

Process of drawing a picture

First of all the student should draw rectangular objects such as a book, box and round shaped objects such as a glass or fruits or vegetables. Keep the object below the eye level at some distance on a surface. It is better to hang a cloth as a backdrop of contrasting colour.

Now, set the drawing paper on the drawing board with clips. Look at the model placed opposite to you with full concentration. Now, set the drawing board horizontally or vertically according to the length, breadth and height of the model. Sit straight while drawing the object. Don't change the position till you have finished the drawing.

For example: You are sketching a box with a glass on the top surface of it. First of all, mark and draw the nearest corner point (B) of the lower level of the box on the drawing paper at the right point and draw the baseline see fig. no. 5. From this point (B), draw the lines forming angles with the lines towards the right and left form and mark the length and breadth. These are points (A) and (C) respectively. Now, draw perpendicular (a straight line) from point (B) and mark the height at point (E). Now draw a parallel line (B&C) to (A&B) from the point $\frac{1}{2}$ towards the right. see fig no. 5.1.

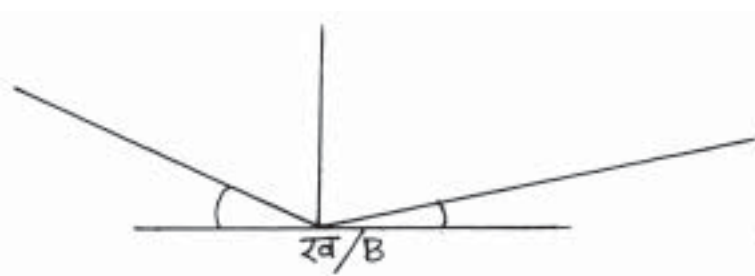


Fig. no. 5

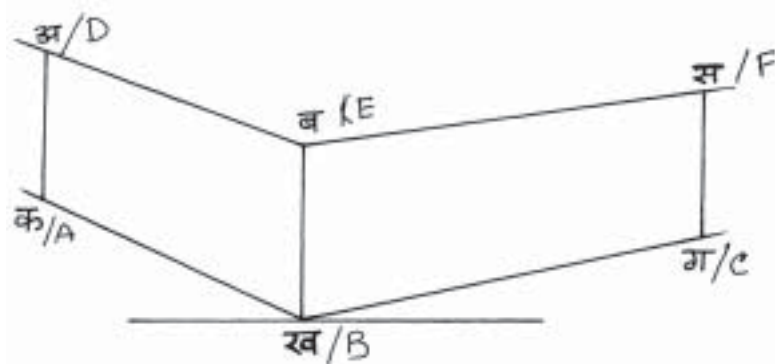


Fig. no. 5.1



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Now, draw perpendiculars from point A and C which would meet on points D and F. In this manner we'll get the length and breadth of the box. Now, to draw the upper layer, draw parallel lines from point D to E and another parallel line from point F to E. When these two lines meet, the upper part of the box is formed. The students in this way can draw the shape of the box. See figure No. 5.2.

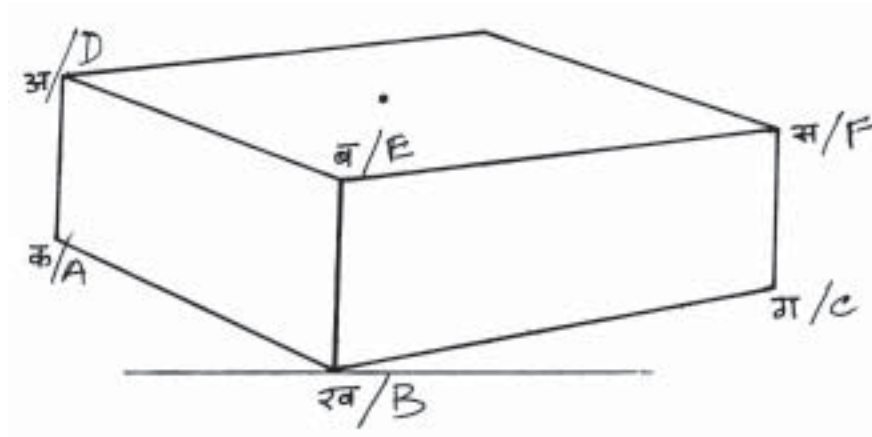


Fig. no. 5.2

Now, draw the picture of the glass kept on the upper part of the box. The method to draw a glass is shown in Fig. 5.3.

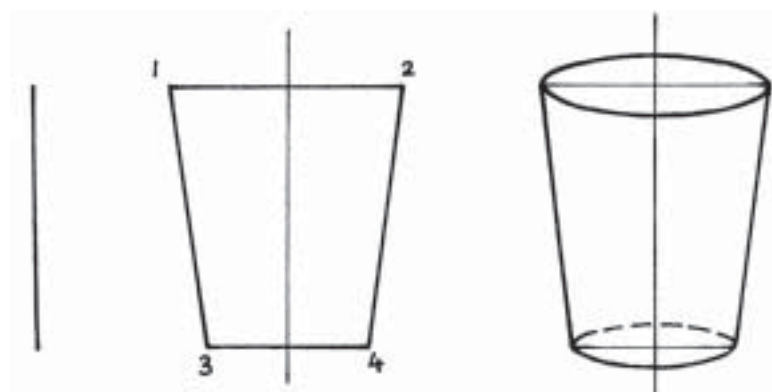


Fig. no. 5.3

Object Study

Measure the centre point of the lower level of the glass kept on the upper level. Draw a perpendicular from the point and mark the height of the glass. Draw parallel line from these two points. Now mark the breadth of the upper and lower level from point 1, 2, 3 and 4. Later join points 1–3 and 2–4 as per the parameter of the top of the glass. This will enable the student to draw outline sketch of the glass.

Use oval shape to draw the top and bottom of the glass. Mark two points (5 and 6) at the central line and make them meet. Use similar method to draw the bottom of the glass. You may use the pencil shade or colours to complete the drawing of the object. See figure no. 5.4.

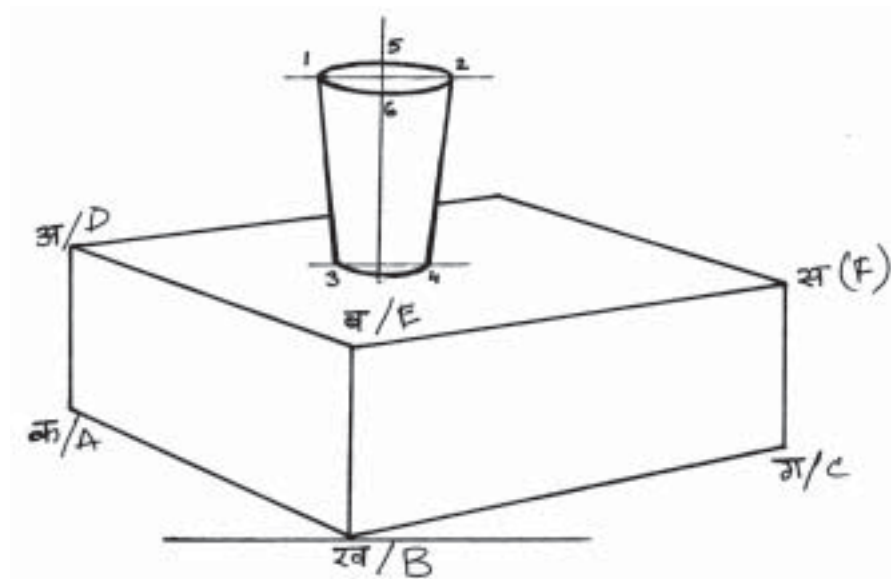


Fig. no. 5.4

Summary

A student can draw an object if he regularly practises. This will generate confidence and maturity.

Light and Shade help the artist to discriminate between the rectangular and round-shaped objects. Similarly, colour combination of the picture emerges as beautiful and lively.

Painting Practical



Notes



Notes

MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Draw a picture of a book. Keep the book as a model in front of you.
2. Draw a picture of a brick and a round shaped pot. Use pencil to shade the object's drawing to show light and shade effects.
3. Keep two fruits and a knife on a plate and draw these. Complete it with appropriate colours.
4. Draw a picture of a few bread slices put in disorder (just dumped).
5. Lay an earthen pot beside a canister. Colour the picture drawn.



STILL LIFE
By Ara



STILL LIFE WITH FLOWERS (Oil on Canvas)
By Van Gogh



2

NATURE STUDY

Since time immemorial nature and man have been seen closely linked. Nature has always inspired man to survive. Besides, it has made people to realize its beauty. Man is the only living being who has high and developed sense of appreciation of beauty. He has, therefore, taken up nature after deeper study to immortalize it. Sculpture and Painting have been effectively used to immortalise nature's beauty. Its mountains, rivers, oceans, flora and fauna in different shapes and colours often attract man.

Life exists in all forms of nature. Nature has movement and expresses diverse feelings and emotions through colours, shapes and texture of nature. A beautiful picture emerges if all such components are kept in mind.

Following factors are essential while depicting nature:

(i) Perspective (ii) Balance, (iii) Composition (iv) Harmony, and (v) Colours.

They are used proportionately in all arts. This is possible only if practised regularly.



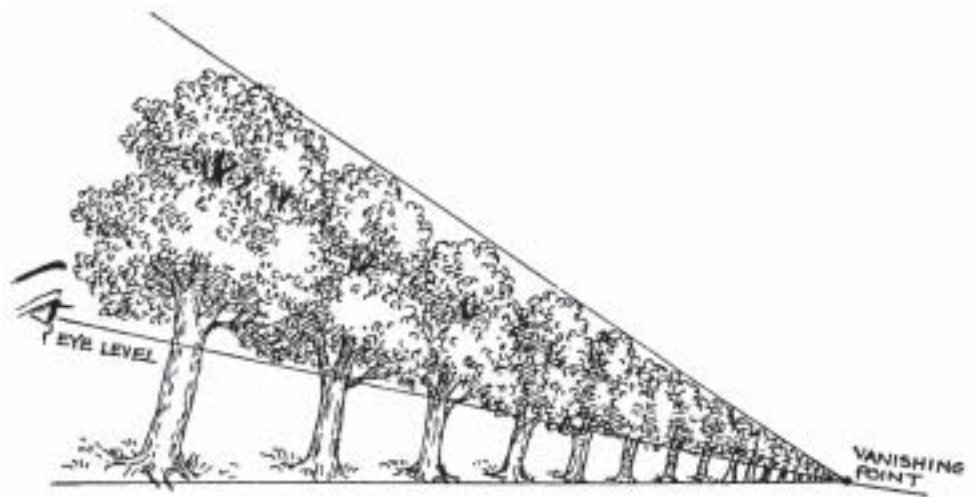
OBJECTIVES

After studying and practicing this lesson, the learner will be able to:

- draw pictures of various natural objects;
- compose various natural things in picture form;
- use water colours harmoniously in the composition; and
- draw pictures keeping the balance in mind.

**Notes****Perspective**

We should take special care of perspective while doing nature study. It is important to maintain balance of vanishing point under the rules of perspective. It is possible only if we paint the objects in proportionate size. It should look big if it is closer and similarly smaller if it is distant. The detail of the object should be shown in the painting. Tone should be marked by showing the distant object smaller and painted in faint colours. For example, the tree which is closer is shown thicker and big one. Similarly, the path to the hut and its roof is proportional to other close objects. In this picture the portion in front of roof has been painted proportionately bigger to portion at a distance. The hillocks at the rear look small. In brief in nature study all efforts should be made to incorporate perspective, balance, composition and harmony. Any thing missing would affect adversely.

**Fig. 1****Balance**

Balance plays a vital role in drawing a picture. While painting, the space on the paper should be arranged in such a manner that every aspect of the painting is

balanced. In case, in a painting one side of the paper has thick forest and the other side is occupied by herbs and shrubs or a bungalow, it will look absurd and it will not be a balanced painting. (Fig. 2 and 3) Space on the paper should be balanced.



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Composition

One should take care of perspective, balance and harmony to compose a picture of nature. The elements and objects in the painting should be composed beautifully. Composition is significant in nature study. See figure no. 4 which is a faulty composition but Fig. no. 5 is well composed and also balanced.



Notes



Notes



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

Harmony

The objects and forms in a composition should be arranged in such a way that can establish a relationship which will bring the harmony in the painting. The colours play an important part to achieve harmony. Perfect and balanced use of colours can bring the relationship between rhythm and harmony. See fig. no. 6.



Fig. 6

Colour

It is important to be cautious while using water colours. The student should at the outset, use light colours followed by medium, dark and later darkest. To let the near objects look nearer, it is important to use bright colours such as red, yellow, orange. For distant objects cool colours such as blue, violet and brown etc., should be used. Note the use of colours in different steps to paint flowers and landscape in Fig. no. 7 and 8.

Step-1



Step-2



Fig. no. 7



Notes



Notes

Step-3



Step-4



Fig. no. 7

Step-1



Step-2



Fig. no. 8

Step-3



Step-4



Fig. no. 8

Summary

Sketches are significant while making nature study. It needs right perspective and proportion to be a good painting. Perspective facilitates in bringing depth in the space in the picture. As per the rules of the perspective, the objects in the foreground will look bigger than the objects in the background. The parallel lines appear to meet at a point as they move to the horizon. Dark and light lines can also be used to show the nearness and distance and also distance of the objects. It is important to mind composition, balance and harmony while painting nature.

Try to capture the real colours of Nature in your painting. Some minor changes can be made to enhance the beauty. This permits slight variation in brightness by reducing or increasing the brightness.

MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Draw a balanced sketch of a tree or a plant.
2. Draw a balanced picture of nature with a hut and a tree. Use water colour.
3. Draw a sketch of fruit, flower and a flower vase. Use water colour on it.



Notes



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4. First draw separate sketch of a mountain, coconut trees, stone and sea at separate places. Later draw two different compositions based on these sketches. Fill in the pictures with poster colours.
5. Go to any nearby garden and draw sketches of different flowers.
6. Based on perspective, paint the petals of some flowers using water colours to colour the leaves.



MALLARD AT THE WATER'S EDGE
By Archibald Thor Burn
(Water Colour)



DRAWING
By Gopal Ghose
(Water Colour + Brush)



3

HUMAN AND ANIMAL FIGURES

We see innumerable living beings roaming on earth, water and in air. They are either male or female. Consequently, they are physiologically different.

On close observation, we find beauty, delicacy, beautiful body shape and flexibility in the physique of every living being. The structure of every living being is proportionate. This facilitates normal movement and their ability to perform their routine easily.

Man is the best of all living beings. That's why man has superior emotions. The artist also expresses those super emotions through his paintings.

Students of art should keep all these facts in mind while exercising paintings.



OBJECTIVES

After studying and practicing this lesson, the learner will be able to:

- get the required information about structure, measurement and proportion of the living beings;
- draw simple sketches with lines;
- sketch human and animal figure; and
- draw human structure of any measurement.

Necessary equipments/stationery

- Thick cardboard or drawing board
- Drawing paper (chart paper or cartridge paper)



Notes

- Pencil HB, 2B, 4B, 6B
- Eraser
- Colour
- Brush etc.

Human Structure, Measurement and Proportion

Human as well as animal body is made of bones, muscles and skin. It undergoes changes from childhood time to old age. It is, therefore, necessary to have all information about all the organs.

Normally, human body (from head to toes) is divided into $7\frac{1}{2}$ parts. The top most part of the body (head to chin) is one part. The whole body is measured on the basis on this unit. Followings are the measurement of the body:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| (a) Head to Naval | - | 3 units |
| (b) Naval to Knee | - | 2 units |
| (ii) Knee to feet | - | 2 " |
| (iii) Width of feet | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ " |

Besides this division, the face has also been divided into 4 units— ● 1st unit:- Head and hair ● 2nd unit: forehead; ● 3rd unit : Nose and ● 4th unit : nose to below chin.

The full length of the arm is divided into $3\frac{1}{2}$ units as follows:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| ● Shoulder to elbow | : | $1\frac{1}{2}$ units |
| ● Lower arm | : | $1\frac{1}{2}$ units |
| ● Hand | : | $\frac{1}{2}$ unit |

This width of the two shoulders should be 2 units. The length of the foot should be 1 unit. This measurement facilitates drawing the human structure (see fig. no. 1).

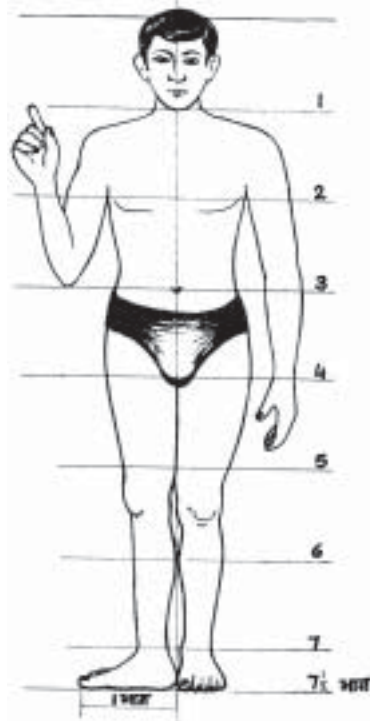


Fig. no. 1

Straight line Sketching

Sketching with straight lines is called straight line sketching. Straight line sketching works as skeleton in human body. Straight line sketching is important in drawing the entire human structure and animal structure.

Students can draw the sketch of any size/measurement either by adding or reducing. The form can be adjusted according to the size of the paper. (Fig. 2)

Making Sketches

Sketching means using lines after scanning the objects/people and also using imagination. Use dark pencil (4B, 6B) for this purpose.

Since human being and animals are moving constantly one should observe these movements and try to capture the movements in lines. The artist has to depend on his memory and perception to depict it in drawing. This activity will need exceptional coordination of wrist and fingers. Increase the speed of use of lines.

Human and Animal Figures

Sketching and straight line sketching are very important in drawing the human and animal figures. A student would become competent to draw these figures effectively if practiced regularly.



Notes



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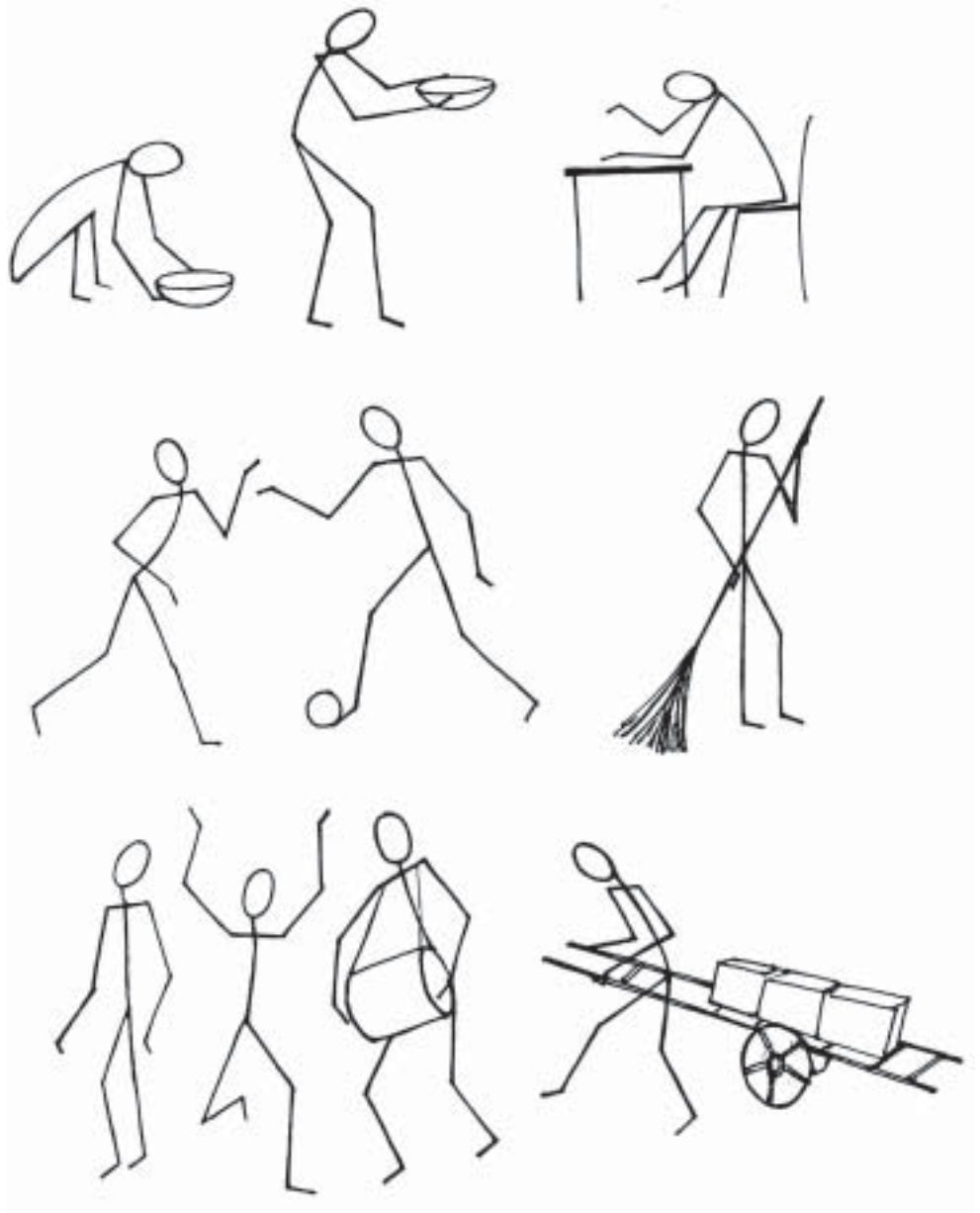


Fig. no. 2

Fig. 3 explains how to draw a horse. At the first stage it is the straight line sketch in which a skeleton like picture has been drawn with the help of certain lines or circles. At the second stage it has been provided to form the body of the horse, (face and feet etc.) Later, at the end, muscles and all other parts of the body have been formed with minutest details. Thus, the picture of the horse can be completed with pencil shade or colours. See Fig. No. 4 and 5.



Notes

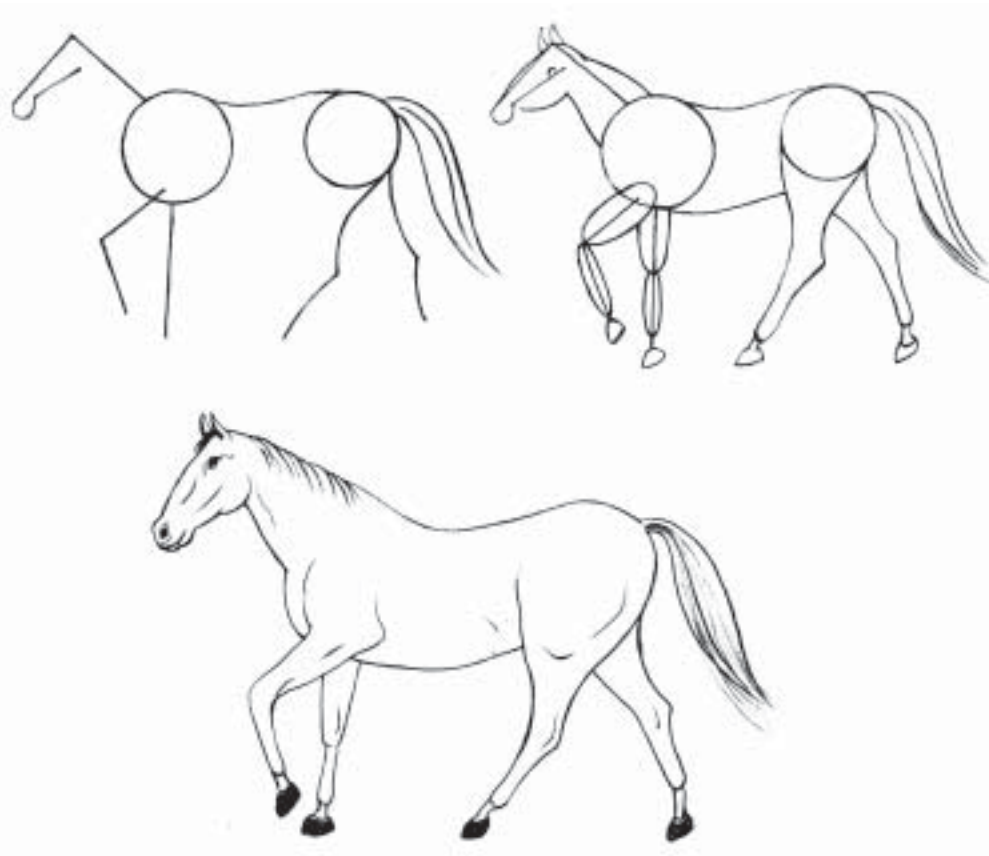


Fig. no.3



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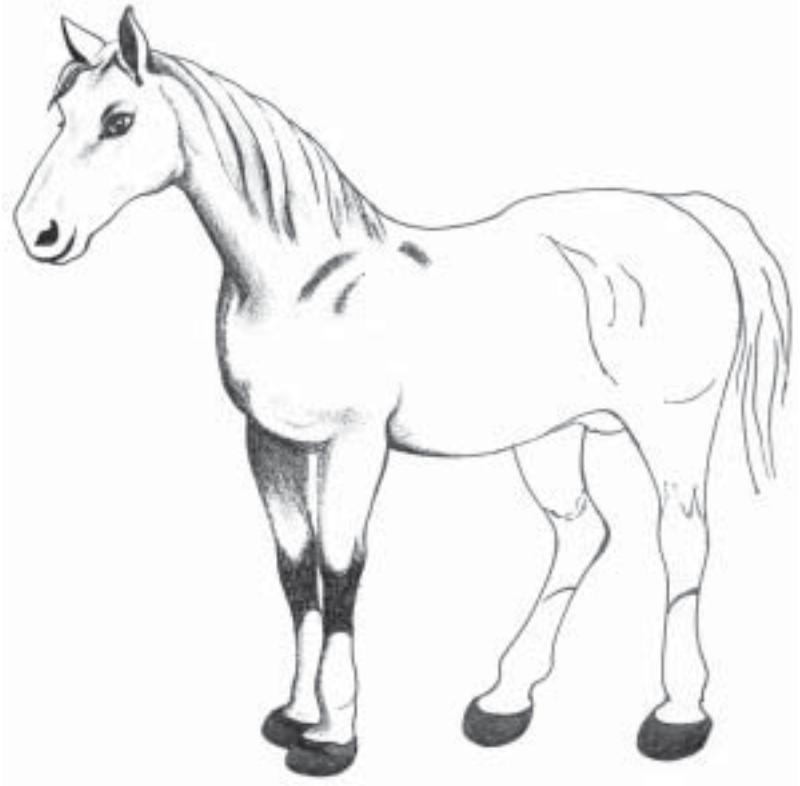


Fig. no. 4

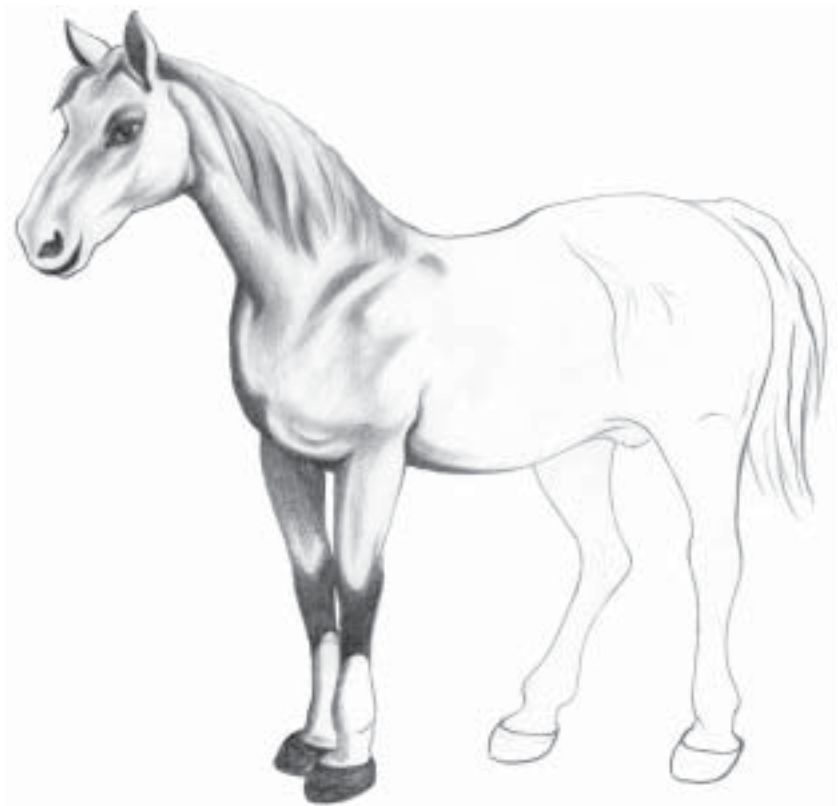


Fig. no. 5



Notes



Fig. no. 6

While drawing human figure similar steps and precautions have to be taken. Any shape/structure can be made even by sketching. See Fig. No. 6. The student can ask somebody to sit in front of him/her according to his convenience. Observe the position of the model before he starts sketching. He should keep the measurement in mind. He should measure the face in relation to entire body.

He can make a composition with two/three human figures. See Fig. no. 7.



Notes



Fig. no. 7

Summary

The artist paints to express human emotions such as happiness, anger, anguish, peace, innocence and beauty. The student should try to express all such emotions to make the piece of art complete in itself.

Animal structure is different from the human figures/structures. Therefore, he should portray similar shape and structure. He can become a better artist if he regularly practises.

MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Draw a figure of a horse and complete by shading it with pencil.
2. Draw any pet animal.
3. Draw human figures likes those of members of your family or friends.
4. Draw a human figure as per measurements.



Notes



INDIAN DANCER
By K.K. Hebbar



Notes



CAT
By Ram Gopal



4

COMPOSITION

Any composition is an expression of emotions and feelings of the artist emerging out of the inner most layer of the heart. Such feelings are expressed through colour, lines, shape etc. They all are employed in such a manner that an expressive composition is created. In such compositions everything needs to be in proper balance, rhythm and harmony. The composition becomes imbalanced if any of these essential elements is dropped. This necessitates harmonic communion of all shapes. Composition, therefore, means the appropriate use of essential elements in the process of painting.



OBJECTIVES

After studying and practicing this lesson the learner will be able to:

- i) learn to place 2-3 or more than these objects on one piece of paper in systematic manner;
- ii) create different shapes effectively in producing a composition;
- iii) show light and shade effectively with pencil;
- iv) sketch based on the imagination, outline for the composition;
- v) select the subject for painting effectively; and
- vi) use the colours appropriately in painting.

Geometrical Forms of Composition

The composition in which geometrical figures have been used is called Geometrical composition. Take a simple plain paper to make a composition. Cut it in the shape of 10"x10" or 10"x15" or use your own imagination to draw a shape with pencil



Notes

and scale, on the paper, in agreement with the concept of imagination. Inside this picture, draw shapes in the form of circles, rectangles and triangular. Later on fill in the colours to make a composition. You may also use black or dark coloured papers cut in different shapes and decorate them on the paper you want to make a composition. This will facilitate you to know basics of composition and you will be able to make a composition easily.

Remember, the composition should be harmonious and balanced irrespective of the medium you use. It may be water colour or poster colours (see fig. nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4).



Fig. no. 1



Fig. no. 2



Fig. no. 3



Fig. no. 4



Notes

**Notes****Conceptual composition**

Such a composition is based on the student's imaginative power. The imagination is rooted in the worldwide experiences of life.

It is important to decide the subject matter before the composition is initiated.

It all depends on the student's choice of the subject matter. It may vary from fisherman, road side dhaba, fair, rain, railway station to bus stop. Firstly, draw 4-5 composition based on your choicest subject. Later, enlarge one of the best composition you have made either on the paper or any other material.

Composition may be vertical or horizontal. It depends on the artist's choice. It is important to note that all components used in the composition are related to each other. It is also important to note that withdrawal of any component would affect the entire composition. Every composition has a central focal point. It should be an obvious point in the entire composition. Every good composition has balance, harmony and rhythm. See Fig. No. 5 and 6. Two birds are composed on a tree branch with harmony and balance. After line drawings, the composition is coloured. Such a combination would make the composition attractive and complete.



Fig. no. 5



Notes



Fig. no. 6

Composition with Object

Following component are used for a composition:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Jug | 8. flower vase |
| 2. Cup-plate | 8. Vegetables |
| 3. Bread | 10. Stove |
| 4. Egg | 11. Bucket |
| 5. Knife | 12. Pan |
| 6. Fruit | 13. Basket |
| 7. Book | 14. Bottle |



Notes



Fig. no. 7

Select a few of these and set on an even platform. Hang a curtain in the background. Choose the items according to the choice of the object. It is presumed that the student is wise enough to decide the size of the object. Firstly, draw one or two object with pencil and show light and shade. (See Fig. No. 7). Use of colour should follow it. Balance, harmony and rhythm are essential for composition. (See Fig. No. 8). You can select some vigitables and arrange on a table with a coloured cloth in the back ground. Draw and colour it (see Fig. No. 9).



Notes



Fig. no. 8



Fig. no. 9

**Notes****Composition Based on Nature**

One can use villages, cities, mountains, rivers and canals to draw nature based composition. Normally horizontal scene is used in nature based composition.

For example : choose any scene. Anything and every thing seen in nature can be used for composition, Focal point is a must component in composition. See fig. no. 10. Before colours are used in the composition, it is suggested that the composition be made with a pencil. Mark the space of light and shade with pencil. The viewer can have clear picture (idea) of light and shade in the composition.

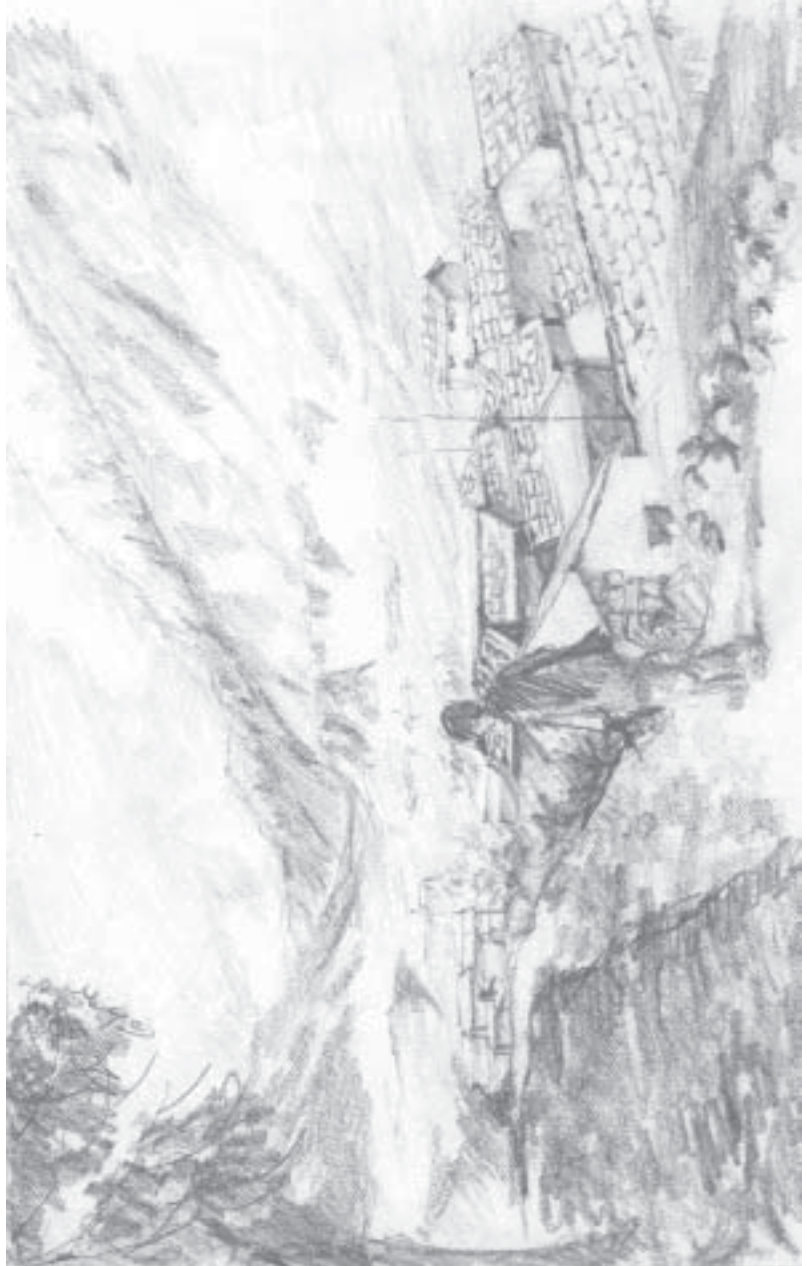


Fig. no. 10

Now colours can be used in the composition. Decide and mark the spaces for high, medium and low tone of colours. Balance of colours is essential. Harmony and rhythm are the signs of good composition. See Fig. No. 11.



Fig. no. 11

Decorative Form of Composition

Draw sketches of natural objects such as flowers, leaves, trees, creepers, birds, bees, butterflies, squirrels etc. Give different shapes and designs to these sketches and compose them with several ornamental shapes. That would look different from any other composition. A good composition has balance, rhythm and harmony. Use of colours should also be harmonious. See the figure 12, 13, 14 and 15.



Notes



Notes



Fig. no. 12



Fig. no. 13



Notes



Fig. no. 14



Fig. no. 15



Notes

Necessary items for composition

For picture composition a student should have the following items:

1. Drawing board, 2. Thick cardboard, 3. White drawing sheet, 4. Chartridge paper, 5. Board pins, 6. Pencil HB, 2B, 4B, 6B, 7. eraser, 8. cutters, 9. brush, 10. colour palette, and 11. mug etc.

Use of colours in composition

In Water-colour technique, begin with-light colour and then use dark tones. Apply out-two layers of light colours and then apply medium and dark colours. This will make the colours evident. Shadow can also be shown in this type of colour combination (see fig. no. 16).



Fig. no. 16

Summary

Composition means assembly of all essential components and their use. In object drawing, exact picturisation of the object is essential. All components should be arranged in such a manner that object drawing is possible. While composition are based on the artists imagination, he can use his own composition and also use colours of his choice. While composing nature, one has to compose what he sees in the company of the nature. We might add or delete some of the scenes/objects.

But this demands vast experience and exposure. Scene-composition demands appropriate use of colours.

In decorative form of composition we draw pictures/figures as we like and use colours as per our choice. Composition should have balanced colours for a perfect composition.

MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Draw a sketch of jug, cup, plate, flower vase and make a composition of all these.
2. Compose geometrical form with black and white papers in circular, triangular rectangular shapes.
3. Based on your imagination, make a composition of any subject.
4. Paint a landscape showing the beauty of nature.
5. Sketch Flowers, leaves, squirrel, butterflies and compose a design.
6. Use colour on the drawing given below.



Fig. no. 17



Notes



Notes

GLOSSARY

Harmonic Communion – Communicated with harmony

Vertical – Standing position

Horizontal – Reclining position

Withdrawal – Taken off

Presume – Imagined

Ornamental – Decorative



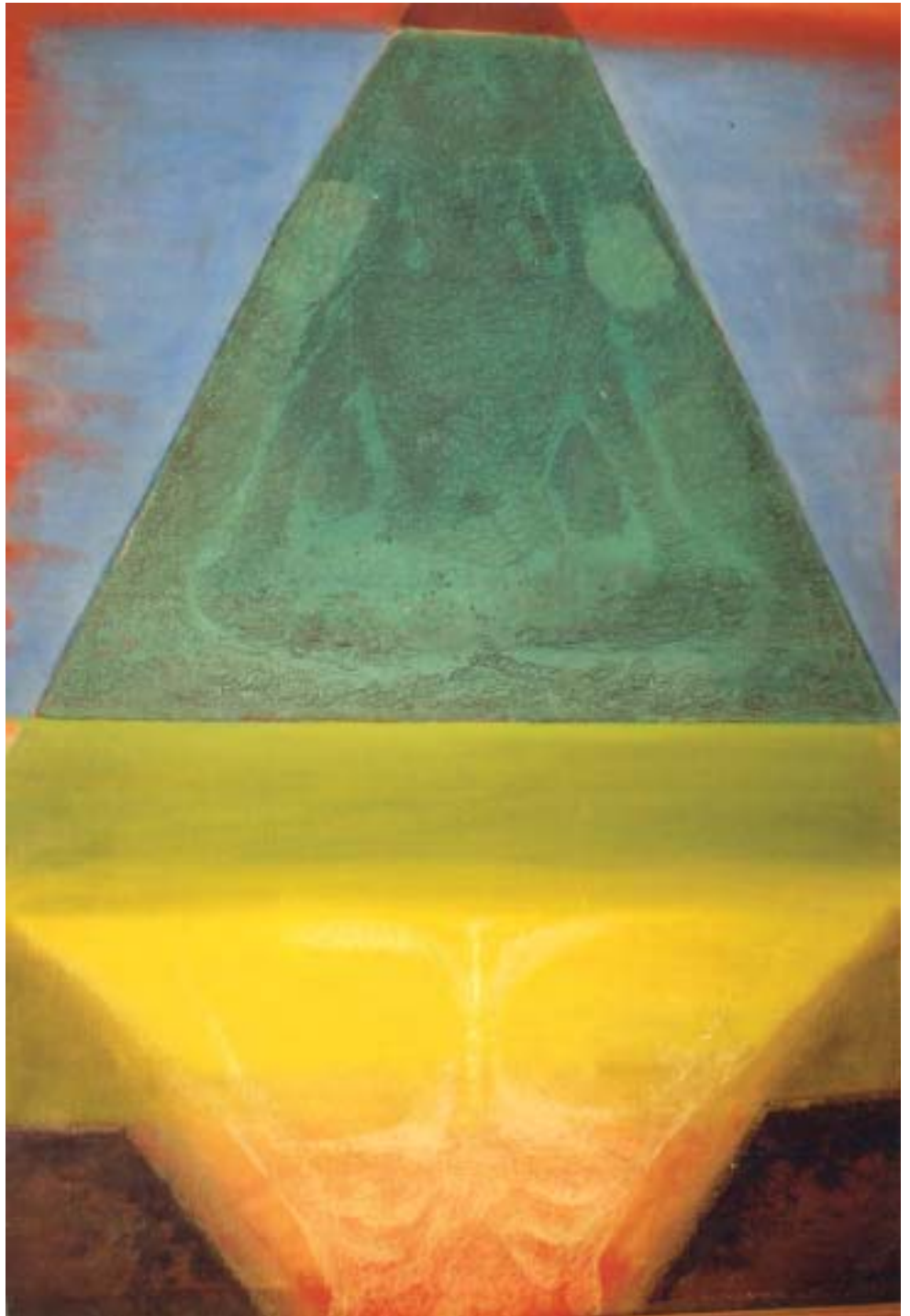
Notes



END OF JOURNEY
By Abanindranath Tagore
(Wash Painting)



Notes



RAVANANU GRAHAMURTI
(Oil)



Notes

1

TOOLS AND MATERIAL

AIM:

To get acquainted to various tools and materials in drawing and painting.

INTRODUCTION

In drawing and painting, it is absolutely necessary to know about appropriate tools and materials. The artist should select these tools and materials according to the work he/she wishes to start. For Sketches and Drawings one should choose softer pencils (B, 2B, 4B, 6B) and for finished and precised drawing, it is better to use harder pencil (HB and H). Choosing colours are also very important. One has to experiment with different colours and medium. Ultimately he would feel comfortable in a particular medium which he can pursue. In this chapter an attempt has been made to give an elaborate and comprehensive introduction to painting and drawing.



OBJECTIVE

On completion of this practical exercise, you will be able to :

- recognize different qualities of pencils and inks;
- select a suitable surface of drawing and painting;
- apply proper brushes (round and flat) accordingly;
- identify the different types of colours applicable in different mediums.



Notes

Uses of Materials:

- Pencils - Hard and Soft, graphite, coloured
- Crayons - Black
- Pastels - Dry, Wax, Oil
- Charcoal - Black
- Paper - Different weight and surface, Cartridge Handmade, Ivory, Chaksy, Pastel.
- Colour - Water Colour (Transparent, opaque), gouache, oil paper
Suitable surfaces for water colours are: hand made paper, chaksy, Cartridge, silk, hard board, wall surfaces.
- Brushes - Kinds of brushes—
 - (i) round brushes for water based colour (ii) flat brushes for oil colours (iii) knife and (iv) spatula

Know your tools and materials

Tools:-

Pencils, HB, 2B, 4B and 6B



Fig. No.1

Coloured pencils



Fig. No.2

Tools and Material

Crayon



Fig. No.3

Charcoal



Fig No.4

Round water colour brushes
No.1, 5, 8 and 12



Fig No.5

Flat Brush for oil colour
No 1,2,4,5,10,12



Fig No.6

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

Knife or spatula



Fig No.7

Pallete for water colour



Fig No.8

Pallete for oil colour with oil pots



Fig No.9

Colour material

Water colours



Fig No.10

Poster colours



Fig No.11

Oil colours



Fig No.12

Acrylic colours



Fig No.13

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

Pastel colours



Fig No.14

Coloured ink



Fig No.15

Following are the examples of line qualities of some drawing tools

Line effect of HB pencil



Fig No.16

Line effect of softer pencil like 6B to less soft pencil 4B and 2B

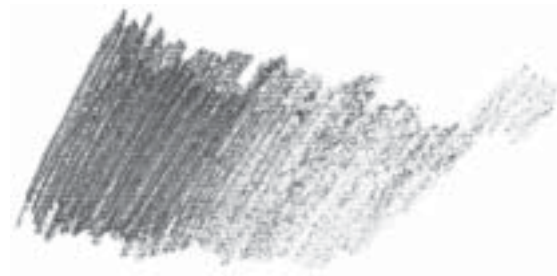


Fig No.17

Hatched line in Pen and Ink

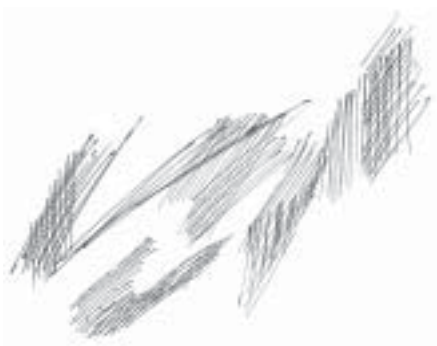


Fig No. 18

Simple line in Pen and Ink



Fig No. 19

With stippling (Dots) you can bring different tones



Fig No. 20

Charcoal blend easily and may be used for modelled renderings.



Fig No.21

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

Crayon can be employed for quick sketches.
Coloured pencils are useful for drawing to add texture.

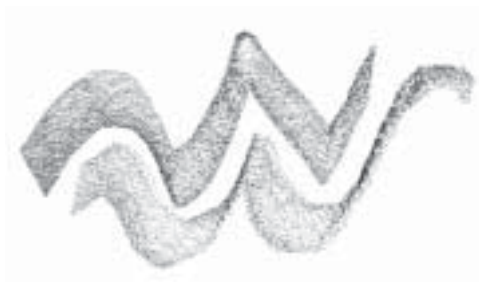


Fig No.22



Fig No.23

Pastels are often used for portraits, life drawing and landscape.



Fig No.24

- **Practice sketches and drawing with the help of above mentioned tools and materials.**
- Sketch with pencil. Use both 4B and HB like it is done in this animal figure.



Fig No.25

Tools and Material

Pen and ink or black Jel Pen are excellent medium for drawing and sketching. You try all three techniques like, lines, hatching, and stippling. Remember, you can not erase the ink, so do a preliminary structure in pencil before you use ink.

- Draw anything with straight lines after you start with pencil drawing



Fig No.26

- Draw a human figure or animal figure in hatching technique



Fig No.27

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

- Now use stippling or dots to bring tone in your drawing.



Fig No.28

- Use all the three techniques of drawing in pen and ink. You can make a landscape. Use dark lines in the foreground and light broken lines in the back ground to achieve depth.



Fig No.29

Tools and Material

There are various types of colour materials for painting. Some are traditional and few have been invented in recent times like acrylic.

- Water colours are of many types. Hence you can use transparent water colours. Use lot of water to dilute the colour. Use the previous drawing (Fig. No. 30) and colour it.



Fig No.30

- Now use opaque water colour. Poster colour and gouache, are opaque colours. Take easily available poster colour. Paint the same picture with this.



Fig No.31



- Acrylic is as good as poster colour. You can dilute this colour with water and oil both. It is waterproof. You should use canvas or oil paper.

Fig No.32

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

- For a change you can use spatula-or knife instead of brush. Better you use poster, acrylic or oil. Spatula brings texture in your picture



Fig No.33

- Pastel colours are like pencils, but softer and brighter. Draw colourful objects with it.



Fig No.34

- Oil colours are used on canvas or oil paper. Turpentine and linseed oil are used to dilute it (thinner). See lesson No.3 and the figures. No. 22 to 25.



Notes

2

OBJECT STUDY

AIM

To learn the drawing and painting of man made objects in terms of volume, perspective and shading.

INTRODUCTION

In any art work the total perception of art work is very important. An artist can achieve this perception only through constant studies of this object. It is very important to study the manmade objects keeping it in front of him. So the shape, contour and volume are to be studied both with lines and colours. He is supposed to follow some basic steps like perceiving the objects in terms of simple geometrical shapes and he can bring the volume by adding colour and shades. This exercise will help him to perceive the texture, proportion and volume of the manmade objects.



OBJECTIVE

On completion of this practical exercise you will be able to:

- differentiate between difference in basic shapes of objects;
- draw the perceived objects with all its real appearance.
- apply the proportion perspective, colour, texture, light and shade on the objects.

Draw three basic shapes with pencil or ink.

For Example :- Circle (1) Square (2) Triangle (3)



Notes

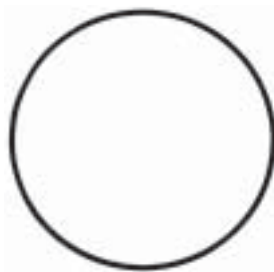


Fig. 1
(1)



Fig. 2
(2)

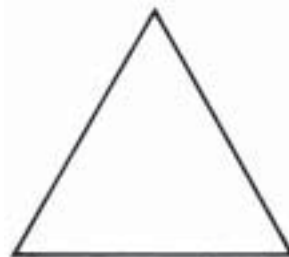


Fig. 3
(3)

You can draw any round objects with circle.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

You can draw any square & rectangular objects with square.



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

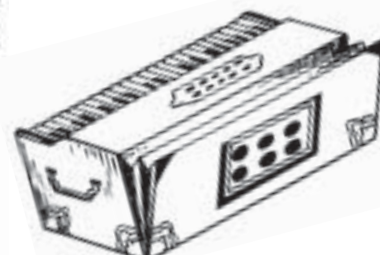


Fig. 10

Object Study

You can draw any triangular objects with triangle.



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

You can make these pictures in light and shade with pencil or transparent water colour as well as with oil pastels.



Fig. 14

Light and Shade



Fig. 15

Water colour



Fig. 16

Water colour



Fig. 17

Oil pastel

Before you start still life (object drawing) in pen and ink, decide which kind of linear shading you will give to get the effect of light and shade.



Fig. 18

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

Shows an object done by dots also called stippling method. The entire form, light and shade is achieved by dots. Draw the object very faintly with your pencil to get the correct shape.

The areas where there is dark, bring the dots very close to each other almost looking like black patches. Gradually move to the middle tone where dots are not so close to each other. The high lighted areas can be achieved by putting dots away from each other almost like a blank space.



Fig. 19

Shows the object done by straight horizontal lines. The entire form and effect of light and shade is achieved by short and quick horizontal strokes.

Draw the object first with faint lines with your pencil to get the basic shape. Then with your pen bring the horizontal strokes (lines) closer to each other for the darkest areas. The high lighted areas can be left blank.



Fig. 20

Shows the objects done by criss-cross lines. This is called hatching. Here the lines are taken in diagonal strokes over-lapping with each other. Lines are brought closer to each other to get the darkest areas and for highlighted areas space is left blank.

**Notes****Fig. 21**

Objects composition with colour pencil

Exercises :

- (1) Draw three basic shapes with the pencils free hand in different sizes without the help of any instruments.
- (2) Draw any objects like Watermelon, Orange, Apple with the help of circle and complete in light and shade with pencil.
- (3) Draw any Triangular object like hut, icecream, cone, flowervase and fill in pastel colour.
- (4) Draw Table, Television or lunch box and complete with water colour.



3

NATURE STUDY

AIM

To be able to capture the essence of Nature which is ever changing, in terms of light, shade and colour.

INTRODUCTION

Nature study consists primarily of trees, flowers, foliage, mountains, rivers, sea, etc. While doing nature studies we must understand the basic difference between object drawing and nature. Nature is ever changing and full of life. So it is necessary to capture this essence of nature according to one's perception. It is very important to keep in mind the perspective, balance, composition, harmony and colour, which are to be used according to one's desired study.



OBJECTIVE

On completion of this practical lesson, you will be able to:

- differentiate between the man made objects (still) and nature (life);
- identify oneself with nature and its surroundings;
- distinguish colour texture, forms of natural things;
- draw and paint landscapes with correct colour, perspective and natural light.

Study the Nature

Start with small natural objects like fruits, vegetables, foliage and flowers

STEP: I

Place two apples in front of you. Draw the outlines.



Notes

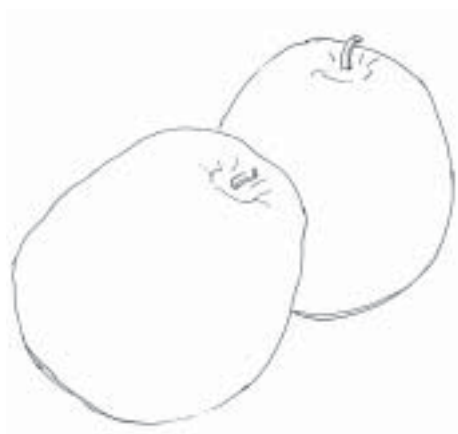


Fig No.1

STEP: II

Colour it with thick poster colour. Use crimson, Lemon yellow and green colour.



Fig No.2

- Select some common vegetables (cabbage, brinjal, bitter gourd etc.) and draw in pencil, (use 2B or 4B pencil).



Fig. No. 3



Fig. No. 4



Notes

- Choose one vegetable (like Shalgam) turnip. Draw with HB pencil and then use black water colour with brush No.8



Fig No.5

- Now take few vegetables of same kind (as capsicum here). Arrange it properly. Use coloured pencils. (Viridian green, sap green, and chrome yellow pencils are used).



Fig. No. 6

- Try the same composition in different medium. Poster colour is a good option. (Poster green, chrome yellow and white colours are used).



Fig. No. 7

Nature Study

- Select different kinds of vegetables like Red chili, Cauliflower, Karela (Bitter gourd) Draw outlines with black water proof ink pen. Then use coloured ink or water colour.



Fig No.8



Fig No.9



Fig No. 10

- Try your hand in transparent water colour. Arrange some onions. Draw with HB pencil. Use crimson and burnt Sienna adding lot of water in colour. Restrict yourself to use only one layer of colour.



Fig. No. 11

Take a bunch of flowers. Make a study of these flowers with HB pencil. Draw the outline of the flower.

STEP:I



Fig No. 12

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes



Fig No. 13

Now paint the flowers. Use chrome yellow, yellow ochre for the flowers. Dark green and light green (mixing white and lemon yellow) for the stems.

STEP: III



Fig No. 14



Fig No. 15

- Paint the background with contrasting colours and the flower with yellow colours. In this painting the background is of red and blue poster colours.

STEP : II

- Paint flowers in transparent water colour. Do not use details, give only suggestion of forms.

- Study a plant with pen and ink. Draw the compositional structure with HB pencil and finish with pen. Be careful when you draw the leaves in the back ground and foreground, these should not overlap each other.



Fig No. 16



- You can try oil colour on canvas for the composition of flowers and plants. You can add few other elements to enhance the beauty of the picture.

Fig No. 17

- Trees have different characteristics. Trees also play a very important role in landscapes. Try to capture the texture, rhythm and character of these trees in your sketch. You can use pen, pencil, crayon and pastel. This is done in black pen with hatching.



Fig No. 18

Practical Guidelines (Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

- Study trees with transparent water colour. Make it very simple. Avoid detailing. Use limited colours. Only blue, lemon yellow and brown colours are used in this picture.



Fig No. 19

- Landscape painting should be done on the spot. Choose a location. It is not necessary to travel far to find one. You can select any spot you like. Sea beach is very attractive and pictorial. Begin with sketch with pencil. HB and 2B pencils are used here.

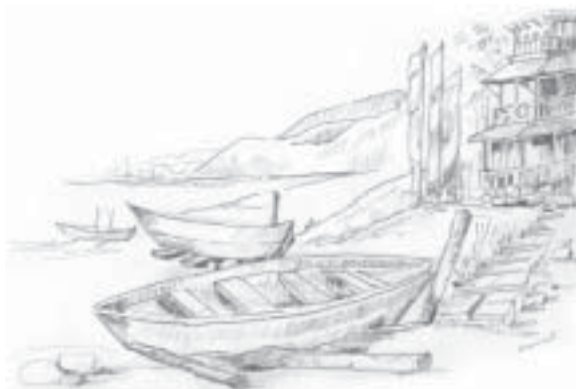


Fig No. 20

- Try your hand in acrylic colour, Unlike oil colour it dries quickly. You can use Fevicyl (these are inexpensive) on oil paper. Use the same drawing as in figure 20.



Fig No. 21

- You can do the same composition in oil colour on canvas or oil paper.

STEP: I

Draw only the outlines of your sketch on oil paper or canvas



Fig No. 22

STEP: II

Fill the drawn areas with dark colours. The oil colours are different from water colour. Begin with dark colours in shadowed areas then move to lighter tones.



Fig No. 23

- Put lighter tone for detailing. The hill, boats, bushes, steps and building have many shadowed areas.

STEP: III



Fig No. 24

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

- Finish the painting with white and other very light colours

STEP IV



Fig No. 25

Exercises:

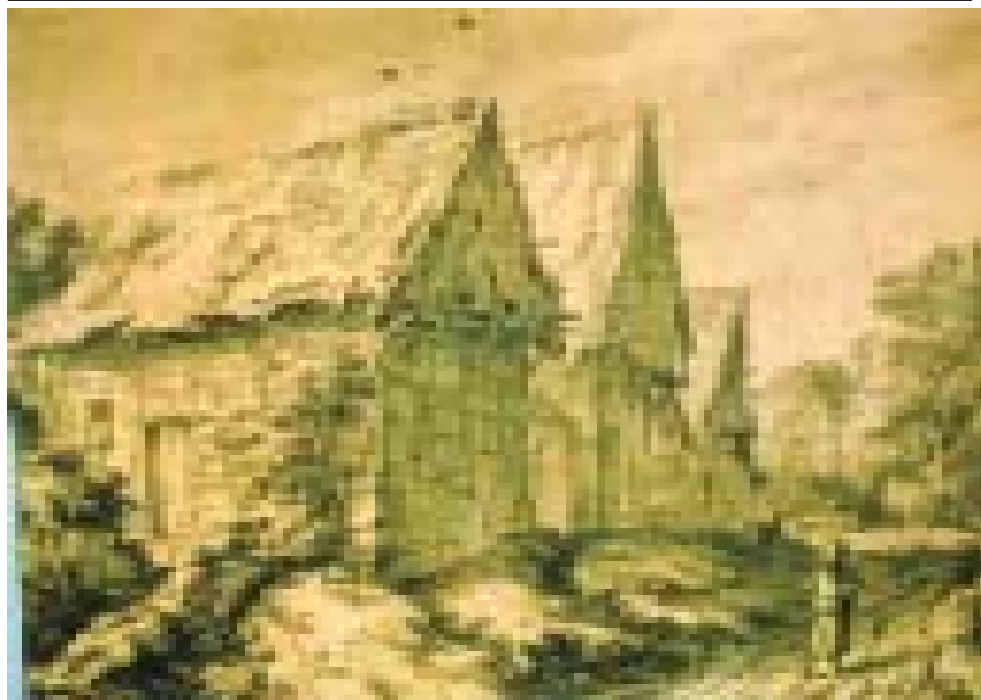
1. Arrange few bananas on a table and draw these with pencil.
2. Find a pot of plants with large leaves. After finishing drawing, colour it with poster colours.
3. Visit a nearby park. Choose a row of big trees. Draw these trees. Take care of perspective. Now use water colours.
4. Take a photograph of hill station or sea beach. Try to copy it with pencil. Choose any medium of colour and paint it.



Notes



Light House (Water colour)
by Homer



Three Half timbered Houses
by Ruisedael



HUMAN FIGURE

AIM

The study of Human figure concerns in capturing the different characters and emotional expressions. Both of these could be achieved with gestures and body languages.

INTRODUCTION

Human being is probably the only creature who can express all kinds of emotions in many ways. It is a real challenge for an artist to capture these emotions in human being. Apart from vocal sound, human being expresses all these emotions through different gestures, postures and movements of the body, eyes, lips and eye brows. The other factor which is important to keep in mind for an artist is to capture the different physical characteristics of the human figure. A student would learn the different body languages of a human form expressing different kinds of emotions through practice of sketching. Paintings are mainly a vehicle of communication of various expressions. A learner should try to use human form to express such emotions and moods.



OBJECTIVE

On completion of this Practical exercise, you will be able to:

- draw human figures with proportion;
- express the correct mood and feelings of the human figure;
- depict all kinds of expressions through movement, gestures and postures of the human body.



Notes



Fig. 1

Draw human forms in simplified line-drawing as shown in frame-1. Try to express action like walking, writing, running, playing or riding by moving the suggestive arms and legs attached to its body. Drawing in frame -1 is done with crayon, but you may draw them with pencil or chalk.



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Add details to line - drawing in simplified blocks drawing which could indicate posture, volume and forms of human figure. For reference see fig. 2. Drawings in fig. 2 are done with HB pencil and later, with ink-pen. Try to compose more figures of your choice as suggested in fig. 3.



Fig. 4



Notes

Learn some of the basic principle of human form adding geometrical elements to it (see fig. 4). If we take the height of one head as one unit, remember an average proportion of an adult erect body height is 7.5 head or 7.5 units. With children the proportion stands as 6.5, 6 or even lesser units to it head varying according to it's age as shown in fig 4A. Male torso has almost a parallel waist and bust line, while female torso has a board hip line than the bust line as shown with triangle and rectangle blocks in fig 4B. Compose the family with simplified human forms, as framed in fig 4C. Drawing in frame 4 are done with HB pencil and later; with ink-pen.



Fig. 5

To draw foot, recognise the triangle and rectangle block structure, and then add fingers to it, as shown in fig 5: At beginning, place your own foot in the centre of a paper and draw the outer contour to understand the basic drawing of your foot. One may also develop the foot drawing watching your own foot prints carefully. Practise the front view, side view, twist and turns observing the mirror image of your own foot or sketching from life models. Drawing in fig. 5 are done with pen and ink, 2B and 6B pencils.



Fig. 6

To draw hand and fingers, draw a circle, attach imaginary lines as fingers and thumb shown is step (I), Fig. 6. Add details to the line drawing to get the frontal view of the palm, see-step (II). Follow step (III) to get proportion of hand with its back view.

Human Figure

Try to draw hand with folding of its fingers, both from front and back view, follow and observe step IV, V, VI and VII for reference. Drawing in frame-6 are done with pen and ink, 2B, and 6B pencils.



Fig. 7

Study a standing figure carefully. Let the figure lean upon and get supported by something to stand. The distribution of the weight of the body is put on legs as shown in fig. 7. Observe turn of the torso, hip line and head. Knowledge of actual bone structure helps to construct solid block drawings. For the figure (See 7A). One must model character of human figure in attachments of blocks with round. Finally one may add details defining the form and rendering it further with drapery as shown in fig. (7B). Drawing in fig. 7 are done with 2B, 4B and 6B pencils.



Fig. 8

Look around to observe the different people at work. Try to make several rough sketches adding different clothing they wear or typical accessories they usually use at work, (for reference see fig. 8A, B, and C). Drawing in Fig. 8 are done with 2B, 4B and 6B pencils.

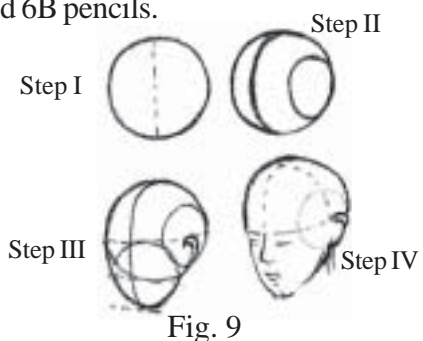


Fig. 9



Fig. 10

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

To construct a head, practice making a circle, divide it in two equal parts, as shown in frame -9 step-I. Extend a circle to its side ways to form ear structure as shown in step-II. Add another circle to form lower jaw and chin as shown in step-III. Divide the plane in three equal parts (line A, B and C) as shown in step-3. Line A becomes the ear line, B the middle line and C the eyebrows. The placement of mouth in between nose and chin and adding eyes can be added later as shown in step-IV. Further observe how the head moves from the side view to front view, for reference see fig. A, B and C as shown in Frame-10.



Fig. 11

Locate the basic features to draw a face. Observe the drawing of eyes, lips and nose from different viewpoints (for reference see fig. 9). Drawings in Fig. 11 are made in 2B pencil.



Fig. 12

Observe a smiling face of a girl, from different angle and viewpoints as shown in fig. 12. Adopt these details, while practicing your own studies of a human face. Drawings in fig.10 are done with 2B, 4B, 6B pencils.

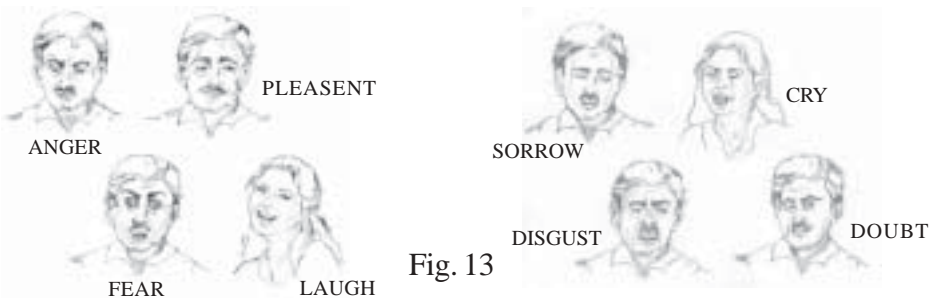


Fig. 13

Human Figure

Relate different moods and expression of human face while studying the above. Observe the changing shapes of eyes and eyebrows, lips to express the feeling of anger (A), pleased (B) fear (C) laugh (D), sorrow (E), cry (F), disgust (G) and doubt (H).

Practical Guidelines (Secondary Level)



Notes

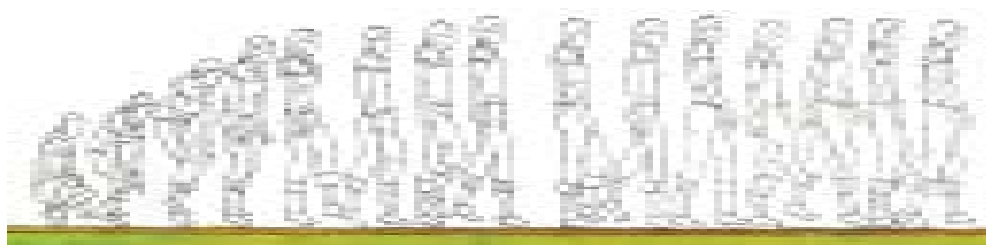


Fig. 14

Observe the interesting mechanics of movement of a walking human figure, as shown in frame-14 drawn with 2B pencil. Try to create your own walking cycle of figure observing the sketching in Fig. 14.



Fig. 15 A



Fig. 15B

Study the details of portrait with its expression with the help of an appropriate photograph. One may try to do the study; taking reference of his/her own photograph. Moreover working to create a self-portrait is always interesting and achieving. Observe the light and shade in different techniques, like charcoal, pastel, strippling or hatching. For reference see Fig. 15A (portrait done in strippling with ink-pen), and Fig. 15B (expression of a child done in hatching and line-drawing with charcoal-pencil).



Fig. 16 and 17



Notes

Do lot of live sketching starting from observing figures at rest or sitting to standing position with different characteristics. Try to capture the basic structure in line-drawing, with 2B or 4B and then add details to it further for reference see fig.-1,2,3 and 4 (Fig.16 and 17).



Fig. 18

Compose five figures. Show each of them is engaged in different activities starting with simple basic structure (see fig. no. 18).



Fig. 19

Arrange these figures according to your imagination. One such option is shown in this composition. After drawing with H.B. pencil the details are finished with ink and brush.



Fig. 20

You may also colour it with any medium of your choice, for reference see fig. 20 (the composition is done in water colour medium).

Exercises

1. Try to sketch your "mother in kitchen" or "father relaxing". First draw the structure in block-drawing as shown in fig. 2. Then add details using HB and 2B pencils.
2. Try to sketch a child of age 10 to 13 years in any posture. Use shading for detail with HB, 2B and 6B pencil.
3. Observe people at work, try to sketch them in different position. Further compose it in to a coloured composition. As shown in fig. 7, fig. 8 and fig. 20.
4. Try to make your own portrait using the help of a photograph as reference. Do the detail shading with the process of stripling or hatching. As shown in fig. 15.

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes



Study of a girl (Crayon on bamboo paper)
by Nandlal Bose



Dancer
(Pencil on Paper)
by Nandlal Bose



5

STUDY OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS

AIM

To be acquainted with the animal world of different species around us and know various form colours, textures, movements of different species.

INTRODUCTION

It is one of the most challenging and exciting learning process of dawning painting. Our world is blessed with various kinds of birds and animal species. Each has their own character, form, colour and movements. The stronger animals like tiger, elephant, horse etc. are very interesting to study due to their muscular structures. On the contrary the birds are of lighter structure and very colourful. The study of birds and animals would help the students to understand different ways to handle colour, pen and ink and pencils. For example the heavy animals would require thicker and bolder handling of lines and colours while the birds should be beautifully treated in softer lines and attractive colours. While painting and drawing it should be kept in mind that the structure of human figures are absolute vertical whereas animal and birds are generally have a combination of verticals and horizontal structure.



OBJECTIVE

On completion of this practical exercise, you will be able to:

- study of different birds and animal species around us;
- identify various form, colours, textures and movements of different species;
- draw and paint animal and bird with proportion.

Animal drawing demands the complete application of drawing skill as the surfaces of their bodies provide many textural problem – horns, fur, feathers etc. Choose the animals that you have learned to recognize; horse, cows, dogs, cats and birds of familiar types.



Notes

It is very difficult to draw a bird from live model, as they are being constantly in motion. Better you use your pet bird or photographs of birds of your choice.

Select a common bird and draw its basic structure with geometric shapes.

Circles and egg-shaped forms are arranged to build the structure.

Step I



Fig. 1

Draw outlines over this structure and bring out the shape of the bird.

Step II



Fig. 2

Use hatching with pen (Gel Black) to give texture of feathers.

Duck is a slow moving bird. Watch it carefully. Basic structure is again egg-shape like most of the birds.

Step III



Fig. 3

Arrange the egg-shaped forms to build the forms of head, neck and torso.

Step I



Fig. 4

Draw the outline. Notice the difference of the placement of the shapes from the earlier drawing (Fig. No. 1)

Step II

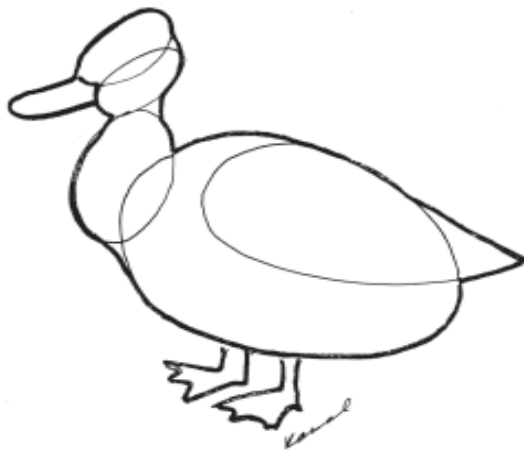


Fig. 5



Notes



Notes

Use colour pencil (green, red, brown, blue and yellow) to complete the drawing.

Step III

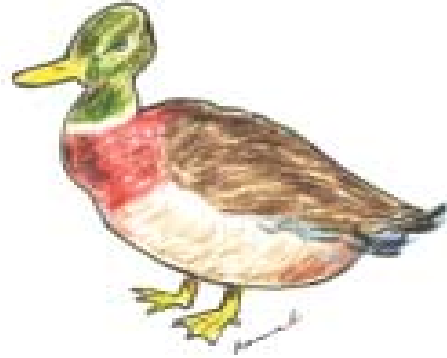


Fig. 6

Our national bird peacock is one of the most colourful birds in the world. Follow the same egg-shape forms for the body except the next, which has long curve lines.

Step I



Fig. 7

Define the outlines as it is shown here.

Step II



Fig. 8

Study of Animals of Birds

Colour the peacock with pastel, (light blue, dark blue, green, yellow and brown). You must have seen lot of hens. Some of them are very colourful Choose one of these hens.

Step III



Fig. 9

Use egg-shape basic forms for all the parts of its body. The torso is also of same shape but only the back side is little flat.

Step I



Fig. 10

Draw outline taking care to avoid the front upper leg.

Step II

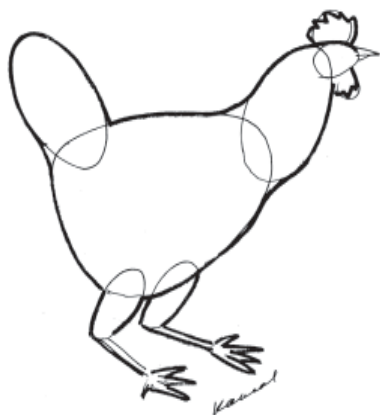


Fig. 11

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

You can use poster colours (red, chrome yellow, burnt sienna, and white) First cover the whole body with red. Let it dry completely. Now use thick colour like chrome yellow and white in small strokes to give the texture of features. Add burnt Sienna in some areas for shading. Cover the legs with yellow.

Step III



Fig. 12

Look at a **Kingfisher** bird. It has proportionately large head and long beak.

Use the egg shape again for the body, head and tail. Two triangles for the beak and the space between body and tail.

Step I

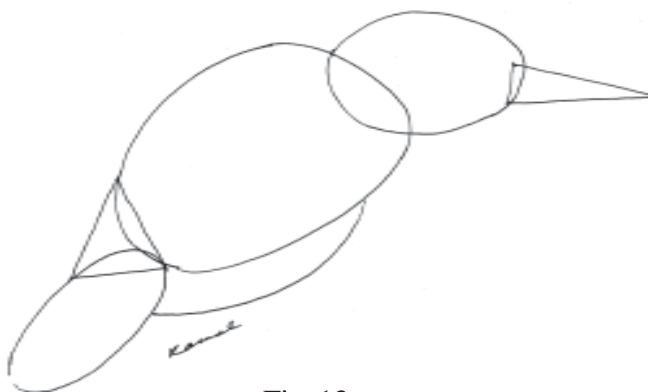


Fig. 13

Draw the outline and then the different forms to give characters of the bird (dot lines)

Step II

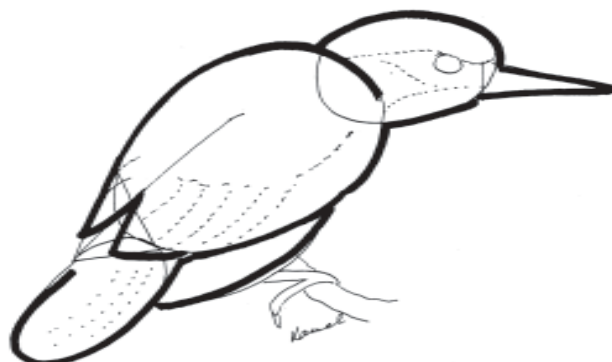


Fig. 14

Study of Animals of Birds

Colour it with transparent water colour (cobalt blue, lemon yellow, Red and black).

Among the animal, dogs are very familiar sight either at home or street.

Step III



Fig. 15

Make line sketch of the dog.

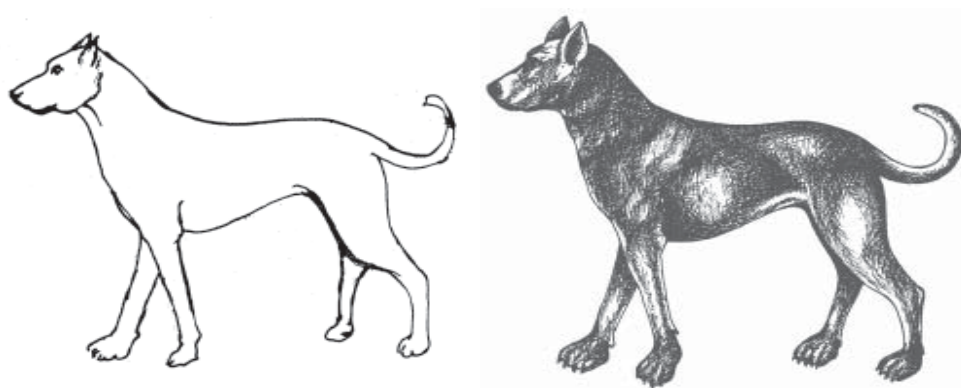


Fig. 16

Use hatching with black gel pen to complete the drawing with light and shade.

Elephant is one of the largest animals with volume. It's basic structure is roundish.



Fig. 17

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

Draw the torso and head with circles. Add four legs and the trunk.

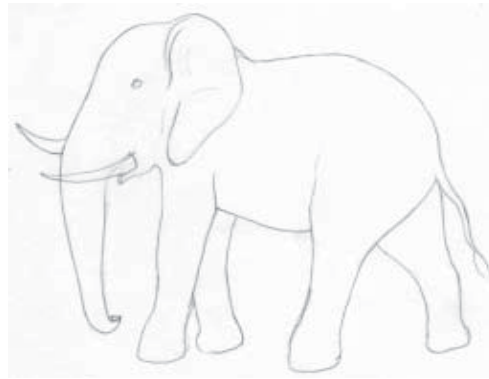


Fig. 18

Colour the drawing with oil pastel colour. Take care to add shades in different parts of the body.

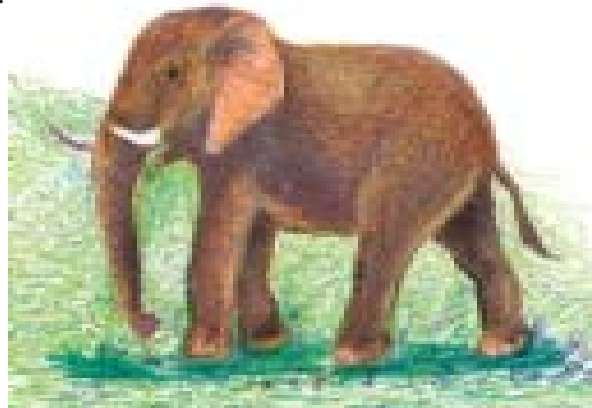


Fig. 19

Note the beautiful pattern on the body of a Giraffe. Capture the image of this animal with 2B pencil.

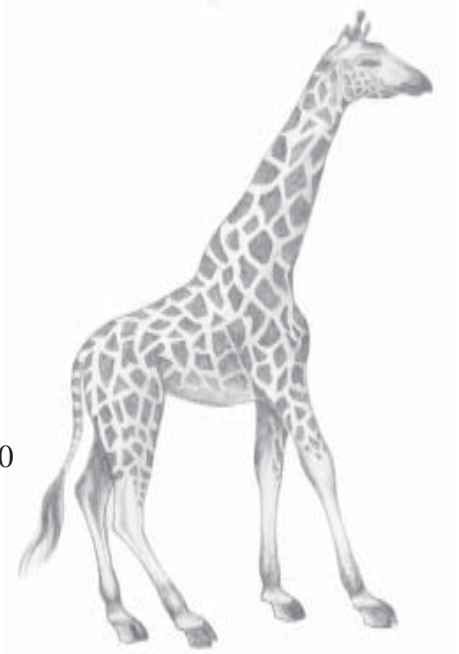


Fig. 20

Study of Animals of Birds

Tiger is an excellent combination of colour and strength. Use lemon, yellow, brown and crimson water colour. Do not forget to leave paper white for the white areas.



Fig. 21

Exercise

1. Draw the basic structure of a cat using circles and oval shapes.
2. Use colour (pastel or colour pencil) for shading.
3. Observe the basic shapes in birds like, crow, pigeon and hen. Make outlines on these shapes. Colour it with Poster colour.
4. Make a composition with any animals or birds like, cows, pigeons and dogs.
5. Make a copy from some masters painting of Animals or birds.

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

Step - I



Step - II



Baboon (Water colour)
by Ramkinkar Baij



Notes

6

COMPOSITION

AIM

To compose a picture based on different themes and concept. The concept or theme could be taken from nature, manmade objects and the learners own imagination.

INTRODUCTION

A composition is an arrangement of different elements like, balance, rhythm, harmony and texture in a given space. In spite of all these elements the most important quality is the depiction of expression. One can compose his/her picture with the help of different studies done earlier. Various kinds of composition can be done like:

- I. composition with geometrical forms,
- II. composition with man made objects,
- III. composition based on nature,
- IV. composition with decorative forms,
- V. conceptual composition.

Compositions could be done with all kinds of material available to the learner.



OBJECTIVES

On completion of this Practical exercise, you will be able to :

- differentiate between different kinds of composition;
- select proper material and elements for composition;
- apply forms and colours to express their theme;
- choose the proper colour related to the emotive quality of the composition.



Notes

- Before you compose your picture make sure to arrange it with balance of forms:



Fig. No. 1

This composition is without balance.



Fig. No. 2

Now it becomes balanced after adding another motif.

- Take care to add Rhythm and harmony in your composition. Movement of lines and colours brings rhythm.



Fig. No. 3

Composition

- Texture gives special effect to your picture. Textures are easily achieved in thick use of colours like oil, poster and acrylic.



Fig. No. 4

- Use of perspective is very important in all kinds of realistic drawing. Find the Vanishing point in the composition to determine the line of perspective. On the basis of this structure a composition is made (See Fig. No. 8) in water colour.



Fig. No. 5

- Start composing with simple basic shapes like, square, triangle and circle. Take care of balance, rhythm and harmony. Use only one colour.

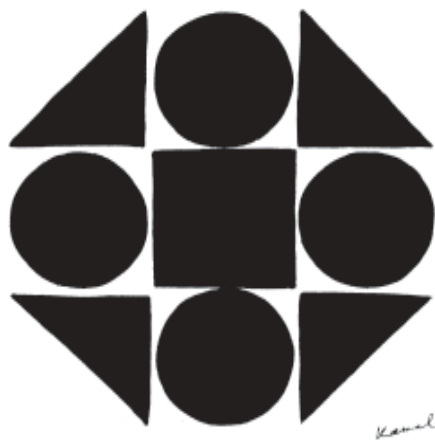


Fig. No. 6

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

- Compose basic shapes and add colours. Do not forget elements of design. Use secondary colours in the overlapping areas.

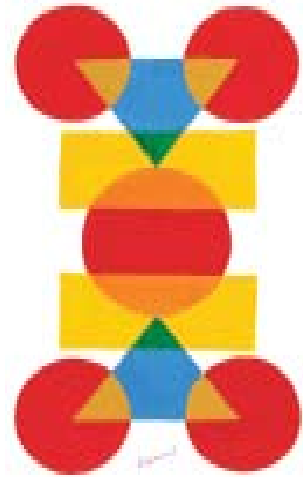


Fig. No. 7

- Now try some complicated compositions with basic shapes. This could look like a conceptual composition.



Fig. No. 8

- Do lot of sketches of human figures. Arrange these figures into a composition. Use water colour.



Fig. No. 9

Composition

These figures are taken from sketches (See lesson No. 1 and Figs. 27 and 29).

- Sketching animals like dogs, cows, horses etc. help to make good composition. Here is a composition with dogs in poster colour. Flat colours are used



Fig. No. 10

- When you Sketch or study man made objects, take care to compose it properly as it is done in this picture.



Fig. No. 11

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

- You must have done many sketches from nature. Choose a spot with lot of trees and make a composition. This is a step for landscape painting.

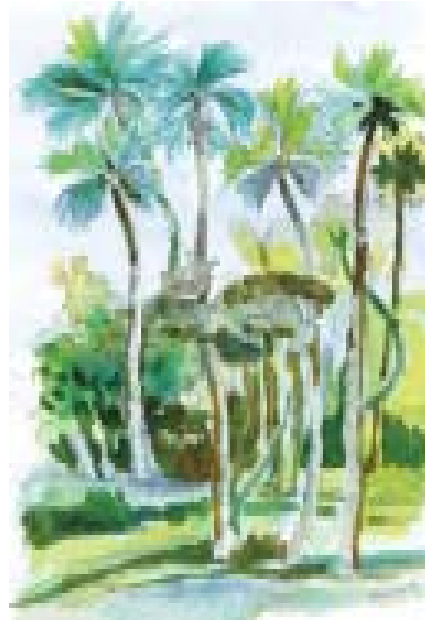


Fig. No. 12

- It is not always possible to find a beautiful place with trees, plants and flowers in a city. Do not worry. You look around and choose a corner of narrow lane or a road side tea shop of anything you like. This could be a good subject for your landscape painting. Water colours material are easy to carry along while for oil painting kits you have to carry many accessories.

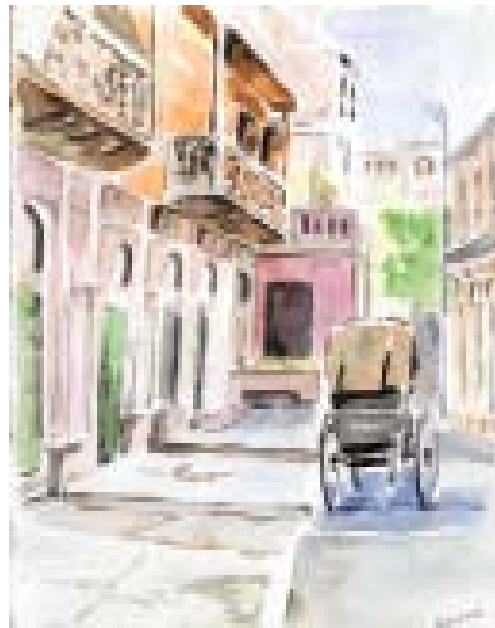


Fig. No. 13

Composition

- If you are lucky to visit hill station or sea beach, paint the beautiful scene on canvas with oil colours. Other option is to use photograph as model. In oil medium you can correct and change many time if there is any mistake. This is not possible in the case of water colour.



Fig. No. 14

- Decorative composition could be done with any motifs from your sketches. You can arrange the forms of plants, flowers, birds anything like designs. This is done in coloured inks and black pen.



Fig. No. 15

Practical Guidelines

(Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

- Sometime artists express a concept through their paintings instead of a story or scene. They use forms and colours as symbols which are always not identifiable. So conceptual painting some time becomes abstract or non-representational. The sun, the skeleton of fish and other motifs are used as symbols.



Composition with Forms
Fig. No. 16

Exercises

1. Compose basic shapes (square, triangle and circle) with in a paper of A4 or ¼ imperial size. Make sure to create a beautiful design.
2. Select few human figures from your sketch book. Decide on a theme (market, indoor scene, working men or women etc). Make a composition with poster colour.
3. Observe nature around you. Trees plants river, ponds, etc. are the elements you can sketch and make a landscape with water colour.
4. Combine man-made objects, human figures, animal figures in one composition.
5. Make a composition from your memory and imagination on any theme. Try to give it a decorative look.

Practical Guidelines (Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes



Deer and fawn (Ink on paper)
by N.S. Bendre

PAINTING

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Subject : Painting

Class: Secondary

Theory : 30

Practical : 70

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Marks</i>
Knowledge	10	35%
Understanding	15	50%
Application	5	15%
Total	30	100%

WEIGHTAGE BY TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Types of question	No. of questions	Marks of each question	Estimated time a candidate is expected
Long Answer type	3	(3x3) 9/9 min.	27 Ms
Short Answer	7	(2x7) 4/6 min.	42 Ms
Very short answer	7	(1x7) 7/3 min	21 Ms
	17	30	90 Ms

<i>Module</i>	<i>No. of Questions</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
1. Introduction of Indian Art			
● Lesson -1	2	2	$2 \times 2 = 4$
● Lesson – 2	1	1	$1 \times 1 = 1$
● Lesson – 3	1	3	$1 \times 3 = 3$
● Lesson – 4	3	1	$3 \times 1 = 3$
2. Introduction of World Art			
● Lesson – 5	1	3	$1 \times 3 = 3$
● Lesson -6	3	2	$3 \times 2 = 6$
● Lesson – 7	3	1	$3 \times 1 = 3$
3. Introduction of Contemporary Indian Art			
● Lesson – 8	1	3	$1 \times 3 = 3$
● Lesson – 9	2	2	$2 \times 2 = 4$
			Total 30

DIFFICULTY LEVEL OF QUESTION PAPER

<i>Level</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%age of Marks given</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Difficult (can be attempted by top students) 		20%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Average (can be attempted by students who have regularly studied the materials but may not have given sufficient time to writing practice) 		50%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Easy (can be attempted satisfactorily by students who have gone through the study materials) 		30%
		100%

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Time : 1 ½ hours

Marks : 30

Attempt all questions

- The question having 1 mark should be answered in about **10 words**
 - The question having 2 marks should be answered in about **30 words**.
 - The question having 3 marks should be answered in about **50 words**.
-
1. Describe the “**Dancing Girl**”, metal Sculpture and mention its finding site. 2
 2. Choose a painting from Ajanta and appreciate its style and technique. 2
 3. Write very short note on any one of the following. 1
 - a. “Arjunas Penance”
 - b. “Konark”
 - c. Krishna supporting Mount Govardhan
 4. How did Rajput painting develop? What are the contributions of “Guler School” in its development? 3
 5. What is Kolam? What kinds of symbolic forms are used in it? 1
 6. What is the meaning of Phulkari? Write few lines on Phulkari design. 1
 7. Mention the motifs and designs of ‘Kantha’ art.
 8. Assess the role of Renaissance in formulation of new forms of painting style. How did it affect the painters like Botticelli and Leonardo da Vinci. 3
- or
- Do you consider Michelangelo as the greatest sculptor of Renaissance? Justify your answer.
9. Write about the main features of Impressionist Painting. 2
 10. What were Renoir's preferences in choosing the themes of his paintings. Explain with example. 2
 11. Write two important features of Cezanne's painting “Still Life with Onions”. 2

12. What is 'Cubism'? Who are the artists to begin this style? 1
13. Why Salvador Dali is so famous? Name one of his famous paintings. 1
14. Write notes on any one of the following. 1
- a. Kandinsky
 - b. "Man with violin"
 - c. Abstract Art.
15. Answer any one of the following questions. 3
- a. Write in brief on the kind of art evolved in the beginning of British Raj in India.
 - b. Write an appreciative note on Gaganendranath Tagore.
16. What is Graphics or Print Making? Name some of the print making techniques. 2
17. "Neither his poor eyesight in young age and blindness in later age could stop his creative urge."
Who is this painter? Describe one of his paintings. 2

MARKING SCHEME

Subject – Painting

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Expected answer</i>	<i>Distribution of Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
1.	<p>This beautiful female metal statue was found in Indus valley. It's curious posture is noticeable.</p> <p>The figure shows the artist's accurate metal casting with her right hand at her waist and her left hand on her left thigh. The craftsmanship and artistic skill has been blended successfully.</p>	<p>½</p> <p>1½</p>	2
2.	<p>“Black Princess” of Gupta period was found in one of the caves of Ajanta near Aurangabad.</p> <p>This lyrical painting made of tempera technique shows the free flowing line and rhythm of the body contour.</p>	<p>½</p> <p>1½</p>	2
3.	<p>a. From Pallava Period at Mamallapuram. On a huge boulder relief sculpture identified as the story of “Arjuna’s Penance” and according to some others "Gangavatarana".</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>b. The sun temple at Konark, Orissa. Beautiful Sulputers of Surasundaris are carved.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>c. This sculpture is from Hoysala period at Belur. The carvings are delicate and intricate.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	1
4.	<p>After the fall of many dynasties, a form of art developed in the western part of India in Rajasthan and Punjab hills. This is known as Rajput painting. Rajput paintings flourished from the 16th Century A.D. to 19th Century A.D. This style is</p>	<p>1½</p>	3

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Expected answer</i>	<i>Distribution Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
	<p>a combination of folk and classical paintings of India. Later it was influenced by Mughal miniature painting.</p> <p>Guler was a small State in the hills of Punjab and a most important centre of Pahari painting. The style flourished between 1450 A.D. to 1780 A.D. It is characterized by Romance and myth of Radhakrishna.</p>	1½	
5.	<p>“Kolam” is floor decoration with Rice paste. It is painted on the floor by House wife during festivals with symbolic forms like pitchers, lamps and coconut trees.</p>	1	1
6	<p>It means “flowered work.” This term is used for a type of embroidery in Punjab.</p> <p>Basic motifs are geometric</p>	½ ½	1
7.	<p>Motifs and designs are taken from rural landscape, ritualistic mandala and objects of everyday life.</p>	1	1
8.	<p>Renaissance is a word which means “Rebirth”. This period is known for new experiments in every field, including the art of painting and sculpture.</p> <p>Through 14th C.A.D to 18th C.A.D experiments on use of light, shadow, foreshortening and perspective were carried by great masters like Leonardo Da Vinci, Raphael, Botlicelli, Michel Angelo. Botlicelli showed skill in the drawing of anatomy in his own style. He used cool artificial light to achieve soft harmonious beauty in his work. On the other hand, Vinci experimented with dramatic contrast of light and shade.</p> <p>He gave emphasis on the psychological aspect of expression, for example “Monalisa”.</p> <p>OR</p>	½ 2½	3

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Expected answer</i>	<i>Distribution Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
	Michel Angelo is definitely the greatest sculptor of Renaissance period. He was a master in handling marble. One of his master pieces is “Pieta”. It is the most highly finished work of Michel Angelo. The sculpture has unique drapery movement and strong anatomy details.	2½	
	His other famous works, 'Moses,' 'David' etc. are enough to regard him as the great master.	½	
9.	Impressionism was an artistic movement. The exhibition was held in 1874. The painters followed a style concerned with effect of life and colours.	1	2
	It came to represent a great change between classical and modern painting. The pioneers of this style are Monet, Renoir and Dega.	1	
10.	Renoir was a French Impressionist artist. He painted mainly sentimental and charming paintings. He preferred to paint group composition, portraits and female model studies.	1	2
	He used shades of purple, white and blue tones to unite modelling of figures, dressed in fashionable clothes in the painting like “Moulin de-la Galette.”	1	
11.	Cazenne was a post impressionist painter who emphasized on expression. He showed simplification of forms.	½	
	In his painting “Still Life with Onions” he used plain colour strokes. Composition shows vertical and horizontal breaks with arrangement of three dimensional space.	1½	2
12.	Cubism the a style of painting and sculpture in which everthing in nature is treated as cylinder and sphere.	1	1
13.	Dali is famous for surrealist painting. He used his paintings to depict the world of absurd and unusual strange elements.	1	1

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Expected answer</i>	<i>Distribution Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
14.	(a) Kandinsky is pioneer of abstract painting. His works are combination of abstract and geometric.	1	1
	(b) This cubist painting is done by Picasso. It is a fine example of analytical cubism.	1	
	(c) Abstract art is a general term of non-representational art, which rejects depiction of contemporary world in a realistic way.	1	
15.	At the beginning of British Raj, Indian art displayed general decline. Fresco painting, miniature painting ceased to exist. Indian artist started to follow European style and technique of art with oil and water colour medium.	1½	3
	Raja Ravi Verma painted Indian themes from Mythology and Epics. Abanindranath invented his personal style of Bengal school. Rabindranath brought abstraction and introduced post impressionist style. Jamini Roy gave a sophisticated form to Folk Art.	1½	
	OR		
	Gaganendranath was a leading figure in Contemporary Indian art. He showed inclination towards cubism, but developed individual style with abstract geometric structure.	1½	
	He was also a great critic of his time and his social cartoons were popular. One of his paintings “Atrium” is a remarkable work of Cubist influence.	1½	
16.	Graphics is a process of multiplying pictures through printing.	½	2
	There are different kinds of print making technique viz. Etching, Dry point, aquatint, intaglio, lithography, oliography, silk screen etc.	1½	

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Expected answer</i>	<i>Distribution Marks</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
17.	<p>Benode Behari Mukherjee was the artist, who kept on creating in spite of his blindness.</p> <p>He created a huge mural at Kala Bhavan, Santiniketan, in West Bengal, after he became completely blind.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	2