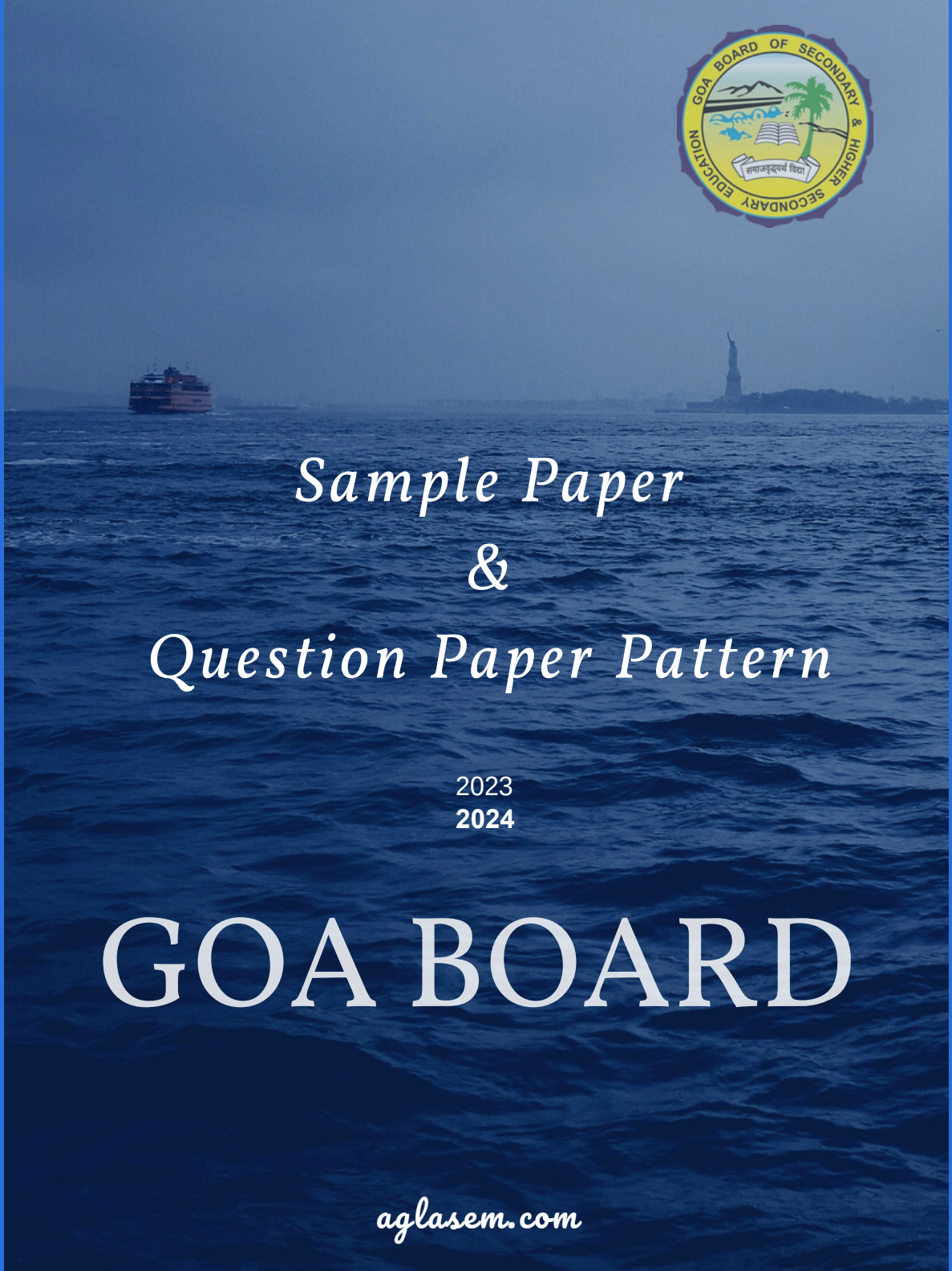


Sample Paper
&
Question Paper Pattern

2023
2024

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MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SECOND TERMINAL EXAMINATION
FINE ART (PRE-VOCATIONAL) PRACTICAL
STD : X (SSC) SUBJECT CODE : 1155
TIME: 2 HRS MAXIMUM MARKS :20
TOTAL NO OF QUESTION :1

Q I . Draw and colour a pillow cover design in and rectangle of 8" inches X inches 12" inches using natural forms like flower ,leaves, fishes and birds in mixed media colour scheme.

Weight age of marks

a) Composition of shapes (05)Marks
b) Rendering of colours scheme (05)Marks
c) Finishing (05)Marks
d) Overall impact (05)Marks

OR

Q I . Draw a natural drawing with composition of three vegetable and render the same in colour
showing proper light and shade on the vegetable.

Weight age of Mark

a) Composition of vegetables (05)Marks
b) Proportion (05)Marks
c) Application of light and shade (05)Marks
d) Overall impact (05)Marks

********** THE END **********

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Syllabus
Subject: Fine Art
STD : X (SSC

Second Term: Theory

Indian artist (10 Marks)

1. Satish Gujral

2. Satish Gujral

Gujral was born in Jhelum in undivided Punjab on 25 December 1925 and passed away on 26 March 2020.

He was a painter, sculptor, muralist and writer of the post-independent era.

He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1999.

In 1939, he joined the Mayo School of Arts in Lahore, to study applied arts. He moved to Mumbai in 1944 and enrolled in the Sir J J School of Art.

In 1947, due to a recurring sickness, he was forced to drop out of school and leave Mumbai.

In 1952, Gujral received a scholarship to study at the Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City, where he was apprenticed to the renowned artists Diego Rivera and David Alfaro Siqueiros.

From 1952 to 1974, Gujral organised shows of his sculptures, paintings and graphics in many cities across the world such as New York City, New Delhi, Montreal, Berlin and Tokyo, among others..

Gujral was also an architect and his design of the Belgium Embassy in New Delhi was selected by the international forum of architects as one of the finest buildings built in the 20th century. He designed Goa University.

Works:

Days of Glory, Mourning En Masse, Tree of Life, Meera Bai

2. M. F. Hussain

M. F. Hussain (Maqbool Fida Hussain)

M. F. Hussain was a world acclaimed painter, who was born on 17th September 1915, at Pandharpur Maharashtra, India, and died on 9th June 2011, at Royal Bropton hospital, London, United Kingdom.

He is also known as the Picasso of India.

His paintings were considered to be of modified Cubist style

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(an art movement of early 20th century where art objects are analysed,
broken up, and reassembled in an abstract form). His paintings were also famous for images of horses which represented free spirit and transition.
His famous paintings include, Horses, Mother Teresa, Battle of Ganga Jamuna, Zameen, etc.
He was awarded with Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Padma shri, National film award for best experimental film for 'Through the eyes of a painter'. His other films include Gaja Gamini and Meenaxi: A tale of three cities.

Mother Teresa', a large painting shows the maturity and the strength that Husain acquired over the years. The painting shows a faceless figure with soft flowing drapes of the blue bordered white saree that was adorned by Mother Teresa, leaning protectively over the body of an old man.

International artist (10 Marks)

1. Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso
Pablo Ruiz Picasso (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist and theatre designer who spent most of his adult life in France. Regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the Cubist movement, the invention of constructed sculpture, the co-invention of collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore. Among his most famous works are the proto-Cubist Les Demoiselles d'Avignon (1907), and Guernica (1937), a dramatic portrayal of the bombing of Guernica by German and Italian air forces during the Spanish Civil War.

Guernica (Spanish: , Basque:is a large 1937 oil painting on canvas by Spanish artist Pablo Picasso. It is one of his best known works, regarded by many art critics as the most moving and powerful anti-war painting in history.[3] It is exhibited in the Museo Reina Sofía in Madrid.

The grey, black, and white painting, which is 3.49 meters (11 ft 5 in) tall and 7.76 meters (25 ft 6 in) across, portrays the suffering of people and animals wrought by violence and chaos. Prominent in the composition are a gored horse, a bull, screaming women, death, dismemberment, and flames.
PABLO PICASSO
Pablo Ruiz Picasso was born on 25 October 1881 and passed away on 8 April 1973.
He was a Spanish painter, sculptor, Printmaker, Ceramicist and Theatre Designer who spent most of his adult life in France.

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He is regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century. He is known for co-founding the Cubist movement.
Among his most famous works are the 'Les Demoiselles d'Avignon' (1907), and Guernica (1937).
Picasso demonstrated extraordinary artistic talent in his early years, painting in a naturalistic manner through his childhood and adolescence. He experimented with different theories, techniques, and ideas.
Picasso's work is often categorized into periods. They were Blue-Period (1901–1904), the Rose-Period (1904–1906), the African-Influenced Period (1907–1909), Analytic Cubism (1909–1912), and Synthetic Cubism (1912–1919).
Picasso achieved universal renown and immense fortune for his revolutionary artistic accomplishments and became one of the best-known figures in 20th Century.

Guernica

This is a large oil painting on canvas done in 1937.
It is one of his best-known works, regarded by many art critics as the most moving and powerful anti-war painting in history. It is exhibited in the Museo Reina Sofia in Madrid.
The grey, black, and white painting, which is 3.49 meters (11 ft 5 in) tall and 7.76 meters (25 ft 6 in) across, portrays the suffering wrought by violence and chaos during the Spanish Civil War. Prominent in work are a gored horse, a bull, screaming women, a dead baby, a dismembered soldier, and flames. Nightmarish figures and dismembered bodies fill the painting. Guernica combines Cubist structures with a monochrome palette which renders the painting more realistic. It is however the Surrealist images that create the shocking representation of suffering and war.

Girl Before The Mirror

This is an oil on canvas painting by Pablo Picasso which he created in 1932. The painting is a portrait of Picasso's muse, Marie Therese Walter. The lady is depicted standing in front of a mirror looking at her reflection.
It has an image of a woman looking at her reflection in a mirror, which reveals a darker version of herself. The woman's face has been divided into two halves, one of which is presented in a calm, lilac hue, while the other is painted roughly in bright, yellow paint. The reflection offers another representation of the subject, in which she appears to be older and her face sunken, perhaps as an image of her mortality. In the background a vivid diamond pattern completes the scene, which is reminiscent of the harlequin.
The composition is a complex arrangement of luminous colours and lines, compartmentalised into sections, which has resulted in the painting being likened to a stained-glass window.
Picasso used elements of Cubism to break apart the form of the woman. She is portrayed from the side, yet her reflection depicts her from the front.

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2. Michaelangelo

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, known simply as
Michelangelo, was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet of the High Renaissance born on 6th March 1475, Caprese Michelangelo,
and died on18th February 1564, Rome, Italy , who exerted an unparalleled
influence on the development of Western art.

Sistine Chapel ceiling
Painting by Michelangelo
The Sistine Chapel ceiling, painted by Michelangelo between 1508 and 1512, is a cornerstone work of High Renaissance art. The ceiling is that of the Sistine Chapel, the large papal chapel built within the Vatican between 1477 and 1480 by Pope Sixtus IV, for whom the chapel is named.

David is a masterpiece of Renaissance sculpture, created in marble between 1501 and 1504 by the Italian artist Michelangelo. David is a 5.17-metre marble statue of the Biblical figure David, a favoured subject in the art of Florence.

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