



MID TERM EXAMINATION, 2023-24
FINE ARTS - CODE 049
MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: X

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Admission No: -----

DATE: /10/2023

Maximum Marks: 30

Roll No: -----

General Instructions:

- I. Section-A Attempt all 8 Questions (Each Question will carry 1 mark)
- II. Section-B Attempt all 5 Questions (Each Question will carry 2 Marks)
- III. Section-C Attempt any two Questions (Each Question will carry 6 Marks)

SECTION-A

Q1. This is the lightness or darkness of a colour.

- A. Value
- B. Texture
- C. Colour
- D. Shape

Correct Answer

A. Value

Q2. This refers to the way something feels or looks as if it might feel like something.

- A. Line
- B. Space
- C. Value
- D. Texture

Correct Answer

D. Texture

Q3. When lines meet to form an enclosed area, this is formed.

- A. Space
- B. Shape
- C. Form
- D. Line

Correct Answer

B. Shape

Q4. Which of these is not an element of art?

- A. Balance
- B. Texture
- C. Line
- D. Color

Correct Answer

A. Balance

Q5. B, 2B, 4B, 8B, HB are the types of:

- A. Brushes
- B. Colours
- C. Papers
- D. Pencils

Ans- D. Pencils

Q6. The Indian government released postal stamp based on which famous Rajasthani miniature painting?

- A. Bani Thani
- B. Maru Ragini
- C. King Jai Singh
- D. King Aniruddha Singh

Ans- A. Bani Thani

Q7. The Elephants Caves contains whose paintings?

- a) Saiva
- b) Vaisnava
- c) Buddhist
- d) Mughal

Answer- a) Saiva

Q8. From where did Madhubani paintings come from?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Gujrat
- d) Bihar

Ans- d) Bihar

SECTION-B

Q9. What are the basic elements of visual art?

Ans. The basic elements of visual art are:

Point (2) Line (3) Shape (4) Form (5) Space (6) Colour (7) Value (8) Texture.

Q10. Define the following:

(1) Warm colour (2) Cool colour

Ans. 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: 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 green is the colour of cool grass.

Or

Q. Give a short note:

(1) Point (2) form

Ans. Point: A point is a smallest element of art which does not have a length, width and height. Point is the simplest element of art.

Form: Form is a three dimensional object or a defined volume in space.

Q11. Define the following terms:

(1) Poster colour (2) Pastel colour

Ans. Poster colour: A poster colour is a water-soluble paint consisting of a colour pigment mixed with a binder such as glue or gum to give it a dull finish.

Pastel colour: A pastel is an art medium in the form of a stick, consisting of pure powdered pigment and a binder.

Q12. What do you understand by dry medium? Give some examples.

Ans. The material that do not contain any liquid such as oil water are called dry media. Dry media do not require any kind of liquid in their application on the surface. Like pencil, charcoal, chalk, pastel etc.

Q 13. Write a short note of Rajasthan School of miniature Painting “Radha (Bani-Thani)”?

Ans: Radha (bani-thani) of Kishanghar is the most famous painting. This is large size painting Painter name Nihal Chand,

Medium Water colour on paper, Technique is Tempera. The Government of India had issued a postal stamp on this miniature painting. Profile face, the nose is long, sharp and pointed, lips thin and red, big pointed eyes,. The black curly hair is hanging down up to the waist. She is very softly holding two buds of lotus in her left hand. Right hand she holding gold-studded bordered transparent chunari.

Q 14. Explain characteristics of the Islamic architecture in India.

Ans : A blend of Persian, Central Asian, Arabic and pre Islamic native Indian styles created the Islamic architecture of India.

Following are the characteristics of Islamic architecture developed in the medieval period under the patronage of Muslim sultanates:

- Built in Islamic style, the Kutub Minar is the highest minaret in the world. It is 73 metres (240 ft) in height.
- The Taj Mahal built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan is looked' upon as the paramount* example of Islamic 'architecture.
- The Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur in Karnataka built in 17th century is known for its echo which can be heard many times.
- The forts at Agra and Delhi are known for their massive walls of Redstone.
- The walls are interrupted by graceful curves and lofty bastions. Red sandstone, domes, arches, minarets, magnificence all combined form characteristics of Islamic architecture.

Q 15. Define the following

(1) Round brushes (2) Flat brushes (3) Bright brushes (4) Filbert brushes (5) Fan brushes (6) Angular brushes.

Ans: Round brushes: 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.

Flat brushes: A flat brush is, as the name would suggest, one where the bristles are arranged so that the brush is wide but not very thick.

Bright brushes: Bright brushes are short flat brushes with short stiff bristles, good for drawing paint into the weave of a canvas in thinner paint applications, like oil thicker painting.

Filbert brushes: Filbert brushes are flat brushes with domed ends. They allow good coverage and the ability to perform some detail work.

Fan brushes: A fan brush used for giving textures. They are also used for blending broad areas of paint.

Angular brushes: Angular brushes is convenient for curved strokes like in calligraphy and filling corners.