

PAINTING CODE- (049)
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS: X (2026-27)

Time – 2 hours

Max Marks – 30

General Instructions

Read the following instructions carefully.

1. There are 9 questions in this question paper with internal choice.
2. SECTION A consists of 8 multiple-choice questions carrying 1 mark each.
3. SECTION B consists of 5 short answer questions carrying 2 marks each (Answer in about 100 words).
4. SECTION C consists of 3 long answer questions carrying 6 marks each (Answer in about 200 words). Attempt any two Questions.

S.No		MARKS
1.	SECTION -A	
i.	A	1
ii.	D	1
iii.	B	1
iv.	C	1
v.	D	1
vi.	A	1
vii.	C	1
viii.	D	1
	SECTION -B	
2(A)	Key point to be used: i. Shape to be defined as 2D and Form as 3D. ii. If square is 2D then cuboid is 3D. Similarly, circle is 2D which converted to 3D as sphere. OR	2
2(B)	Key point to be used: Positive space in art or drawings is defined as the main subject or area of interest in the given space. While negative space is the area around and in between the main subject matter. Both are important to create balance or create focal point in the composition.	2
3(A)	Key points to be used: i. Cartridge paper and handmade sheets are used for tempera, watercolour, and acrylic colours, which are water-based media.	2

3(B)	ii. Papers may be highly textured, cold-pressed, or hot-pressed. iii. Oil paper or canvas paper is used for oil painting and is thicker in quality. iv. Newsprint and thin cartridge paper are used for pencil work, charcoal, dry colours, and oil pastels. OR VIBGYOR is also known as the rainbow spectrum. It stands for Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, and Red.	2
4(A)	Key points to be used: i. Brushes are divided into two main types based on bristles: hog-hair (hard-brushes) mostly oil paints. sable-hair (soft- brushes) mostly water colour. ii. Based on size and shape, brushes are classified as round: for drawing and fine work. flat: for flat background or surfaces and flat areas. filbert, and mop brushes. OR	2
4(B)	Pencils are mainly of three types: i. Graphite pencils: Available from 2B to 12B. Softness and darkness increase with higher numbers. ii. Charcoal pencils: Darker, softer, and more fragile than graphite pencils; used for deep tonal effects. iii. Colour pencils: Available in various colours; some are water-based and used for colouring.	2
5(A)	Key points to be used: Warli painting, the living tradition of Maharashtra are characterised by simple geometric shapes depicting daily life, nature, and rituals. Simple lines are used to form human figure. Slanting lines for arms and legs in circular composition add movement Togetherness, cooperation and joy of dancing around one musician brings the spirit of community alive. OR	2
5(B)	Characteristic features of Madhubani (Mithila) Paintings Madhubani paintings are characterized by bold outlines, flat bright colours, and decorative patterns, traditionally made using natural colours.	2

	The themes mainly depict nature, mythology, religious rituals, animals, birds, and floral motifs, with no empty space left in the composition.	
6(A)	Key points to be used: Famous mural painting from the Ajanta Caves near Aurangabad, Maharashtra. It is painted in Cave No. 1 during the late 5th century CE and is considered a masterpiece of Gupta-period art. The Bodhisattva is depicted as an embodiment of compassion and selflessness, holding a blue lotus. The visual elements such as line, colour, posture, and expression should be elaborated. OR	2
6(B)	The Bodhisattva is made larger than life in comparison to the other human figures to emphasize his spiritual importance and divine status. In traditional Indian art, size is often used symbolically rather than realistically. The larger scale of the Bodhisattva highlights his superiority, wisdom, and compassion, and shows that he is the central focus of the composition. By depicting him in a bigger form, the artist draws the viewer's attention toward him and conveys his elevated position as an enlightened being who guides and protects humanity.	2
	SECTION-C Attempt <u>any two</u> questions from the given options	
7.	Key points to be elaborated: i. The Rashtrakuta king Krishna I commissioned the world's largest monolithic rock-cut chaityas, viharas, and Hindu temples at Ellora during the 8th and 9th centuries CE. Ellora Cave No. 16, known as the Kailashnath Temple, is dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temple is carved from top to bottom in the Deccan style and is rich in symbolism and narrative reliefs. ii. Sculptures of elephants appear to support parts of the structure, creating a sense of movement and drama. The themes are based on the Shiva Purana, including the depiction of Ravana shaking Mount Kailash. iii. Kalash, Shikhar, Garbhagriha, Nandi Mandapa, Gopuram, Parikrama sthal.	2+2+2
8.	Line helps create movement, mood, and direction. Curved and flowing lines often convey softness, grace, and calmness, while straight or vertical lines suggest strength and stability. Diagonal lines create a sense of action and tension, and rough or broken lines may express unrest or conflict.	2+2+2

	Through the use of different types of lines, the artist guides the viewer's eye and sets the emotional tone of the artwork. Colour strongly influences the emotional impact of a composition. Warm colours like red, orange, and yellow create feelings of energy, passion, or warmth, whereas cool colours such as blue and green evoke calmness, peace, or sadness. Bright colours may suggest joy and celebration, while dull or dark tones can express seriousness, mystery, or sorrow. The contrast and harmony of colours also help communicate the overall idea and mood. Shapes and forms contribute to meaning and symbolism. Rounded shapes often suggest comfort, harmony, and unity, while sharp or angular shapes may express tension or aggression. Large forms can indicate importance and dominance, whereas smaller forms may appear less significant. The arrangement and balance of these shapes within the composition help to convey the artist's message clearly.	
9.	Point to be elaborated- - Title of the sculpture is the Lion Capital. Sculpture was commissioned by Ashoka the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya. Carved out of Chunar sand stone, very intricate carving method has been used. - Wheel, Capital, Abacus, Bell shaped vase covered with inverted lotus, Shaft - Symbolic representation: - Four Asiatic Lions facing four cardinal direction spreading dharma with courage. - Wheel with twenty-four spokes representing twenty-four virtues of life, that is 24 hours of the day - Elephant is divine knowledge. - Bull- Buddha's Zodiac sign knowledge. - Lion- Courage, royalty. - Horse-royalty worldly desire which Buddha left.	1+1+4