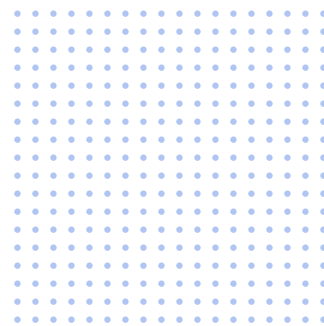




FOR CBSE CLASS 12 PREPARATION

CBSE Class 12 Sample Paper 2027 Solution (Marking Scheme) for Kuchipudi

EXAM

CBSE Class 12

YEAR

2027

TYPE

Solutions

SUBJECT

Dance

KUCHIPUDI (058)
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS: XII (2026-27)

Time – 2 hours

Max Marks – 30

General Instructions

Read the following instructions carefully.

1. There are 15 questions in this question paper with internal choice.
2. SECTION A consists of 8 multiple-choice questions carrying 1 mark each (Attempt all Questions).
3. SECTION B consists of 5 short answer questions carrying 2 marks (Attempt all Questions).
4. SECTION C consists of 2 long answer questions carrying 6 marks each (Attempt Both Questions).

S.No	SECTION -A	MARKS
1.	c) Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	b) Social and philosophical debate	1
3.	c) Dramatic representation	1
4.	b) Realistic representation	1
5.	a) Chaturvidha Abhinaya	1
6.	b) Before the commencement of performance	1
7.	c) Sanchari Bhava	1
8.	c) Jayadeva	1
	SECTION -B	
9.	<p>A) Kuchipudi originated in the village of Kuchipudi in Andhra Pradesh. It developed as a dance drama tradition performed by male Brahmin Bhagavathulu. The tradition is closely associated with Siddhendra Yogi, who systematized the art form and composed Bhaama Kalapam. Initially performed as Yakshagana style dance dramas, it later evolved into a solo classical format in the 20th century.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Structure and format of a traditional Kuchipudi recital</p> <p>A traditional recital generally begins with Rangapuja or an invocatory piece seeking divine blessings. This is followed by pure dance items such as Jatiswaram. Shabdham introduces expressive elements. The central portion includes keertanas, padams or excerpts from Kalapam demonstrating abhinaya. Tarangam is often presented as a highlight with rhythmic complexity. The recital concludes with Mangalam offering gratitude to the deity, guru and audience.</p>	2

10.	<p>A) Sanchari Bhava and Sattvika Bhava</p> <p>Sanchari Bhavas are transitory emotions that support and enhance the dominant emotion. They are also called Vyabhichari Bhavas. Sattvika Bhavas are involuntary emotional expressions such as tears, horripilation and trembling arising from deep inner feelings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Angika and Vachika Abhinaya</p> <p>Angika Abhinaya is expression through body movements including head, eyes, hands and torso. Vachika Abhinaya is expression through speech, song and dialogue</p>	2
11.	<p>A) Kalaapam</p> <p>Kalaapam is a dance–drama format in Kuchipudi that combines music, dialogue, expressive dance and character portrayal. It is a semi-classical theatrical presentation rooted in the Bhagavata Mela tradition.</p> <p>A Kalaapam usually centers around a single main character and develops through narrative conversation, philosophical debate, songs and abhinaya. It integrates Nritya, Nritya and Natya, with strong emphasis on Vachika Abhinaya along with Angika and Sattvika elements.</p> <p>Well-known examples include Bhaama Kalapam and Golla Kalapam.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Shabdham</p> <p>Shabdham is an expressive dance item combining nritya and abhinaya. It usually praises a deity or king. It contains simple rhythmic patterns and expressive sahitya.</p>	2
12.	<p>A) Difference between Nritya and Nritya</p> <p>Nritya is pure dance without expression, consisting of rhythmic footwork and patterns. Nritya is expressional dance combining rhythm with abhinaya to convey meaning.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Tandava and Lasya</p> <p>Tandava represents vigorous and masculine energy associated with Lord Shiva.</p>	2

	Lasya represents graceful and delicate movements associated with Goddess Parvati. In Kuchipudi both aspects are blended.	
13.	<p>A) Rangapuja and Mangalam</p> <p>Rangapuja is the ritual worship of the stage before the performance seeking divine blessings.</p> <p>Mangalam is the concluding item offering gratitude to the deity, guru and audience.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Ashthapadi</p> <p>Ashthapadi refers to a lyrical composition consisting of eight stanzas. It is part of the Gita Govinda composed by Jayadeva. The theme primarily describes the divine love between Radha and Lord Krishna, expressing Madhura Bhakti through poetic imagery and deep emotional content.</p>	2
	SECTION-C	
14.	<p>A) Life and contributions of Siddhendra Yogi</p> <p>Siddhendra Yogi is regarded as the architect of the Kuchipudi dance tradition. He lived in the 15th–16th century and is believed to have systematized the art form. He composed Bhaama Kalapam, which became the foundational text of Kuchipudi repertoire.</p> <p>He trained young Brahmin boys of Kuchipudi village, who later became known as Bhagavathulu, and established a hereditary performance tradition. His work emphasized Madhura Bhakti through the character of Satyabhama, presenting devotion through human emotion.</p> <p>Siddhendra Yogi transformed Kuchipudi from a ritualistic performance into a structured dance drama tradition with defined technique, music and character portrayal. His contribution laid the foundation for the growth and classical recognition of Kuchipudi.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Distinctive Features of Kuchipudi</p> <p>Kuchipudi is a classical dance form of Andhra Pradesh with strong dance–drama roots. It combines Nritya, Nritya and Natya in a balanced manner. The style includes spoken dialogue, making it more theatrical than many other classical forms.</p> <p>It is known for brisk footwork, rounded and graceful torso movements, and expressive abhinaya. Tarangam, where the dancer performs rhythmic</p>	6

	<p>patterns on a brass plate, is a unique feature.</p> <p>The style blends Tandava and Lasya elements and mainly uses Telugu compositions, especially from works like Bhaama Kalapam. Strong characterization and dramatic presentation distinguish it from other classical dance forms.</p>	
15.	<p>A) Chaturvidha Abhinaya</p> <p>Chaturvidha Abhinaya consists of Angika, Vachika, Aharya and Sattvika. Angika uses body movements for expression. Vachika uses speech and music. Aharya includes costume, ornaments and stage décor. Sattvika represents inner emotional states such as tears or trembling.</p> <p>In Kuchipudi all four are used effectively, especially in dance dramas like Bhaama Kalapam.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Bhaama Kalapam</p> <p>Bhaama Kalapam was written by Siddhendra Yogi. It portrays the story of Satyabhama and her love for Lord Krishna. The theme reflects Madhura Bhakti. The message emphasizes devotion, surrender of ego and spiritual realization. It is a landmark work in Kuchipudi tradition and forms the foundation of its dance drama heritage.</p>	6