Or-Conical lines look clashing, agitated and stiff. Or-Radial lines have grace and centrality. Or-Spiral lines have an engaging motion, mystery and psychedelic effect.)</p> | |
| <p>Q5.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MARKING SCHEME</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name and description of any other two parts of the temple and where it is situated in the temple -2 Mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>(Choose any two – Courtyard This temple has a courtyard where the central shrine/temple dedicated to Shiva, sculpture of his mount Nandi (the sacred bull) stands on a porch in front. This shrine has a flat-roofed mandapa supported by 16 pillars, the Nandi mandapa, Mahamandap, temple hall - features scenes, Shikhar.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Characters of Indian Folk / Tribal Art its forms, themes and examples - 2 Mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>(Folk / Tribal Art rooted in traditions, come from community and culture, express cultural identity, conveying shared community values and aesthetics,</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> |

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| | <p>every day or reserved for high ceremonies, handmade; as well as new, synthetic, or recycled components. Examples- Madhubani and Warli paintings.)</p> | |
| <p>Q6.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MARKING SCHEME</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Emperor / Dynasty who got this pillar made - 1/2 Mark Location - 1/2 Mark Identification of the historical event -1Mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>(The Lion Capital is erected by the Mauryan emperor Ashoka in Sarnath, India. Here Buddha had preached his first sermon and set the wheel of law in motion- Dharma Chakra Pravartana.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Explaining Any Two Principle of Composition - 2 Marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>(Example- If Unity is chosen - Unity is achieved when the components of a work of art are perceived as harmonious giving the work, a sense of completion.</p> <p>Harmony achieved by using similar or related elements throughout the work. Harmony gives an uncomplicated look to a piece of art. All masterpieces and beauty of nature can be taken here as example.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Balance- Balance is the arrangement of art elements (line, form, shape, colour, space, texture) to produce visual symmetry in a composition.</p> <p>(i) Formal or Symmetrical balance: (ii) Informal or Asymmetrical balance: (iii) Radial balance:</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Rhythm- Rhythm or movement, suggestion of motion through the use of various elements, repetition of art elements to provide related movement. Rhythmic movement . Generally, a pattern, repetition or re-occurrence of a design element is used to create rhythm which establishes a visual beat. In the following images the repetition of colour and pattern is creating a visual beat.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Emphasis- Dominance/Emphasis is the stress or insistence on one part over another to draw attention to that part in a composition, create centre of interest, focal point, eye first lands.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Proportion- size of parts in relation to a whole and to one another, e.g. our eyes and nose in relation to our face and also our face in relation to our whole body,</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> |

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| Q7 | <p>Attempt <u>any two</u> questions from the given options (Long answer type questions)</p> <p><u>Answer for this question is expected in 100 - 200 words</u></p> | |
| A | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MARKING SCHEME</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification OF the caves - 1Mark • The name of the person and the Title - 1Mark • Through physical features detachment is shown - 1Mark • Colour of lotus and symbolic meaning - 1Mark • What kind of colours – earth, mineral etc. - 1Mark • In which pose - 1Mark <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer</u></p> <p>(Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad, Maharashtra Prince Siddharth as Boddhisattva – on the path of enlightenment Semi closed eyes, looking downwards, not effected by worldly desires shown around him, in smaller size. Blue, peace, enlightenment, purity, Colours are warm and earthy, light red, brown, green and blue are used made from mineral and earth colours. Standing in an attractive Tribhanga pose.)</p> | 6 |
| B | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MARKING SCHEME</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary colours - 1 Mark • Secondary colours – 1 Mark • Rainbow colours – 1 Mark • Neutral colours – 1 Mark • Complementary/opposite colour -1 Mark • Cold/cool and warm/hot colours – 1 Mark <p style="text-align: center;"><u>A slightly detailed answer for this question is expected</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer are-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary colours are those which cannot be obtained by mixing two colours. Pure found in nature as it is. Blue, Red and Yellow | 6 |

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| | <p>Ans. can also be attempted in table manner</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>○ Red</td> <td>+</td> <td>Blue</td> <td>=</td> <td>Violet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Blue</td> <td>+</td> <td>Yellow</td> <td>=</td> <td>Green</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Red</td> <td>+</td> <td>Yellow</td> <td>=</td> <td>Orange</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● VIBGYOR - Violet, Indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red ● Colours neither strong or bright nor have any hot or cold effect are called neutral colours. Black, white and shades of brown and gray. ● The secondary colour obtained by mixing two primary colours are also opposite or complimentary to the third: Green-Red, Orange-Blue, Violet-Yellow <p>Ans. can also be attempted in table manner</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>▪ Blue + Yellow</td> <td>=</td> <td>Green, which is opposite to Red</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Red + Yellow</td> <td>=</td> <td>Orange, which is opposite to Blue</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Blue + Red</td> <td>=</td> <td>Violet, which is opposite to Yellow</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The colours which give the effect of coolness or have minimum wavelength are called cool colours. These are two i.e. Blue and Green. ● The colours which give the illusion of heat or have maximum wave length are called warm colours. There are two warm colours-Red and Yellow. | ○ Red | + | Blue | = | Violet | ○ Blue | + | Yellow | = | Green | ○ Red | + | Yellow | = | Orange | ▪ Blue + Yellow | = | Green, which is opposite to Red | ▪ Red + Yellow | = | Orange, which is opposite to Blue | ▪ Blue + Red | = | Violet, which is opposite to Yellow | |
| ○ Red | + | Blue | = | Violet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ○ Blue | + | Yellow | = | Green | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ○ Red | + | Yellow | = | Orange | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ▪ Blue + Yellow | = | Green, which is opposite to Red | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ▪ Red + Yellow | = | Orange, which is opposite to Blue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ▪ Blue + Red | = | Violet, which is opposite to Yellow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| C | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MARKING SCHEME</u></p> <p>Any 6 attempted out of Point, Line, Shape, Colour, Tone Texture, Space - 6 Marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>A slightly detailed answer for this question is expected</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key points that can be used in the answer are-</u></p> <p>(If Point is chosen. Point-a dot, the first and simplest element of art. It has very small existence in space but can still act as a focus of a visual. When several points are combined together, they become more and more effective as they start paving a path that finally forms a line.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Line A line is a path that a point takes from one place to another through space. Line is the beginning of art taking shape. The line has direction as well as position.. Lines are of many types. They can be bold, thin, dotted, vertical, horizontal, curved, diagonal, straight, wavy, zigzag etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Shape Shape is two-dimensional with height and width. It can be geometrical or natural/organic.3rd dimension can be obtained through tones.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Color-Colour is a property possessed by an object to produce different sensations with the help of reflection of light. Every surface has its own quality to reflect or absorb light either less or more. broadly divide them into three types:</p> | 6 |
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| | <p>or</p> <p>Tone- lightness or darkness of a colour. Types of tone include light-tones, mid-tones, and dark-tones, obtain monochrome from adding white and black or related primary/secondary colours. Yellow to orange to red.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Texture- surface quality of materials, either visual or tactile, way the surface of an object actually feels, like sandpaper, tree bark, leaves, stone walls, etc. In painting texture is a skill and expertise obtained by the artist with the help of colours and strokes. The texture. Can be seen as rough, fizzy, gritty, but not felt by touched.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Space Forms can be seen clearly with space around them. It is essential. divided into Positive space and Negative space. Positive space refers to the space of a shape representing the subject matter. Negative space refers to the space around and between the subject matter.)</p> | |
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