



The Indian Public School

DEHRADUN-UTTARAKHAND (BHARAT)

All the Information required in the space below to be filled by candidate.

Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's name exceeds 22 letters, write first 22 letters.
"Candidates name in capital letter"

Subject Auts

Subject Code 049

(Subject code for the candidates of classes IX to XII)

Day & Date of the Examination 7 Sep 2024

Name of the Examination Half Yearly

Class & Section 10th A

House Nilgiri

No. of Supplementary answer -book(s) used

+ 1

Admission no.			
1	1	8	2
1	1	8	2
2	2	2	1
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
0	0	0	0

10
3/9/24

Signature of Invigilator with Initial

TOTAL MARKS IN WORDS

Thirty Only

GRAND TOTAL

30

Signature of Evaluator with Initials

Signature of Re-Checker with Initial

Signature of Co-ordinator with Initial



Instructions to Candidates

1. Use only blue-black or royal blue ink/gel/ball point pens. Using any other writing instrument / ink/ pencil etc. will be at your own risk and responsibility.
2. Write on each ruled line on both sides of the answer book.
3. Write the number of the questions clearly in the left-hand margin. (Be careful to use the same system of numbering as that used in the question paper).
4. Write your name, class, section and house on the continuation sheets, loose maps and graph sheets.
5. Draw a line when a question (or part thereof) is finished.
6. Draw an appropriate margin on the right side of the page for rough work, which should be crossed out afterward.
7. Candidates are not allowed to borrow items like pens, pencils, erasers, scales, protractors etc. from others during the examination.
8. Candidates are not allowed to leave the examination room before the end of the time allotted for writing the paper.
9. The use of any kind of unfair means during the examination will lead to strict disciplinary action.
10. Candidates must hand over the answer book to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.
11. During examinations, students must not carry their smart watch in the examination room.

START WRITING BELOW

Sec - 7

(8)

- a water colour tube ✓ |
- b Poster colour ✓ |
- c Graphite ✓ |
- d Line, form and Colour are elements of art. ✓ |
- e water light ✓ |
- f Blue and Green ✓ |
- g Unity, harmony, balance and rhythm are principles of art. |
- h Point ✓ |



2

a) The two different types of lines are Vertical line and Horizontal line. My favourite lines is 'Horizontal line'. This is because it act as sleeping line and also as a calm line. There is no fear, courage, anger, etc., have been shown. It is calm and silent.

e.g:- • —

b) My favorite medium of painting is water colour. This water colour is favorite because it is colourful and make the painting more attractive. It has tint and tone which gives the light and shade to the painting. It has warm and cold colours which gives the representation of calmness and warmth to the painting which



makes the painting beautiful and attractive. 2

c) The colours of rainbow are formed by the nature. ~~by~~ ^{when there is} water droplets in atmosphere and also the sunlight is present the rainbow is formed.

The colours of rainbow ~~of~~ are ~~Violet~~ ², Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, ~~&~~ Orange and Red.

d) My favorite element of art is line, which is an important element of art. This is my favorite because it ~~is~~ is formed by dot, when a dot get spread it form a line. There are different types of line Diagonal, Horizontal, Vertical, Curved, zig-zag, etc. The painting



is incomplete without any line. There must be ^{any} curve, straight, horizontal, etc 2 line in painting.

f) Perspective is that in which an artist create a distance in a painting. Creating a natural distance in painting gives a real effect to the painting. It is just like the railway tracks. Perspective of it is a two parallel line 2

Diagram:-





3

(12) a) The Sarnath capital was erected during the reign of Asok Ashoka. It was in 3rd century between 242 - 232 B.C. to commemorate the first sermon of Lord Buddha at Sarnath on the eight fold path of salvation. It is the finest specimen of Maurya period in 1904, and designed by the Emperor Ashoka himself. The capital later was taken as adopted as a National emblem of the nation by the Indian government on 26 January 1950, when India gets its independence and India became republic.

It is a curved and well polished out of seven feet high single sand



stone. The capital is mounted on the a circular abacus, decorated with the wheels that alternate the on four sides with a lion, an elephant, a bull and a galloping horse. These animals are symbolic representation of lord Buddha's life incidence or on to real life. The elephant is dedicated to pregnancy, the bull is for birth, the horse for palayan, and the lion for self personality. Above this there are four lions placed in a cardinal direction i.e., north, south, east and west. If we see from the capital is made in such a way that if we see from one side only three lion will



be visible. & Now this is in the museum of Sarnath. 4

Of all the paintings at Ellora, Kailashnath Temple is the best. Considering the shape and size of the temple, a huge rock on a hill is carved into a grand temple. The height of the temple is dedicated to lord shiva is about 30 m high at the centre. The assembly hall called as Mandapa, is known as where a statue is situated of Nandi facing lord Shiva's 'Sheeling'. Near that an statue of elephant is also there.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Name ... Bhavna Singh Class & Sec. 10th ASign. of Invigilator Yes *[Signature]* Date 7 Sept, 2024

The most famous of paintings of Kailash-nath temple is the Ravana Shaking Kailash, the residence of Lord Shiva. The evil Ravana is putting all his efforts, ~~to~~^{of twenty hand} to destroy mount Kailasha. Devi Parvati is full of fear and she sits below beside the Lord Shiva in fear. She was full of fear by the strength of evil and terrible of evil Ravana. But all the efforts of Ravana was failed by the pressure of Lord Shiva feet. Hence the God, Lord Shiva acts as supreme God. The artist shows is try to show that the power of divine is the most powerful.

A



Q) The Bodhisattva Padmapani is famous painting of Ajanta caves in cave no. - 1. The Bodhisattva is called Padmapani because of the Blue lotus in his right hand. The painting of Bodhisattva, in which the expression of self-realisation, renunciation and ascetism are nicely depicted. In this Bodhisattva is standing in a slightly incline ^{by waist} toward the right side. He is standing in a attractive pose. The painting of Bodhisattva, the subject matter of this painting is taken from the stories of Buddhas and Jatakaras tales. There are two cave in Ajanta Chaityagruha (for worship space) and Vihara (for the resident of Buddhist monks). In the painting of Bodhisattva it is shown that there is a beautiful ribbon tied ~~on~~ on the hands of left arm of Bodhisattva. In this painting there is



to a huge forehead and downcast eyes which depicts the dignity and meditation. The cheeks, chin and nose as well as the arms are highlighted and outlined with bold lines. In this painting the bold lines and beautiful colour scheme is used. In the many parts are highlighted which makes it attractive. The eyebrows are also joint. There is a sapphire crown which depicts the rough birth of Bodhisatva.

4

