

# PREFACE

As we know that perfection comes with regular practice. Similarly, to have mastery over Art, it is necessary to practice it from the beginning.

The field of Art is very interesting. Every aspect of Art has been considered in this series of art and craft for classes 6,7 and 8. This is a unique series of books based on the guidelines of the NCERT, keeping in mind the mental capability of the students of various classes.

The objective of this series is to make students skillful in art. In this series, a wide range of various topics has been dealt with, which students can understand easily. The topics like simple line drawing, pencil shading, spray painting, scenery, human sketches, landscapes, portrait drawing, designing, etc., have been lucidly explained.

Great efforts has been put to enhance the learning capability and understanding of the environment. The methods (techniques) used in this series have been updated. The techniques will create keen interest among students for art and craft. We have given instructions and students can practice the activities on separate worksheets that will enhance their exploring the knowledge of the subject and creative thinking.

This series is a collection of some great entertaining moment. By observing the objects, students will be able to bring out the concealed expressions in them while drawing.

This series of art and craft for classes 6,7 and 8 will act as a good guide for art students.

Students and teachers are requested to give their feedback and valued suggestions for improving this series. We will incorporate the suggestions given by them in our next edition.

Publisher

# CONTENT

| Sl. No. | Topic                         | Page No. | Sl. No. | Topic                             | Page No. |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1.      | Introduction .....            | 5        | 18.     | Positive and Negative .....       | 38       |
| 2.      | Still Life .....              | 11       | 19.     | Teddy .....                       | 39       |
| 3.      | Water Colour (Bird).....      | 13       | 20.     | Trace and Colour.....             | 41       |
| 4.      | Wash Technique (Animal).....  | 15       | 21.     | Pencil Shading Landscapes .....   | 43       |
| 5.      | Brush and Ink (Animal) .....  | 16       | 22.     | Interior (Halftone) .....         | 44       |
| 6.      | Water Colour (Animal) .....   | 17       | 23.     | The Jungle King.....              | 45       |
| 7.      | Water Colour (Portrait) ..... | 19       | 24.     | Village Life .....                | 46       |
| 8.      | Body Movement .....           | 21       | 25.     | The Jungle Stories.....           | 47       |
| 9.      | Silent Cartoon .....          | 22       | 26.     | Human Style.....                  | 48       |
| 10.     | Landscapes .....              | 23       | 27.     | Snake Paper Cutting.....          | 49       |
| 11.     | Mixed Bag .....               | 29       | 28.     | Wall Hanging .....                | 50       |
| 12.     | Freehand Drawings.....        | 30       | 29.     | Tricks of Crown Paper Cutting.... | 51       |
| 13.     | Thumb Impression .....        | 31       | 30.     | Story Drawing.....                | 52       |
| 14.     | Blow Technique.....           | 33       | 31.     | Story Composition .....           | 53       |
| 15.     | Spray Technique .....         | 34       | 32.     | Ring of Celebration.....          | 54       |
| 16.     | Greeting Card Making .....    | 35       | 33.     | Alankar Design.....               | 55       |
| 17.     | Paper Collage.....            | 36       | 34.     | Alankar Design.....               | 56       |



# INTRODUCTION

## IMPORTANT ELEMENTS OF DRAWING

1. Drawing means expressing the ideas and feelings by sketching, shapes, forms and colour treatment on the drawing made.
2. Lines are of different forms i.e. vertical, horizontal, diagonal, rhythmic, zig - zag, dotted etc.
3. Texture in a picture is created with the help of lines.
4. The proportion is conveyed through size and position in a drawing.
5. A sense of unity in the drawing, in terms of colour, tone, form and texture and created harmony.
6. Colour is the most important element in creating a good design. Nature has provided us with the colour in perfect balance form.

## THE QUALITY OF COLOUR

Every colour has three qualities - 'Hue', 'Tone' and 'Intensity' and in everyday word 'colour' combines all the three ingredients.

### Hue :

Refers to the attribute of colours that permits them to be classed as red, yellow, green etc.

### Tones:

Indicates the darkness or lightness of a colour. Adding black to a colour darkens or it while adding white lightens or tints it.

### Intensity

Reflects a colour brilliance. A hue of strong intensity such as yellow seems vivid, while a hue of weak intensity such as violet seems dull.

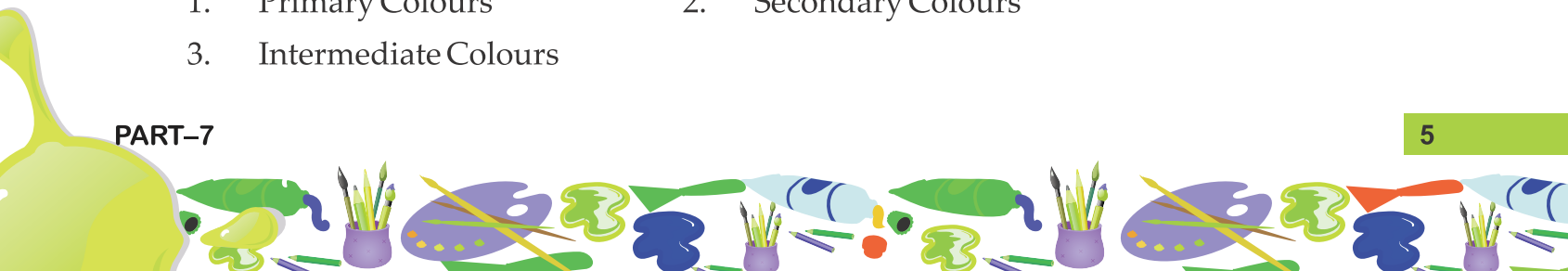
## COLOUR AND COLOUR SCHEME

Colour is the most exciting element of a painting. Colours make a sketch viable and effects the emotions directly. They effect our thought, mood, action and even health. The world cannot be imagined without colour. Nature presents from morning till night an array of spectacular colours. We jump and joy when we see a coloured dancing butterfly and colourful peacock.

### Type of Colours:

#### Colours are of three type.

1. Primary Colours
2. Secondary Colours
3. Intermediate Colours



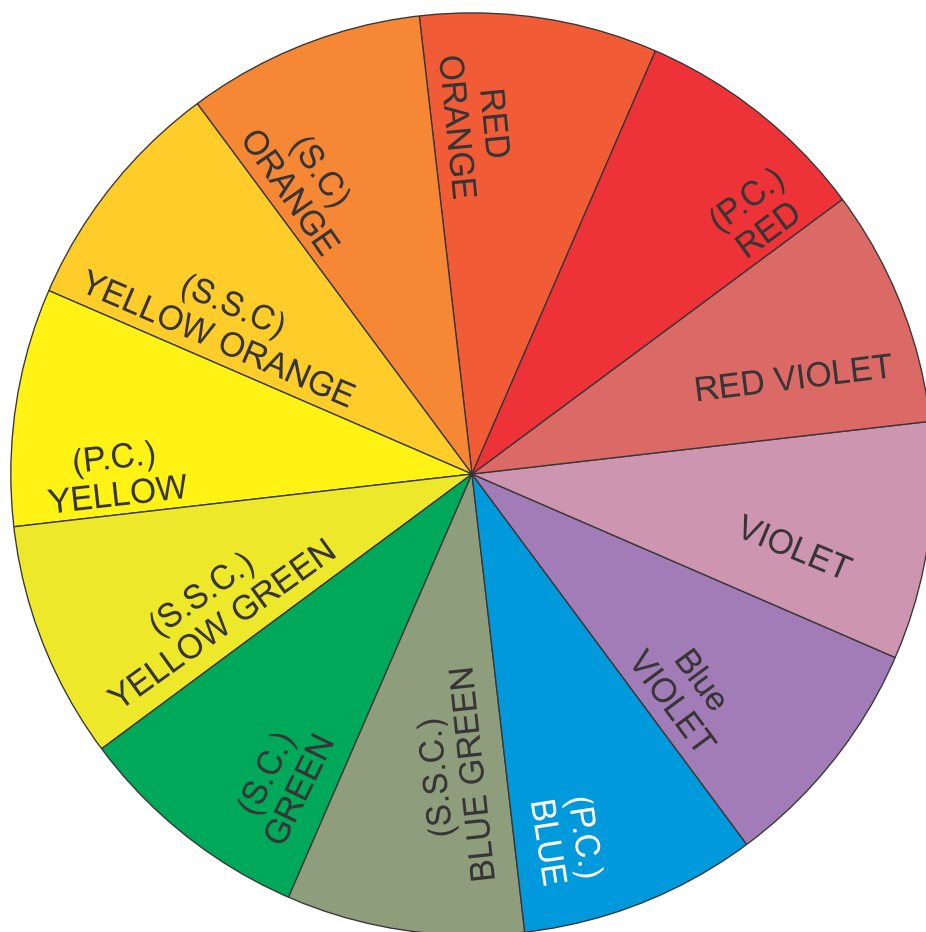
1. **Primary Colours:**— Red, yellow and blue are primary colours, because they cannot be prepared by mixing other colours.
2. **Secondary Colours:**— Orange, green and violet are secondary colour. By mixing any two primary colours a new colour i.e. secondary colour can be obtained.

|                       |
|-----------------------|
| Red + Blue = Violet   |
| Yellow + Blue = Green |
| Red + Yellow = Orange |

3. **Intermediate Colours:**— All the colours which lie between primary and secondary colours are called intermediate colours, eg: yellow - green, blue - green, blue -violet, red - violet, red - orange, yellow - orange.

## NATURAL COLOURS

Natural colours are black and white. These colours make the other colours light or dark.



- Red, Yellow and Blue are Primary Colours. Colours between Primary and Secondary Colours are known as Intermediate Colours.
- Blue Violet, Red Violet, Blue Green, Yellow Orange, Red Orange and Yellow Green

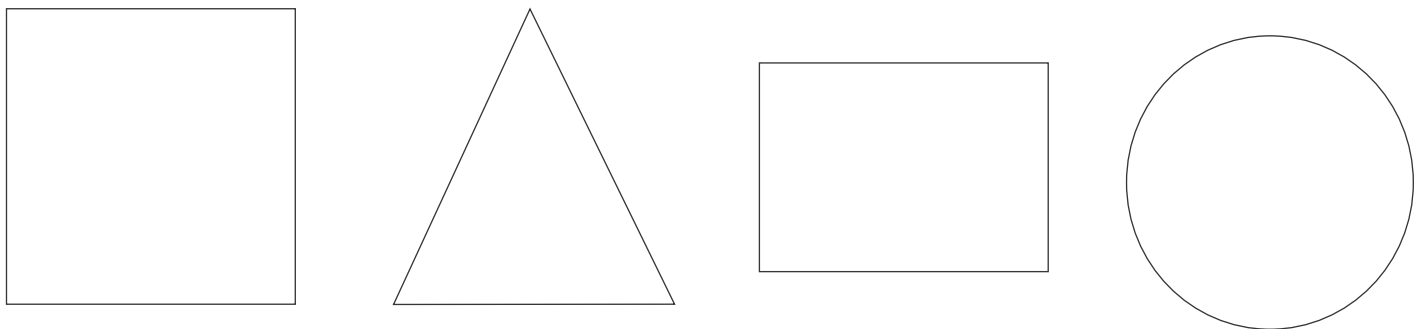
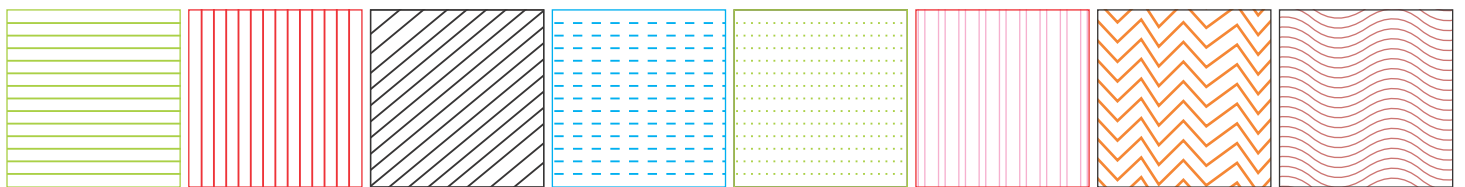
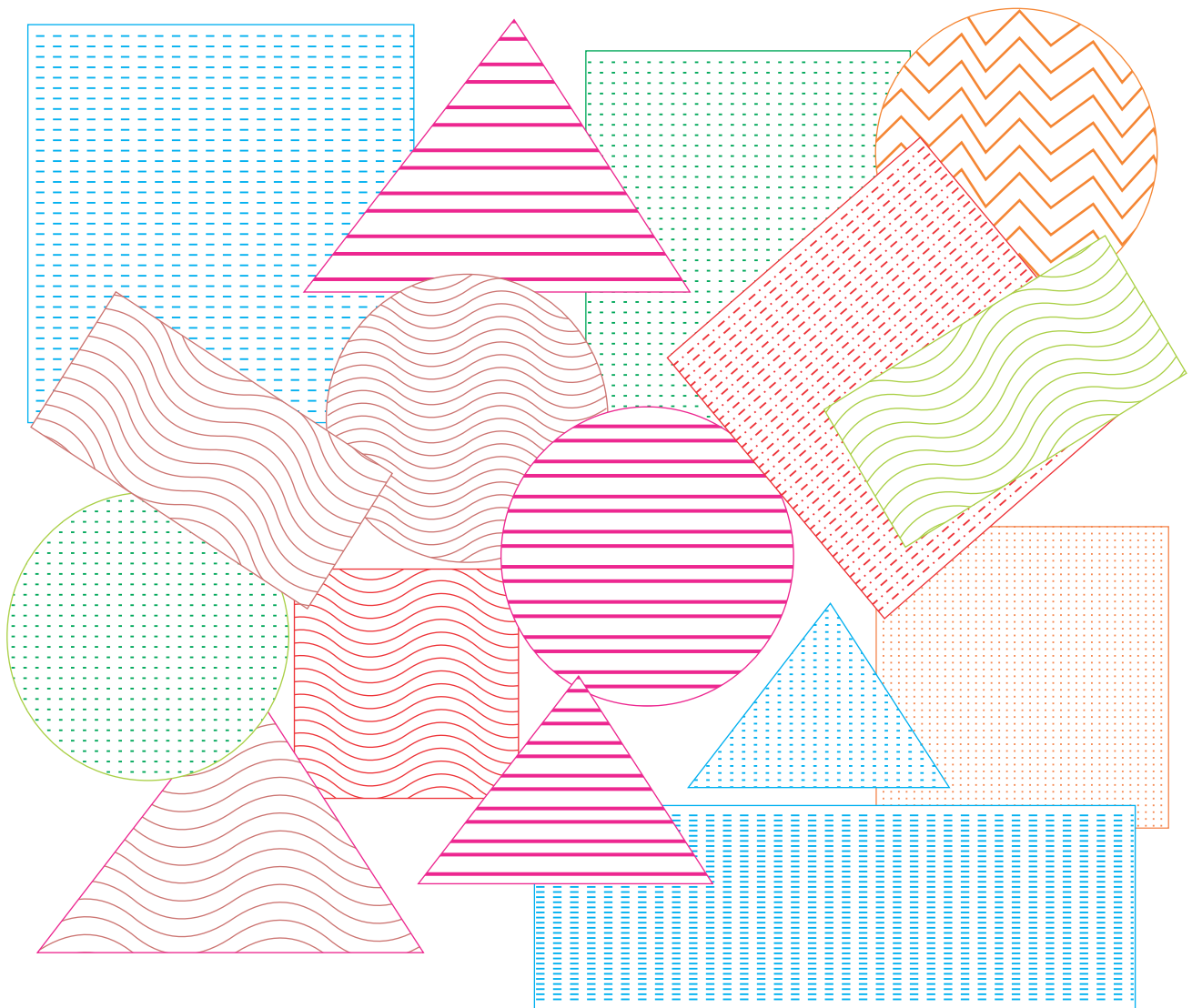
**Note:**

- P.C. = Primary Colours
- S.C. = Secondary Colours
- S.S.C = Sub-Secondary or Intermediate Colours





## COMPOSITION OF LINES



Draw the same composition on activity sheet.



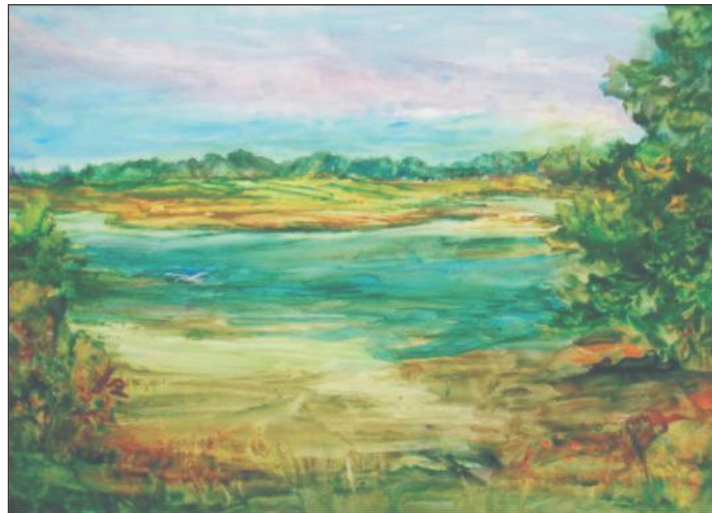


## ABSTRACT ART

It is the eye that performs the miracle, a revolution and it is our individual feeling that transforms the image into pictures. The observer must transform the artist image into the image of his own fantasy, memory of dream. One of the fundamental characteristics of abstract art, distilled as it is from forms of colours .

## NATURE DRAWING

Nature, which has been described as the "Art of God" as a perennial source of inspiration to man. Every artist gets inspiration from nature to draw landscape, seascape, and skyscrapes. Nature fills him with immense joy. The English romantic poet, Wordsworth has said— "My heart leaps up/when I behold / a rainbow in the sky."



## WHAT IS DRAWING ?

Many people cannot differentiate between drawing and painting. Some people think that both are same. You must have seen drawing books where table, glass, fruits, horse etc are depicted with the help of black lines. These are called **drawing**.

## WHAT IS PAINTING?

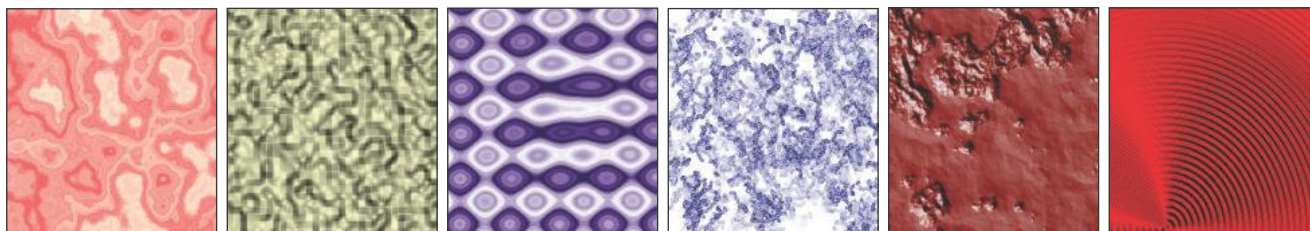
Drawing is a part of painting. When you draw object and arrange them as a subject with the help of colours, you make your subject more meaningful. This is called **painting**.

## HOW TO PAINT?

Before you start drawing the subject, it is very important to observe it carefully. You should always observe the colour combination as well as the changes in colour intensity due to the light effect. Try to put fresh colour on the required area to make it more realistic.

## TEXTURE

Texture plays prominent role in art. It becomes quite easy to recognise an object with the help of texture. The design of surface of any object or its simplicity is called **texture**. There are a number of object in nature.





## BRUSHES

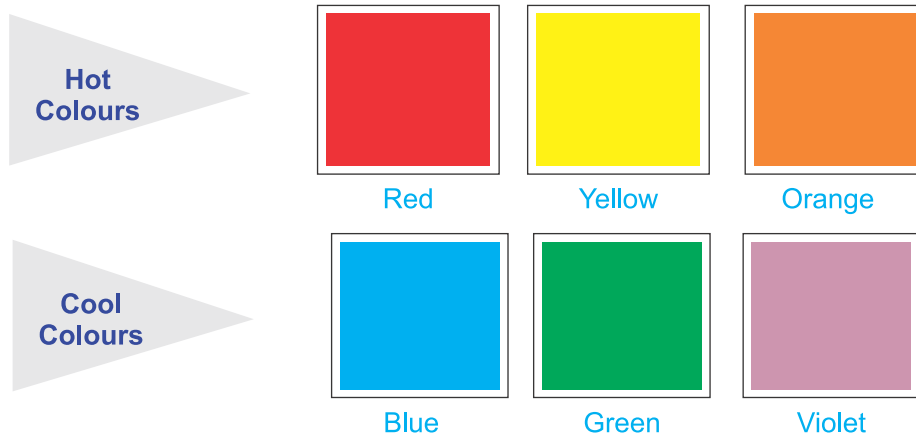
No doubt the best water colour brushes are red sable made from the tail of the Siberian mink. The other brushes available are made from squirrel often called camel hair, ox hair and various synthetic materials. You will need a great



selection of brushes in small medium and large sizes. Flat brushes are for laying washes, round brushes for making strokes and small brushes for rendering fine details. For good painting, you need good quality brushes. These brushes can be of two types—Soft hair brush and Hard hair brush. Soft hair brush made of sable hair is for water colour painting. On the other hand, the hard hair brush is made of Hog hair is for oil painting. Like pencils, brushes are also of different types. Based on the classification, brushes have different numbers 'O-O' to '20'. O-O is a very thin brush. Some brushes can have long handle and flat body.

## COOL AND HOT COLOURS

Neither the hot colours mean heat nor the cool colours means icy. The expression means the effect they create on mind. For example, red, yellow and orange are termed to be **hot colours**. As a picture drawn in these colours create warm effect on mind. Similarly blue, violet, green and shades prepared from these colours, create cool effect on mind and hence are called **cool colours**.



### Material Required for Drawing:

1. Drawing papers
2. Drawing Boards
3. Pencils
4. Sharpners, Eraser
5. Sketch Pens
6. Colours
7. Brushes
8. Palette
9. Seals
10. Board pinclips.





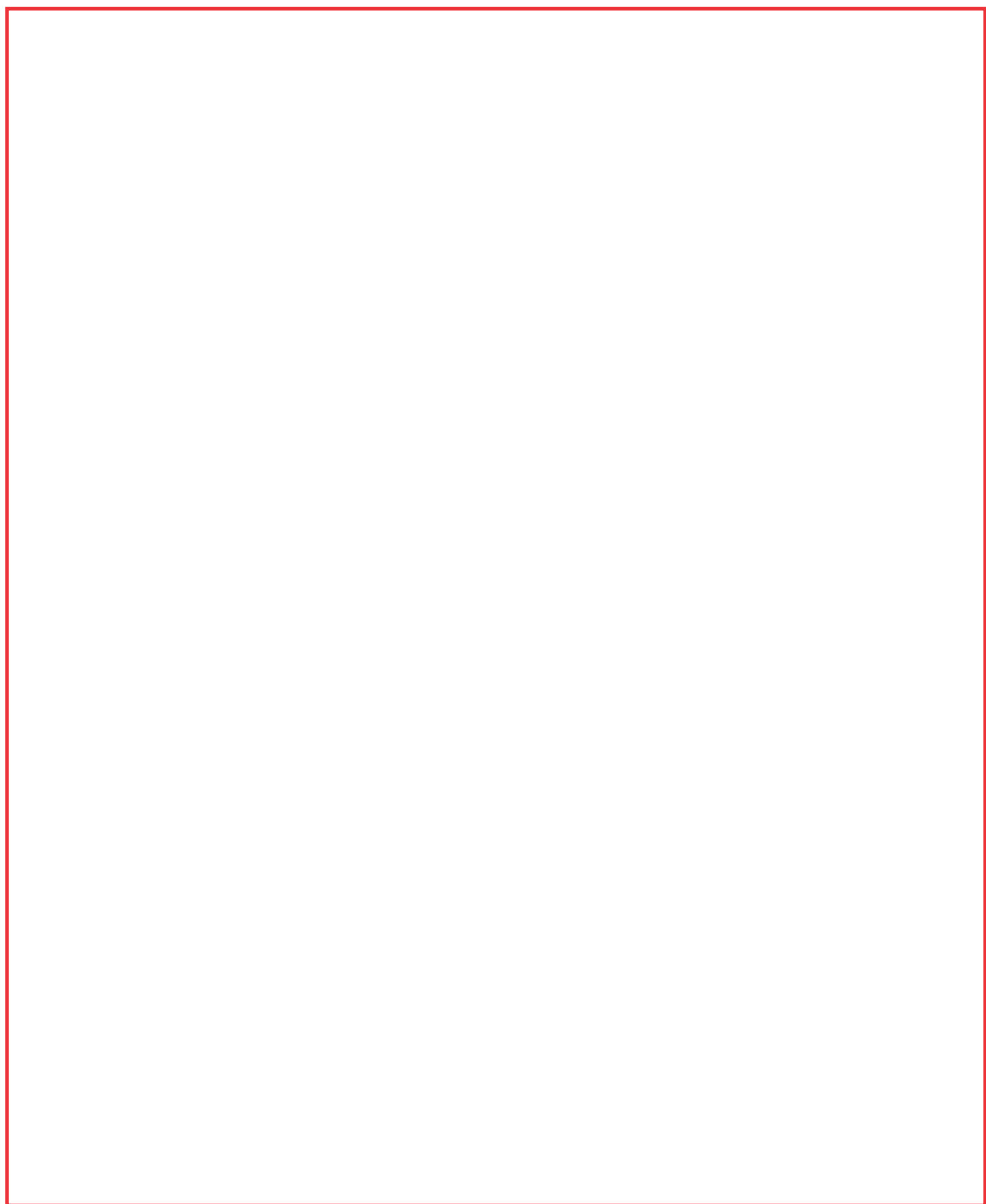
## STILL LIFE

**Still Life (colour on pastel paper) :** You can create any drawing using pastel sheet as background. Draw any drawing on direct pastel sheet using pastel colours. Use white pastel colour for highlights.





Choose a subject of your liking, paste a pastel paper on the given blank space and start drawing.



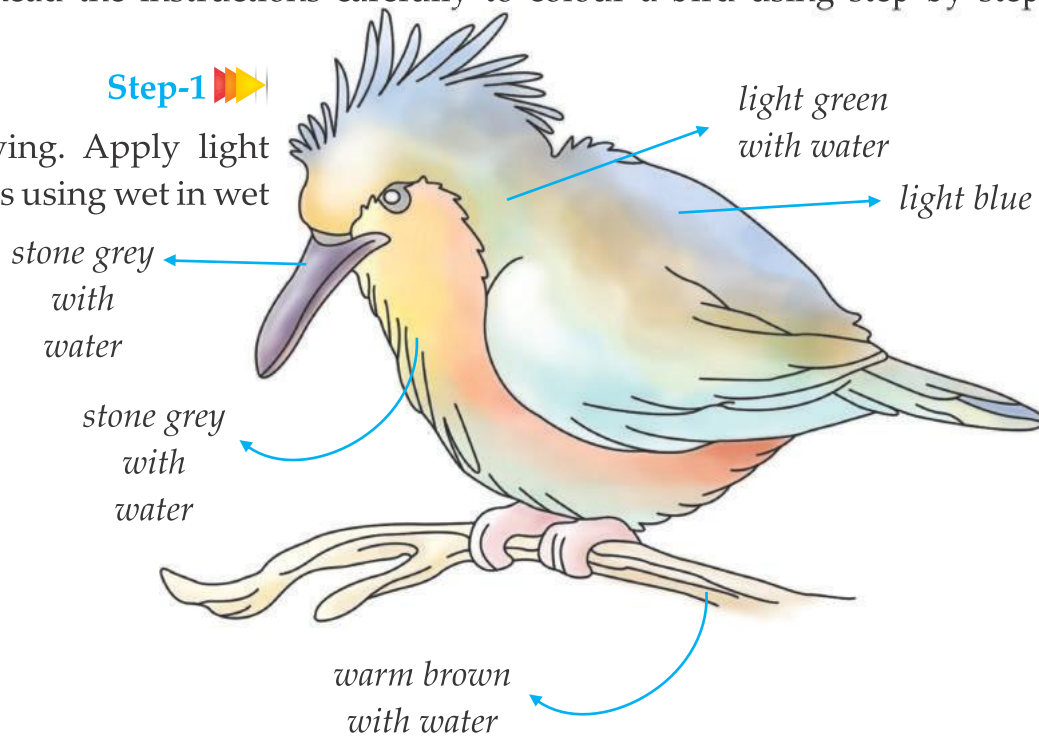


# WATER COLOUR (BIRD)

**Bird (water colour) :** Read the instructions carefully to colour a bird using step by step method.

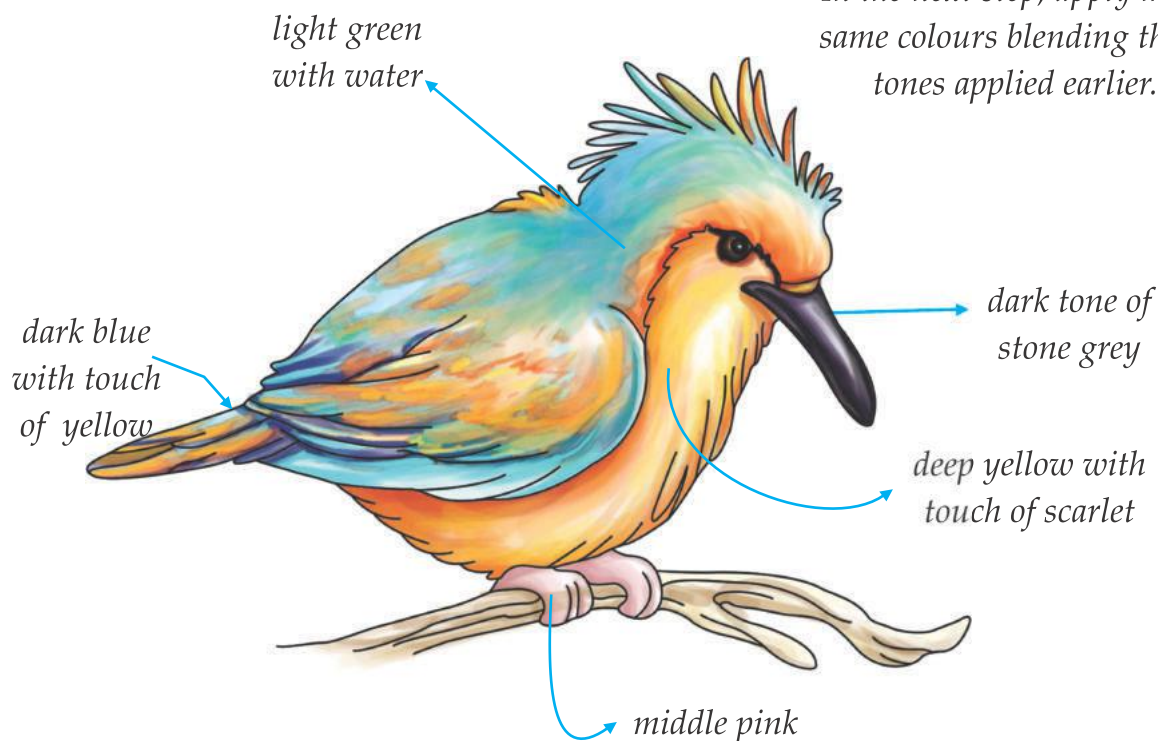
## Step-1

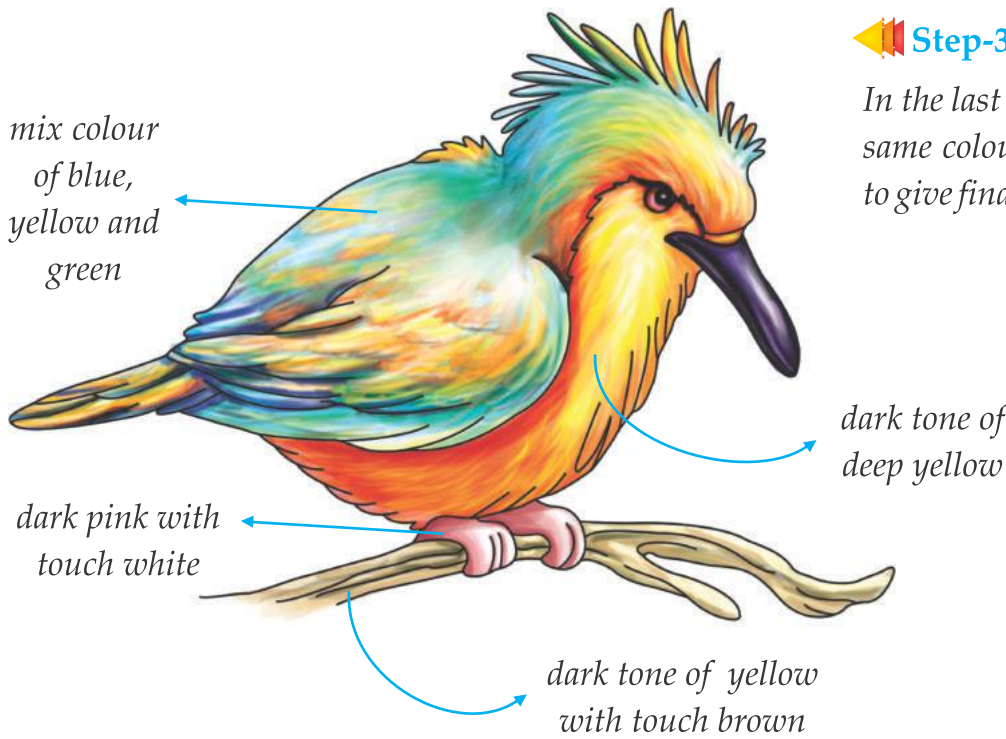
Finish the pencil drawing. Apply light tones of different colours using wet in wet method.



## Step-2

In the next step, apply middle tones of the same colours blending them with the light tones applied earlier. Create depth.

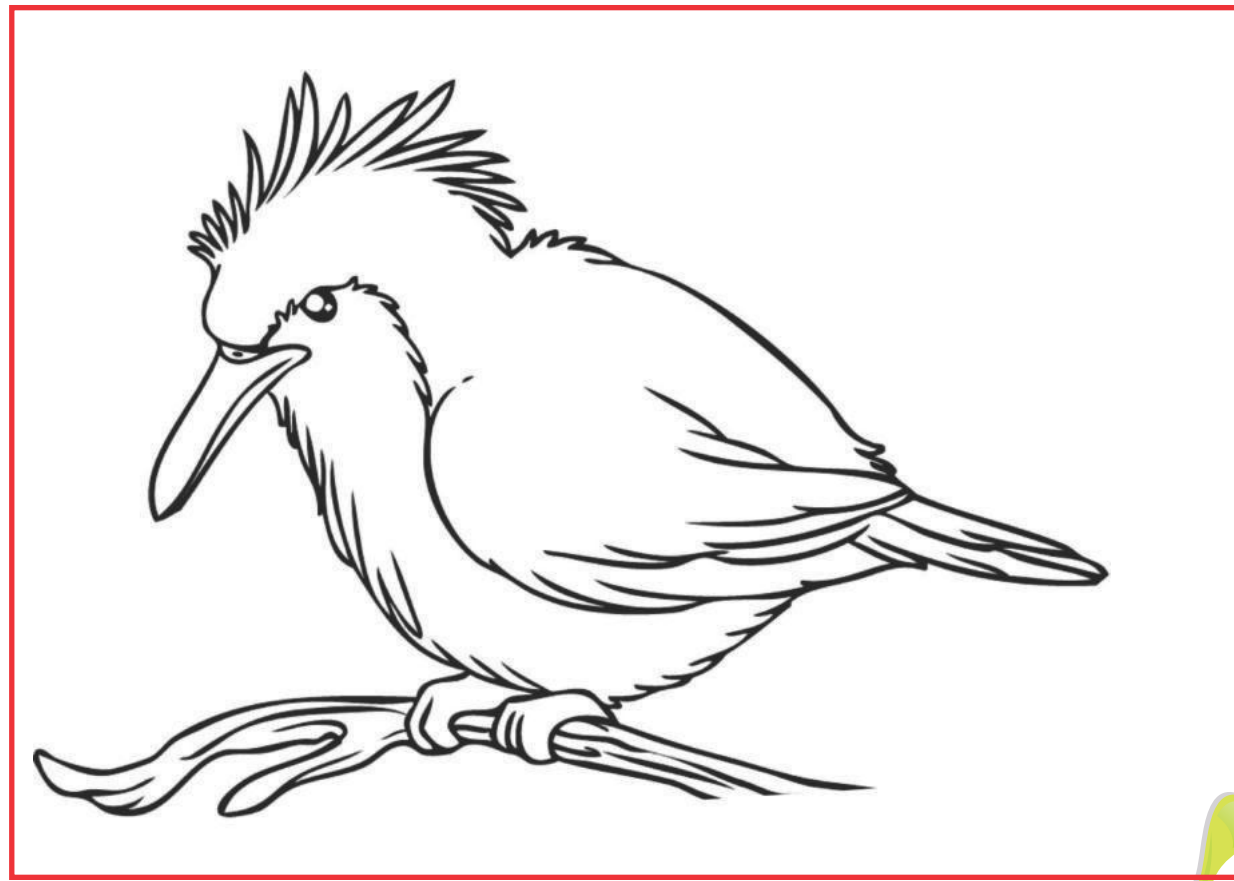




**Step-3**

In the last step apply dark tones of the same colours. Dry brush can be used to give final touch.

Colour the given picture using water colour.

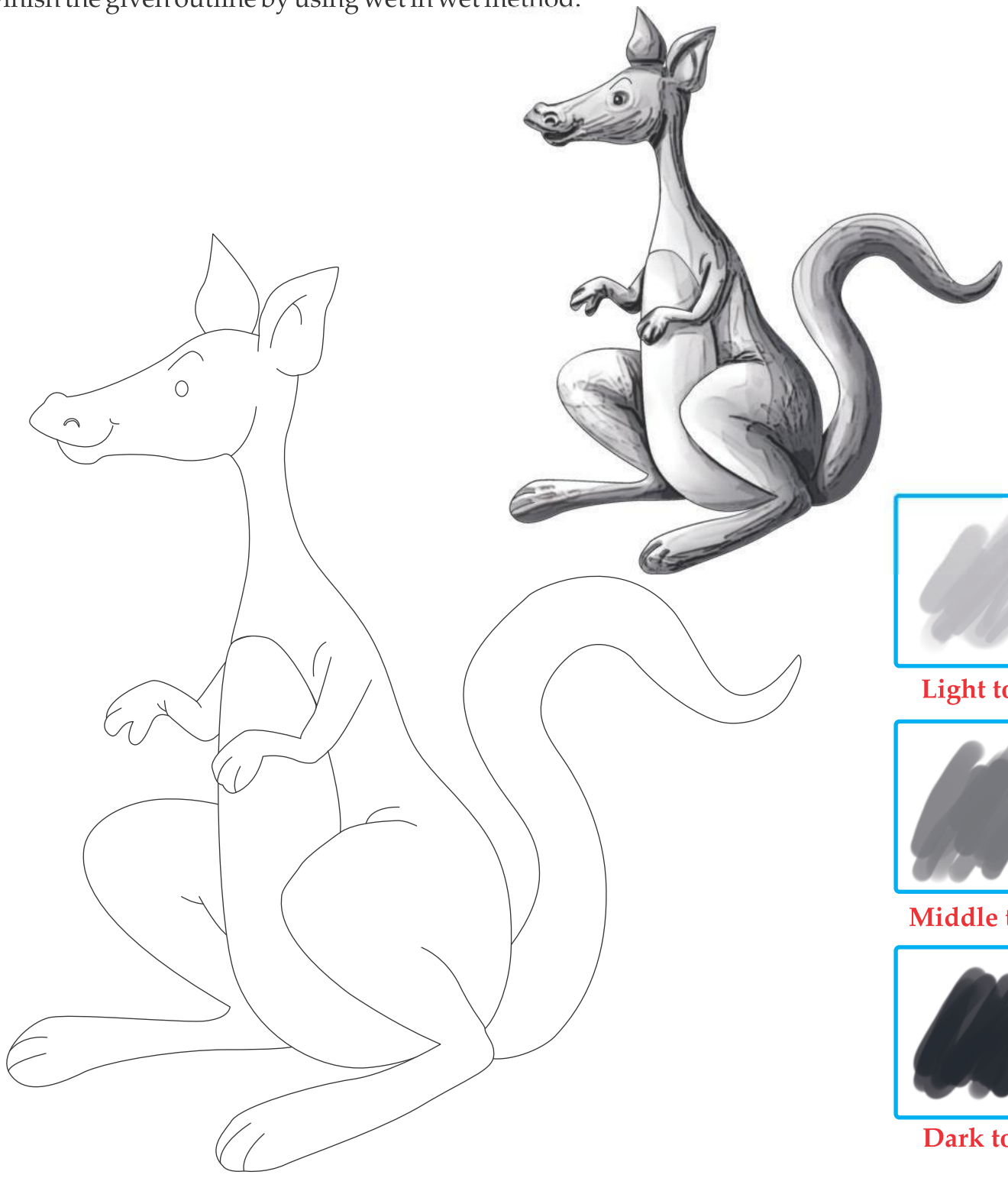






# WASH TECHNIQUE (ANIMAL)

**Animal (wash technique) :** In the given picture of animal we have used wet in wet technique. In this picture diluted black water proof ink is used. You can also use black poster colour. Finish the given outline by using wet in wet method.



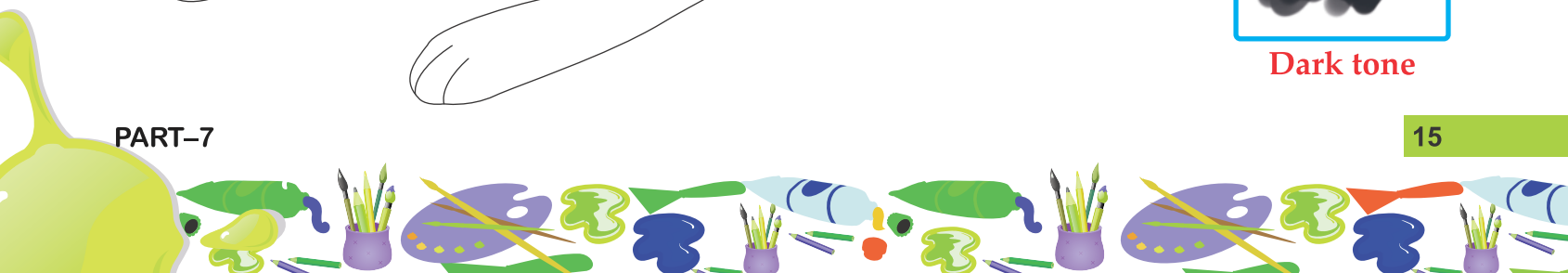
Light tone



Middle tone



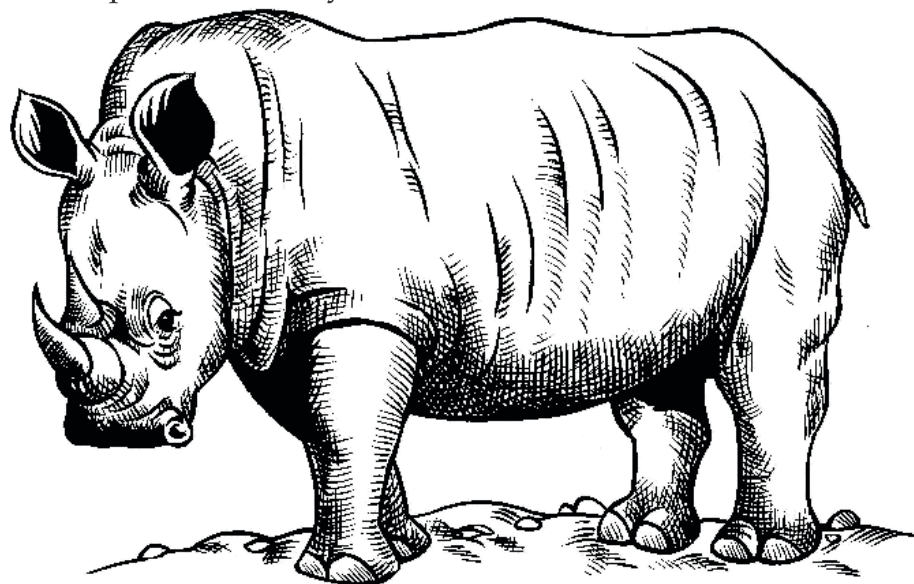
Dark tone





## BURSH AND INK (ANIMAL)

**Animal (brush and ink)** : Brush strokes create force in the picture otherwise it is very difficult to draw picture with water colour. Do not make picture in hurry, work in a relaxed mood.



Create same picture using brush and ink.

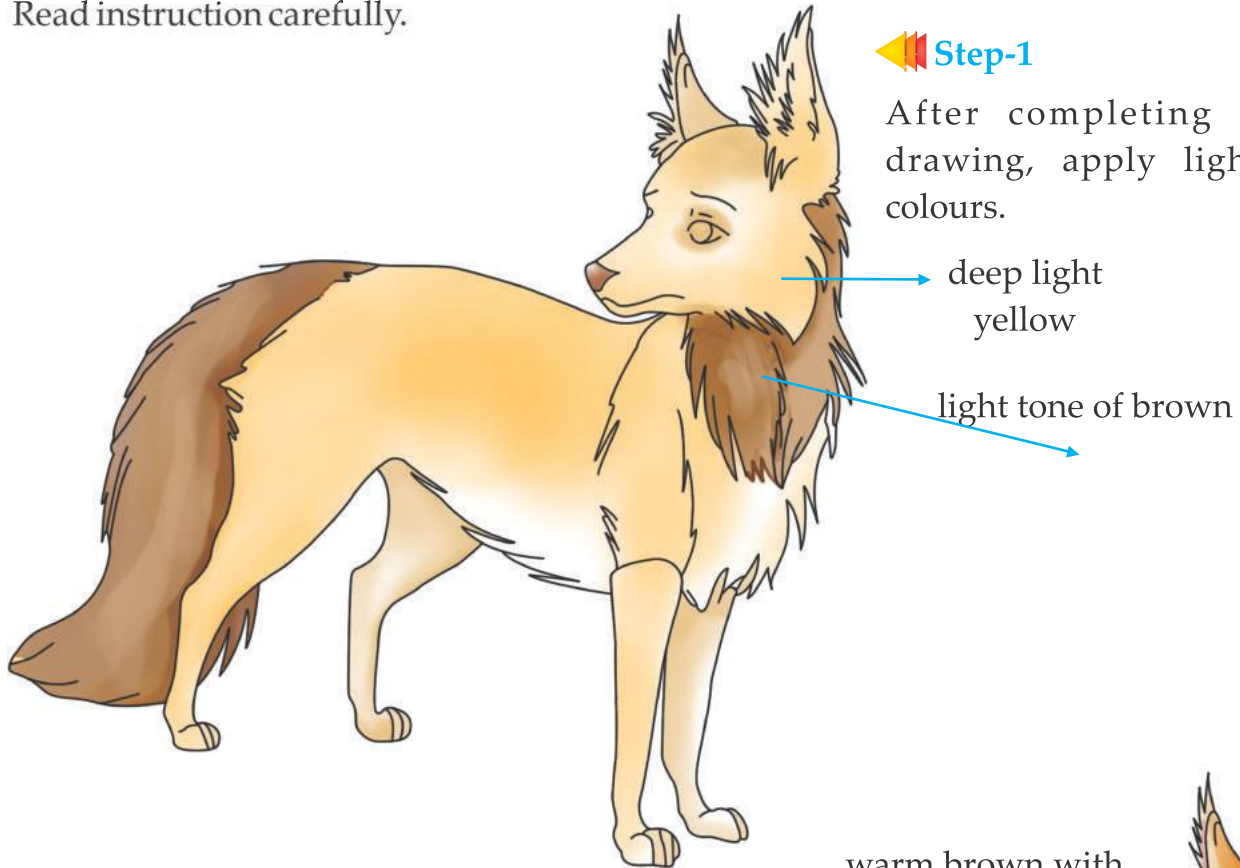


## WATER COLOUR (ANIMAL)

**Animal (water colour) :** Study carefully the anatomy of animal before you start colouring. Read instruction carefully.

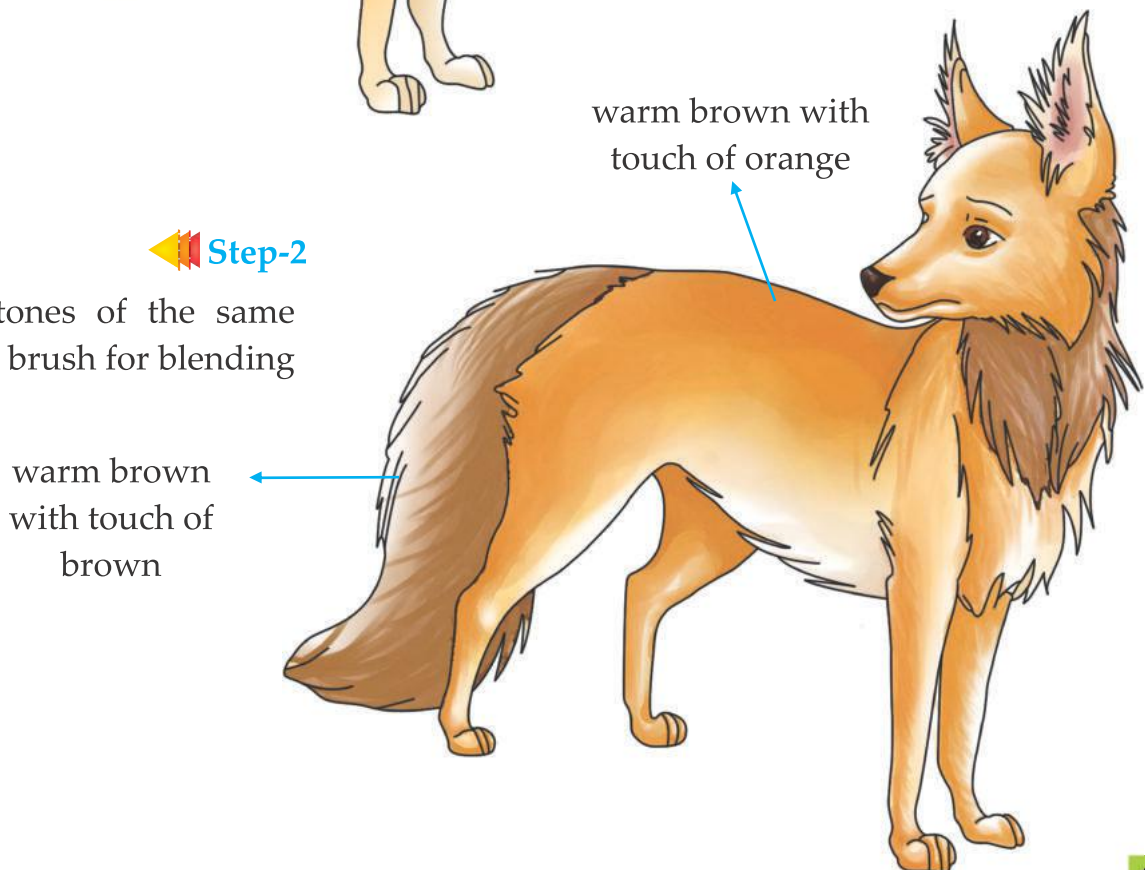
### Step-1

After completing the pencil drawing, apply light tones of colours.



### Step-2

Apply middle tones of the same colours. Use wet brush for blending the colour.







light tone of warm pink with touch of scarlet

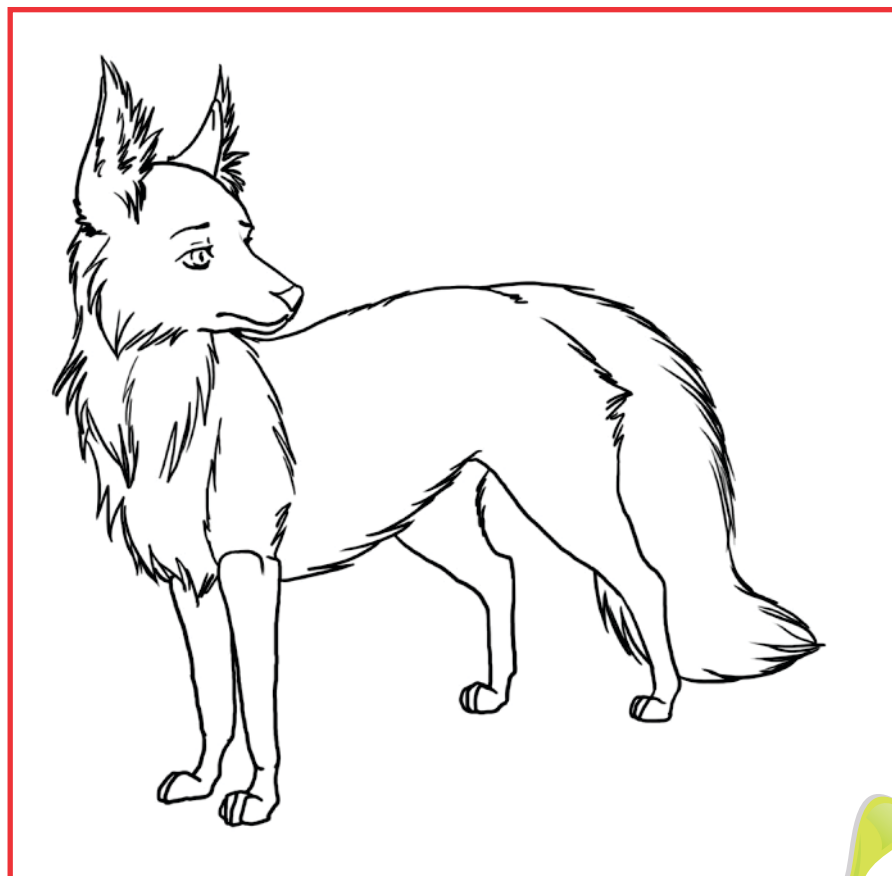
dark orange with touch of brown

### Step-3

Apply dark tones of the colours to give final touch to the picture. You can use the dry brush for giving details.

light brown with touch of black

Colour the given picture using water colour.



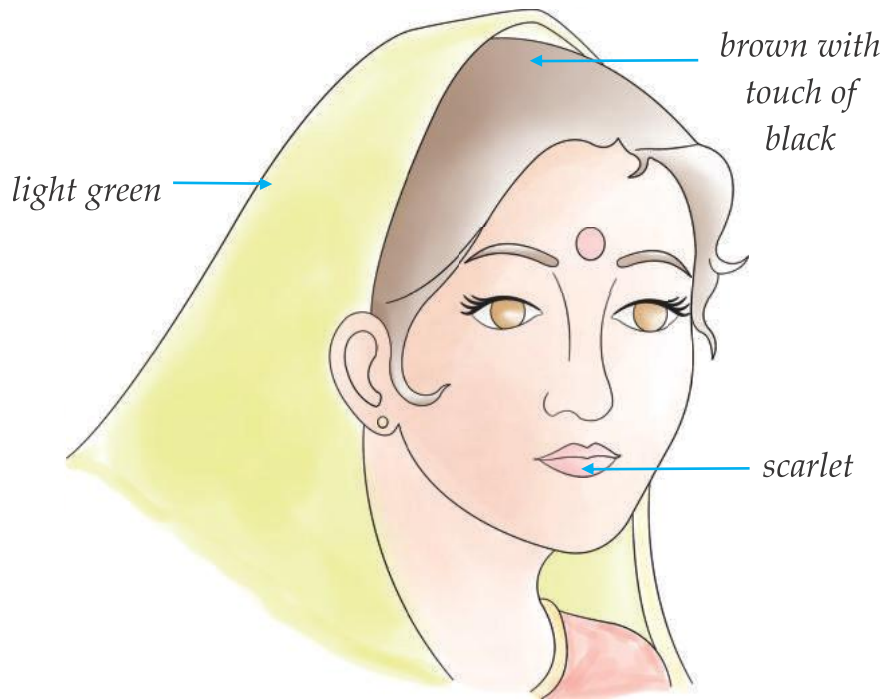


# WATER COLOUR (PORTRAIT)

**Portrait (water colour) :** This portrait is completed with water colours. Read the instructions carefully.

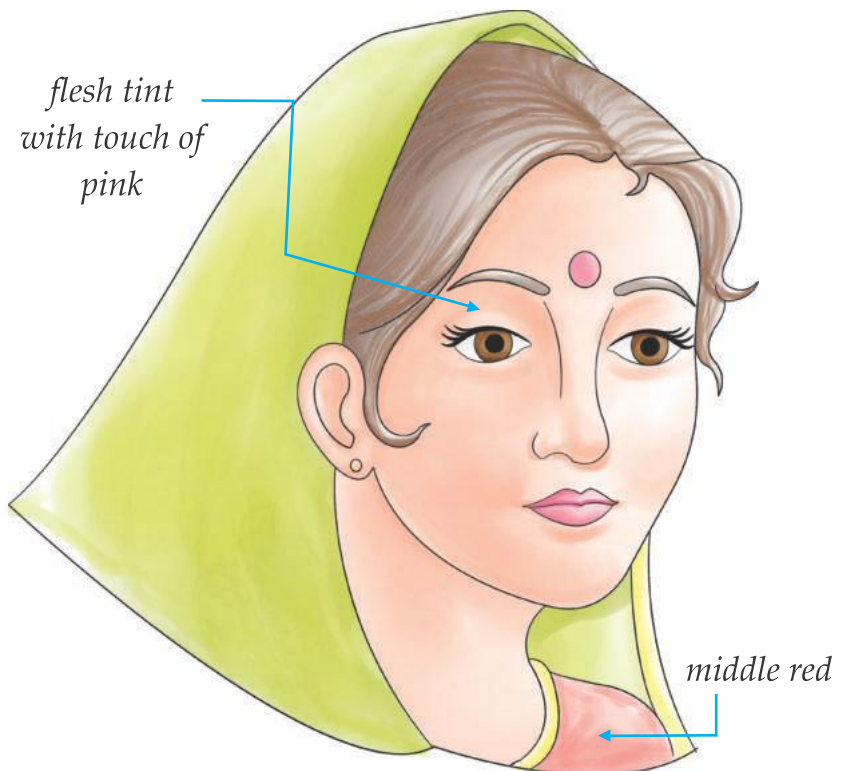
## Step-1

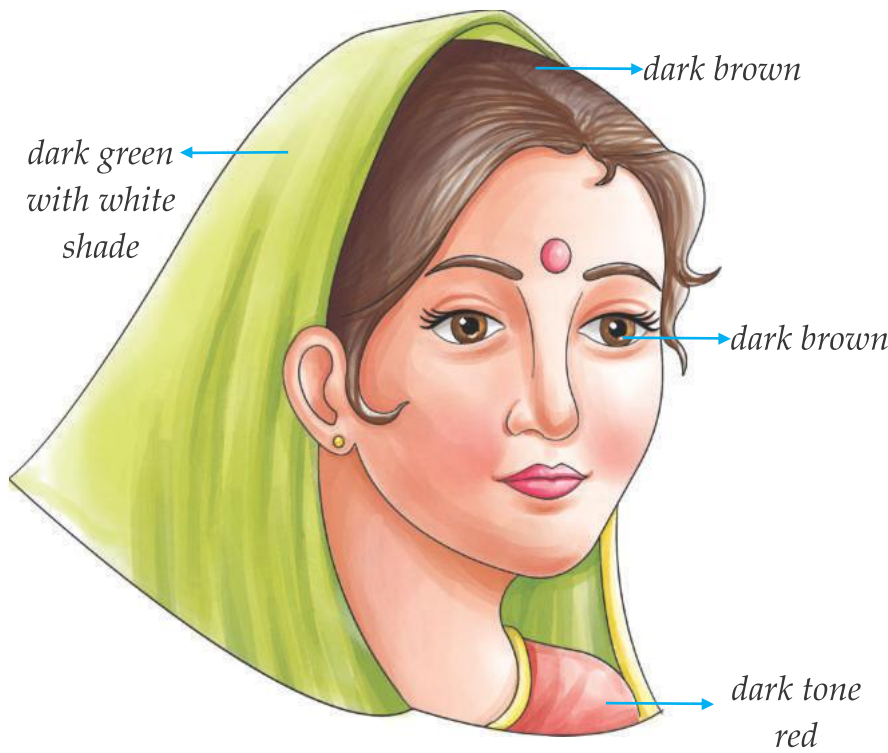
After completing the pencil sketch. Apply light tones of diluted water colours.



## Step-2

In the next step apply middle tones of colours. Keep light and shade effect in your mind.





### Step-3

In the last step apply dark tones of the colours. Paper should be left white for highlights. Apply dark tones on the required areas to give picture proper shade.

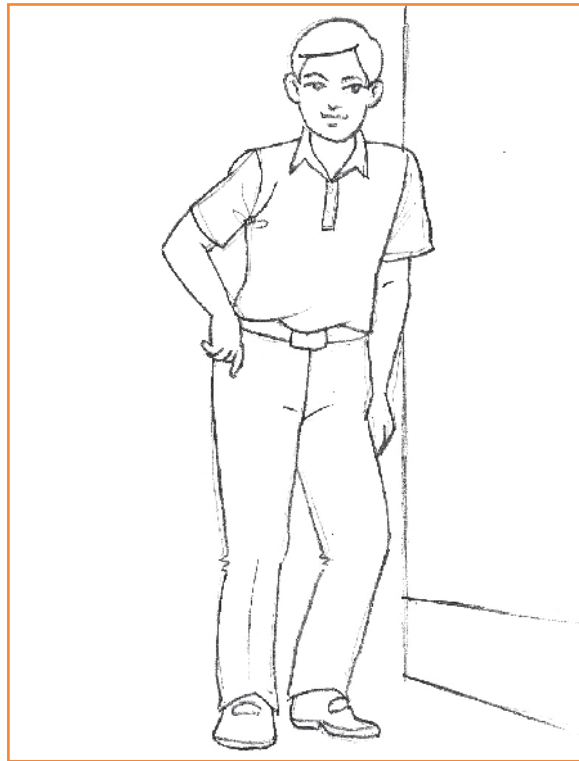
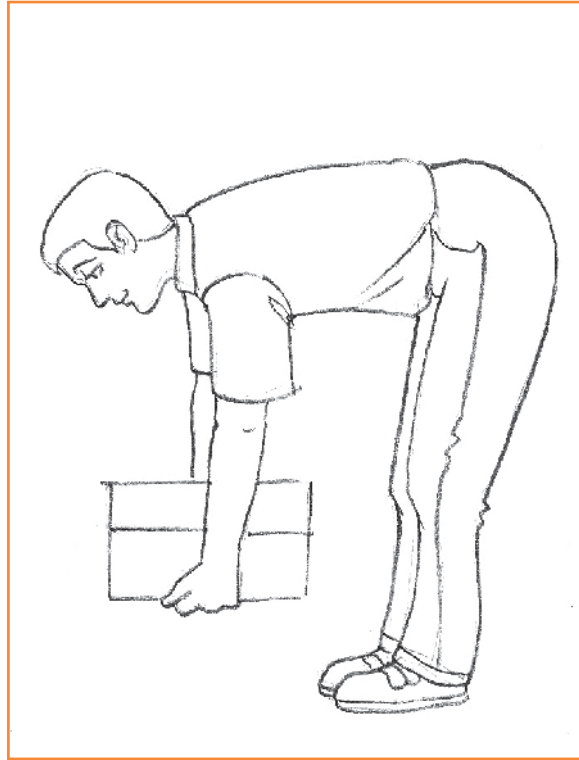
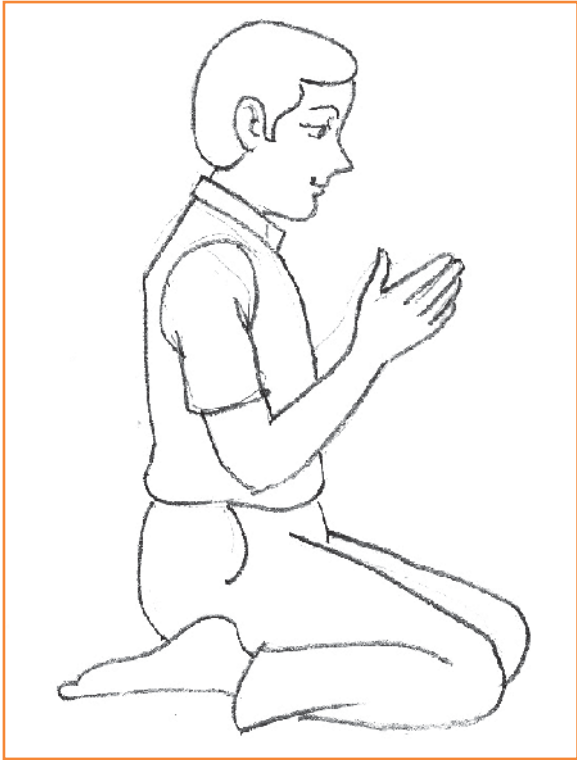
Colour the given outline with water colours.




## BODY MOVEMENT

Note that the hands move only at the shoulder, at the elbow and at the wrist. Similarly the legs are bent at the knees and move from below the waist







## SILENT CARTOON

**Silent Cartoon :** It is not an easy task to create a funny picture without using proper expressions. Silent cartoons require a good imagination and thinking capability.



Colour the outline of silent cartoon with the colours of your own choice.

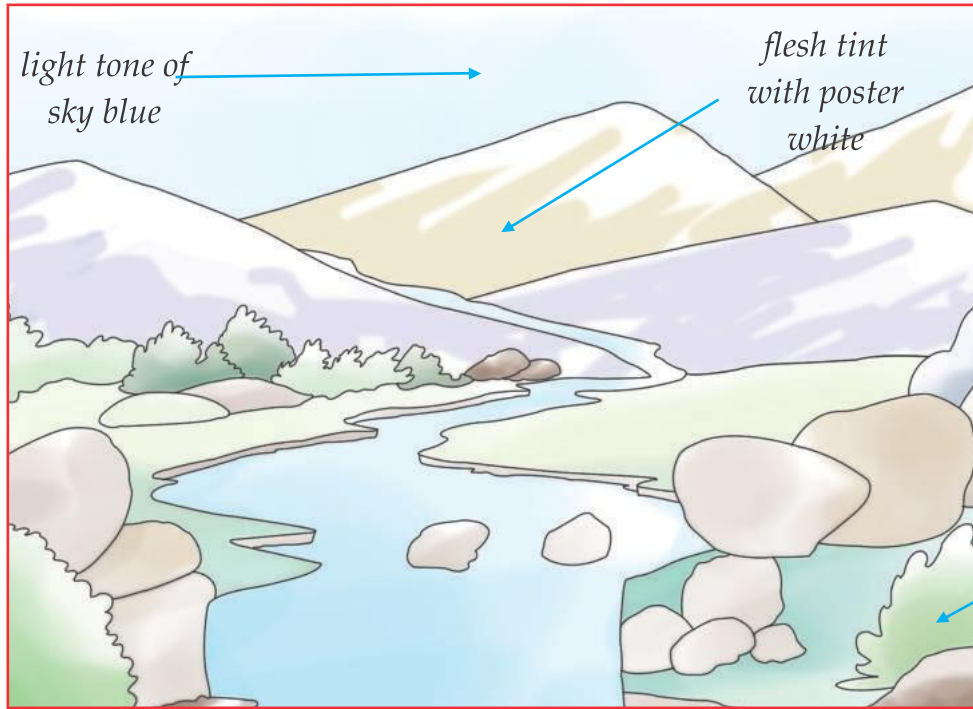






# LANDSCAPES

**Landscape (poster colour) :** Before start colouring remember that the poster colours are opaque, they hide the colour over which they are spread. Read the following instructions carefully.



## Step-1

After the pencil sketch is complete apply middle and dark tones of colours. Mix both the tones with a wet brush.

light green with touch of yellow

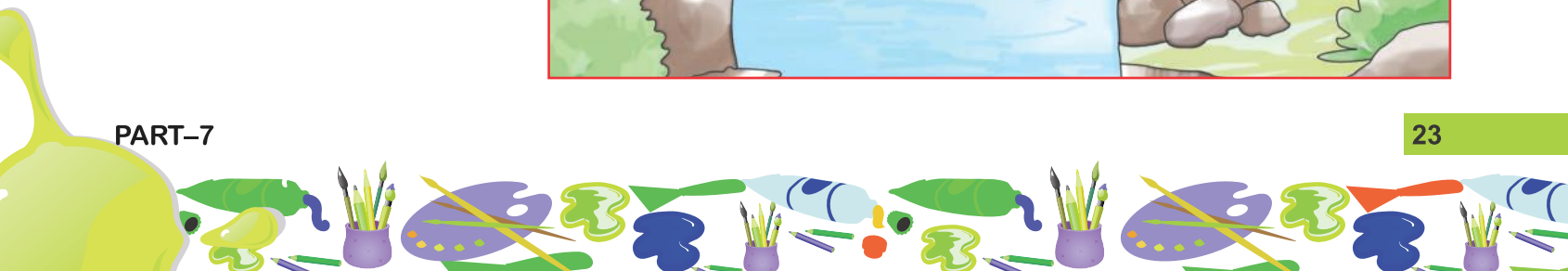
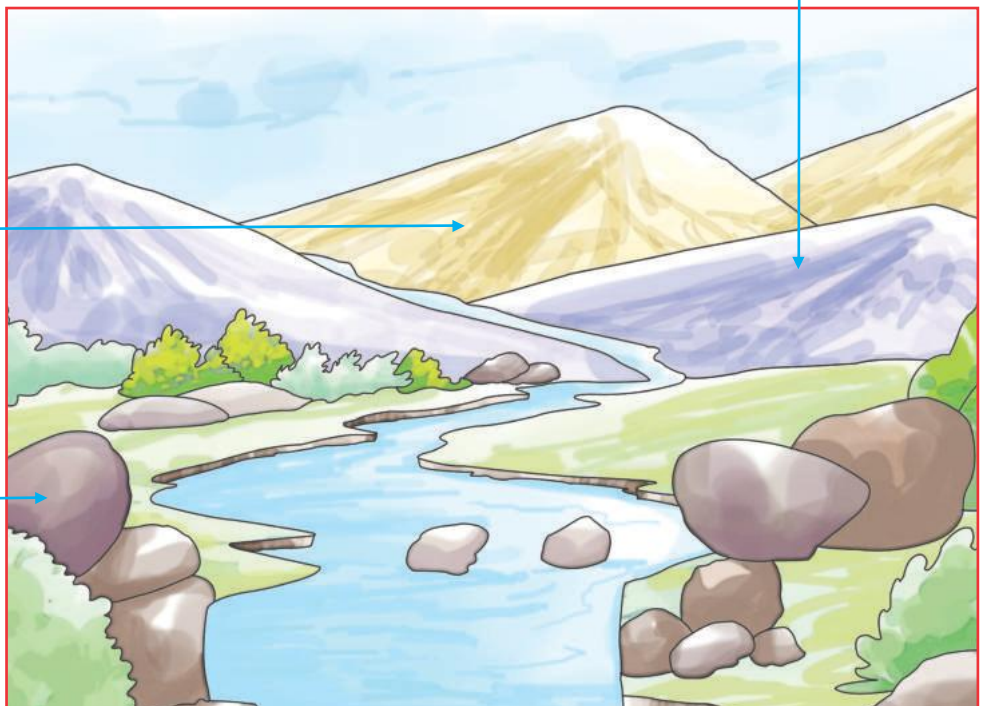
prussion blue with poster white

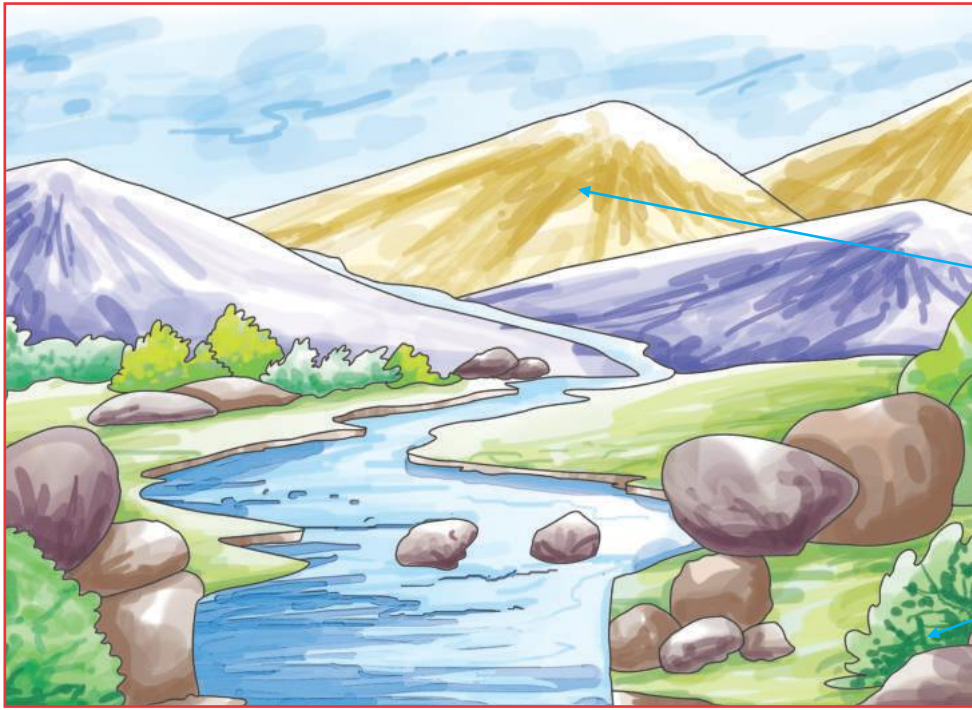
## Step-2

In the next step, immediately apply middle tones of colours. Mix both the tones.

deep yellow with poster white

stone grey with touch of black





**Step-3**

In the last step, apply light tones on the highlighted portions. For giving depth, apply dark tones mixed with black.

*deep yellow  
with warm  
brown*

*dark green  
with poster  
white*

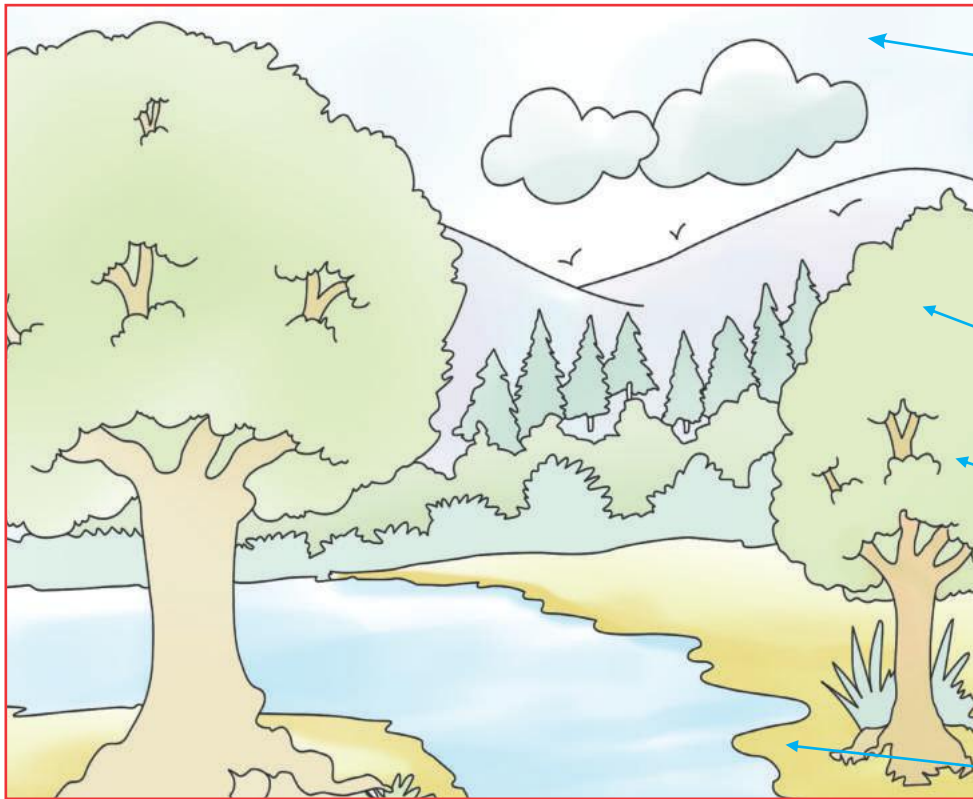
Complete and colour the picture.







**Landscape (transparent colour) :** Transparent colours are not opaque they are clear. When the second layer of colour is applied over the first layer, the first layer's colour impression is clearly evident under it. Light tones of colour should be used first. Read the instructions carefully.



**Step-1**

After the pencil sketch is complete, apply light tones of transparent colours.

sky blue

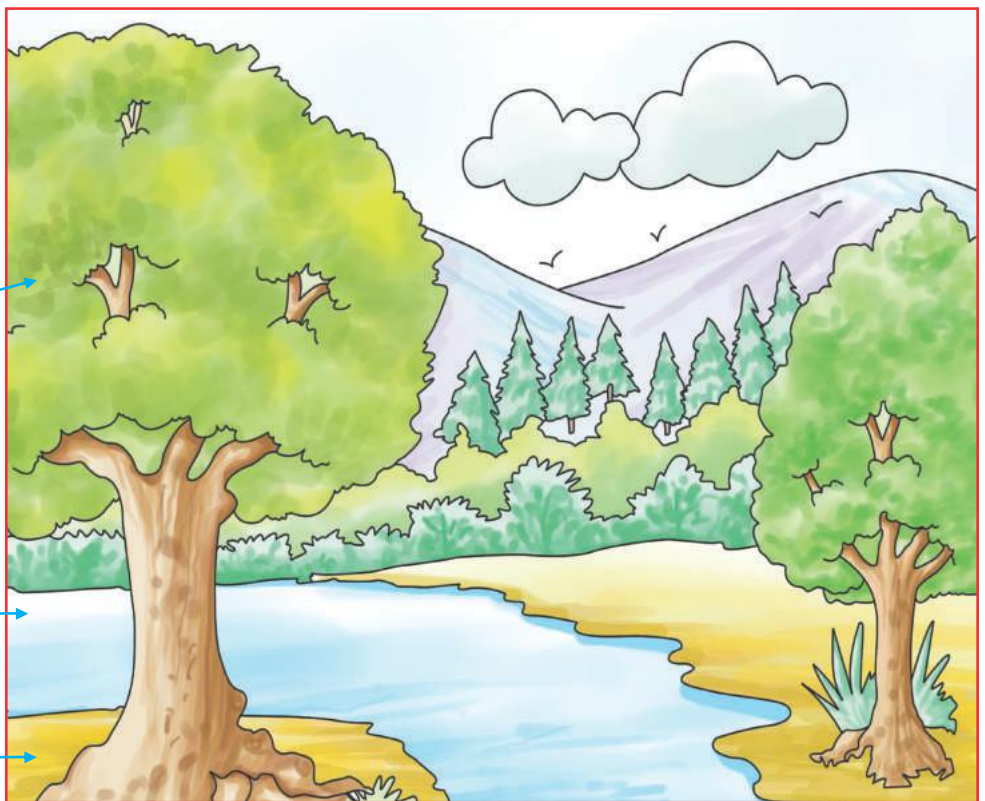
light tone of green

light tone of green

light green with touch of yellow

**Step-2**

In the next step, apply middle tones of colours by wet in wet method. While applying colours, keep in mind light and shade effects.



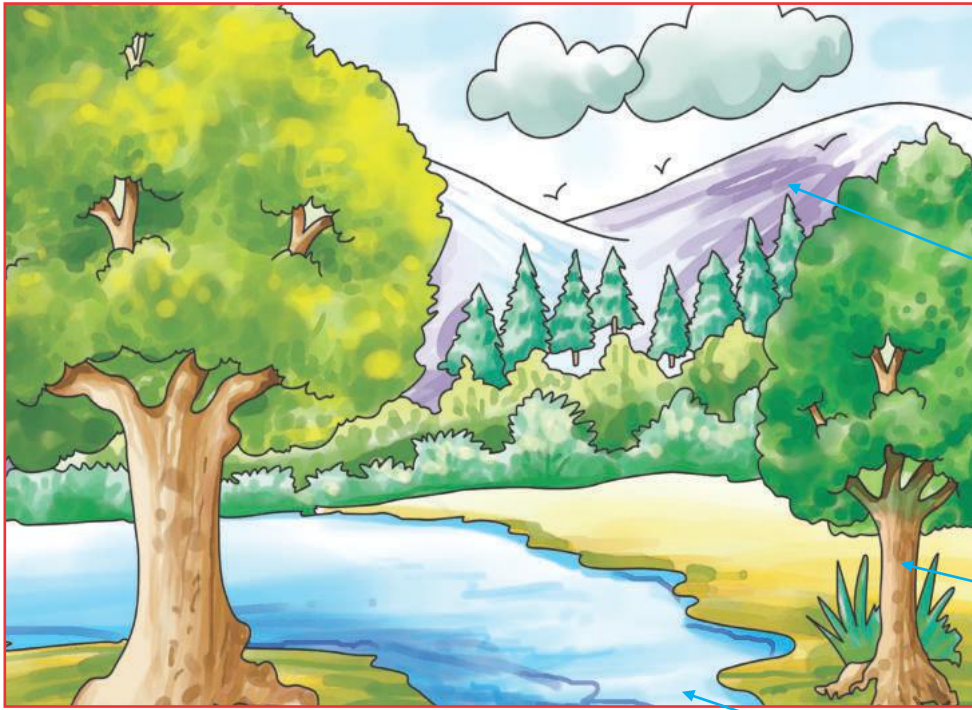
middle tone of olive green

middle tone of prussion blue

lemon yellow with touch of warm brown







**Step-3**

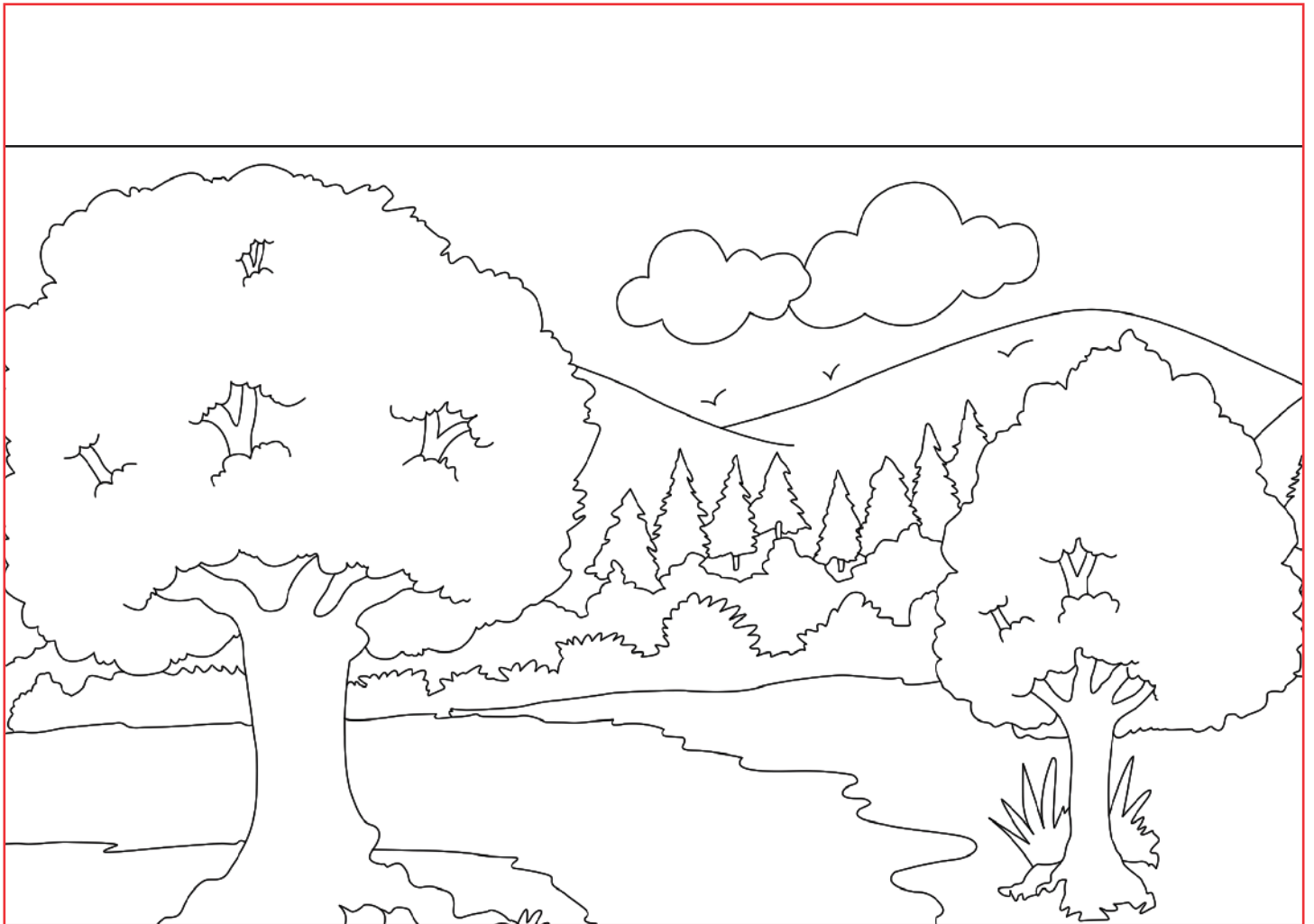
In the last step, apply dark tones and create depth. You can use black colour if necessary. Apply light tones on highlighted portion.

violet with touch of black

dark tone of brown

poster white

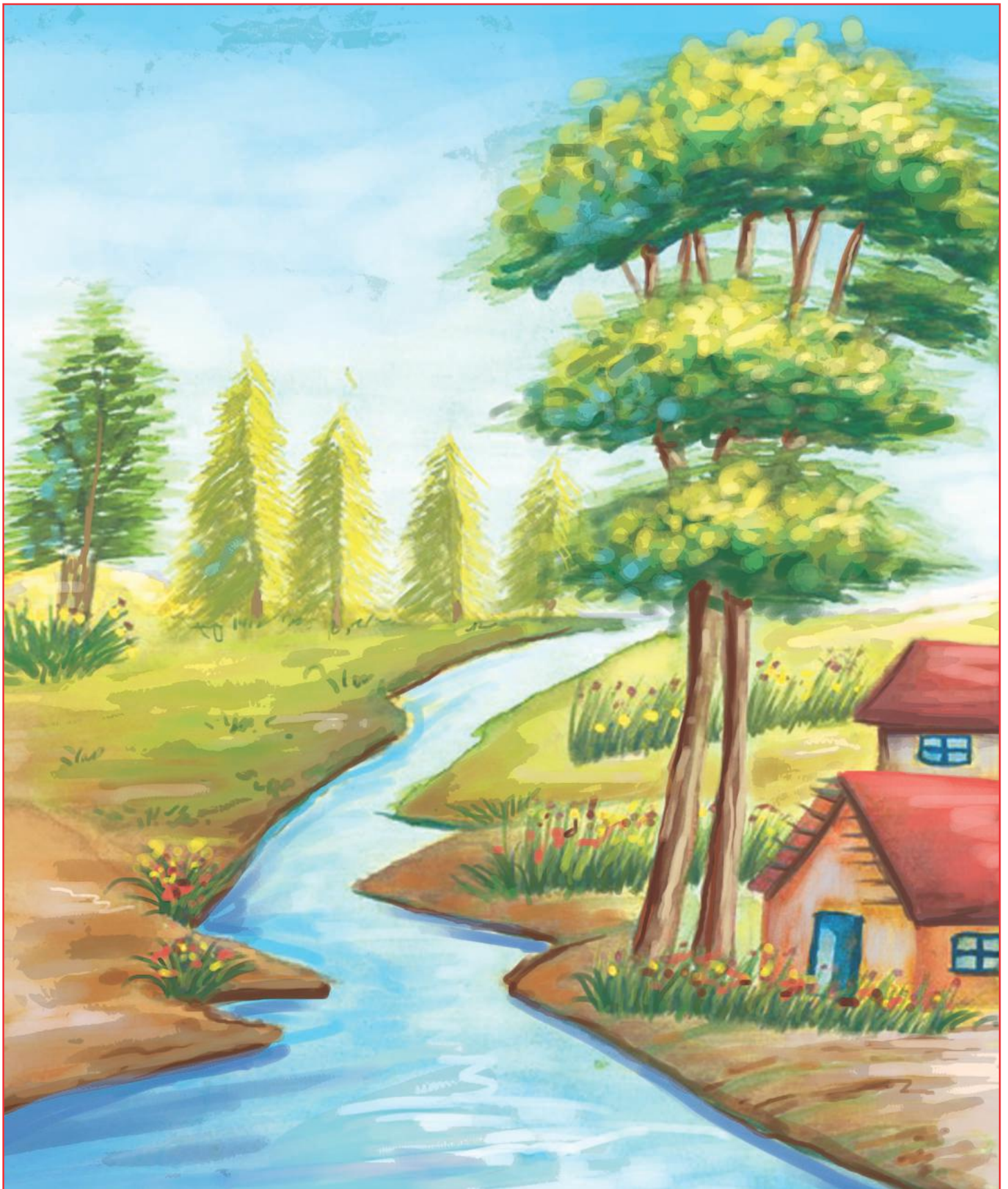
Colour the picture of landscape given below.







**Landscape (poster colour on pastel paper) :** Given landscape is created on pastel paper with poster colours. After the pencil sketch is complete, it is coloured by using step by step method.





Draw a landscape on pastel paper and colour it with poster colours. Paste it in the space given below.

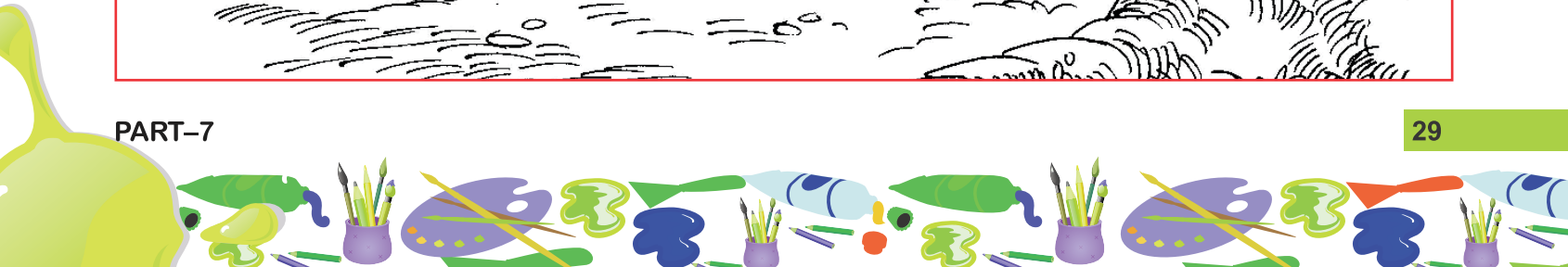






## MIXED BAG

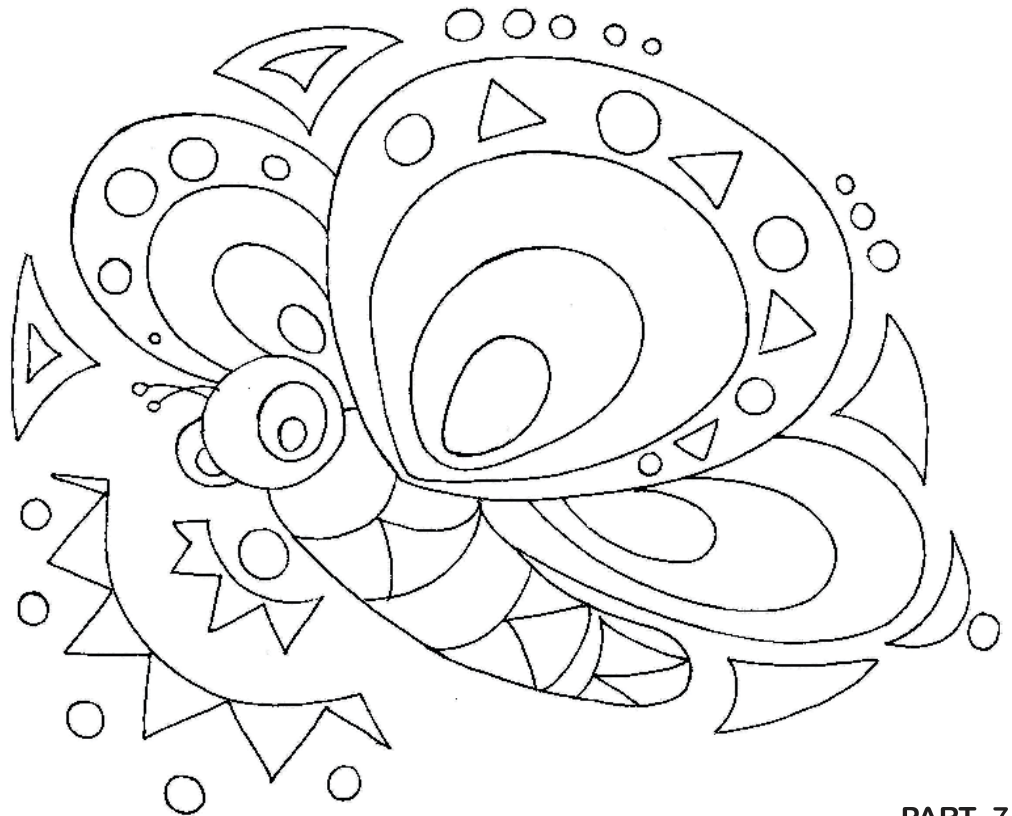
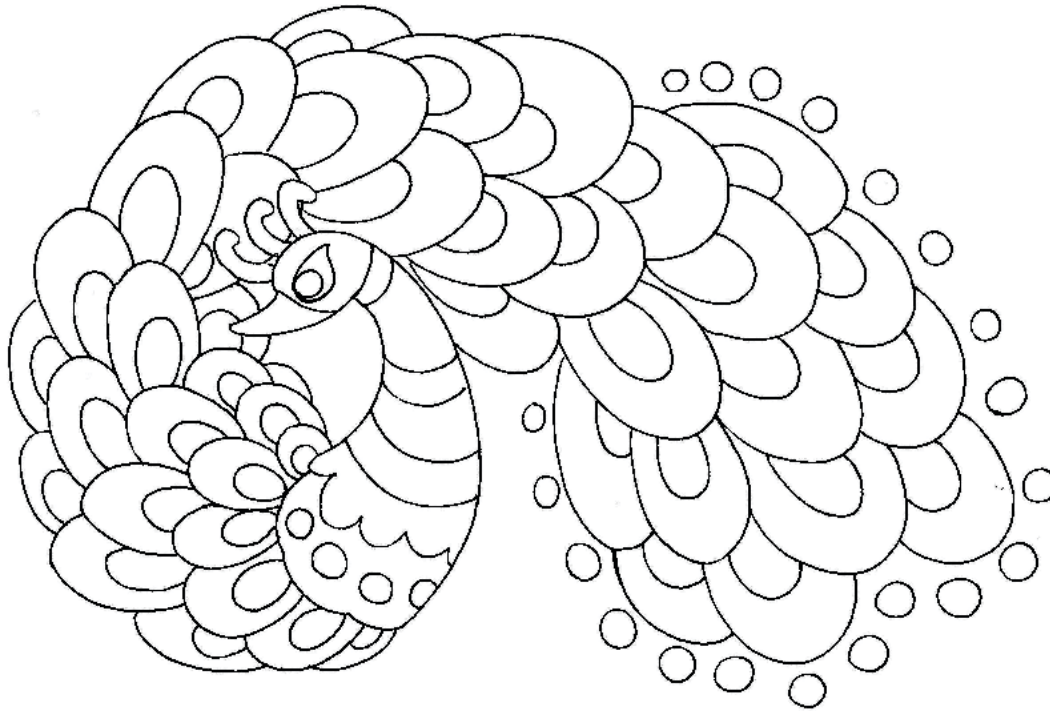
**Posters:** Posters give us a meaningful message. Look at the posters given below and observe the message they give.





## FREEHAND DRAWINGS

**Freehand Drawings :** Freehand designs are created by hand in free style without using geometrical instruments. We can see many freehand designs at the time of festivals or any occasion. These patterns are influenced by natural objects.

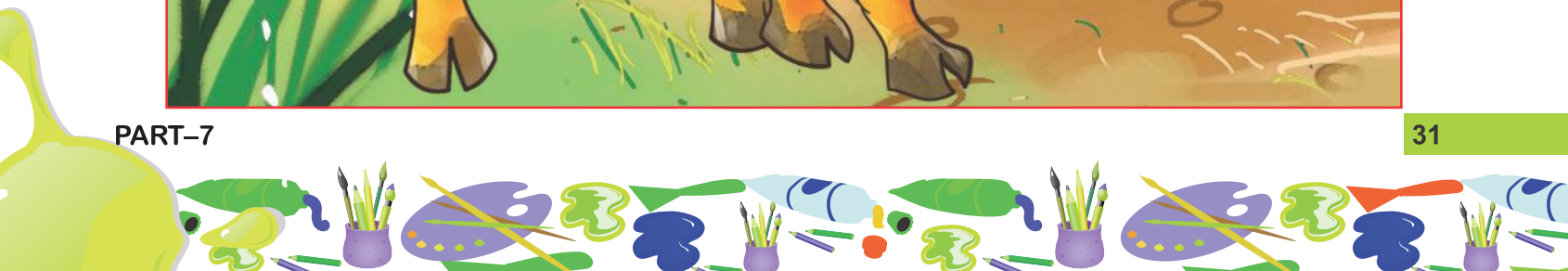
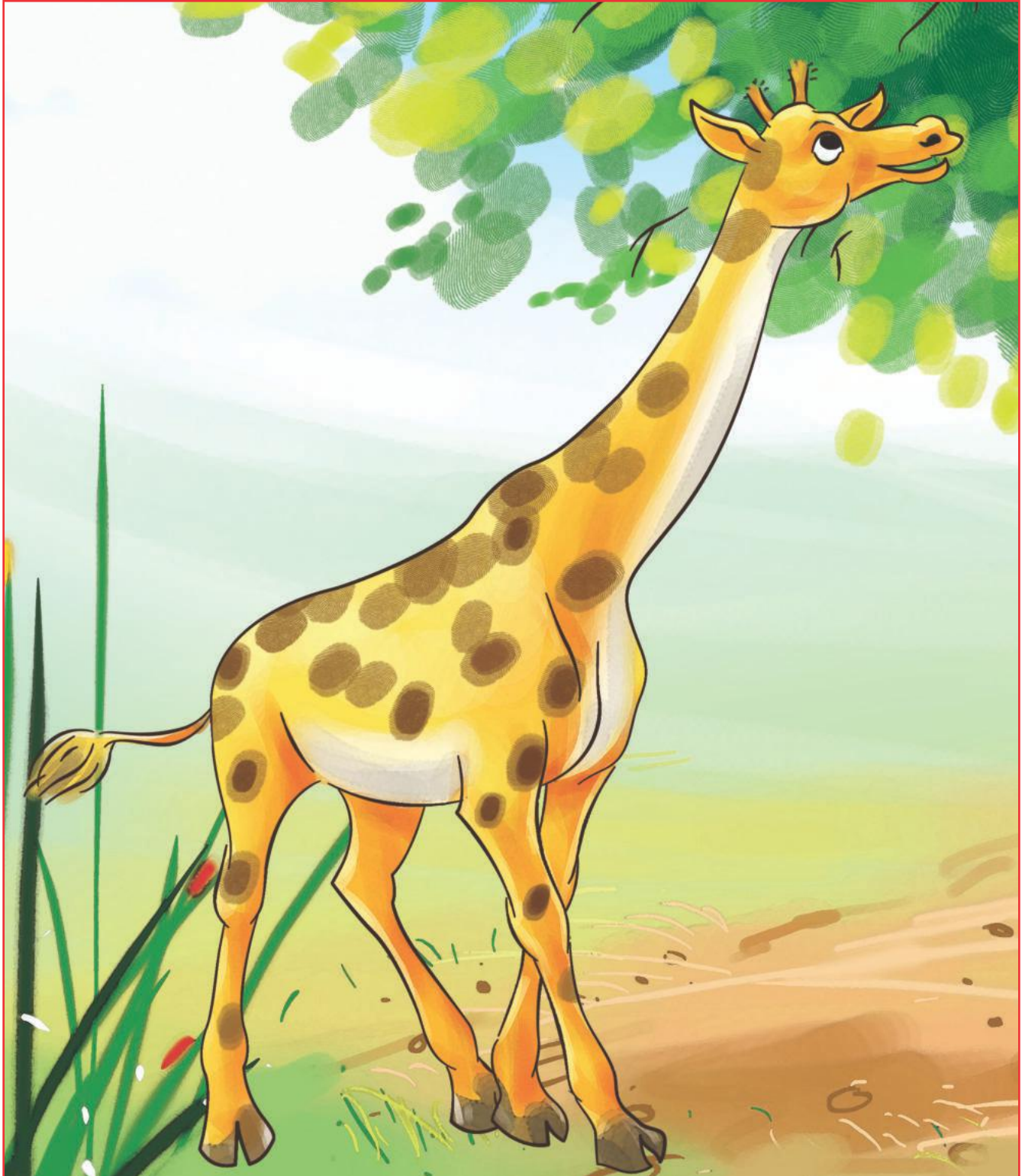






## THUMB IMPRESSION

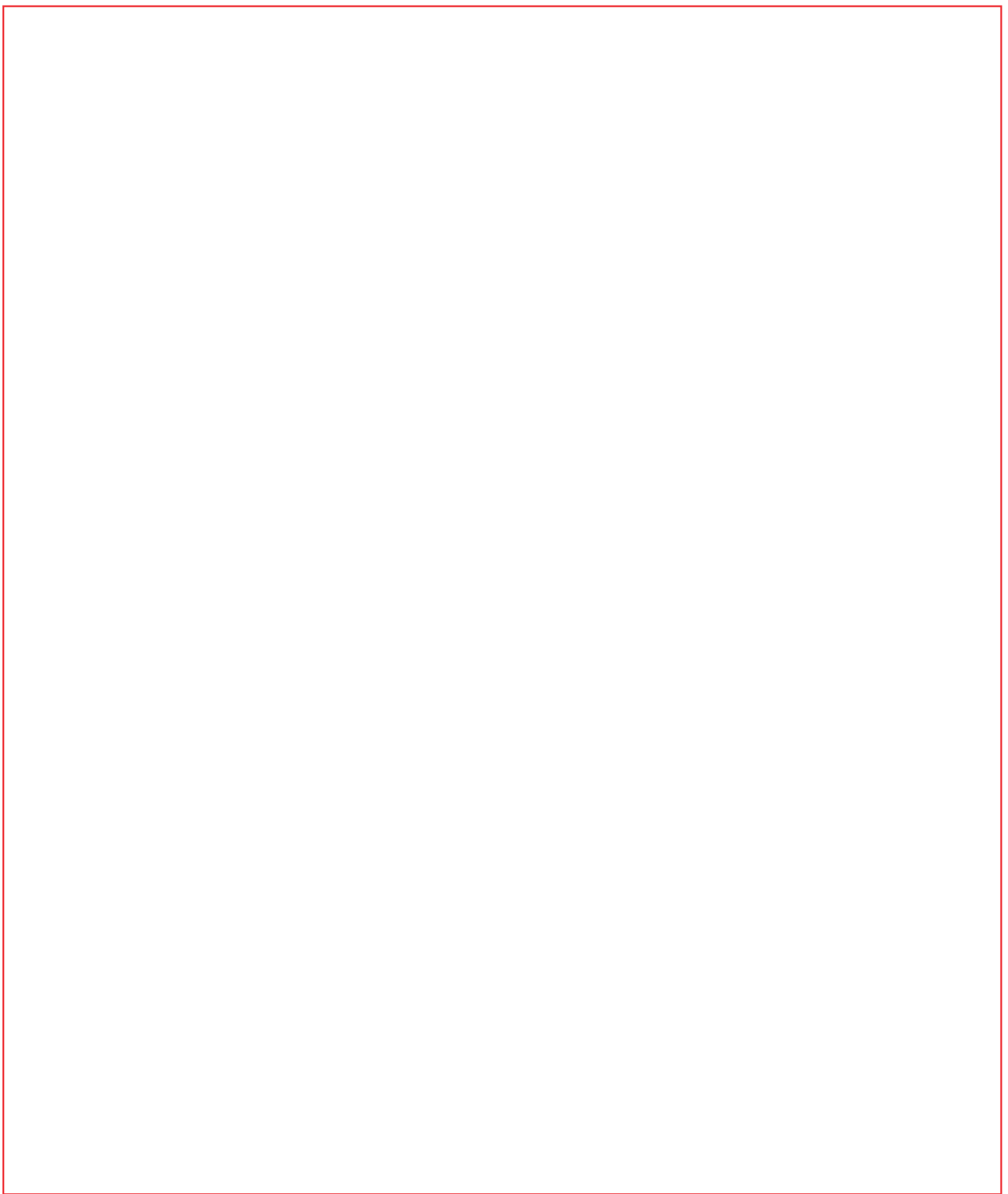
**Thumb impression :** The picture given below is created with thumb impression. In the following picture light sketch is done on a white paper. After dipping his thumb in poster colour, the artist has pressed his thumb at suitable places to create the picture.







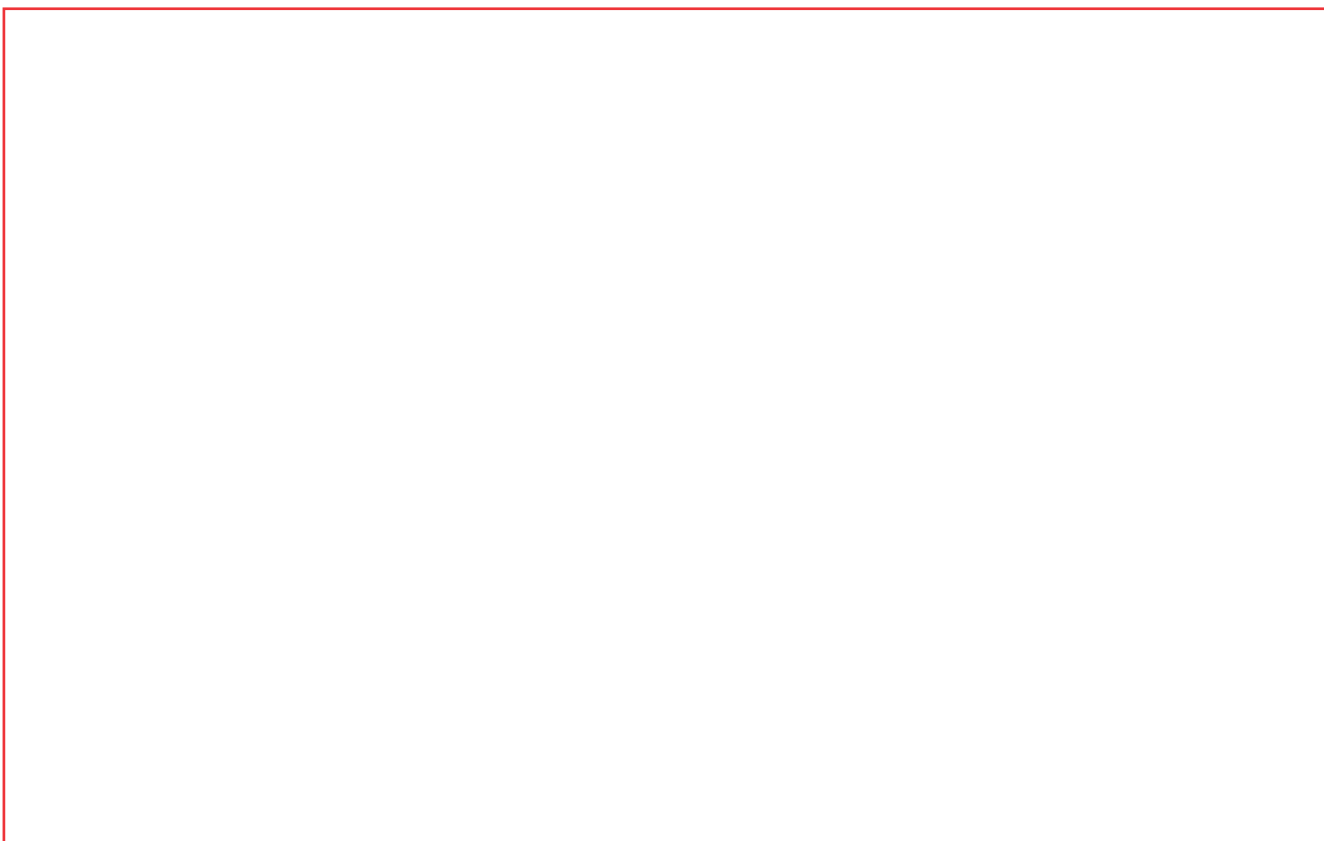
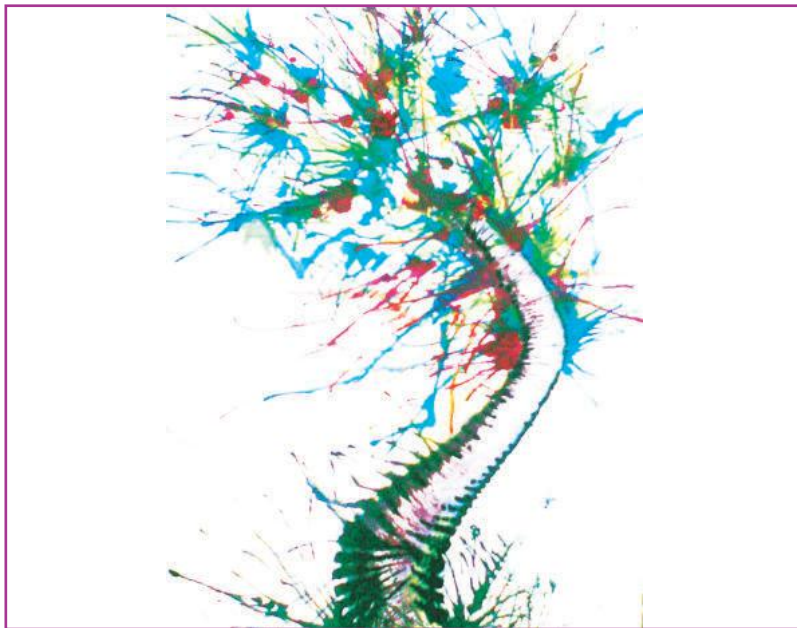
Use thumb impression method to make a new picture using your imagination. You can use brush or colour sketch pen to give details.





## BLOW TECHNIQUE

**Blow Technique:** Its quite easy to create a design with air blowing technique. Pour some drops of different colours on a white sheet. Spread them by blowing air from your mouth, you can use thin pipe or straw to blow air. Let it dry. Draw any design on white paper cut it out and paste it on the paper on which design was created using air blow technique.



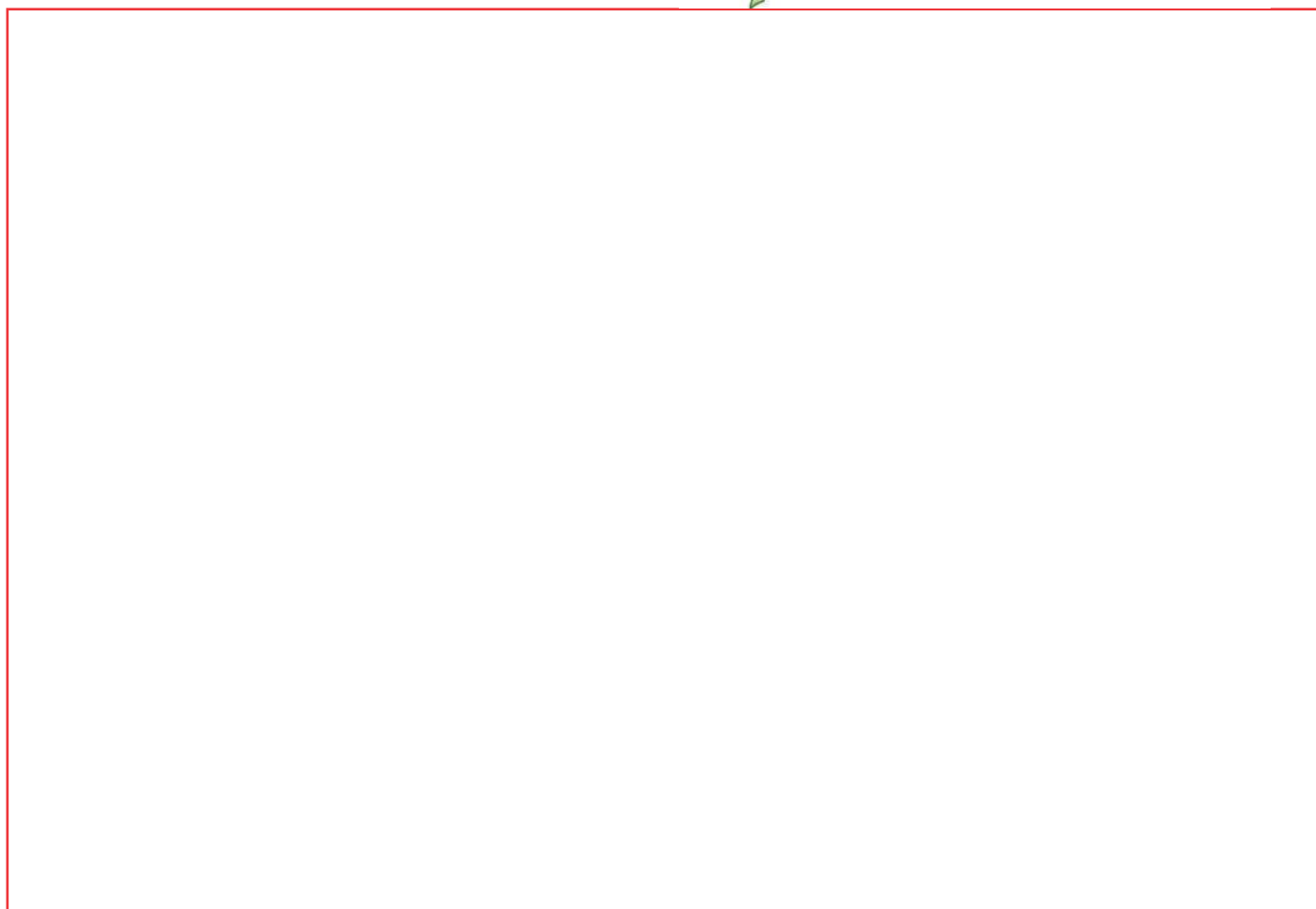


## SPRAY TECHNIQUE

**Spray Technique:** The given picture is created by spray technique. Draw a design on cartridge sheet. Create a stencil from the design created on cartridge sheet. Take an old tooth brush. Now dip the tooth brush in colours and spray where it is suitable. Remove the stencil and your design is ready.



Use above mentioned technique to prepare a stencil and make any new design in the space given below.





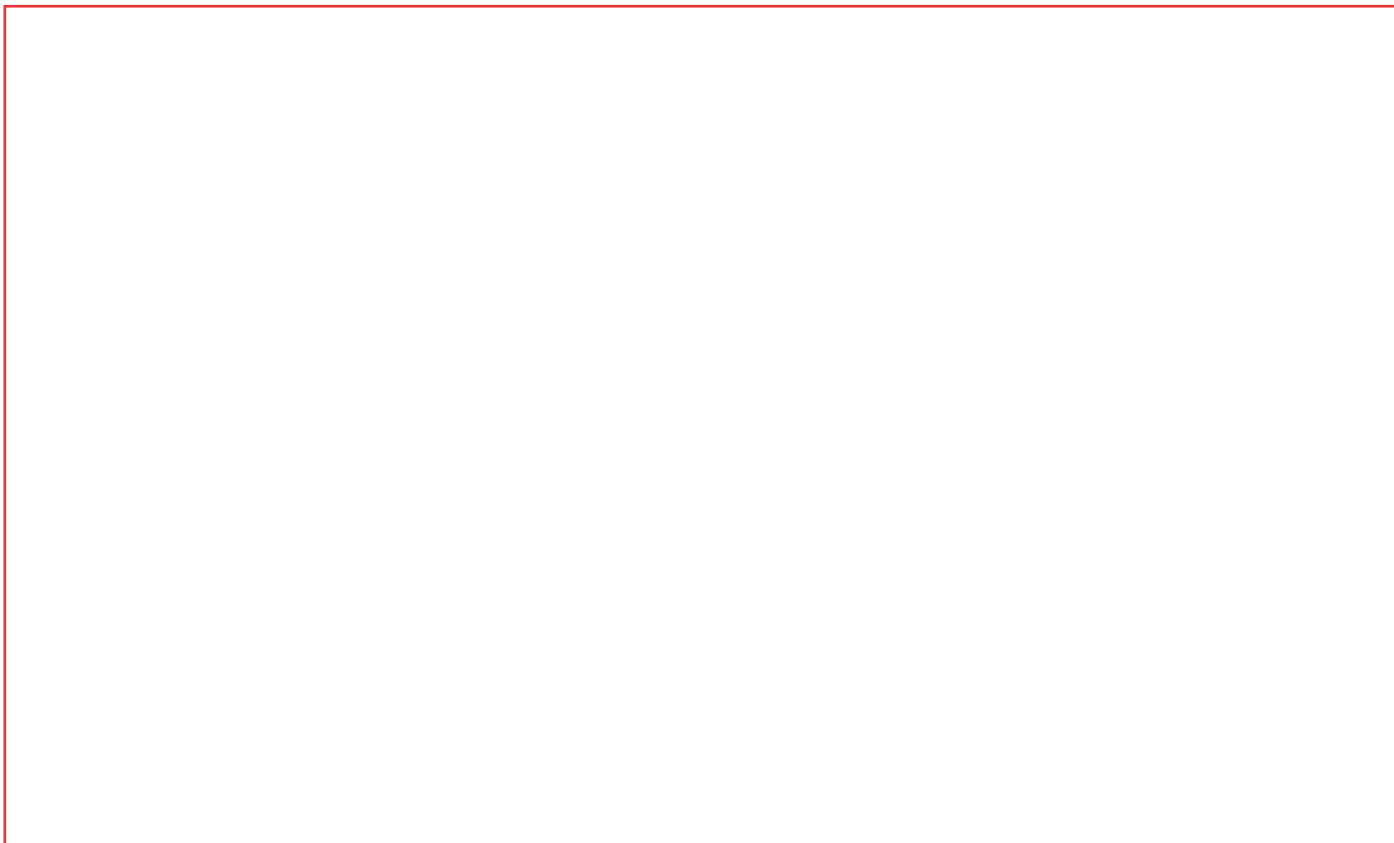


## GREETING CARD MAKING

**Greeting Card Making :** Greeting card is a good way to send your best wishes to your close ones. You can find many types of greeting cards for different occasions. Before you start designing the greeting card first choose the subject. You can use different kind of colours.



Create a greeting card in the space provided.





## PAPER COLLAGE

**Paper Collage :** When we create a meaningful picture by pasting more than one object on a paper, it is called collage. You can create a collage on any subject.







Use your imagination to create a meaningful collage.



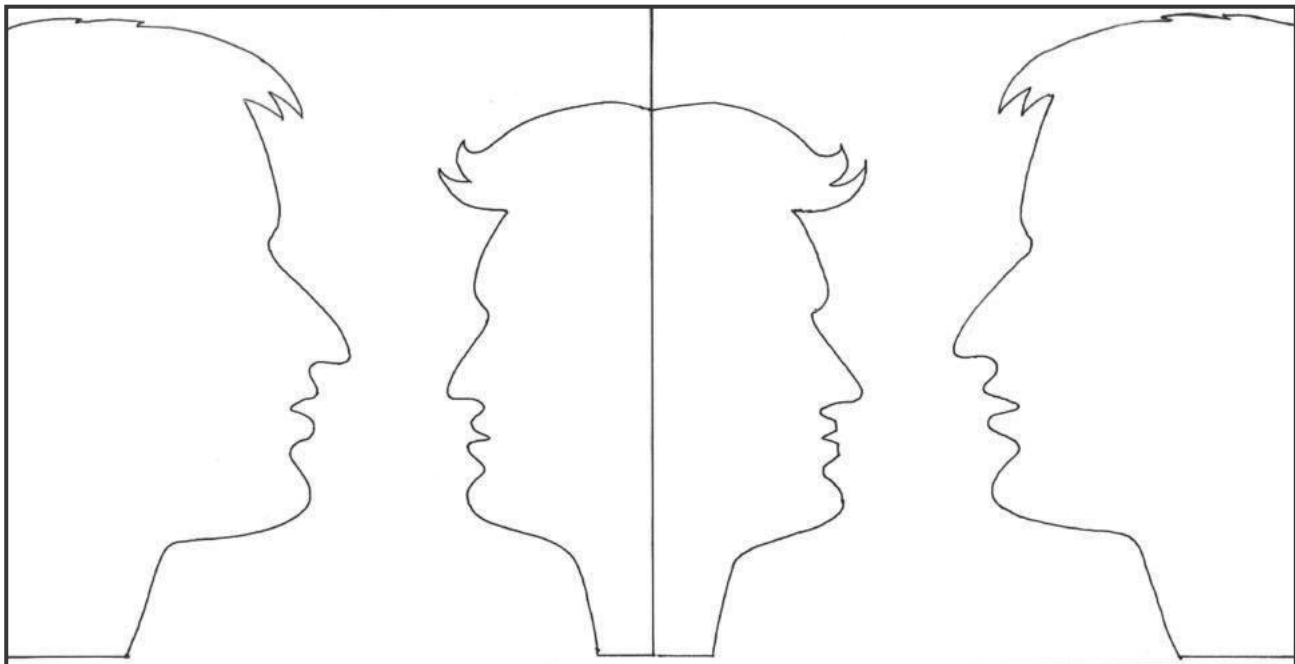
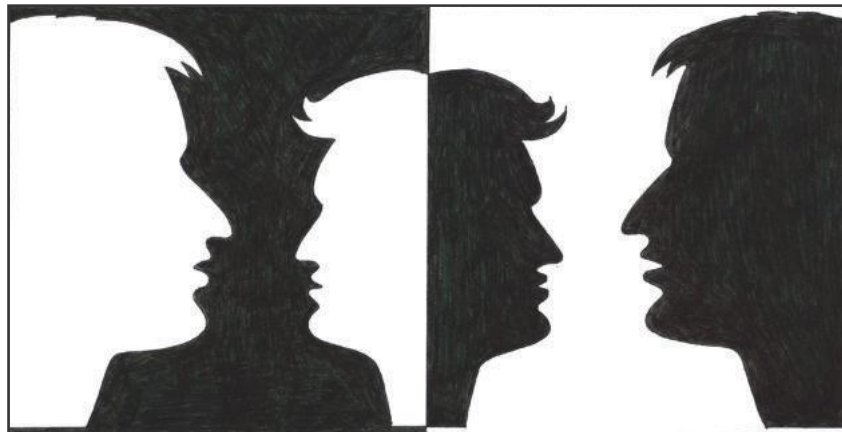




## POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

Space and shape are two different elements of designs. They work together to create a work of art. Space is of two kinds—Positive space and Negative space. Positive space is occupied by the main subjects of the work. Negative space is present around and behind the positive space. Negative space is also called the background.

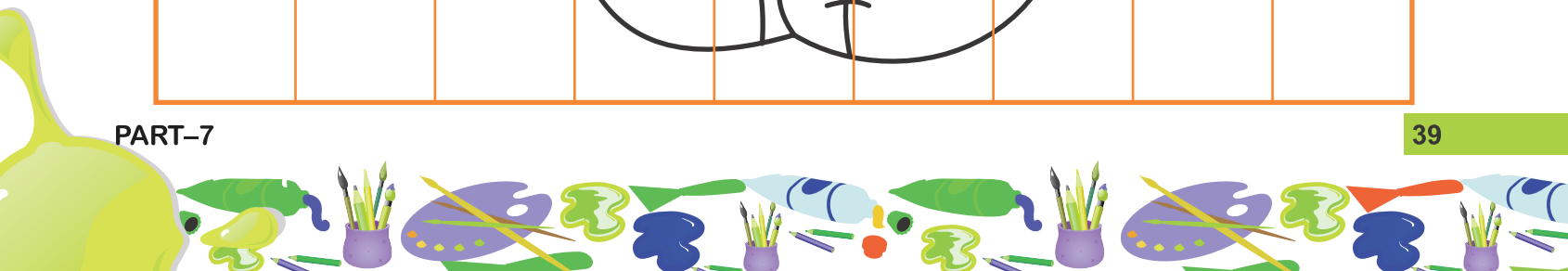
Fill the colours as indicated to get positive and negative effects.





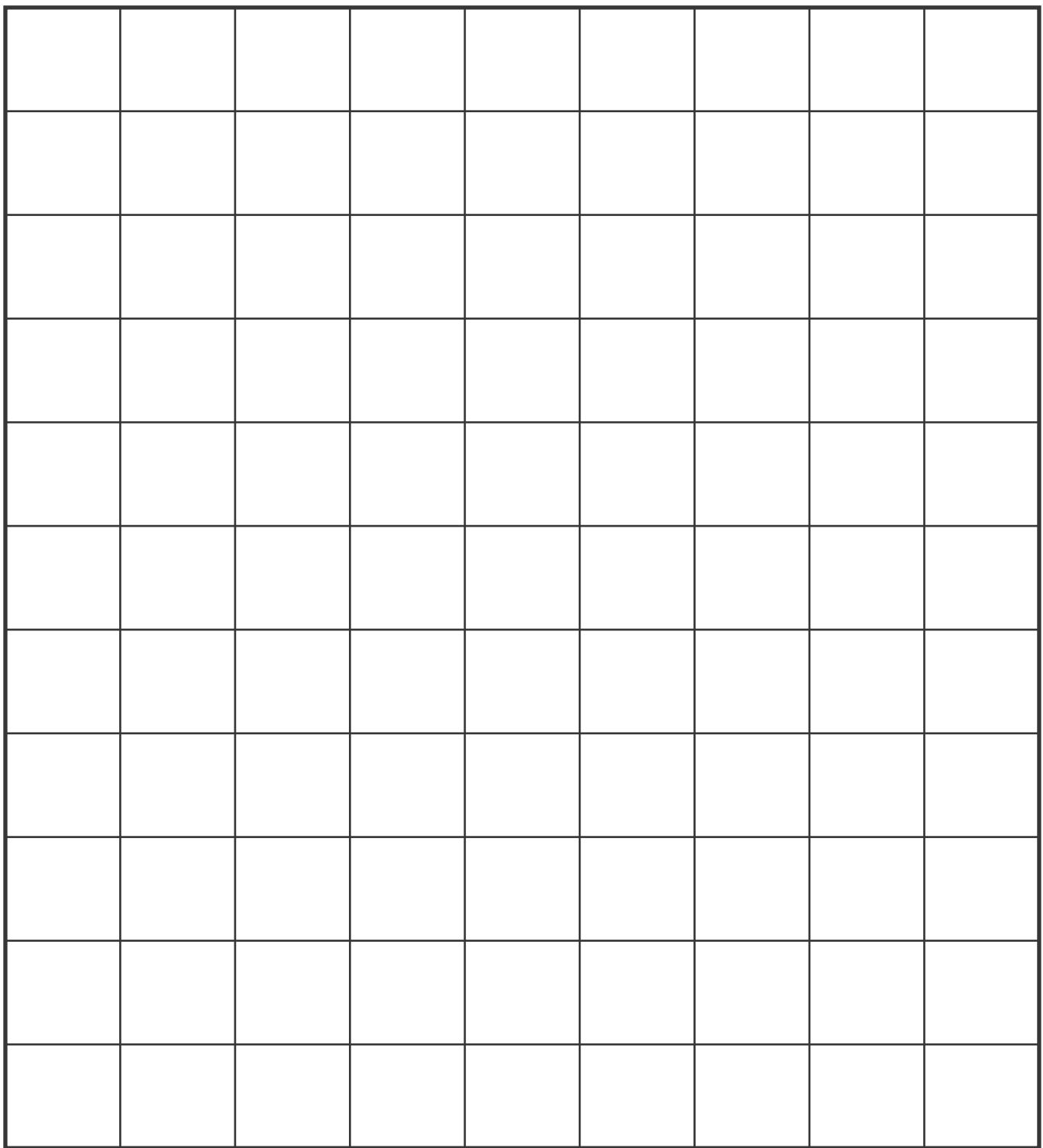
# TEDDY

Draw the figure in the given page as same as shown in the box. Then colour both the figures differently.





Draw the figure given in the previous page and colour it nicely.

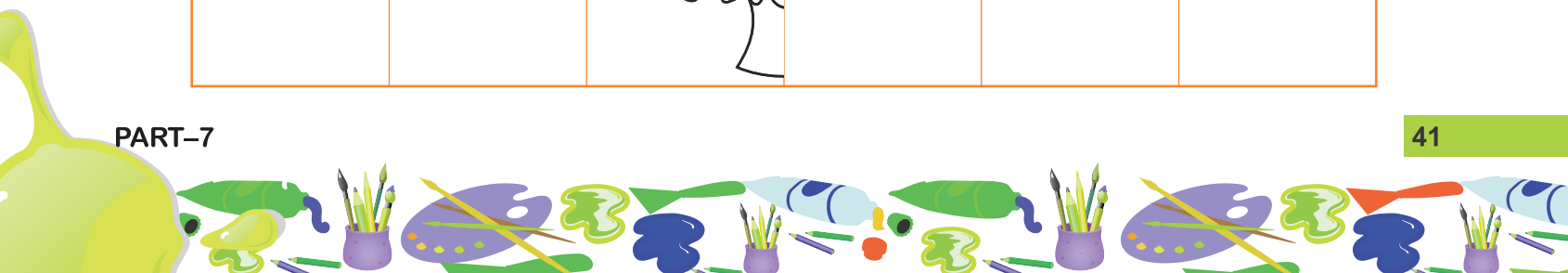
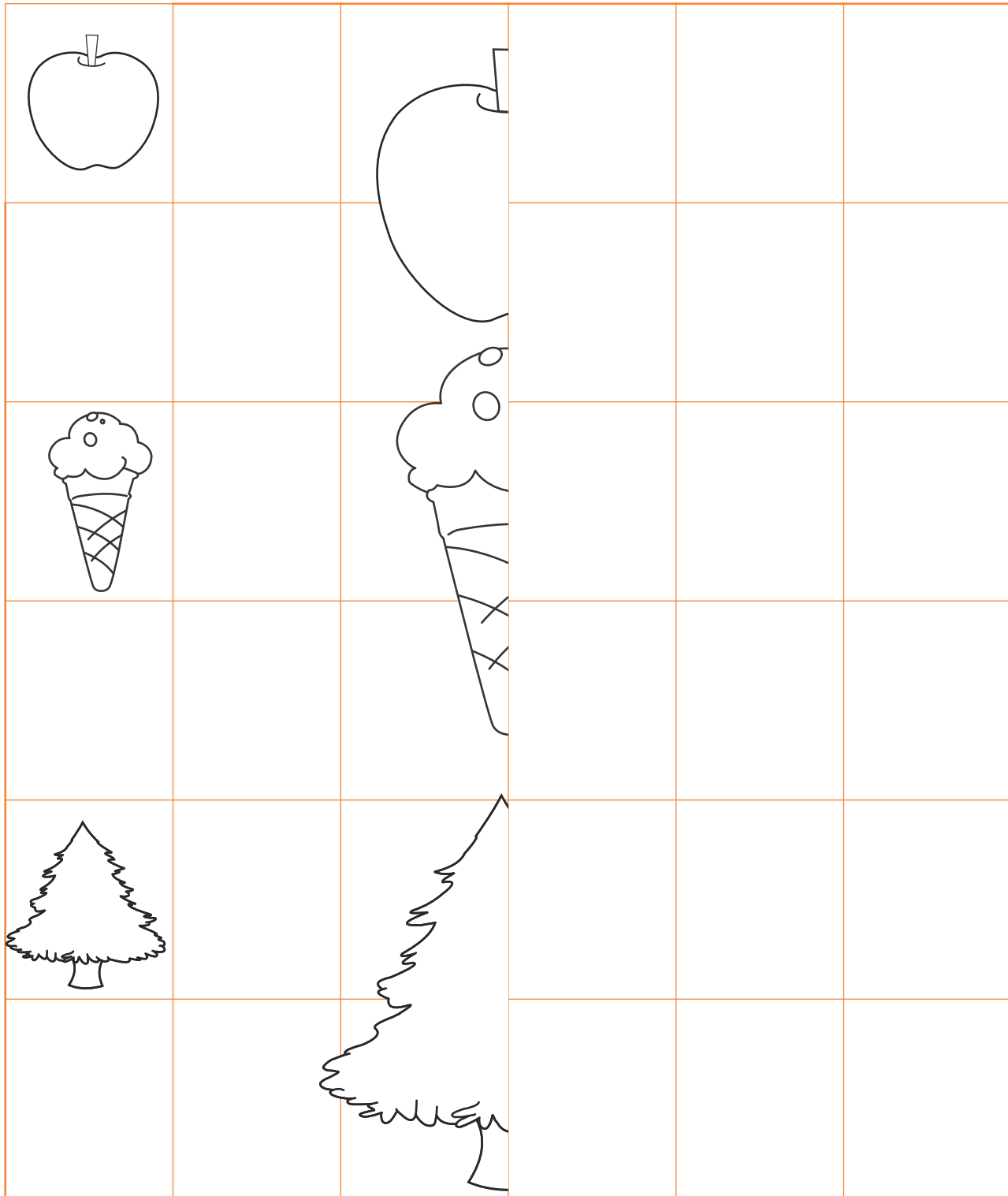






# TRACE AND COLOUR

Complete the pictures and colour them.





Draw the complete picture given in the previous page and colour it beautifully.

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# PENCIL SHADING LANDSCAPES

We can create a complete landscape by pencil shading effects.







## INTERIOR (HALFTONE)

Look at the composition of a room. See perspective, half tone effects and proportion effects.







## THE JUNGLE KING

This drawing has been drawn with pencil. Note the shading effect. Black poster colour has been made thicker with water. Dark black colour has been used with brush.

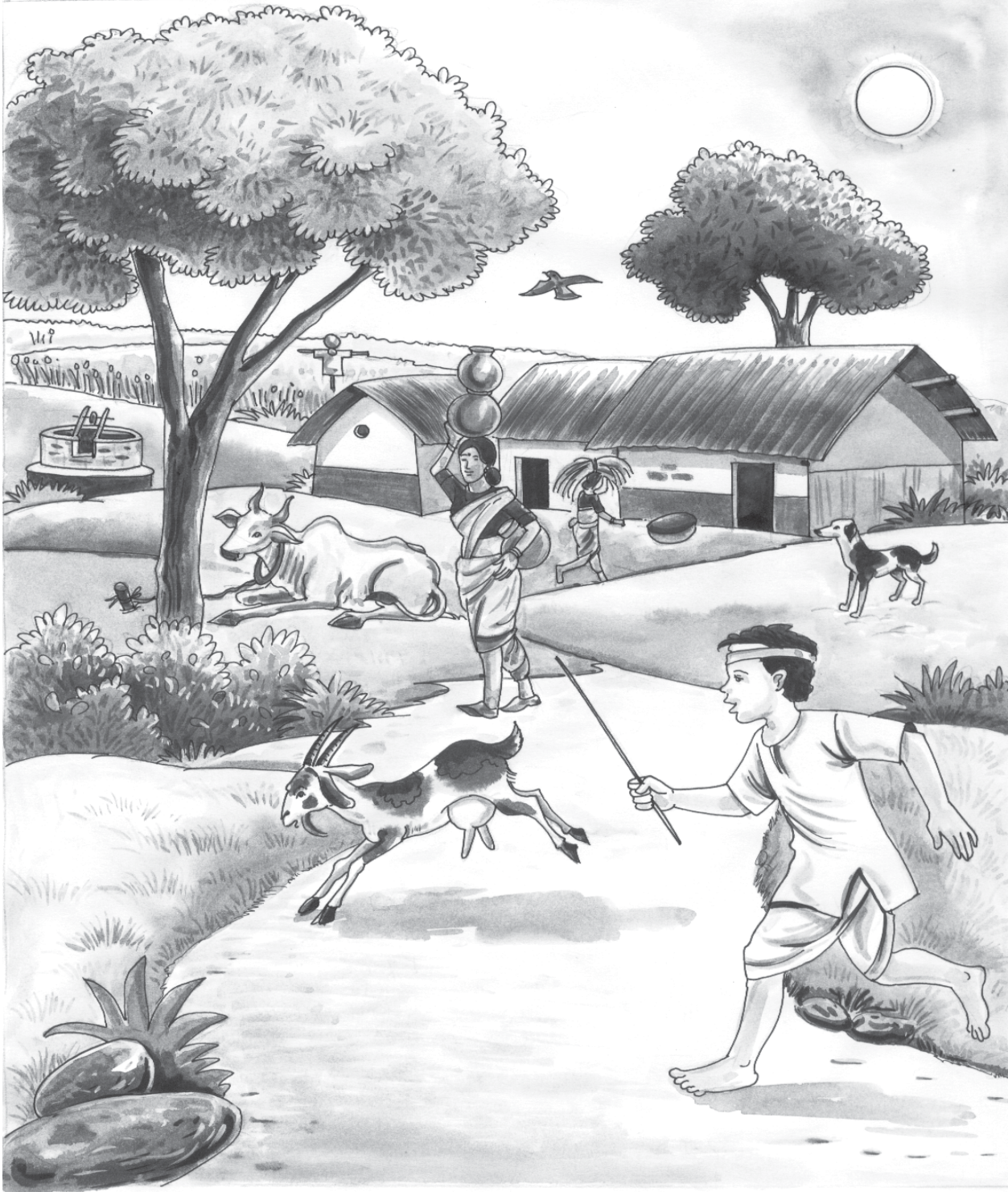






## VILLAGE LIFE

This village life has been drawn with pen and brush giving single colour tonal effects.







## THE JUNGLE STORY

This drawing has been done in cartoon style with pen and brush.







## HUMAN STYLE

Observe carefully the different figures and styles of these girls and ladies. Draw some more styles and postures with the help of lines.

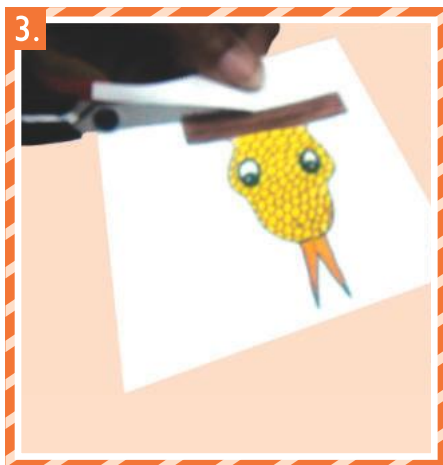
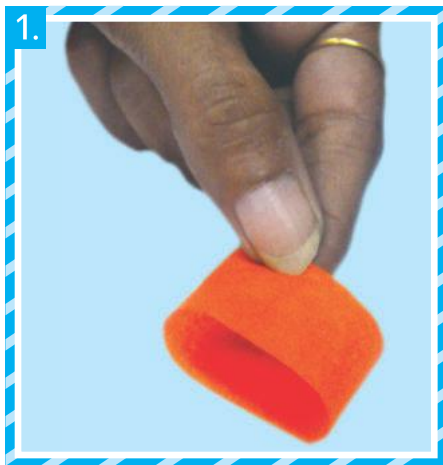




## Snake-Paper Cutting

Steps to follow:

1. Cut out strips from the paper attached. Cut the strips into half. Roll the strip into rings and glue them one into another to form a chain as shown in picture 2.
2. Draw the head and face of the snake on pastel sheet and cut it as shown in picture 3.
3. Using a black sketch pen, make eyes.
4. Colour the head, tongue with different colours.
5. Paste the snake's head to the chain at one end.



Materials Required:

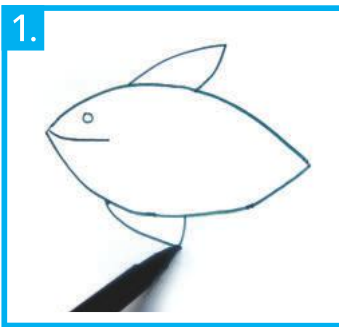
1. Glue
2. Scissors
3. Pastel Sheet
4. Glaze Papers



## WALL HANGING

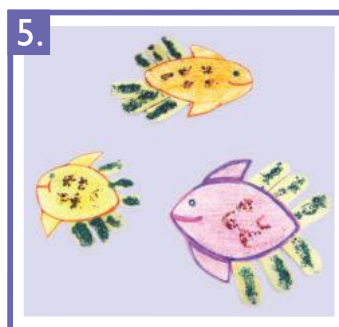
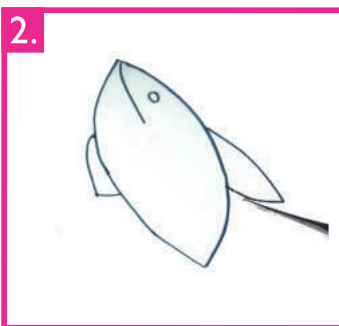
Steps to follow:

1. Draw three fishes of different shapes on the cover of your old notebook (you can also use cardboard to draw fish) and cut them with scissors.
2. Fill colours of your choice in the fishes.
3. Now take few ice-cream sticks and break each ice cream stick into two parts.
4. Paste ice-cream sticks to make the fins.
5. Now decorate these fishes with glitters.
6. Make holes at the top and bottom of each fish to tie the thread.
7. Now your wall hanging is ready.



Materials Required:

1. Old notebook
2. Thick drawing sheet
3. Oil pastels or water colours
4. Ice-cream sticks
5. Glitters
6. Glue and Scissors



## TRICKS OF CROWN-PAPER CUTTING

Steps to follow:

1. Cut out the half page of given pastel sheet in rectangular manner and join both by glue to make a long strip so as to fit on your head.
2. Fold the two ends and join together with glue to fit on your head.
3. Now, cut thin strips of different colour chart paper and paste on the pastel sheet.
4. Draw and cut out the feather shapes on different colour chart papers. Cut both the sides of ovals and outer area of circles in small strips with gap in between.
5. Stick the feather with the use of glue. You can use a strip of tape to place the feather well on top.



Materials Required:

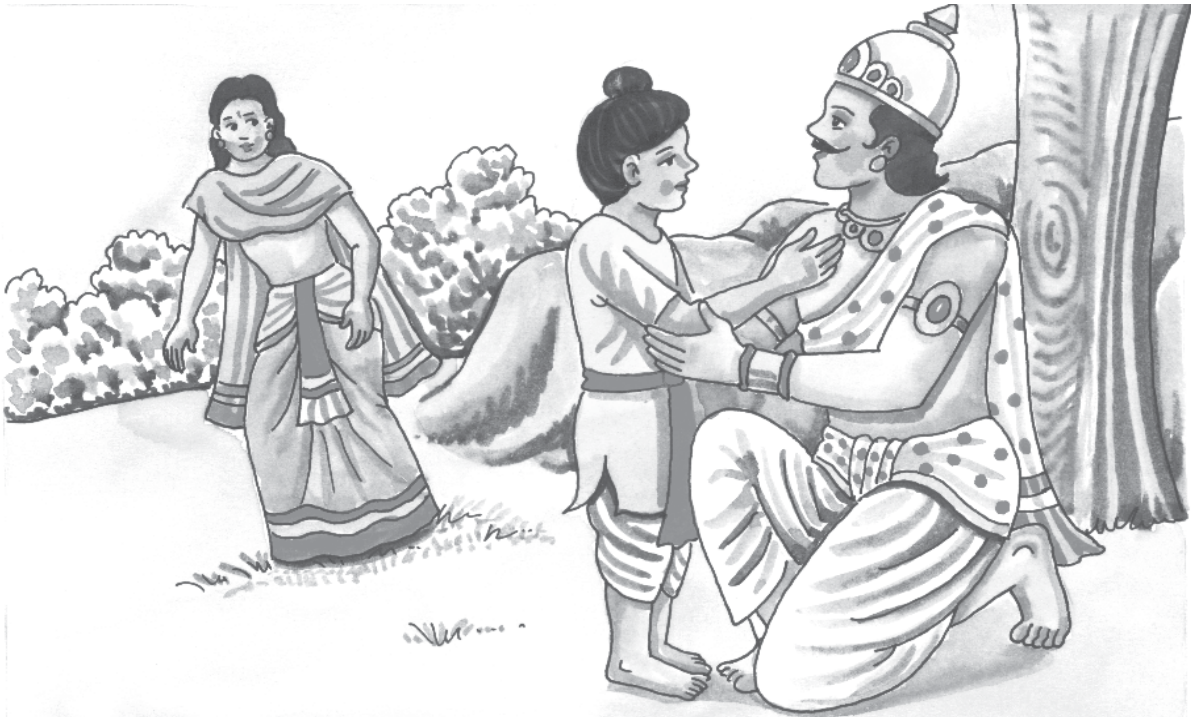
1. Pastel sheet
2. Glue
3. Chart papers of different colours
4. Scissors





## STORY DRAWING

Story picture is very important. It conveys the sense of story. Draw these pictures in your copy.







# STORY COMPOSITION





## RING OF CELEBRATION

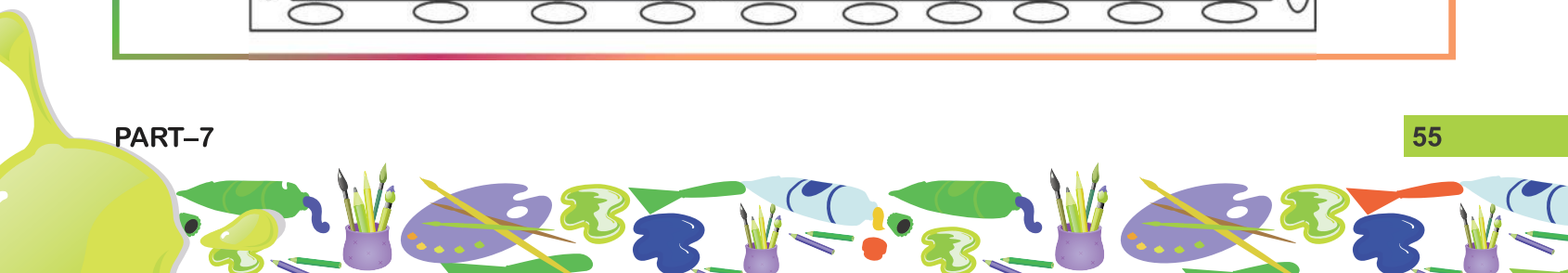


- ☛ Take strips of crepe paper and wrap around the bangle.
- ☛ Wind the gold string around the bangle. Paste the edge of the string neatly to the bangle.
- ☛ Cut two leaf shapes and paste at joint of the gold strings on the bangle.
- ☛ Tie a simple bow with satin ribbon and paste above the leaves.
- ☛ Tie a long golden string in the hook of the silver bell. Hang it between the leaves. Secure it around the bangle with a knot.
- ☛ Tie a second knot at the edge of the golden string to make a loop.





# ALANKAR DESIGN





# ALANKAR DESIGN

