

PAINTING

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Subject : Painting
Theory : 30

Class: Secondary
Practical : 70

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Marks</i>
Knowledge	10	35%
Understanding	15	50%
Application	5	15%
Total	30	100%

WEIGHTAGE BY TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Types of question	No. of questions	Marks of each question	Estimated time a candidate is expected
Long Answer type	3	(3x3) 9/9 min.	27 Ms
Short Answer	7	(2x7) 4/6 min.	42 Ms
Very short answer	7	(1x7) 7/3 min	21 Ms
	17	30	90 Ms

<i>Module</i>	<i>No. of Questions</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
1. Introduction of Indian Art			
● Lesson -1	2	2	$2 \times 2 = 4$
● Lesson – 2	1	1	$1 \times 1 = 1$
● Lesson – 3	1	3	$1 \times 3 = 3$
● Lesson – 4	3	1	$3 \times 1 = 3$
2. Introduction of World Art			
● Lesson – 5	1	3	$1 \times 3 = 3$
● Lesson -6	3	2	$3 \times 2 = 6$
● Lesson – 7	3	1	$3 \times 1 = 3$
3. Introduction of Contemporary Indian Art			
● Lesson – 8	1	3	$1 \times 3 = 3$
● Lesson – 9	2	2	$2 \times 2 = 4$
			Total 30

DIFFICULTY LEVEL OF QUESTION PAPER

<i>Level</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%age of Marks given</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Difficult (can be attempted by top students)● Average (can be attempted by students who have regularly studied the materials but may not have given sufficient time to writing practice)● Easy (can be attempted satisfactorily by students who have gone through the study materials)		20%
		50%
		30%
		100%

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Time : 1 ½ hours

Marks : 30

Attempt all questions

- The question having 1 mark should be answered in about **10 words**
 - The question having 2 marks should be answered in about **30 words**.
 - The question having 3 marks should be answered in about **50 words**.
1. Describe the “**Dancing Girl**”, metal Sculpture and mention its finding site. 2
 2. Choose a painting from Ajanta and appreciate its style and technique. 2
 3. Write very short note on any one of the following. 1
 - a. “Arjunas Penance”
 - b. “Konark”
 - c. Krishna supporting Mount Govardhan
 4. How did Rajput painting develop? What are the contributions of “Guler School” in its development? 3
 5. What is Kolam? What kinds of symbolic forms are used in it? 1
 6. What is the meaning of Phulkari? Write few lines on Phulkari design. 1
 7. Mention the motifs and designs of ‘Kantha’ art.
 8. Assess the role of Renaissance in formulation of new forms of painting style. How did it affect the painters like Botticelli and Leonardo da Vinci. 3

or

Do you consider Michelangelo as the greatest sculptor of Renaissance? Justify your answer.

9. Write about the main features of Impressionist Painting. 2
10. What were Renoir's preferences in choosing the themes of his paintings. Explain with example. 2
11. Write two important features of Cezanne's painting “Still Life with Onions”. 2

12. What is 'Cubism'? Who are the artists to begin this style? 1
13. Why Salvador Dali is so famous? Name one of his famous paintings. 1
14. Write notes on any one of the following. 1
- a. Kandinsky
 - b. "Man with violin"
 - c. Abstract Art.
15. Answer any one of the following questions. 3
- a. Write in brief on the kind of art evolved in the beginning of British Raj in India.
 - b. Write an appreciative note on Gaganendranath Tagore.
- 16 What is Graphics or Print Making? Name some of the print making techniques. 2
- 17 "Neither his poor eyesight in young age and blindness in later age could stop his creative urge."
Who is this painter? Describe one of his paintings. 2

MARKING SCHEME

Subject – Painting

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Expected answer</i>	<i>Distribution of Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
1.	<p>This beautiful female metal statue was found in Indus valley. It's curious posture is noticeable.</p> <p>The figure shows the artist's accurate metal casting with her right hand at her waist and her left hand on her left thigh. The craftsmanship and artistic skill has been blended successfully.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">½</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1½</p>	2
2.	<p>“Black Princess” of Gupta period was found in one of the caves of Ajanta near Aurangabad.</p> <p>This lyrical painting made of tempera technique shows the free flowing line and rhythm of the body contour.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">½</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1½</p>	2
3.	<p>a. From Pallava Period at Mamallapuram. On a huge boulder relief sculpture identified as the story of “Arjuna’s Penance” and according to some others "Gangavatarana".</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>b. The sun temple at Konark, Orissa. Beautiful Sulputers of Surasundaris are carved.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>c. This sculpture is from Hoysala period at Belur. The carvings are delicate and intricate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	1
4.	<p>After the fall of many dynasties, a form of art developed in the western part of India in Rajasthan and Punjab hills. This is known as Rajput painting. Rajput paintings flourished from the 16th Century A.D. to 19th Century A.D. This style is</p>	1½	3

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Expected answer</i>	<i>Distribution Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
	<p>a combination of folk and classical paintings of India. Later it was influenced by Mughal miniature painting.</p> <p>Guler was a small State in the hills of Punjab and a most important centre of Pahari painting. The style flourished between 1450 A.D. to 1780 A.D. It is characterized by Romance and myth of Radhakrishna.</p>	1½	
5.	<p>“Kolam” is floor decoration with Rice paste. It is painted on the floor by House wife during festivals with symbolic forms like pitchers, lamps and coconut trees.</p>	1	1
6	<p>It means “flowered work.” This term is used for a type of embroidery in Punjab.</p> <p>Basic motifs are geometric</p>	½	1
7.	<p>Motifs and designs are taken from rural landscape, ritualistic mandala and objects of everyday life.</p>	1	1
8.	<p>Renaissance is a word which means “Rebirth”. This period is known for new experiments in every field, including the art of painting and sculpture.</p> <p>Through 14th C.A.D to 18th C.A.D experiments on use of light, shadow, foreshortening and perspective were carried by great masters like Leonardo Da Vinci, Raphael, Botlicelli, Michel Angelo. Botlicelli showed skill in the drawing of anatomy in his own style. He used cool artificial light to achieve soft harmonious beauty in his work. On the other hand, Vinci experimented with dramatic contrast of light and shade.</p> <p>He gave emphasis on the psychological aspect of expression, for example “Monalisa”.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	½	3
		2½	

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Expected answer</i>	<i>Distribution Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
	Michel Angelo is definitely the greatest sculptor of Renaissance period. He was a master in handling marble. One of his master pieces is “Pieta”. It is the most highly finished work of Michel Angelo. The sculpture has unique drapery movement and strong anatomy details.	2½	
	His other famous works, 'Moses,' 'David' etc. are enough to regard him as the great master.	½	
9.	Impressionism was an artistic movement. The exhibition was held in 1874. The painters followed a style concerned with effect of life and colours.	1	2
	It came to represent a great change between classical and modern painting. The pioneers of this style are Monet, Renoir and Dega.	1	
10.	Renoir was a French Impressionist artist. He painted mainly sentimental and charming paintings. He preferred to paint group composition, portraits and female model studies.	1	2
	He used shades of purple, white and blue tones to unite modelling of figures, dressed in fashionable clothes in the painting like “Moulin de-la Galette.”	1	
11.	Cazenne was a post impressionist painter who emphasized on expression. He showed simplification of forms.	½	
	In his painting “Still Life with Onions” he used plain colour strokes. Composition shows vertical and horizontal breaks with arrangement of three dimensional space.	1½	2
12.	Cubism the a style of painting and sculpture in which everthing in nature is treated as cylinder and sphere.	1	1
13.	Dali is famous for surrealist painting. He used his paintings to depict the world of absurd and unusual strange elements.	1	1

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Expected answer</i>	<i>Distribution Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
14.	(a) Kandinsky is pioneer of abstract painting. His works are combination of abstract and geometric.	1	1
	(b) This cubist painting is done by Picasso. It is a fine example of analytical cubism.	1	
	(c) Abstract art is a general term of non-representational art, which rejects depiction of contemporary world in a realistic way.	1	
15.	At the beginning of British Raj, Indian art displayed general decline. Fresco painting, miniature painting ceased to exist. Indian artist started to follow European style and technique of art with oil and water colour medium. Raja Ravi Verma painted Indian themes from Mythology and Epics. Abanindranath invented his personal style of Bengal school. Rabindranath brought abstraction and introduced post impressionist style. Jamini Roy gave a sophisticated form to Folk Art. OR Gaganendranath was a leading figure in Contemporary Indian art. He showed inclination towards cubism, but developed individual style with abstract geometric structure. He was also a great critic of his time and his social cartoons were popular. One of his paintings “Atrium” is a remarkable work of Cubist influence.	1½ 1½ 1½	3
16.	Graphics is a process of multiplying pictures through printing. There are different kinds of print making technique viz. Etching, Dry point, aquatint, intaglio, lithography, oliography, silk screen etc.	½ 1½	2

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Expected answer</i>	<i>Distribution Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
17.	<p>Benode Behari Mukherjee was the artist, who kept on creating in spite of his blindness.</p> <p>He created a huge mural at Kala Bhavan, Santiniketan, in West Bengal, after he became completely blind.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	2