

**KATHAK CODE - 056**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER\***  
**CLASS- XII (2025-26)**

**Time: 2 hrs**

**Max Marks: 30**

**General Instructions**

**Read the following instructions carefully.**

1. There are 16 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.
4. SECTION C consists of 3 long answer questions carrying 6 marks each.

S.No.	SECTION-A	MARKS
1	Who is the author of Natyashastra? a. Patanjali b. Vishwamitra c. Bharatmuni d. Rishi Vashist	1
2	Tandav is related to which God _____? a. Shri Ganesh b. Shri Vishnu c. Shri Shiv d. Shri Varun	1
3	According to Natyashastra, we have ____ number of Pratyang. a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 8	1
4	Natwari Nritya is related to _____. a. Goddess Durga b. Goddess Laxmi c. Lord Ganesh d. Lord Krishna	1
5	Out of the following taals, which taal has 10 Matras? a. Teen taal b. Dadra c. Keharwa d. Japtaal	1
6	Chapeli is the folk Dance of which state? a. Bihar b. West Bengal c. Uttrakhand d. Punjab	1
7	In Griva Sanchalan, we move the neck from left to right. Which type of Griva does it fall under? a. Sundari Griva b. Tirashchina Griva c. Parivartita Griva d. Prakampita Griva	1

\*Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.

8	In which year Kamalini and Nalini Asthana, the celebrated kathak dancer duo have been conferred to Padma Shri? a. 2024 a. 2023 b. 2022 c. 2020	1
	<b>SECTION - B</b>	
9	Define and Explain: - Nritya, Nritya and Natya. (OR) Define Bhao and describe its different types?	2
10	Write the Theka of Teen Taal. (OR) What is the definition of Tandav and Lasya?	2
11	Define: Salami & Agman(Aamad). (OR) Define Samyukta & Asamyukta Hasta Mudra.	2
12	What is the difference between Paran and Kavit? (OR) What is the difference between Toda and Tukda?	2
13	Write a brief note on Gatbhaav and Gatnikas. (OR) Write a short note on Satvika Abhinaya?	2
	<b>SECTION - C</b> <b>(Attempt any two questions from the given options)</b>	
14	Explain Nav Rasa in details. Why it is important for a kathak dancer to learn and portray.	6
15	Explain Abhinay and its four aspects, According to you which is the most difficult part of the Abhinay and why?	6
16	Define Aamad and Notate one Aamad in teen taal.	6

**KATHAK CODE - 056**  
**MARKING SCHEME**  
**CLASS- XII (2025-26)**

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S.No.	SECTION-A	MARKS
1	c.	1
2	c.	1
3	c.	1
4	d.	1
5	d.	1
6	c.	1
7	a.	1
8	c.	1
	<b>SECTION-B</b>	
9	<p>Nritta Nritta is a pure abstract dance that does not interpret or communicate a specific theme.</p> <p>Nritya Nritya is characterized by the use of facial expressions, hand gestures, and body movements to portray emotions and express themes. Nritya is a sequence that combines footwork and abhinaya (expression).</p> <p>Natya The dramatic aspect of a stage performance, Natya includes spoken dialogue and mime to convey meaning and enact narrative. The Sanskrit word Nāṭya comes from the root Nata which means "act, represent".</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Abhinaya seeks to evoke "Bhava, The initial feeling that arises in the mind upon seeing or hearing something is called "Bhava," like the joy felt when seeing a loved one. There are four types of this “Bhava” mentioned in our ancient scriptures: Sthayi, Sanchaari, Vibhava, and Anubhava.</p>	2
10	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8</span> <span>Dha Dhin Dhin Dha   Dha Dhin Dhin Dha  </span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: -10px;"> <span>X</span> <span>2</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>9    10    11    12    13    14    15    16</span> <span>Dha Tin Tin Ta   Ta Dhin Dhin Dha  </span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: -10px;"> <span>0</span> <span>3</span> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	2

	<p>Tandav: It symbolizes the vigorous, energetic, and masculine aspect of dance, often associated with Lord Shiva's cosmic dance, representing power and destruction.</p> <p>Lasya: It embodies the graceful, gentle, and feminine aspect of dance, linked to Goddess Parvati, symbolizing beauty, tenderness, and creation.</p>	
11	<p>Salami: A graceful salutation combining stylized movements to honor the audience.</p> <p>Aamad: The first formal composition in the performance, introducing the dance's rhythm and technique.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Samyukta Hasta Mudra: Hand gestures performed using both hands together, symbolizing objects, emotions, or ideas (e.g., "Anjali" for salutation).</p> <p>Asamyukta Hasta Mudra: Hand gestures performed with a single hand, representing specific meanings (e.g., "Pataka" for a flag).</p>	2
12	<p>Paran: A rhythmic composition using bols (syllables) derived from instruments like pakhawaj, performed with powerful footwork and often ending on the sam (first beat).</p> <p>Kavit: A poetic composition set to a rhythm, where the bols are blended with verses to narrate a story or express emotions through gestures and expressions.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Toda: A longer rhythmic composition made of intricate bols (syllables) that often tell a complete rhythmic cycle, typically ending on the sam (first beat).</p> <p>Tukda: A shorter rhythmic piece, usually a small segment of bols, performed with precise footwork and also ending on the sam.</p> <p>The key difference is their length and complexity—Toda is more elaborate, while Tukda is concise.</p>	2
13	<p>Gat Bhav: In Gat Bhava dancer portrays two or more characters with a half-turn. This role playing is generalized under various gats like makhan chori, ghungat (veil), murli (flute), matki (pot).</p> <p>Gat Nikas: Gat means Gati, speed or chaal (walk) and Nikas means "coming out" (its a pharasi word). When a dancer takes some gat-palata and comes out with a posture such as Murali (flute), ghunghat, mataki (earthen pot) etc and then shows various graceful ways to walk, its called Gat-Nikas.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>When one is overwhelmed due to other people's emotions, then being taken over by those feelings is known as "Satva". Therefore, these emotions when translated into Abhinaya, is known as Satvik Abhinaya. There are eight types of Satvika Abhinaya: Stambh (to be shocked), Pralaya (feeling faint), Romanch (to get goosebumps), Swedh (perspiration), Vaivarna (change of colour on face), Vepathu (hyperventilation), Ashru (getting teary-eyed), Vaiswarya (change in voice) - showcasing these emotions successfully is known as Satvika abhinaya.</p>	2
	<p align="center"><b>SECTION - C</b>  <b>(Attempt any two questions from the given options)</b></p>	

14	<p>The Rasas are the mainstay of Performing Art, which tries to present various phases of human life. The state of rasa is established due to bhava which is the cause of emotion.</p> <p>The Navarasas give dance completeness. 'Nava' means nine and 'Rasa' means emotions.</p> <p>The names of the 9 rasas used are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shringar - Sthayi bhava is Rati.</li> <li>2. Hasya - Sthayi bhava is Haas.</li> <li>3. Veer - Sthayi bhava is Utsaah.</li> <li>4. Vibhatsa - Sthayi bhava is Jugupsa.</li> <li>5. Raudra - Sthayi bhava is Krodh.</li> <li>6. Bhayanak - Sthayi bhava is Bhay.</li> <li>7. Adbhut - Sthayi bhava is Vismay.</li> <li>8. Karuna - Sthayi bhava is Shok.</li> <li>9. Shaant - Sthayi bhava is Sham/Nirved.</li> </ol>	6
15	<p>Abhinaya is a key aspect of Kathak dance that involves the use of gestures, facial expressions, and body language to convey the emotions and story of a performance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Angika: The body, including hand movements, facial expressions, and postures.</li> <li>2. Vachika: The voice, involving words and kavya.</li> <li>3. Aharya: The costume, make-up, and scenery.</li> <li>4. Sattvika: The mental state, or inner emotion.</li> </ol> <p>Write the most difficult Abhinaya on your point of view.</p>	6
16	<p>Aamad is the first piece of a Kathak performance, and is a rhythmic entry movement that signals the dancer's arrival on stage. It is made up of Natwari bols, which are the basic syllables of Kathak dance.</p> <p>Write the notation of learnt Aamad in teen taal.</p>	6