

**DANCE (KATHAKALI) CODE -061
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS XII (2022-23)**

One Theory Paper – 2 hrs.

Total Marks – 30

Q.NO.	SECTION –A	MARKS
1.	(c)	1
2.	(b)	1
3.	(b)	1
4.	(d)	1
5.	(b)	1
6.	(d)	1
7.	(a)	1
8.	(a)	1
	SECTION -B	
9.	Eight types of eyes exercises are there in Kathakali. (OR) Vallathol Narayana Menon is the founder of Kerala Kalamandalam.	2
10.	Bharatanatyam, Mohiniyattam, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Odissi, Kathak & Satriya (OR) Sringaram, Hasyam, Karunam, Raudram, Veeram, Bhayanakam, Bheebatsam, Albhutham, Shantam.	2
11.	Keechakavadham, Uttara Swayamvaram, Dakshayagam. (OR) Pachha, Kathi, Thadi, Kari, Minukku.	2
12.	Chenda, Maddalam, Edakka, Chengila, Elathalam. (OR) Lakshmanan, Bharata & Shatrugnan.	2
13.	Chempada, Champha, Adandha, Tripuda, Panchari, Muriadandha. (OR) Koodiyattam, Mudi yettu, Yakshaganam & Kalaripayattu.	2
	SECTION –C	
14.	Pothanamoksham Poothana transforms herself into a beautiful damsel, enters the village with innocently wondering eyes as if searching the way to the abode of Krishna. approaching the village, she complacently describe people who sing & play, mimes their dances, depicts the women churning curds and making butter and feels the fragrance of sweet butter and curd drops all round. Then she swiftly slips into the house of Krishna. She hides her evil intentions, contrives the sweetest smile on her face and starts fondling the child. Absorbed in the silken softness of the baby and its unmatched beauty she is taken to it intimately. She just cannot think of destroying this child. At second thought she just realises that she will be killed by Kamsa if she returns without killing this child. So the decision is taken to poison the milk and kill the child by feeding the baby with the poisoned milk.	6

	<p>But as the baby is sucking her breast a sudden pain starts spreading over her whole body. She wriths in agony and tries to drag away the child from her breast. Poothana now is expressed in her real devilish form and falls down and dies. Since her death is at the hands of Lord Krishna.</p>											
15.	<p style="text-align: center;">Kerala Kalamandalam</p> <p>Located in the northern fringe of Thrissur District is a quaint village called Cheruthuruthy nestled on the banks of the River Bharathapuzha. Here lies the heart of culture in Kerala-the Kerala Kalamandalam.</p> <p>Founded in 1930 by the renowned poet Padmabhooshan Vallathol Narayana Menon, Kalamandalam is an immortal name in the cultural map of the world. The birth of this institution marked the first institutional step in the cultural history of Kerala to start training in classical performing arts, which were until then left to the patronage of provincial kings and landlords.</p> <p>Besides a major centre for Kathakali training, Kalamandalam also imparts training in other performing art forms like Mohiniyattam, Koodiyattam, Thullal and Nangiarkoothu. Training in vocal and percussion instruments are also conducted here. Many of the internationally renowned artistes of Kerala and India have been trained here.</p> <p>The Kalamandalam and its surroundings reflect the simple, pure and ethnic atmosphere in which these arts have survived for centuries. The Koothambalam - the traditional dance theatre at Kalamandalam is the only one in Kerala which is built outside a temple complex.</p> <p>Perhaps the major attraction for a visitor to Kalamandalam would be the Koothambalam or the traditional dance theatre. Built in traditional architectural and elegance, the pillars of the natyagriha are made of granite. The roof-structure, the stage-floor and its pillars are made of teak-wood and rose-wood. On the granite pillars are inscribed one hundred and eight karanas (dance postures) dealt within the Natyasastra (the Indian treatise on theatre).</p> <p>Tradition is no barrier to Kalamandalam in dealing with the riddles of the present and those of the future. It is on the other hand a moral and cultural stimulant that helps Kerala Kalamandalam march ahead.</p>	6										
16.	<p>Hastalakshana Deepika Sloka and names of the Hand gestures Sloka:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">“ Hastha: Pathako mudrakhya”</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Pathaka Mudrakhya Katakam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Katako mushtirithyapi</td> <td>Mushti Karthareemukham</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Karthareemukhasamjacha</td> <td>Shukhathundam Kapithakam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shukthunda kapithaka:</td> <td>Hamsapaksham, Shikharam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hamsapakshacha shikharo</td> <td>Hamsasyam, Anjali</td> </tr> </table>	“ Hastha: Pathako mudrakhya”	Pathaka Mudrakhya Katakam	Katako mushtirithyapi	Mushti Karthareemukham	Karthareemukhasamjacha	Shukhathundam Kapithakam	Shukthunda kapithaka:	Hamsapaksham, Shikharam	Hamsapakshacha shikharo	Hamsasyam, Anjali	6
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	Hamsasya punaranjali: Ardhachandrascha mukuro Bhramara soochikamukha: Pallava thri pathakascha Mrugasheersha hyoyasthadha Punassarppshirassamjno Vardhamanaka ethyapi Arala Oornanabhascha Mukula: katakamukha: Chathurvyshathirithyethe Karashastranjasammatha”	Ardhachandram Mukuram Bhramaram Soochikamukham Pallavam thripathaka Mrugasheersham Sarppashirassu vardhamanakam Aralam Oormanabham Mukulam katakamukham	
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