

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

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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



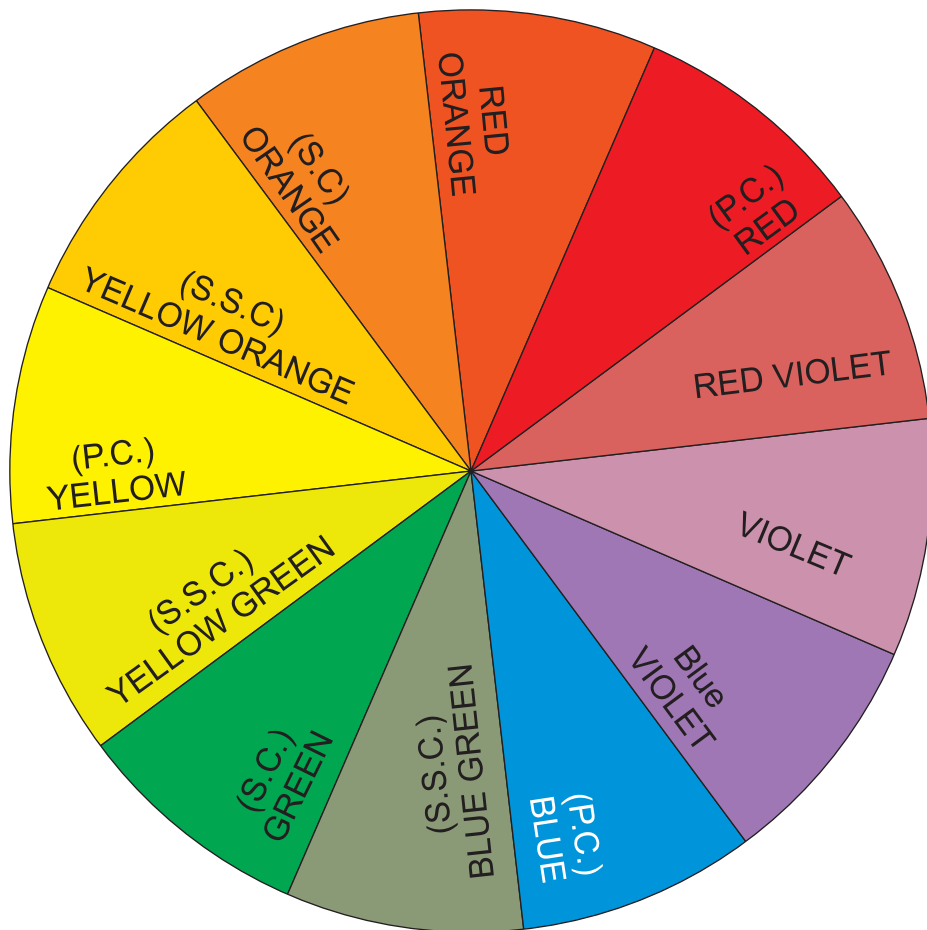
1. **Primary Colours:** – Red, yellow and blue are primary colours, because they cannot be prepared by mixing other colours.
2. **Secondary Colours:** – Orange, green and violet are secondary colour. By mixing any two primary colours a new colour i.e. secondary colour can be obtained.

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.

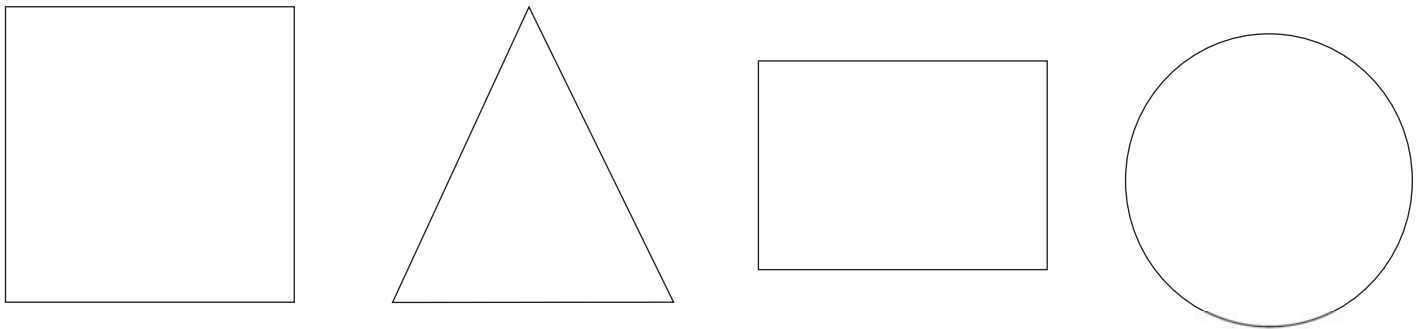
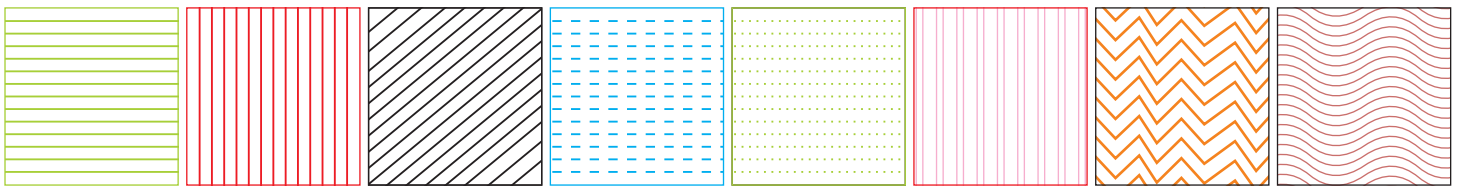
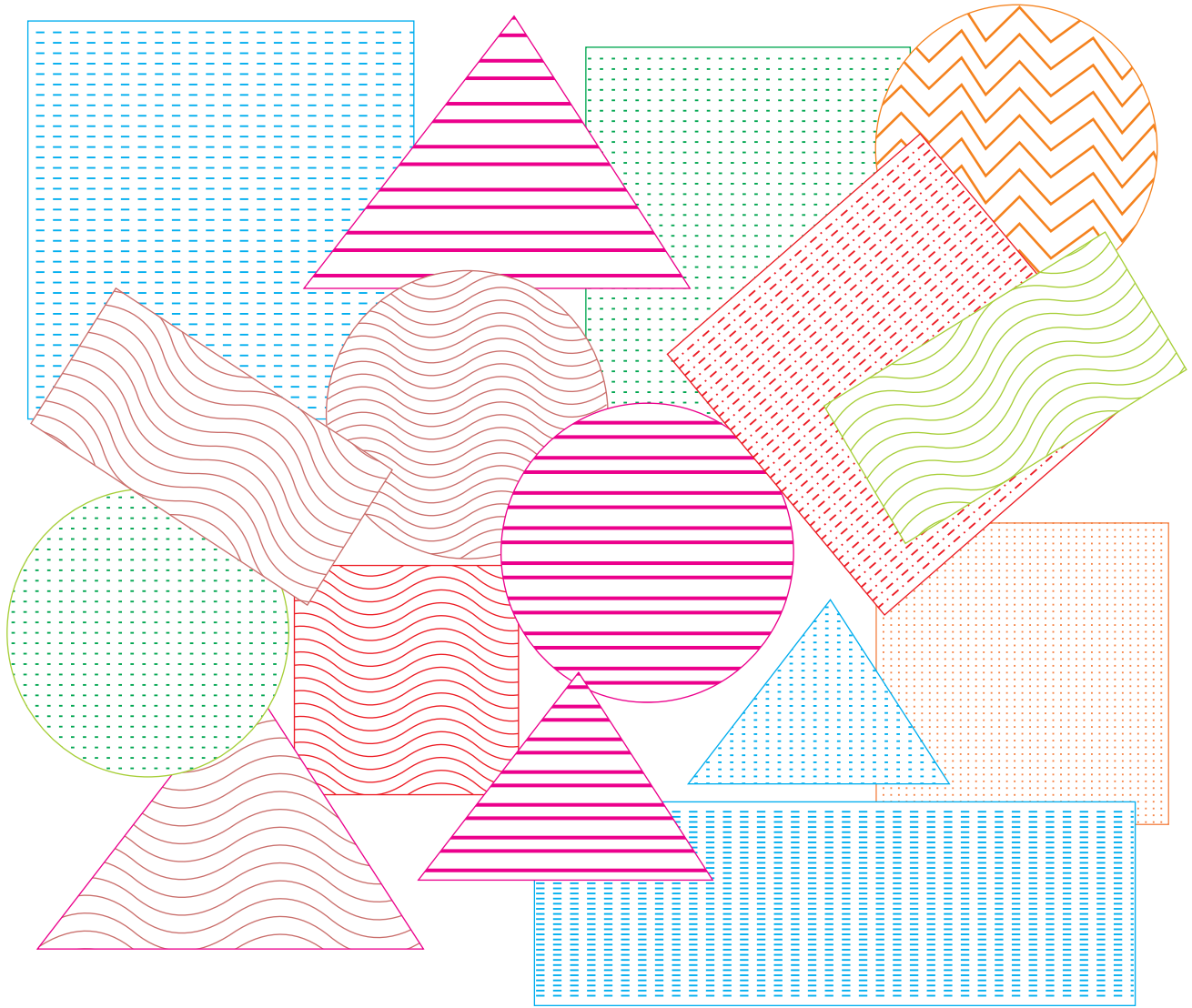


- Red, Yellow and Blue are Primary Colours. Colours between Primary and Secondary Colours are known as Intermediate Colours.
- Blue Violet, Red Violet, Blue Green, Yellow Orange, Red Orange and Yellow Green

Note:

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

COMPOSITION OF LINES

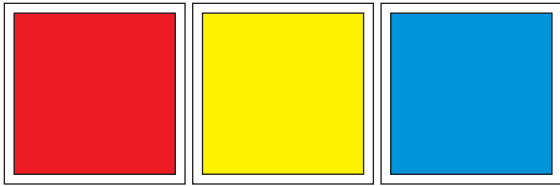


Draw the same composition on activity sheet.



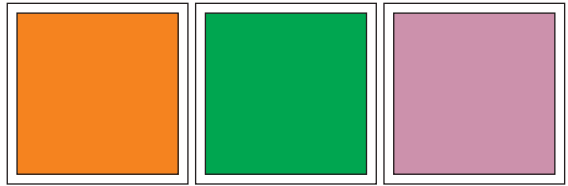
CONCEPT OF COLOURS

Primary Colours

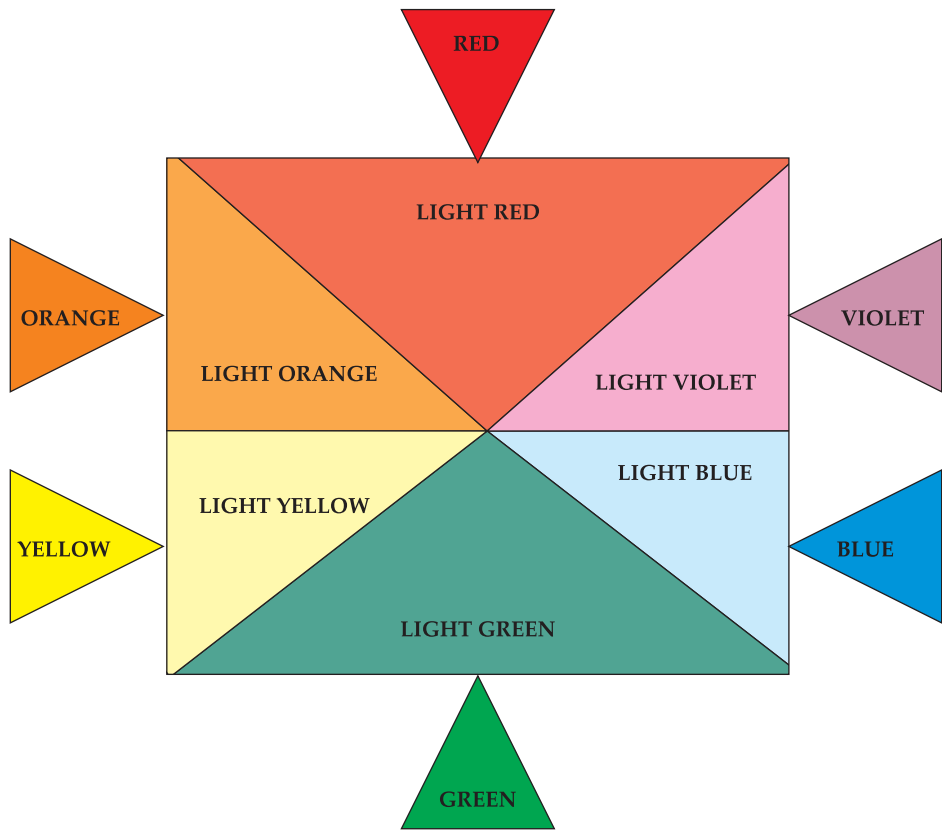


RED YELLOW BLUE

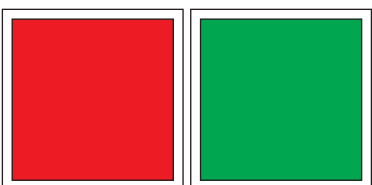
Secondary Colours



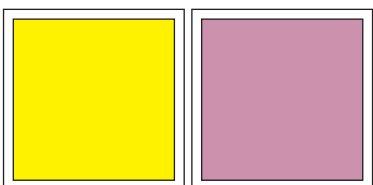
ORANGE GREEN VIOLET



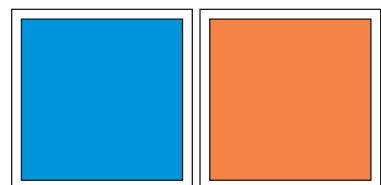
OPPOSITE COLOURS



RED GREEN



YELLOW VIOLET



BLUE ORANGE

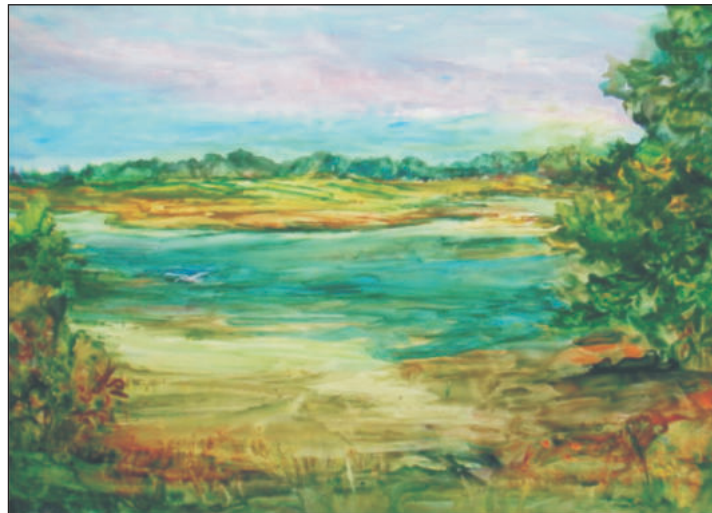


ABSTRACT ART

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?

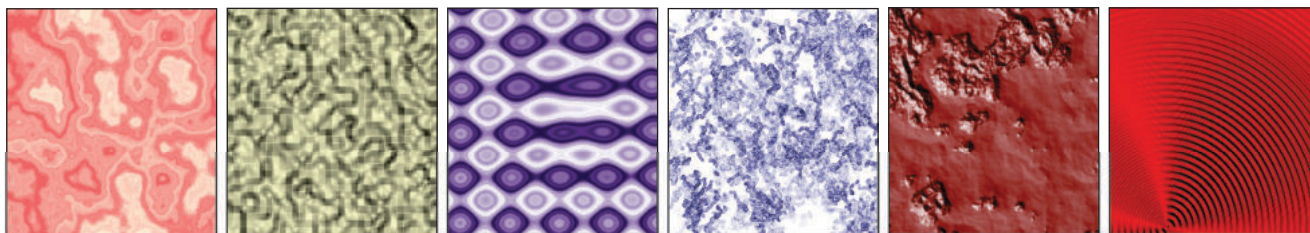
Drawing is a part of painting. When you draw object and arrange them as a subject with the help of colours, you make your subject more meaningful. This is called **painting**.

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

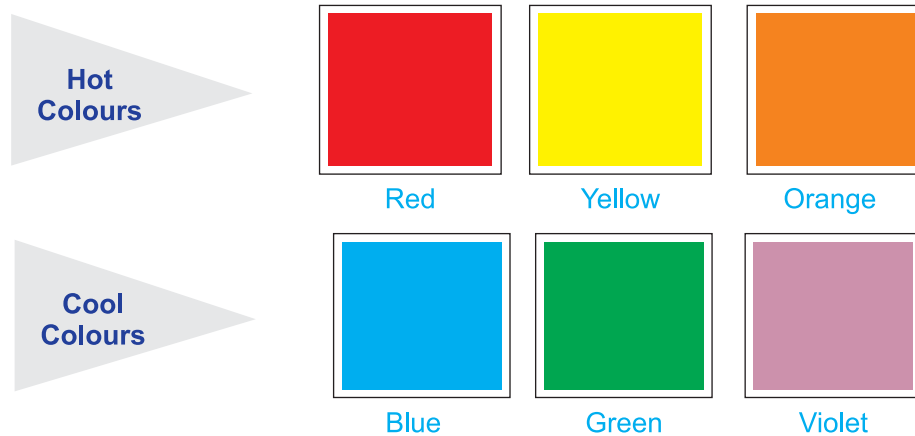
No doubt the best water colour brushes are red sable made from the tail of the Siberian mink. The other brushes available are made from squirrel often called camel hair, ox hair and various synthetic materials. You will need a great



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.



CARTOON PICTURE

This is a pen and brush work. Draw more cartoons like this with your imagination. In fact all the real pictures can be drawn in cartoon styles.





COLOUR PENCIL SHADING

Pencil colours have been used to make this simple and beautiful painting.



Scenery : Pencil Shading

You can also make a scenery in the similar pattern using different shades of pencil colours.





DECORATIVE DESIGNS

When we draw a particular picture or design in a rhythmic way, good pattern designs are formed.



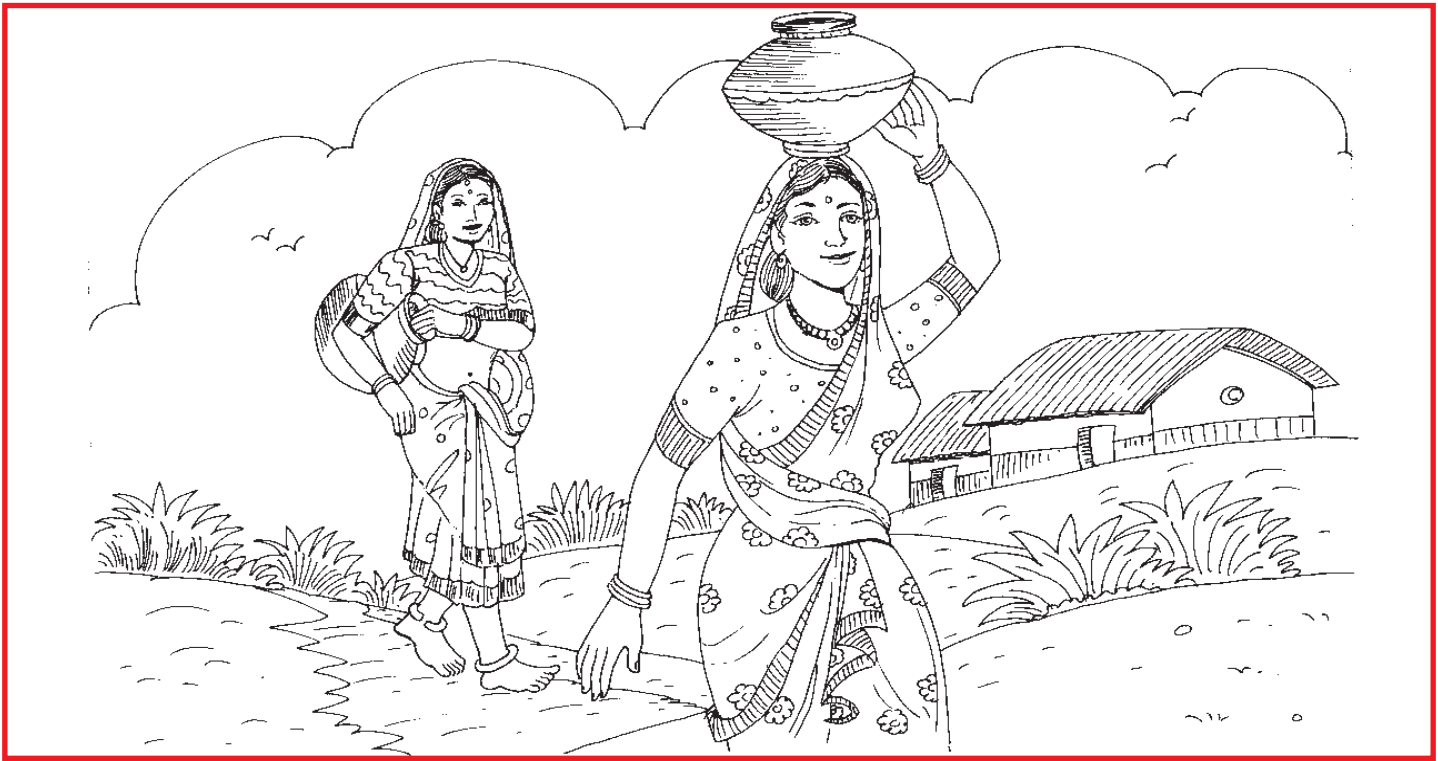
Pattern Design





VILLAGE WOMAN

Draw this scene using waterproof ink and pen only.





PORTRAIT (PENCIL SHADING)

Shadow gives the depth in the portraits. Use dark lines of the pencil. For better results, use 6B pencil. Shade with a light hand.





RAJASTHANI ART

This Rajasthani painting of a king is drawn in ink. The use of pattern enhances the beauty of the picture.





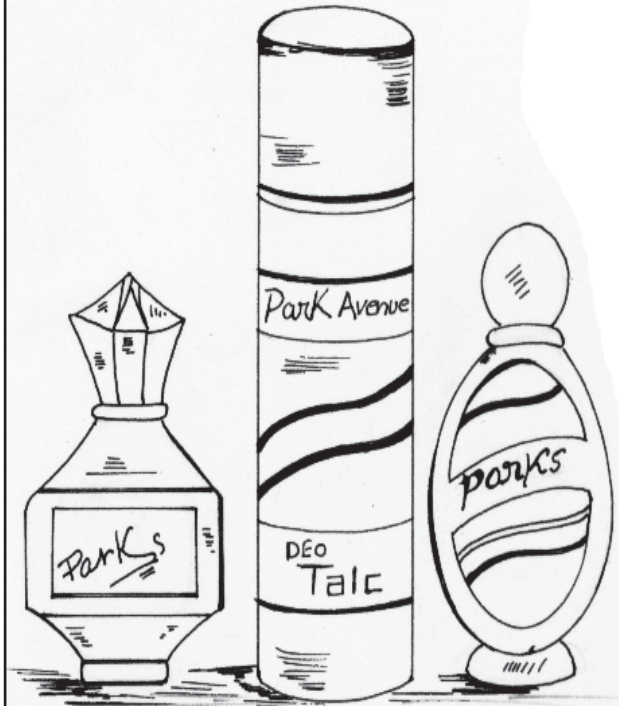
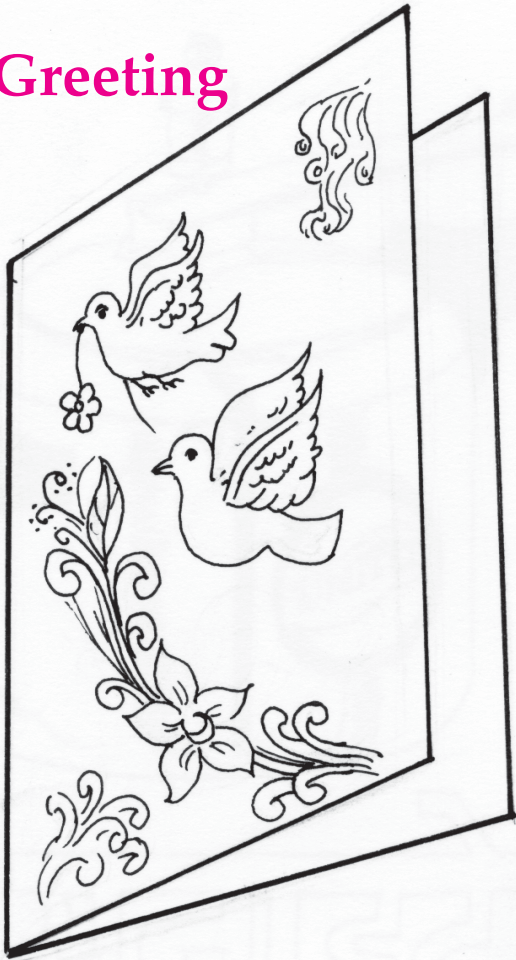
STORY COMPOSITION

The story pictures are drawn in sequence of the story.



COMMERCIAL ART & ADVERTISING

Greeting



Park Avenue Deo Talc



COLLAGE WORK & THUMB IMPRESSION

See how this pot has been made using thick poster colours.



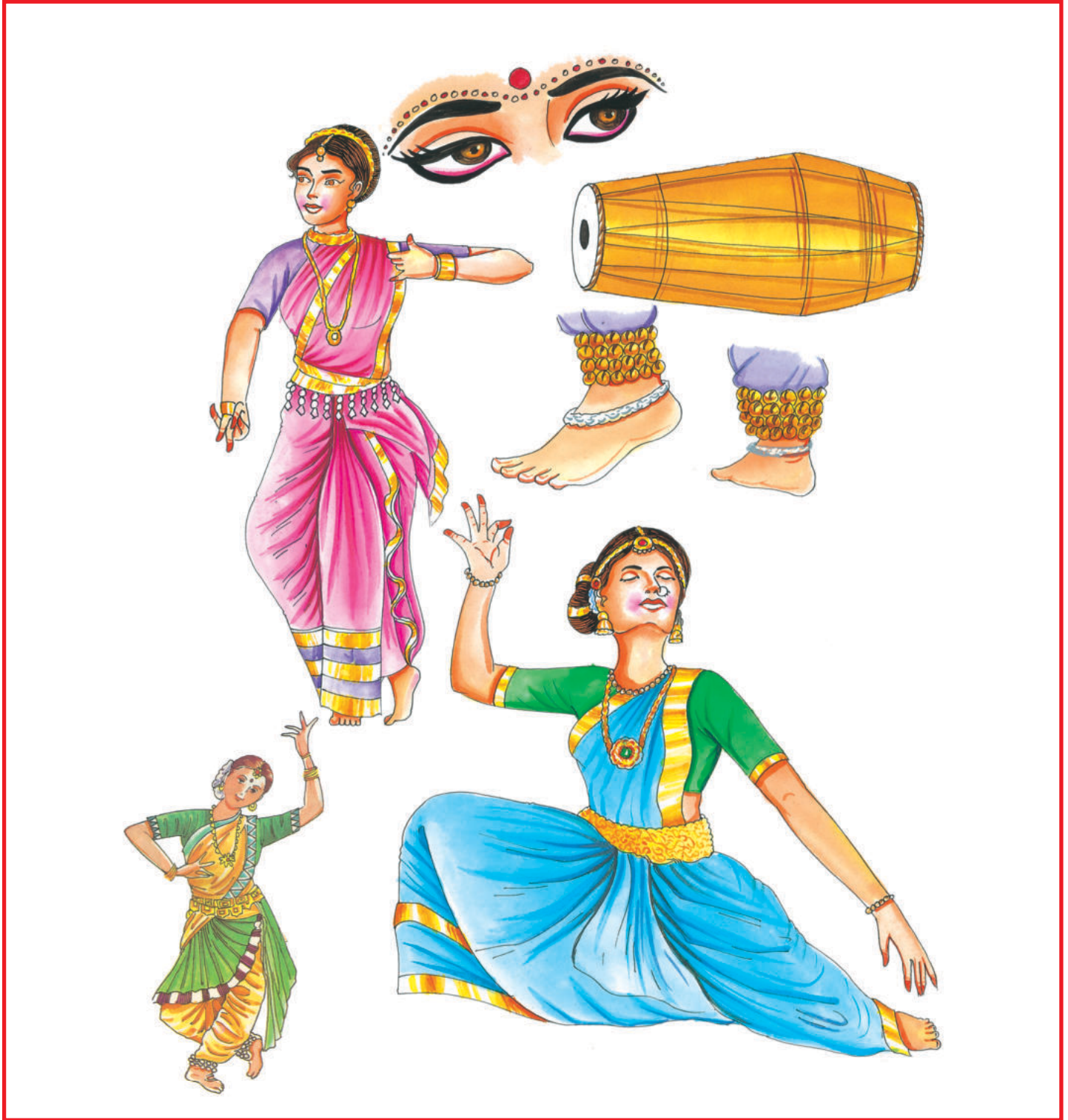
See the thumb impression and mixed collage.





FOLK DANCE COLOUR PICTURE

Picture has been made by poster & water colours.





PICTURE (POSTER COLOUR)

Use of ink pen and contrasting colours enhances the beauty of picture. See the sharp details by poster colours.





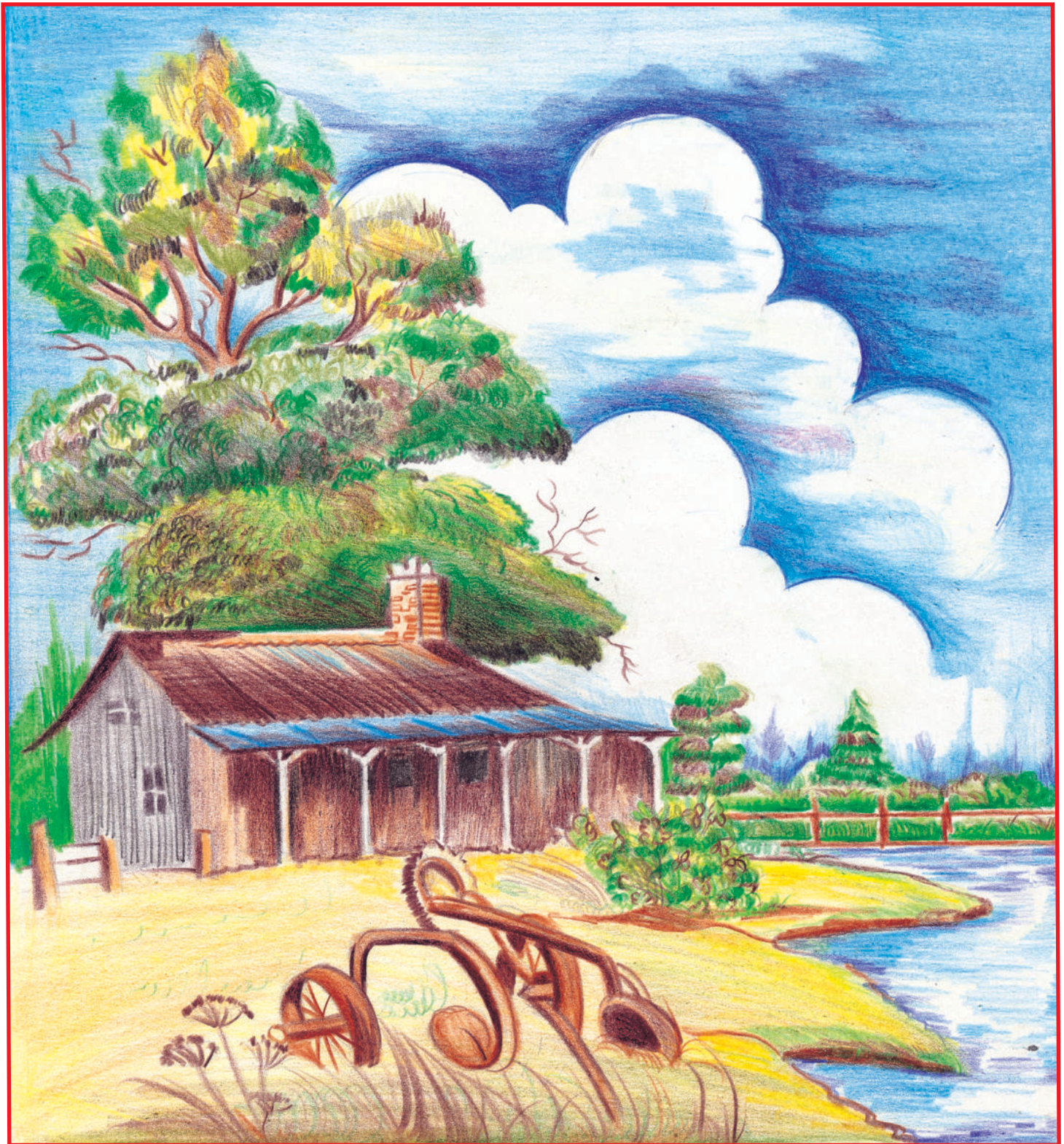
This poster picture has been painted in poster colour with light, middle and dark tone. Expressions are also visible.





LANDSCAPE (OIL COLOUR)

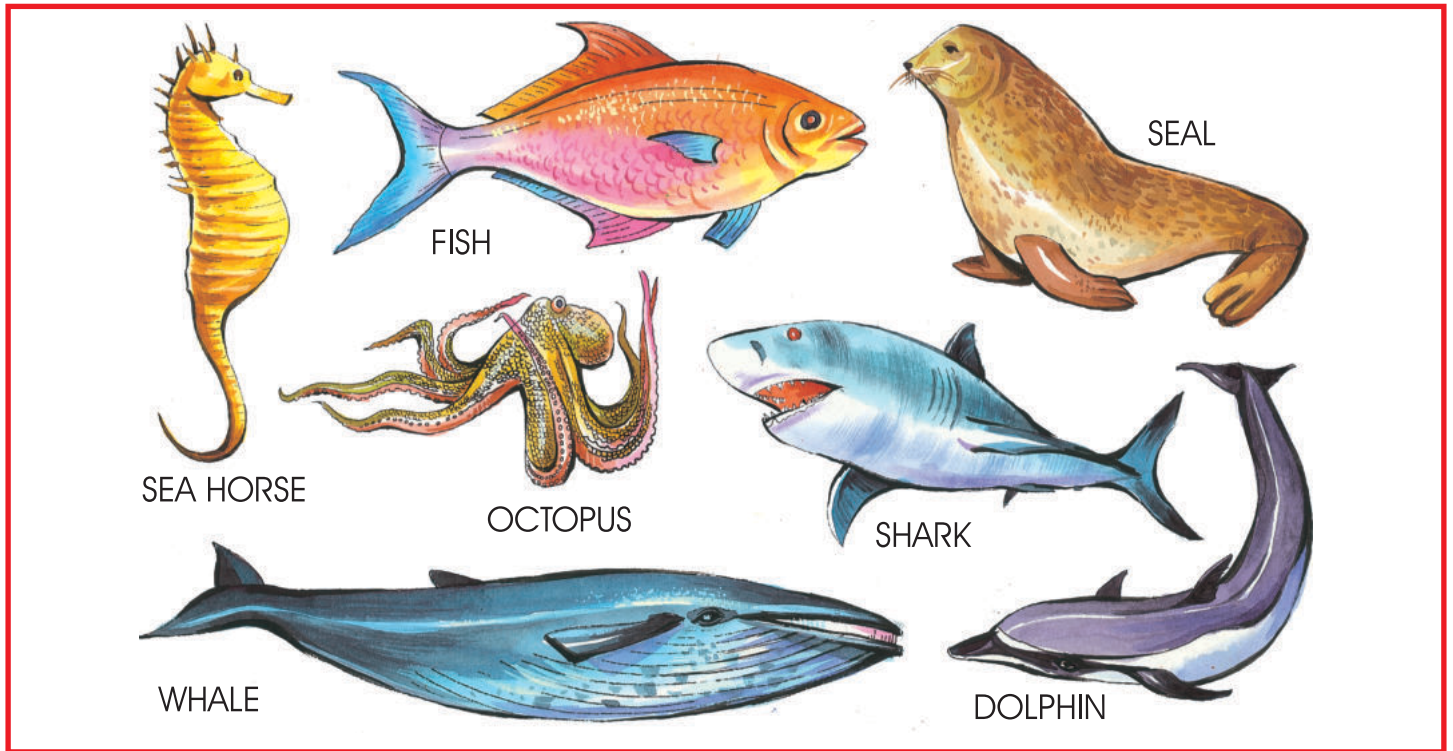
Oil pastel colours have been used in this picture.





WATER ANIMALS

To give good depth to your pictures, use more black or dark colours. Use light and dark colours to give contrast. The skin effects are given very patiently.





BIRDS (WATER COLOURS)

Draw these birds of different birds and colour them with good quality water colours.





COMPOSITION OF VEGETABLES

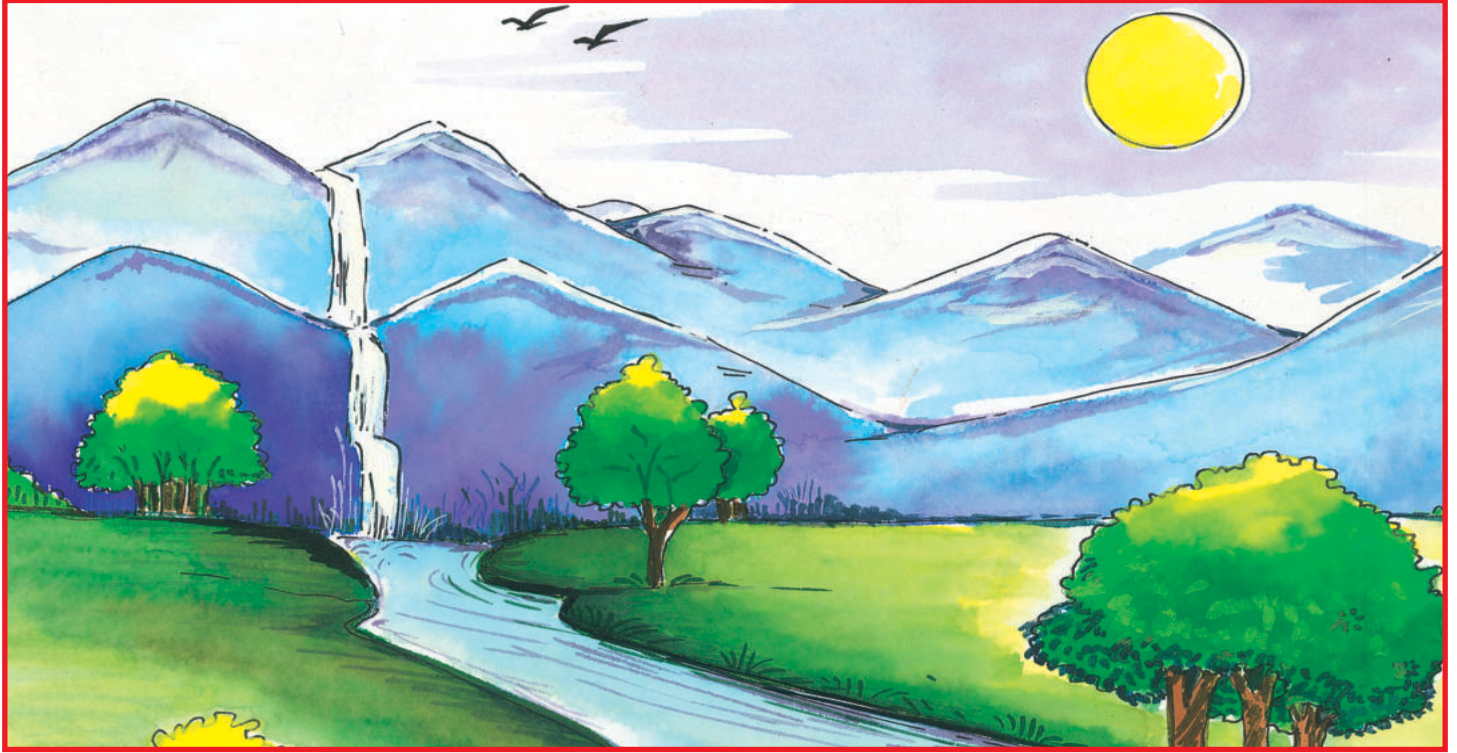
For practicing the composition of vegetables, put some different kinds of vegetables in a basket in front of you and draw them with your pencil. Then apply the required colours to make the picture. Take the help of vegetables given.





LANDSCAPE USING PHOTO COLOURS

In this landscape the photo colours have been used. The light and dark tonal effects make the landscape more beautiful.





FLOWERS

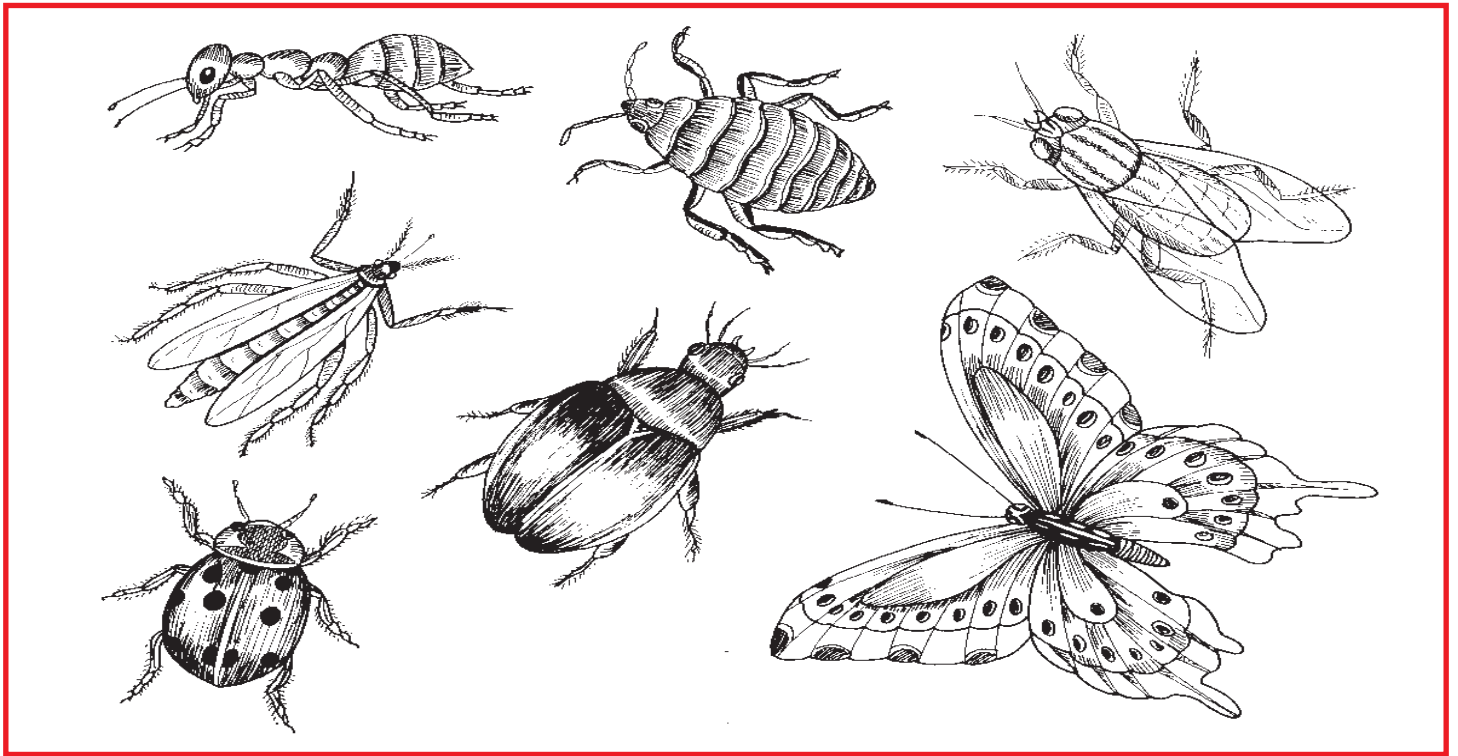
The following flowers are made with brush and poster colours. The pen outlines are not given. Draw light pencil outlines and use light and dark colours for giving the outlines and depth of flowers.





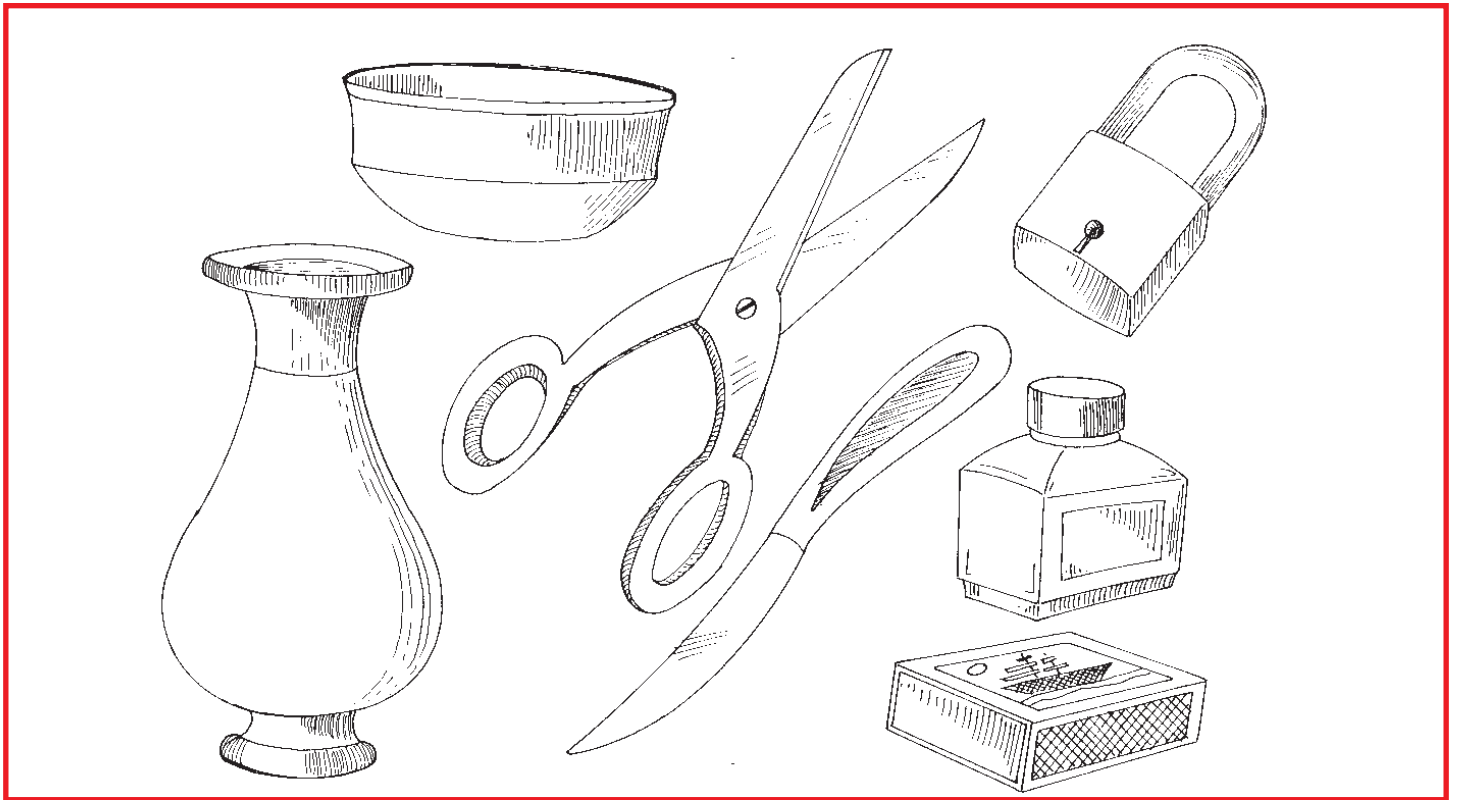
INSECTS (PEN & INK WORK)

All the details of the insects have been given by pen only.



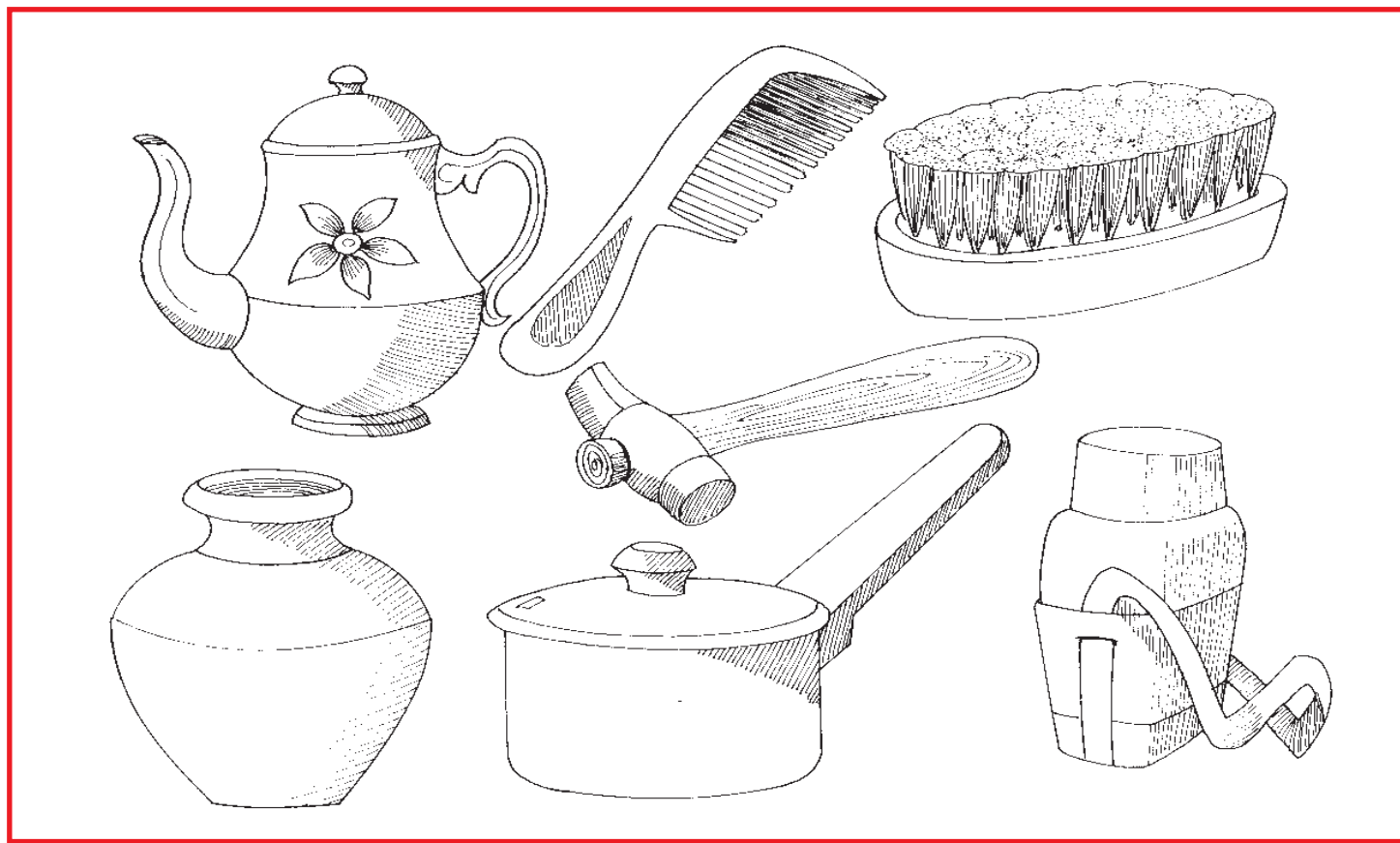


OBJECT DRAWING





Look at the texture and shading pattern of the objects.





LANDSCAPE (PENCIL SHADING)

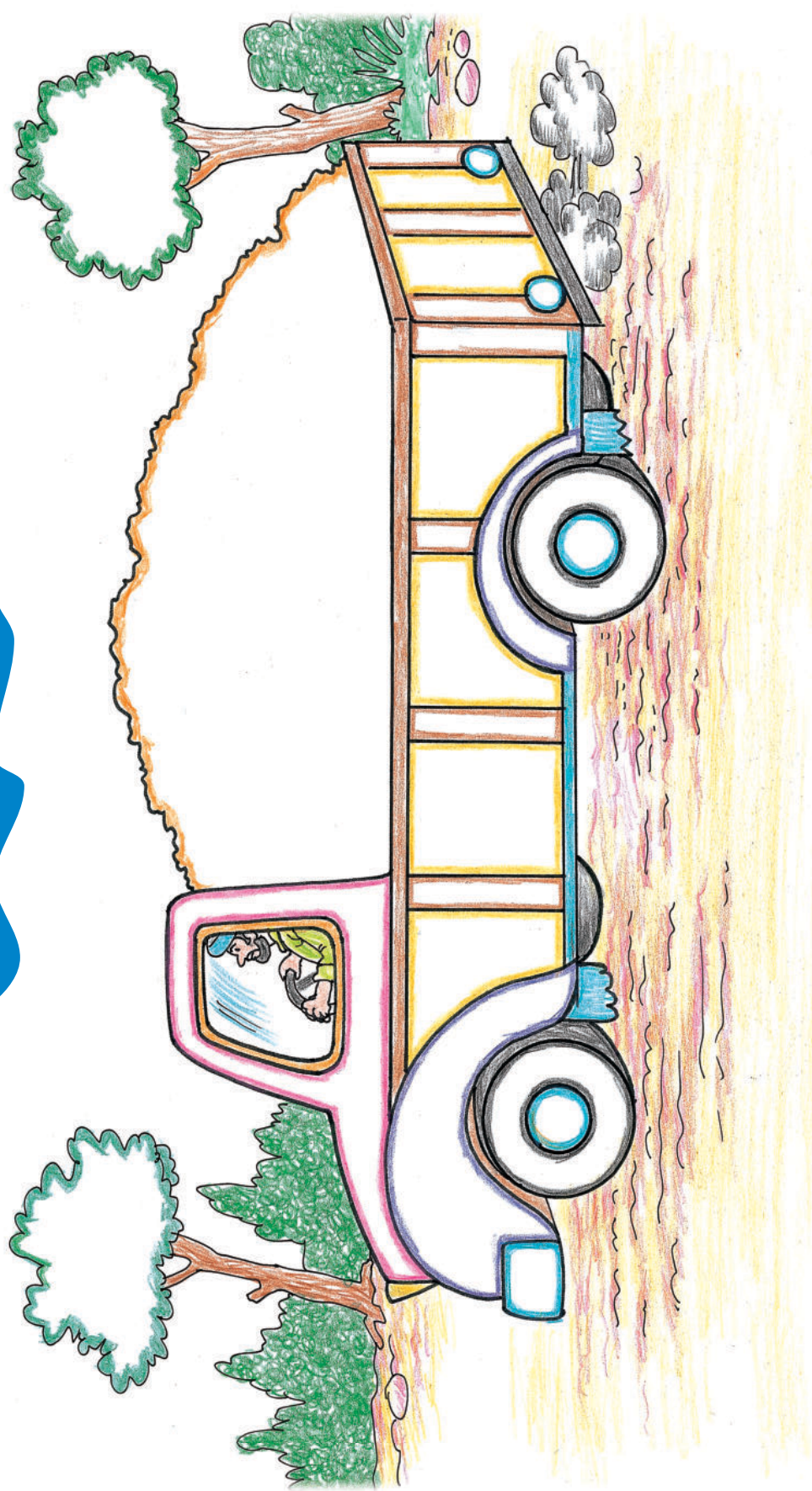
Different types of pencil strokes are created by holding the pencil in different manners.





LANDSCAPE USING PHOTO COLOURS

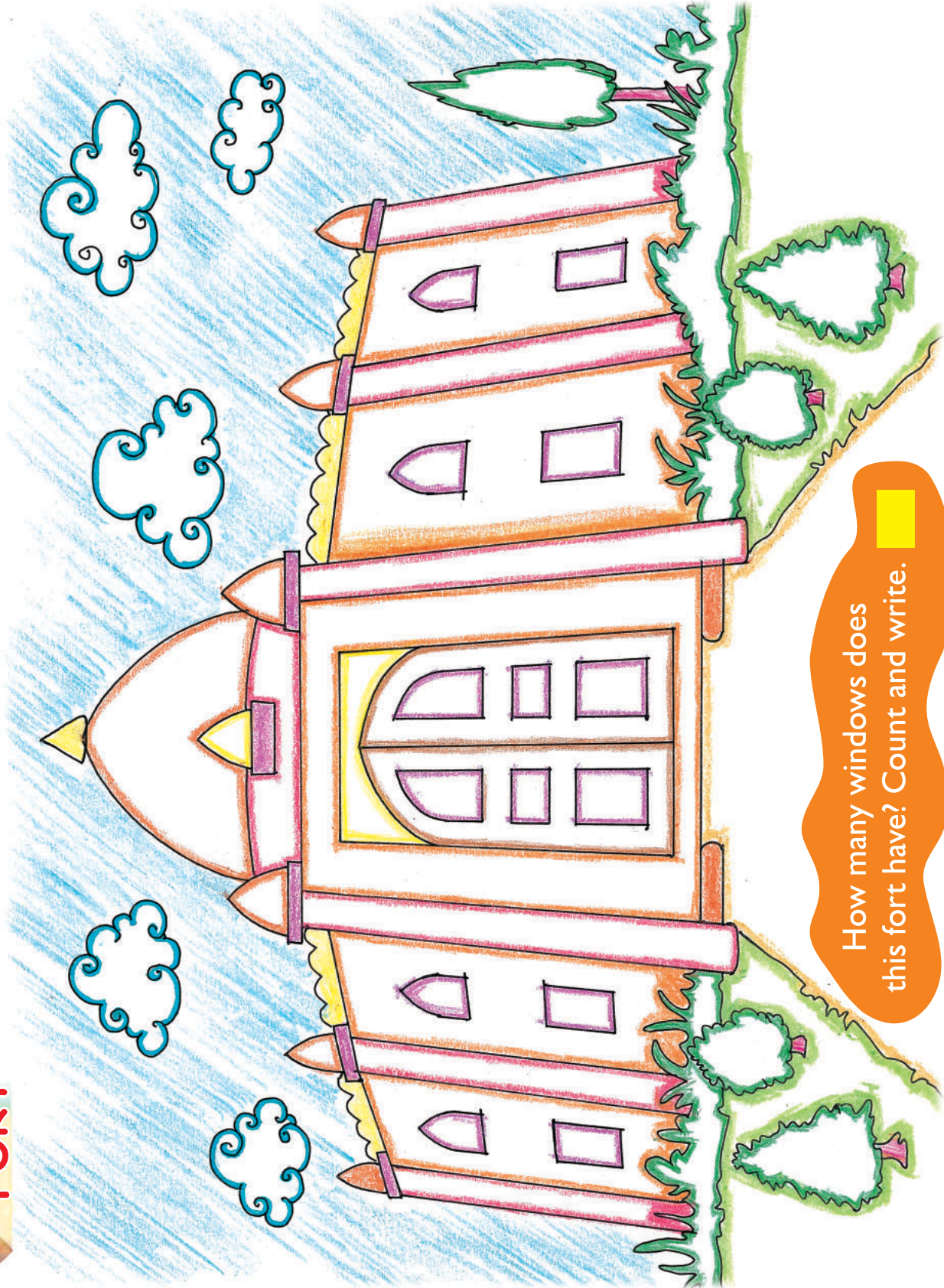
Paste sticks and glitter on this truck to make it attractive.





Colour this picture as indicated.

FORT



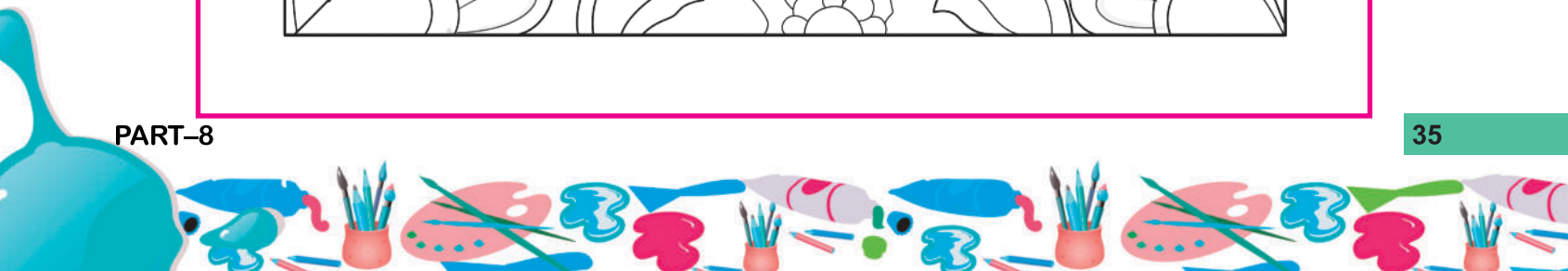
How many windows does this fort have? Count and write.





Pattern Designing

Students should practice drawing more and more patterns they see in their school, house and surroundings.

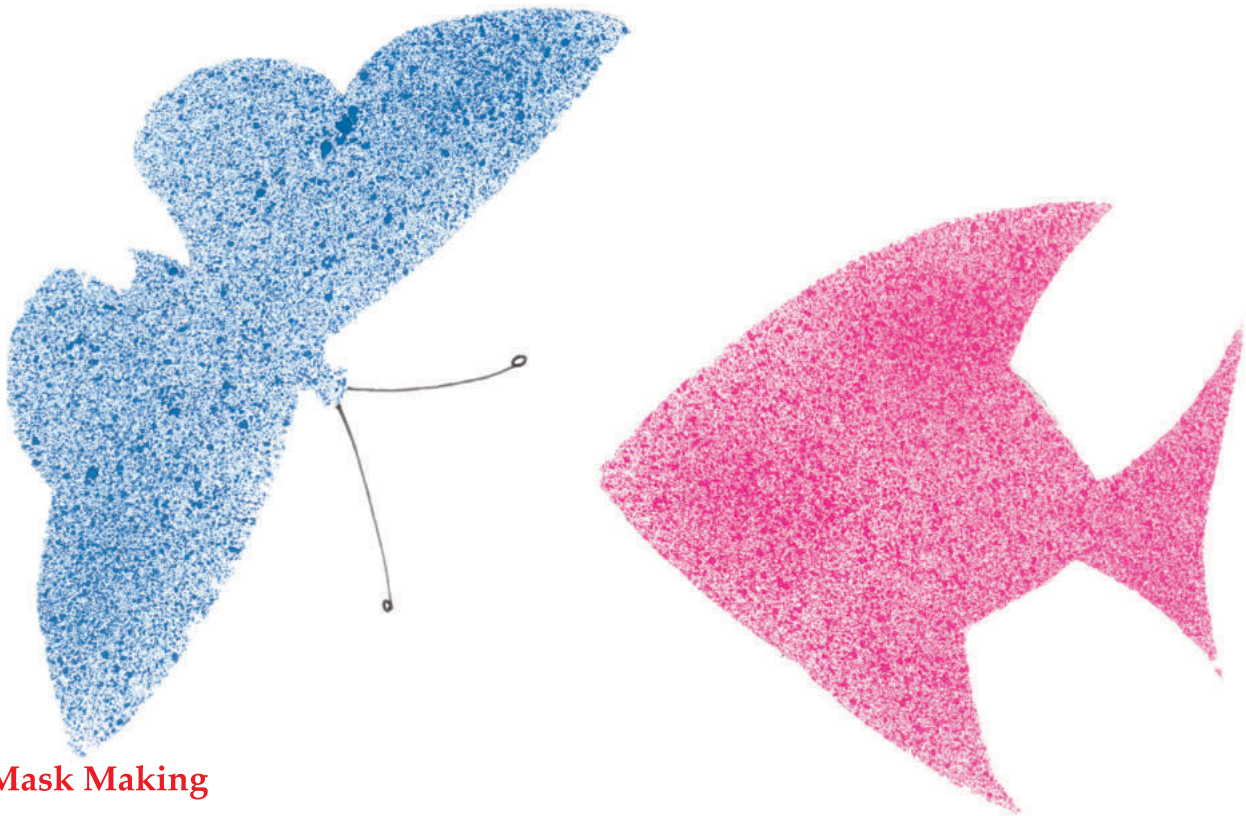




SPRAY TECHNIQUE

Draw the picture on a paper and cut the stencil using a blade. Dip the toothbrush in the colour and spray by stroking your finger on the side of the bristles. Once you finish spraying, remove the stencil.

Colour could be sprayed on a paper using a toothbrush on a previously cutout stencil. You can give multi-colour effect by touching different colours to the brush.



Mask Making

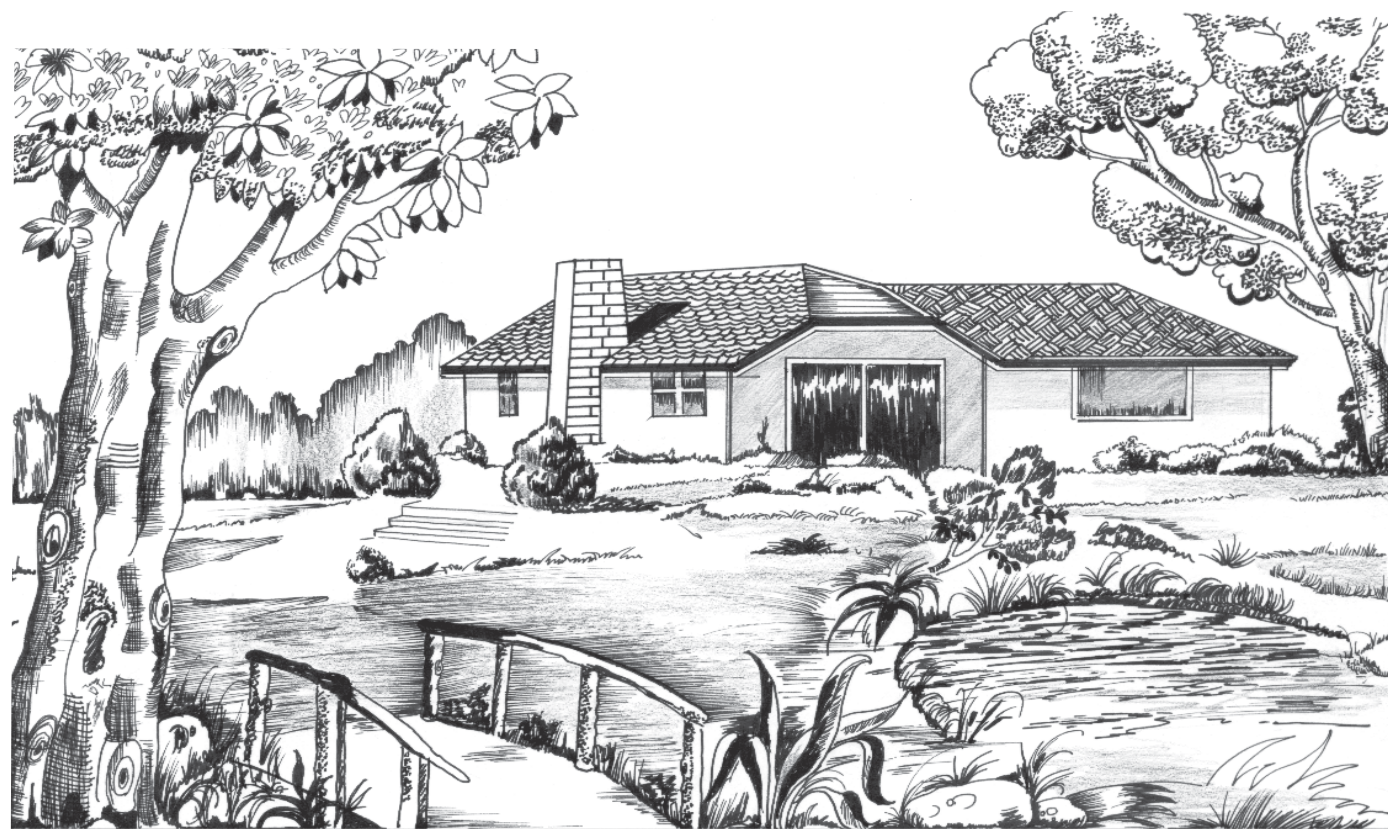
Cut out a thick sheet of paper in the desired shape. Make two holes for eyes and one slit for the mouth. Colour or paste paper for eyebrows, nose, etc. Make two holes to tie a rubber band.





TEXTURE STUDY

These textures have been drawn through different media and methods on white drawing paper. Study them and draw the pictures. Other textures are created by lines and dots and pen or pencil shading.



Texture Study

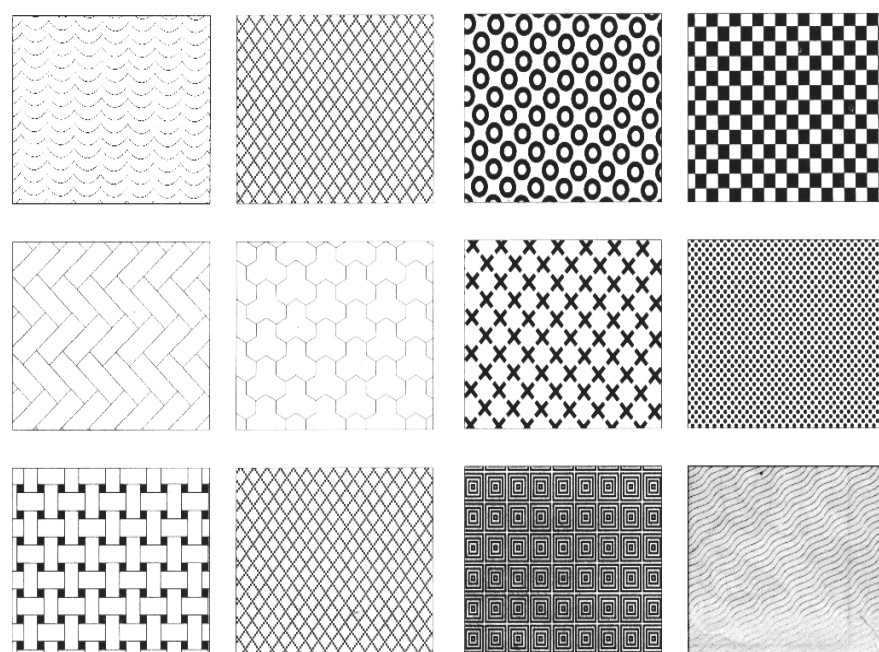
Textures created by lines and dots.

(A) Dry Brush Strokes

(B) Pastel on Paper

(D) Dot Impression

(E) Dry Brush Impression

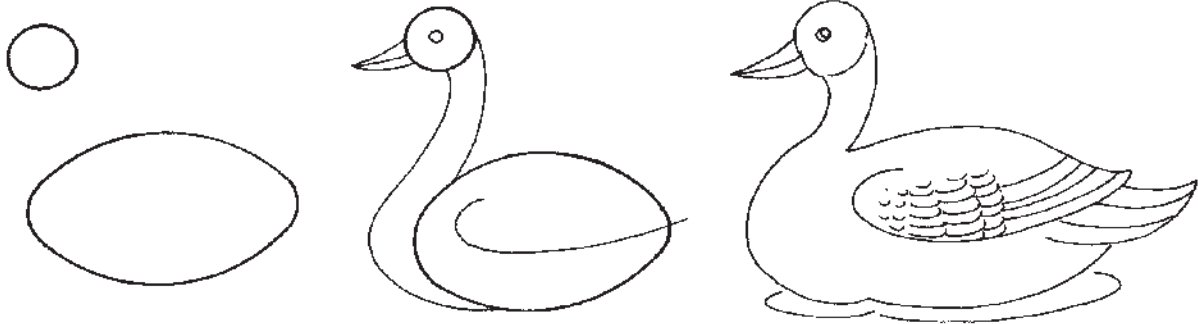
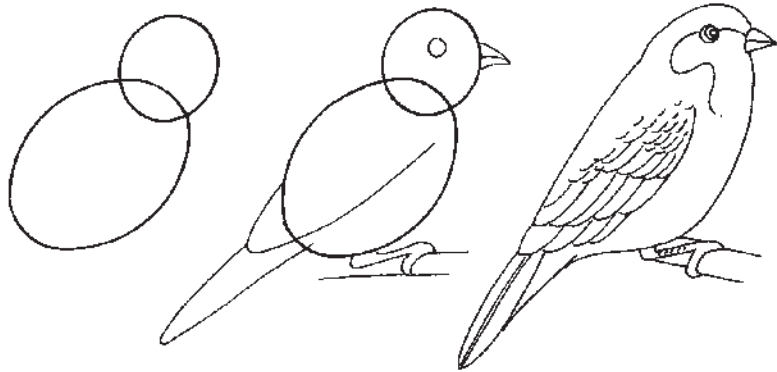




DRAWING STEP-WISE

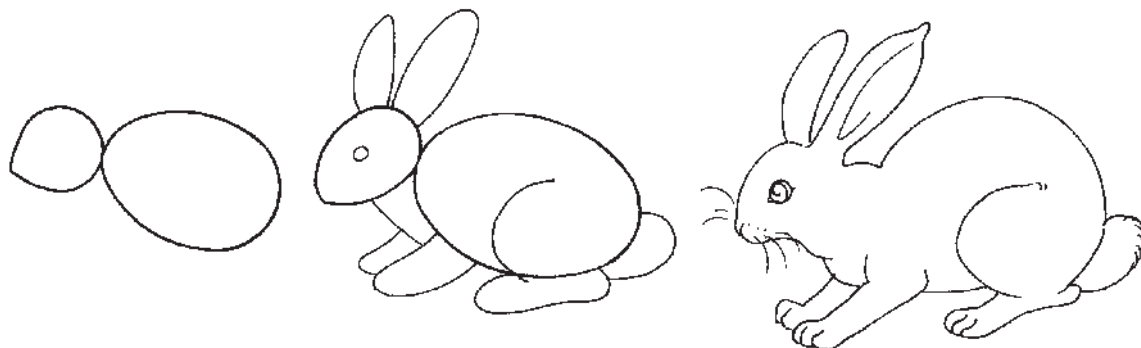
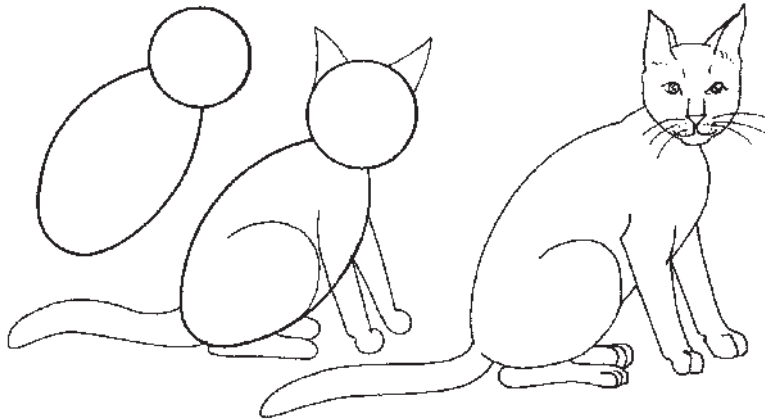
Bird Drawing Step-wise

Start drawing the picture of birds with circle and oval (as shown here). Add beak, claws and then add finishing details.



Animal Drawing Step-wise

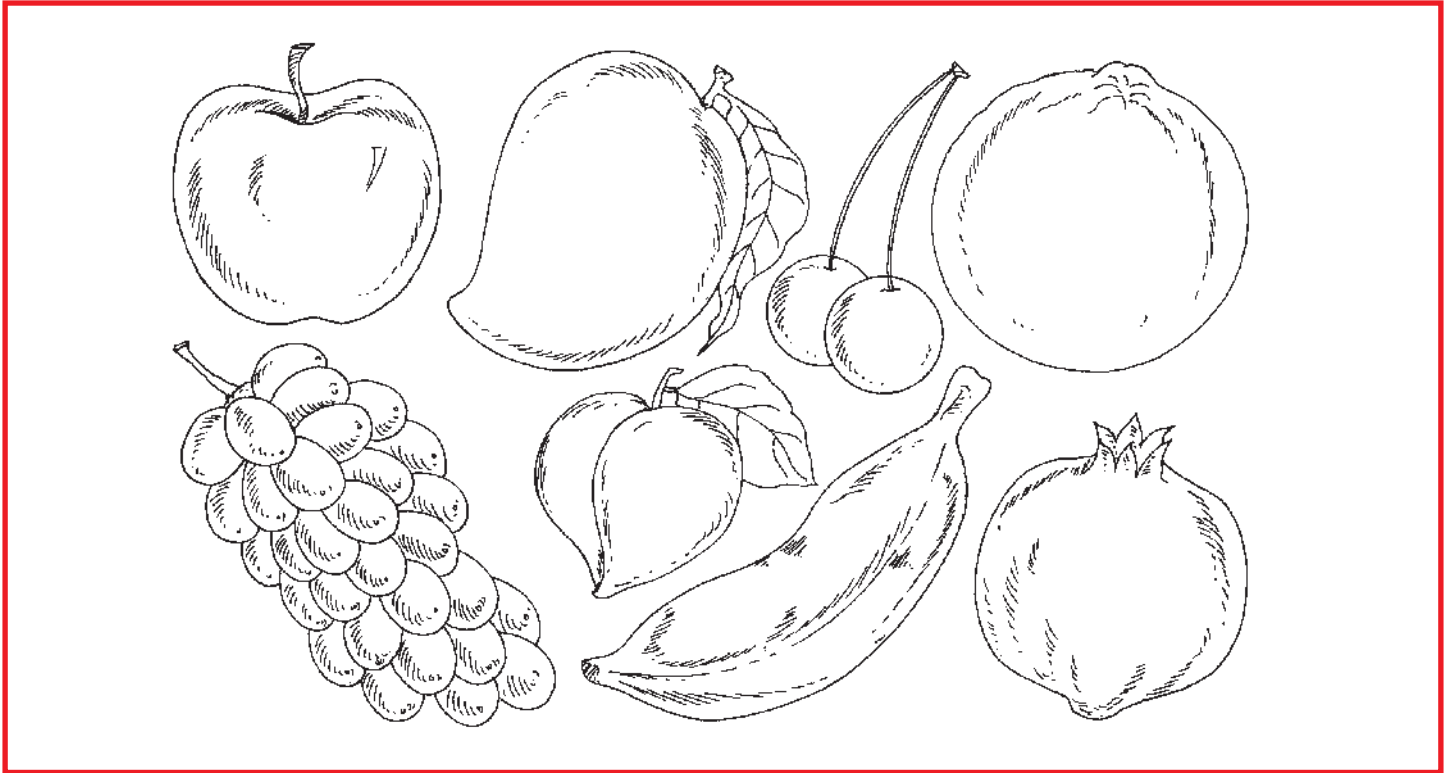
In order to make a sketch of an animal, divide its body into different blocks, i.e. ovals and circles. Add eyes, tail, etc.





FRUIT DRAWING

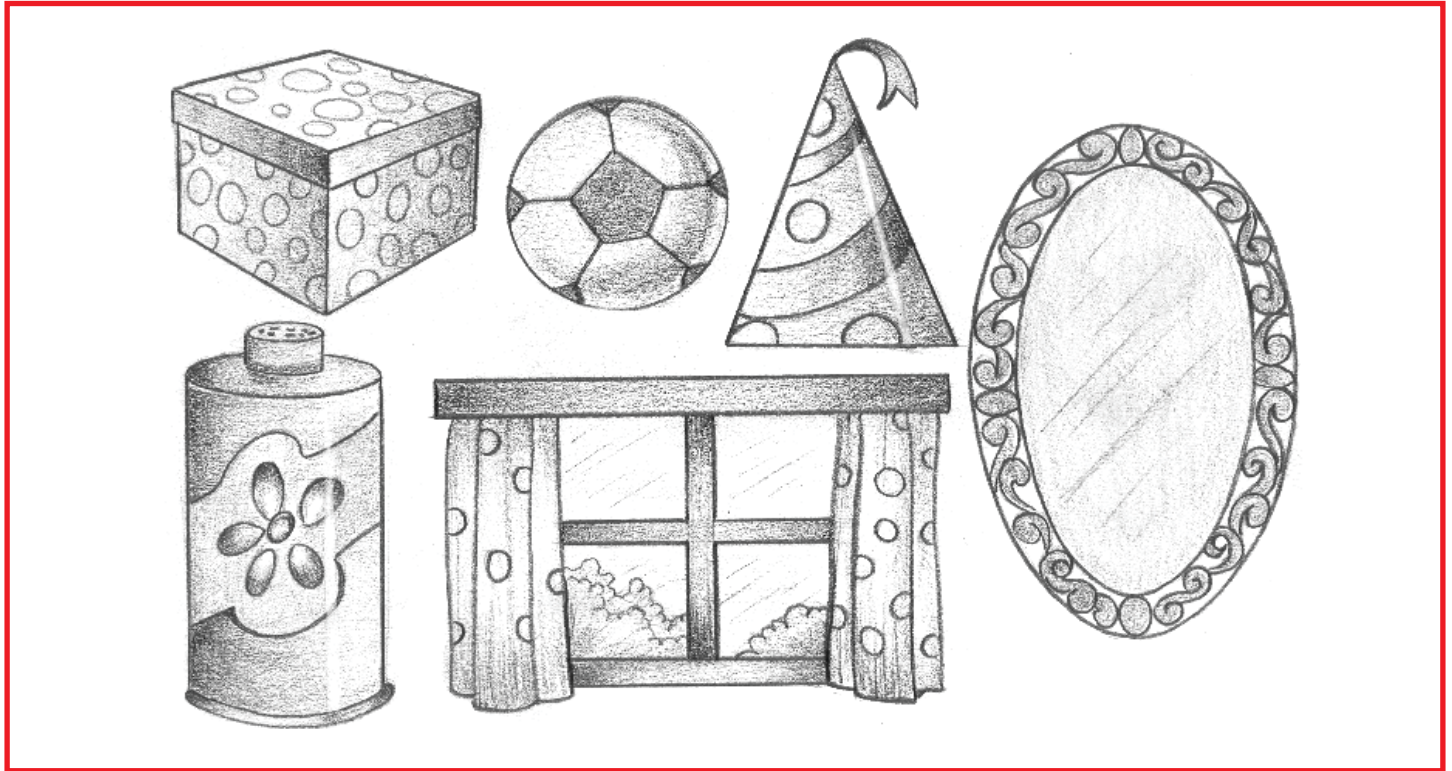
First draw fruit and then add extra details and depth by adding texture and shading.





OBJECT DRAWING (PEN & PENCIL MARK)

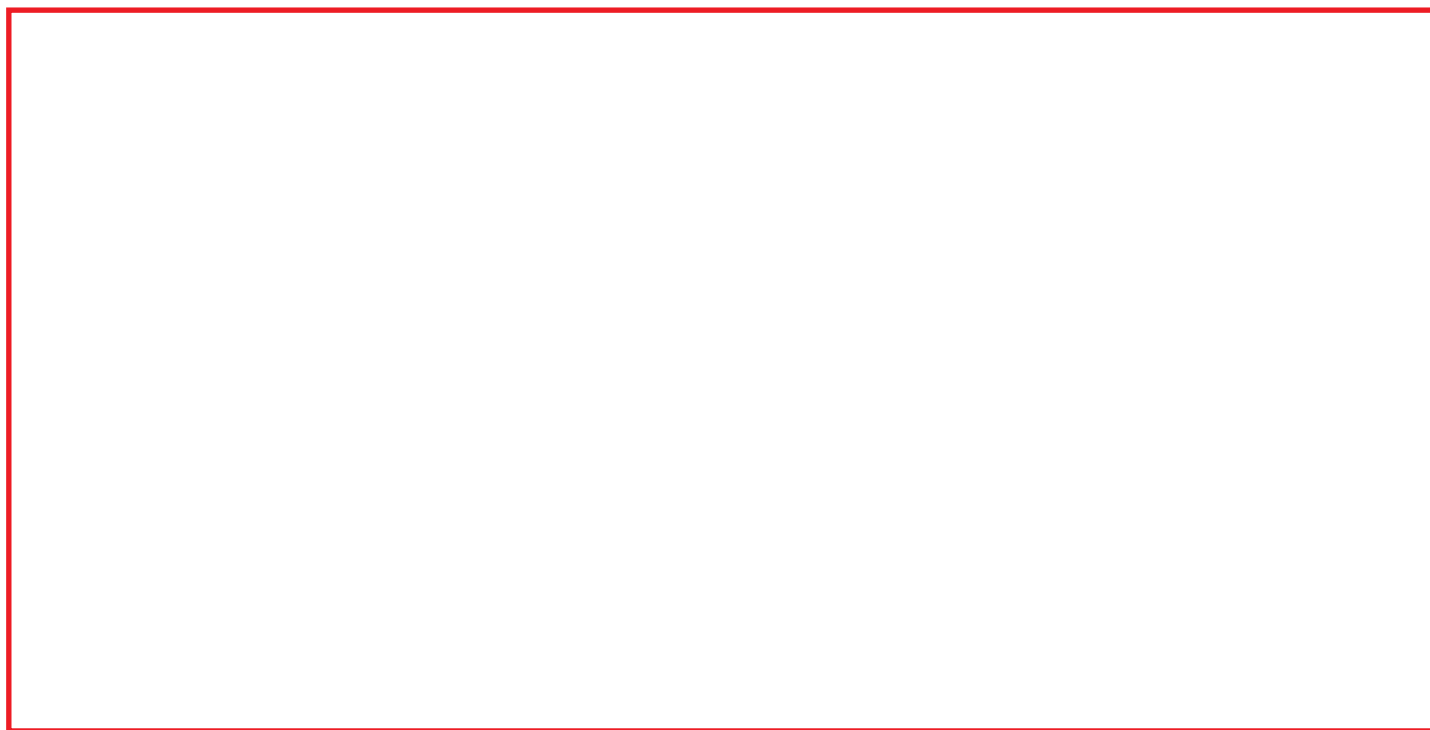
Observe the household items and draw them with the help of geometrical shapes. Shade them properly.





OBJECT DRAWING (SPORTS ITEMS)

Draw these and more sport items of your choice.





BALLS



Colour the biggest ball **pink** with **yellow** circles,
the medium-sized ball **orange** with **blue** semi-circles
and the smallest ball **blue** with **red** triangle.





MUSHROOM - TRACING COIN



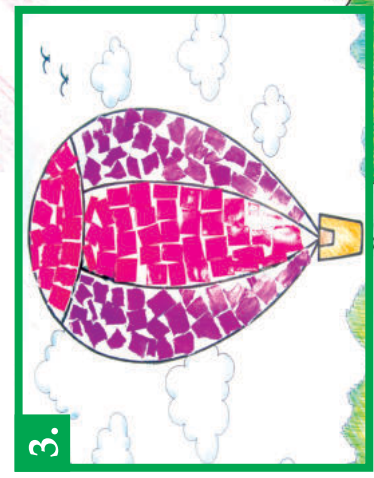
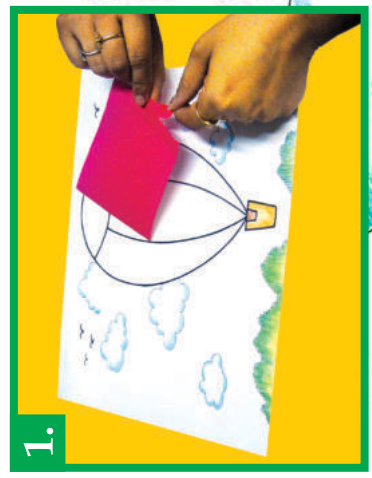
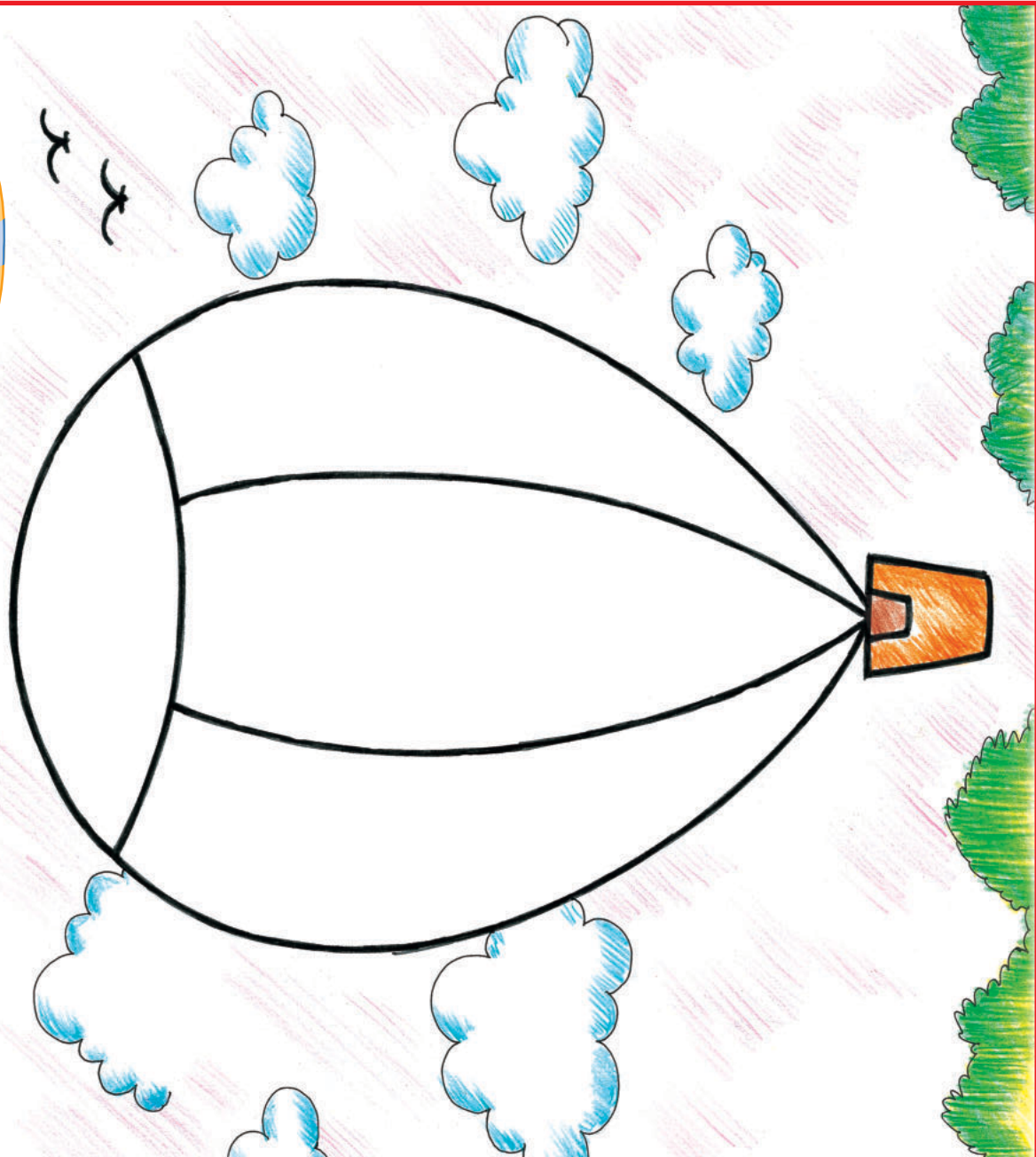
Trace the coin of ₹ 5 on the mushroom. Colour both the pictures with the colours of your choice.





PARACHUTE - PAPER PASTING

Tear different coloured papers and paste them on the parachute.





FACES

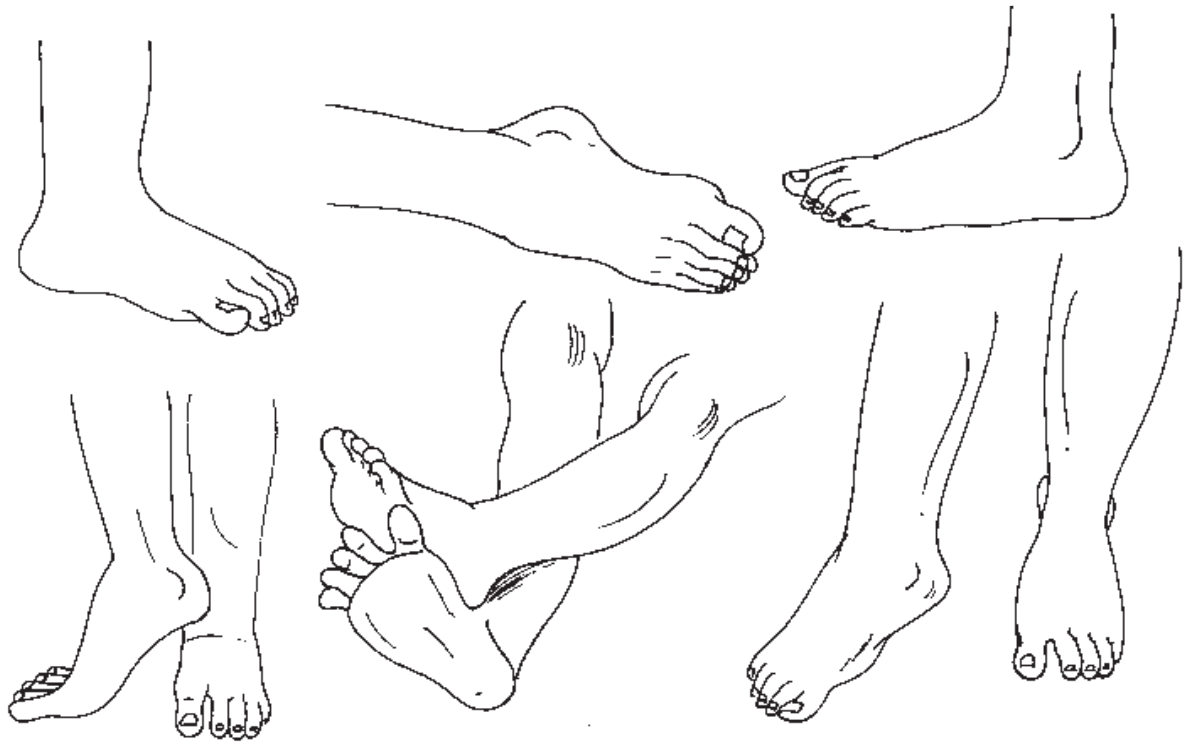
Different age-group human faces



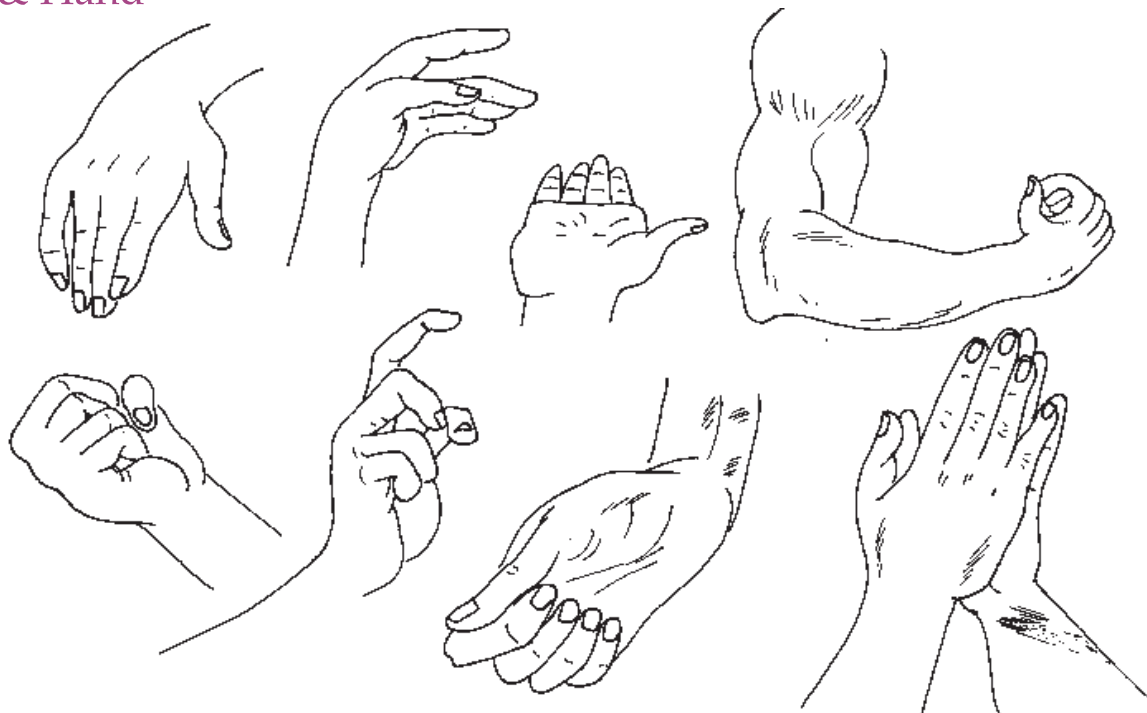


ARMS, LEGS AND FOOT

It is important to practice legs, feet and arms by drawing various postures. Practice how to show muscles.



Arms & Hand





FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

Art is the product of emotions. Different emotions of man represent different feelings. Even animals express emotions of happiness, sadness and anger. These pictures show different emotions of a same human face.



Laughing



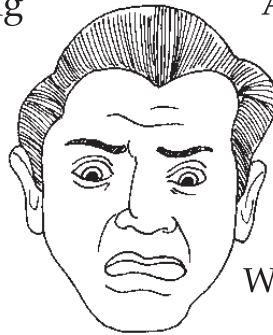
Anger



Fear



Sadness



Weeping



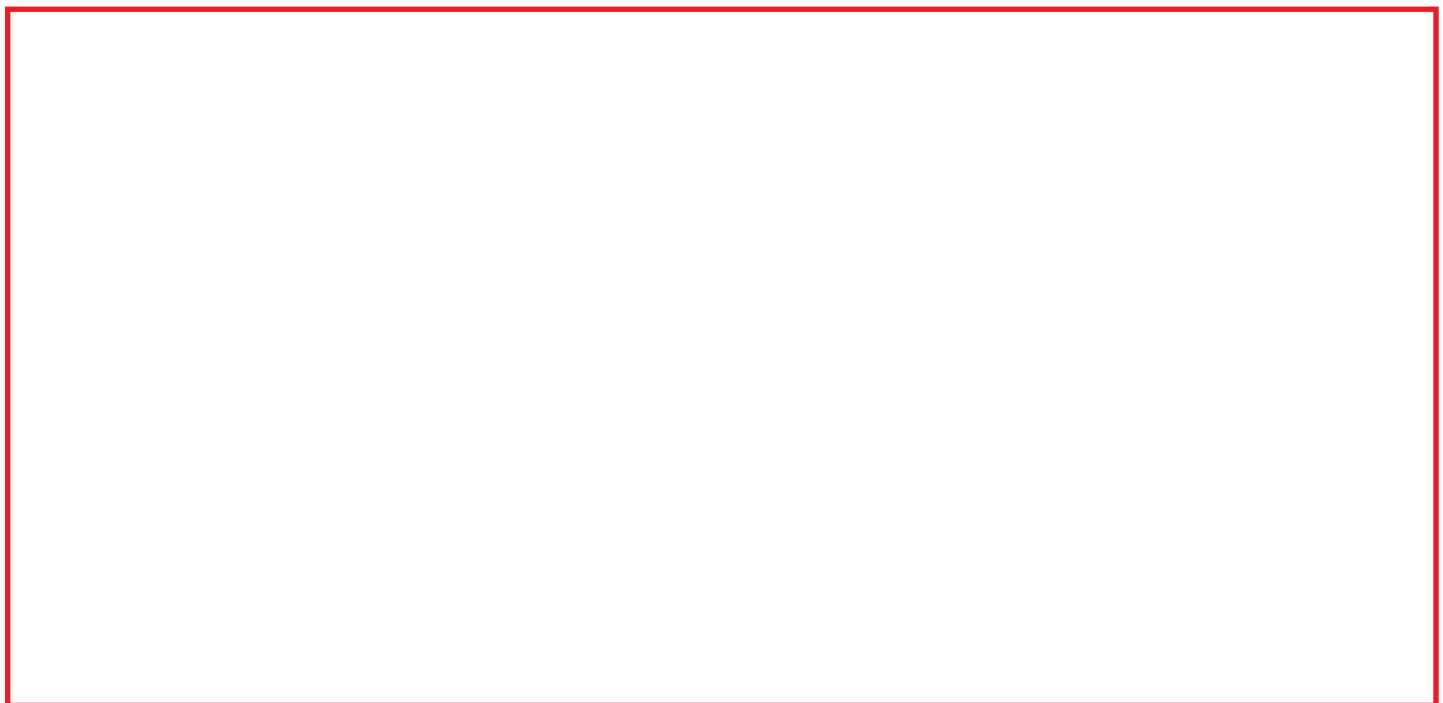
Shouting





OBJECT DRAWING

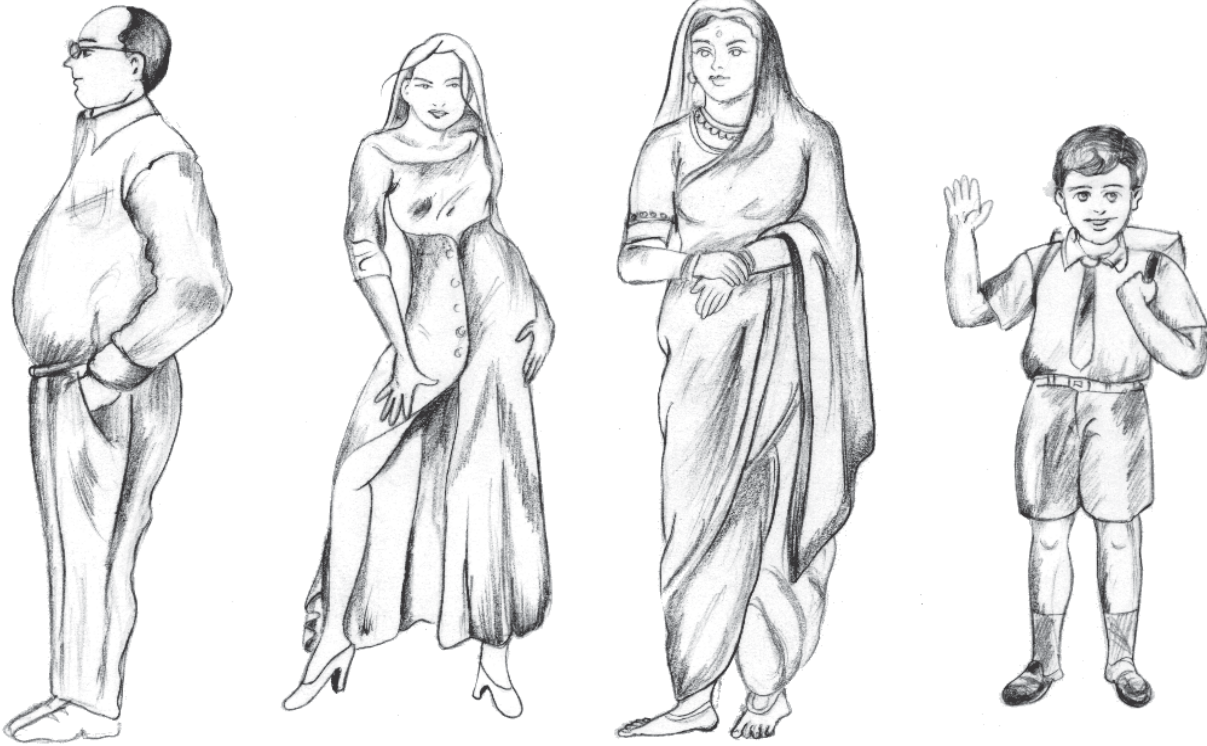
Students should practice drawing more and more objects they see in their school, house and surroundings.





SOME STANDING POSITIONS

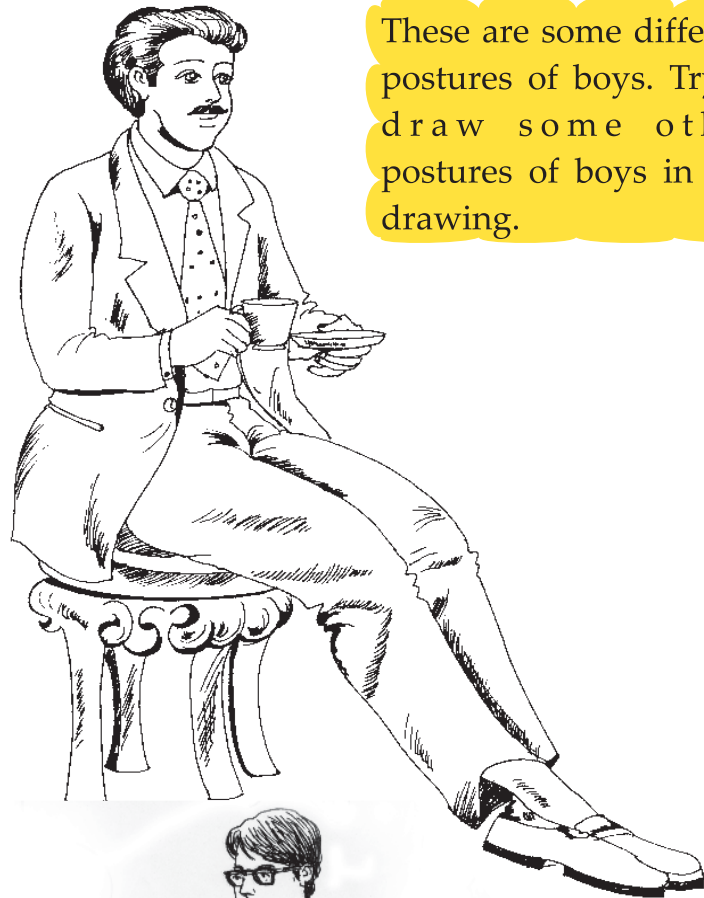
We need to draw human figures with various positions like sitting, running, sleeping, playing, working and relaxing, etc. Here some human figures are shown in different styles of standing positions.





HUMAN STYLES

Different types of pencil strokes are created by holding the pencil in different manners.



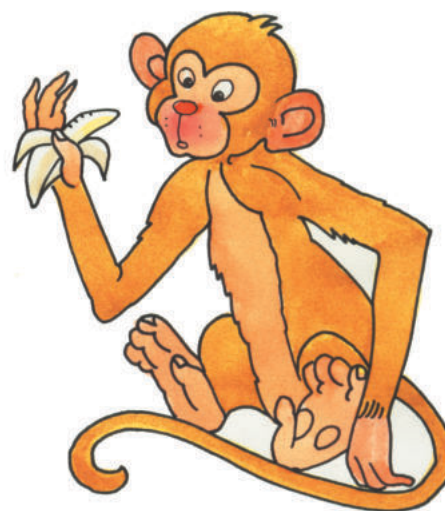
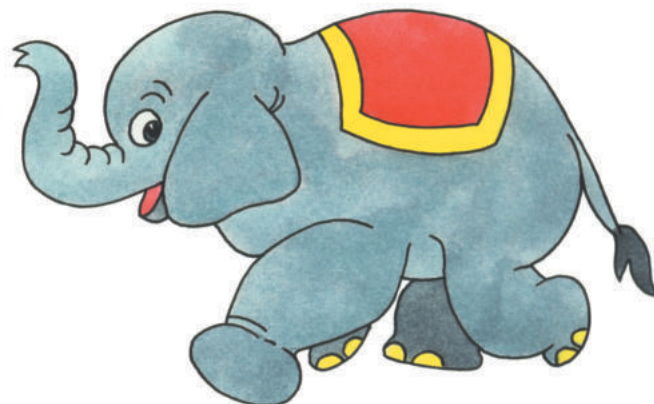
These are some different postures of boys. Try to draw some other postures of boys in line drawing.





CARTOON DESIGN (COLOUR HALF TONE)

We can draw all living and non-living objects in cartoon. Here are some examples.



HUMAN STYLES

We go through many stories about historical and mythological events. To illustrate them, special attention should be paid. Details regarding the costumes, weapons, ornaments, utensils, houses or palaces and landscapes are very important to note while drawing such illustrations. Effect of proportion and perspective are to be kept in mind.



HISTORICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL

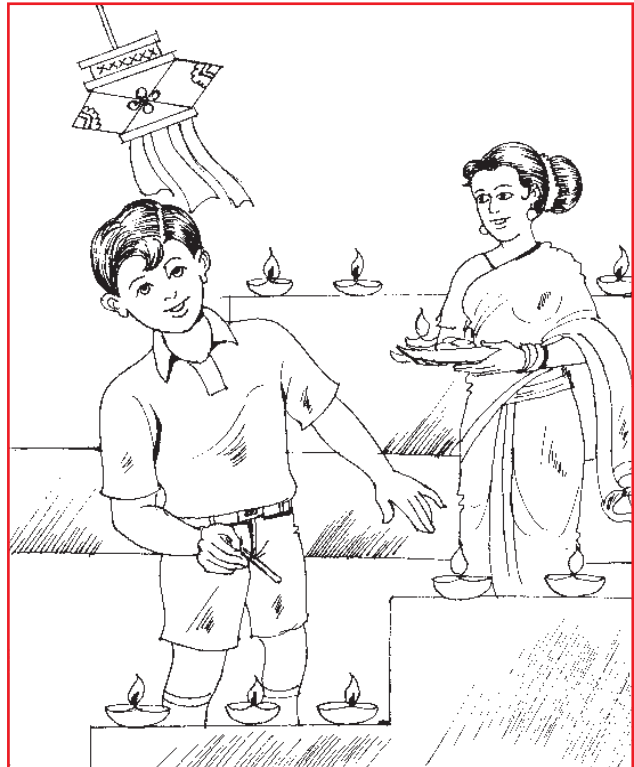
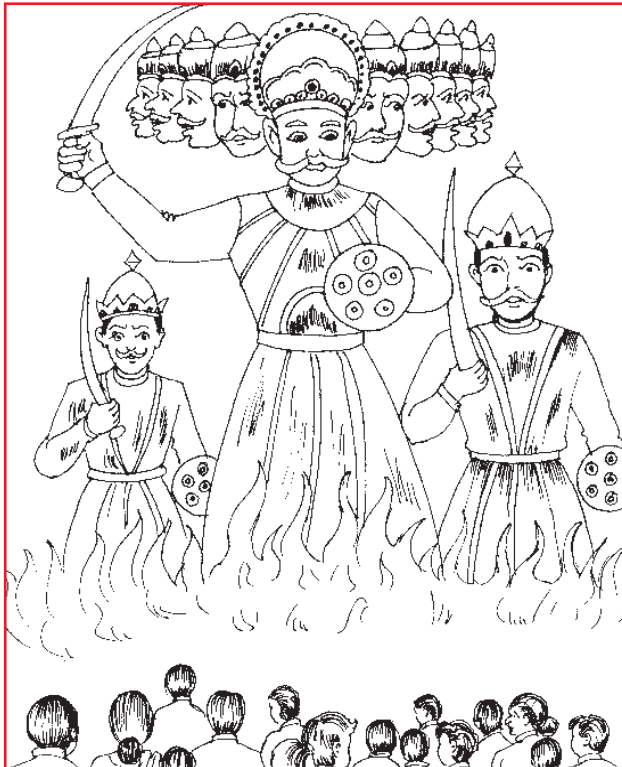
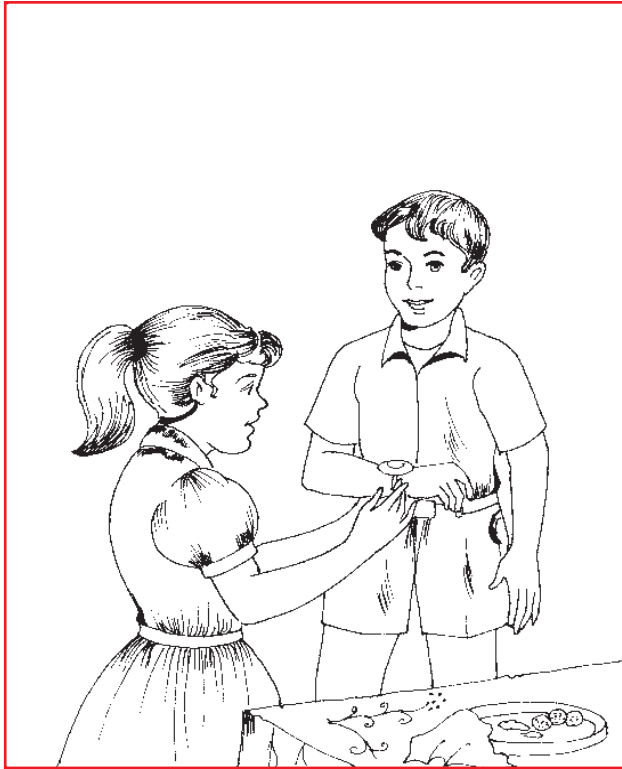
Here is a battle composition. These types of sequences are very important as far as historical or mythological compositions are concerned. The force, clothing, weapons, ornaments, expressions and many other drawing skills are used to complete such compositions with main characters in the foreground.





FESTIVAL DRAWING

Festivals are occasions of happiness, celebration and joy.





ROUGH LINE SKETCH (KASHMIR BEAUTY)

Light & shade contrast finishing with brush stroke.





THE FOLK ART

This is folk art of Gujarat. A typical Gujarati family.

