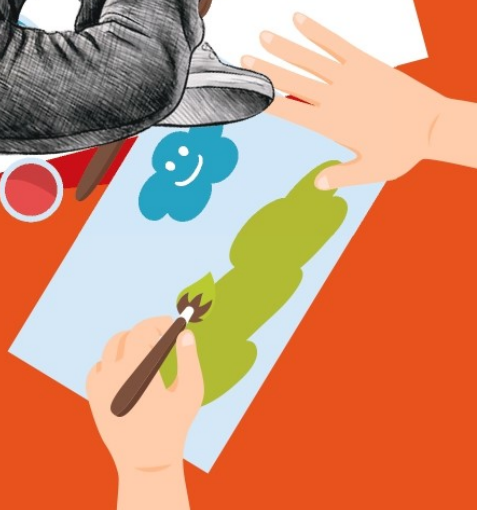


# Enjoy **DRAWING** & **COLOURING**

Rashmi Swaroop  
Kritika Rathi

**6**





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# INTRODUCTION

## Know About Art

Art is a skillful pictorial expression of one's thoughts. It has no boundaries. It can be called a universal language where no words are needed for expressing yourself. It has a very important place in our daily life. Art is the description of our thoughts in the form of picture. The word 'Art' is derived from the Latin word 'Aesthetic' which means 'beauty'. The aim of art is to help a person to express his ideas in a visual style. This approach assumes that everybody has an ability to express himself through art.

## Elements of Art

Line, Colours, Shape and Form, Proportion, Perspective, Harmony, Texture, Balance and Space.



## Lines

Lines play significant role in art. In order to express any thought on paper we use lines. It would have been difficult to express any thought if lines had not been in existence. Therefore we can consider line as the basis of art. Whenever two points are joined a line comes into existence. Lines are of different type such as thick line, thin line, dark line, horizontal line, vertical line and broken line etc.

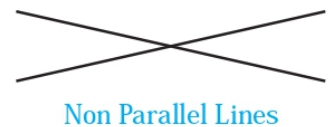
## Parallel Lines

The parallel lines are the lines which do not meet when they are extended forward. The distance between the parallel lines always remain the same. For example : Rail Tracks.



## Non Parallel Lines

Non parallel lines are those lines which meet at a certain point when they are extended forward. The distance between them is different at different places.



## Colour

You might have seen that colour of any object is never seen in darkness. We observe the colour of object only when light falls on it. Colour is another form of light. It is a feeling that illuminates our mind through eyes. Sunlight is full of different colours because of its different wave lengths. We can see these colours separately by way of an experiment. When the light is passed through a prism in a dark room the light reaches the white wall splitting into different colours.

## Properties of Colour

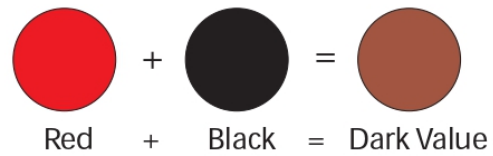
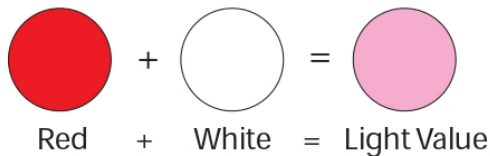
(i) Hue : It is an identical reflection of a colour which is associated with the light. It can more be felt in transparent colours. When we put layer of a colour such as blue on a paper in water colour, the light goes right through the layer and on to the paper. When this light get reflected and reach



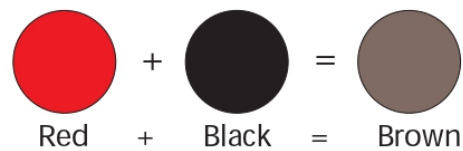
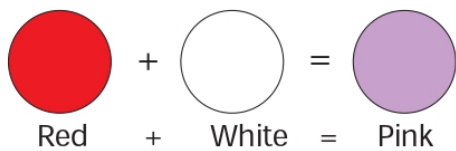
our eyes, it will be felt bluish. Every colour has its own hue, like Reddish, Yellowish, Greenish etc.

So when we want a fish should appear more in water, all we have to do is to add a thin layer of blue on it, after completing the basic painting.

(ii) Colour Value : Value involves the lightness and darkness of a colour. A colour is made lighter by adding white and darker by adding black. Each colour also has natural value. From lightest to darkest are : Yellow, Orange, Red and Green, Blue and Violet.



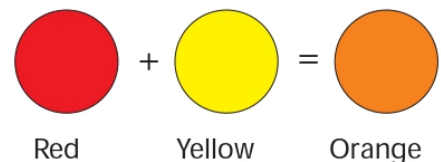
(iii) Intensity : Intensity, also called chroma or saturation, refers to the brightness of a colour. A colour is at full intensity when not mixed with black or white-a pure hue. You can change the intensity of a colour, making it duller or more neutral by adding gray to the colours. You can also change the intensity of a colour by adding its complement (this is the colour found directly opposite on the traditional colour wheel). When you change colours this way, the colour produced is called a tone.



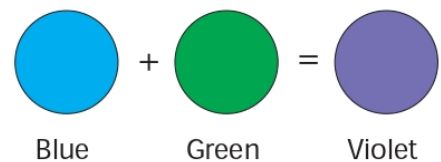
When you mix complementary colours together, you produce a dull tone. However, when you put complementary colours side by side, you increase their intensity. This effect is called simultaneous contrast-each colour simultaneously intensifies the visual brightness of the other colour.

(iv) Warm and Cool Colours : Colours has a distinct impression on our mind according to their shades. Those colours which when looked upon creates an effect of warmth, intensity, aggressiveness called warm colours. Red, Yellow, orange and the colour range of these colours comes in this category. Blue and the shades which are more bluish can be called cool colours because they have a cooling effect on our mind and relax our muscles and eyes. So whenever we want to create tension, we use warm colours and if we want to swim in water and get relaxed, we go for the cool, blue colour scheme. Warm colours seems to project out towards the viewer and the cold goes back towards the background in a painting.

#### Warm Colours



#### Cool Colours



### DRAWING MATERIALS

#### Water Colours

The first decision to make when taking up water colour painting is whether to go for pure



water colour or gouache. Pure water colour is available in a variety of different forms.

From dry cakes, pans and half pans which are very small blocks of solid colour to tubes and bottles of concentrated liquids.

Basically it is made from pigment bound with gum arabic. Tubes and bottles are very good for laying larger areas of wash.

Gouache is similar to pure water colour but contains a proportion of chalk which gives it an opaque quality.

### Palettes

Palettes are available in ceramic and plastic. Although the ready bought palettes are very useful, it is always possible to improve with egg cups and the saucers of the kitchen.



### Drawing Brushes

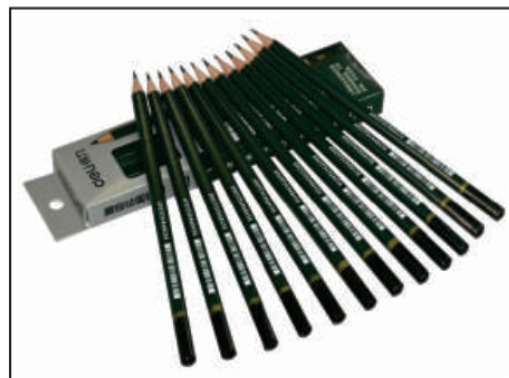
Artists' brushes are not commonly categorized by type and by shape.



Types include : water colour brushes which are usually made of sable, synthetic sable or nylon; oil painting brushes which are usually made of sable or bristle; and acrylic brushes which are almost entirely nylon or synthetic. Turpentine or thinners used in oil painting can destroy synthetic brushes, so synthetics are avoided by oil painters. Natural hair, squirrel, badger or sable are used by water colourists due to their superior ability to absorb and hold water.

### Drawing Papers

Bristol board is a heavy, bright white paper. It comes in several sizes and surfaces. For comic book art you want a fairly large size (11 × 14) and a smooth surface. Bristol takes ink very well because of its smoothness. It takes the ink a bit longer to dry. Be very careful while drawing, not to drag your hand across the page or you'll end up with smudges and smears. Also give the ink a while to dry before attempting to erase your pencil marks.



### Graphite (Lead) Pencil

Lead pencils are the most common and cheapest drawing tools and are basically a trim rod of graphite encased in a hollow tube of wood. They are graded from 8H (the hardest) to 8B (the softest), but the marks they make very greatly according to the paper used. Normally the best drawing would combine many different grades, each exploiting the paper with their individual qualities.



Clutch pencils and propelling pencils are also available. These can be extended as necessary and so avoid the need for constant sharpening while you draw.



### Other Equipment

For erasing, kneadable putty erasers are cleaner in use than the familiar India rubber.

Use a sharp knife or a safety blade for sharpening pencils; cheap pencil sharpeners are less than ideal, as they tend to break the lead.

### Coloured Pencil

Coloured pencils are produced in the same way as crayons, and the same precaution regarding quality and light fastness must be taken into account when selecting a brand. Prisma colour Pencils (sixty colours), Derwent No. 19 Artist Pencils (seventy-two colours), and Caran D'Ache are popular pencils that are said to meet minimum standards for the artist's use. Caran D'Ache produces water-soluble pencils as well as pencils that can be blended with an organic solvent. Prisma colour and No. 19 Artist Pencils blend only with organic solvents.



### Pastel Colour

The so called "soft" pastels are made from powder pigment bound with resin or gum to hold them together in stick form. They can be square or round. Soft pastels come in three grades-soft, medium and hard. The harder pastels are mixed with extra gum or binder, which detracts from the colour brilliance and this is why the softest pastels are the brightest.

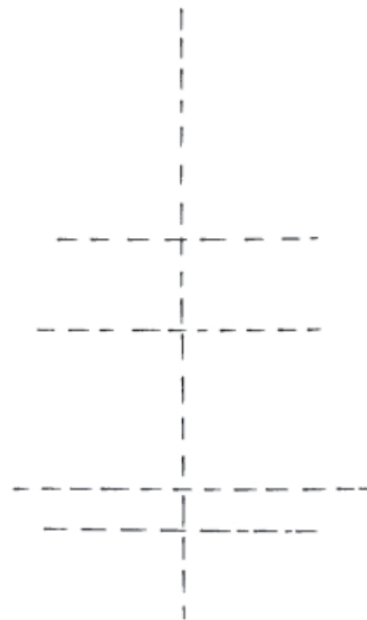
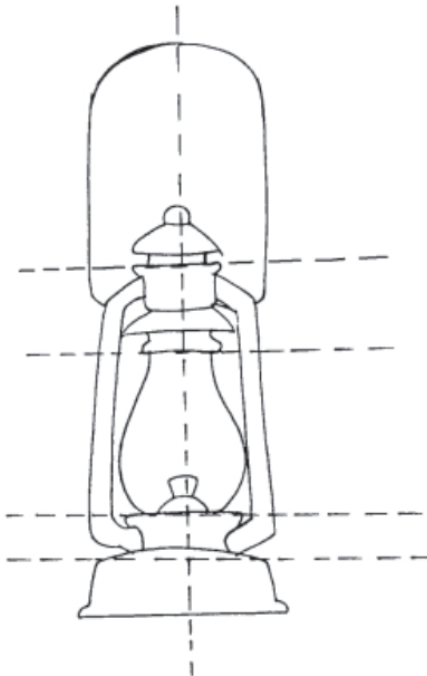
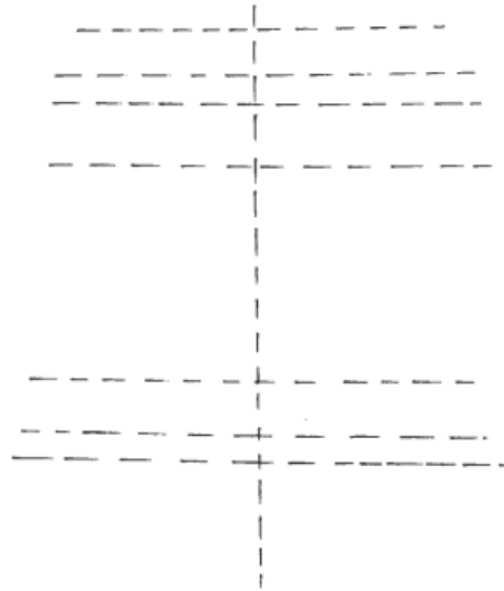
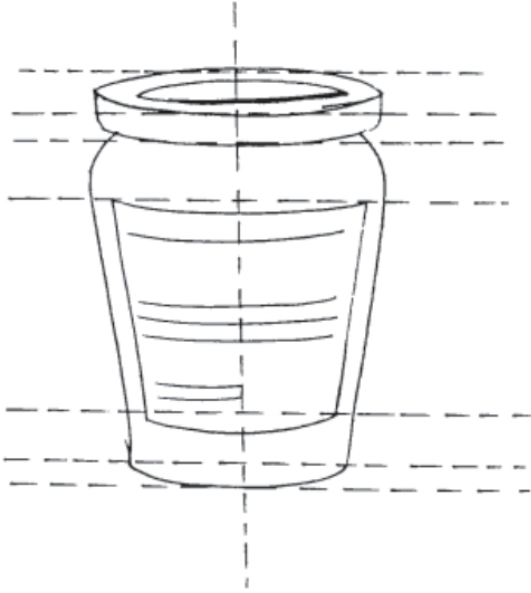
### Choosing Paper for Pastels

Supports for soft pastels are crucial. The colour of the support will become an important part of the finished picture, and should be chosen to match the subject. Papers with a matt or slightly textured surface are best for pastel. Smooth papers are less suitable.



# STILL LIFE DRAWING

Divide the object into geometrical shapes before your start drawing.



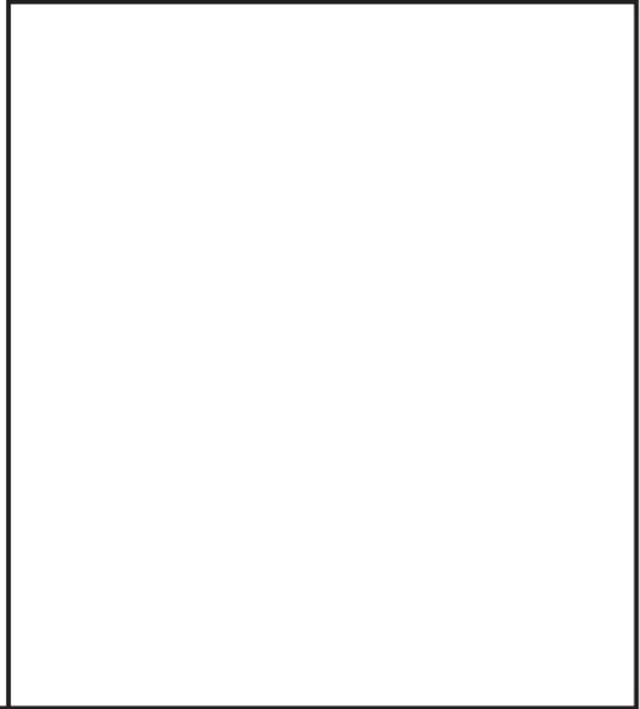
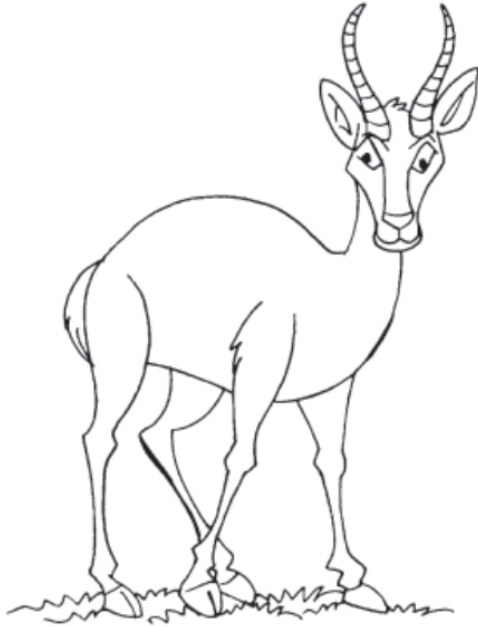
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# NATURE DRAWING

Draw the animals with pencil in the space given alongside.



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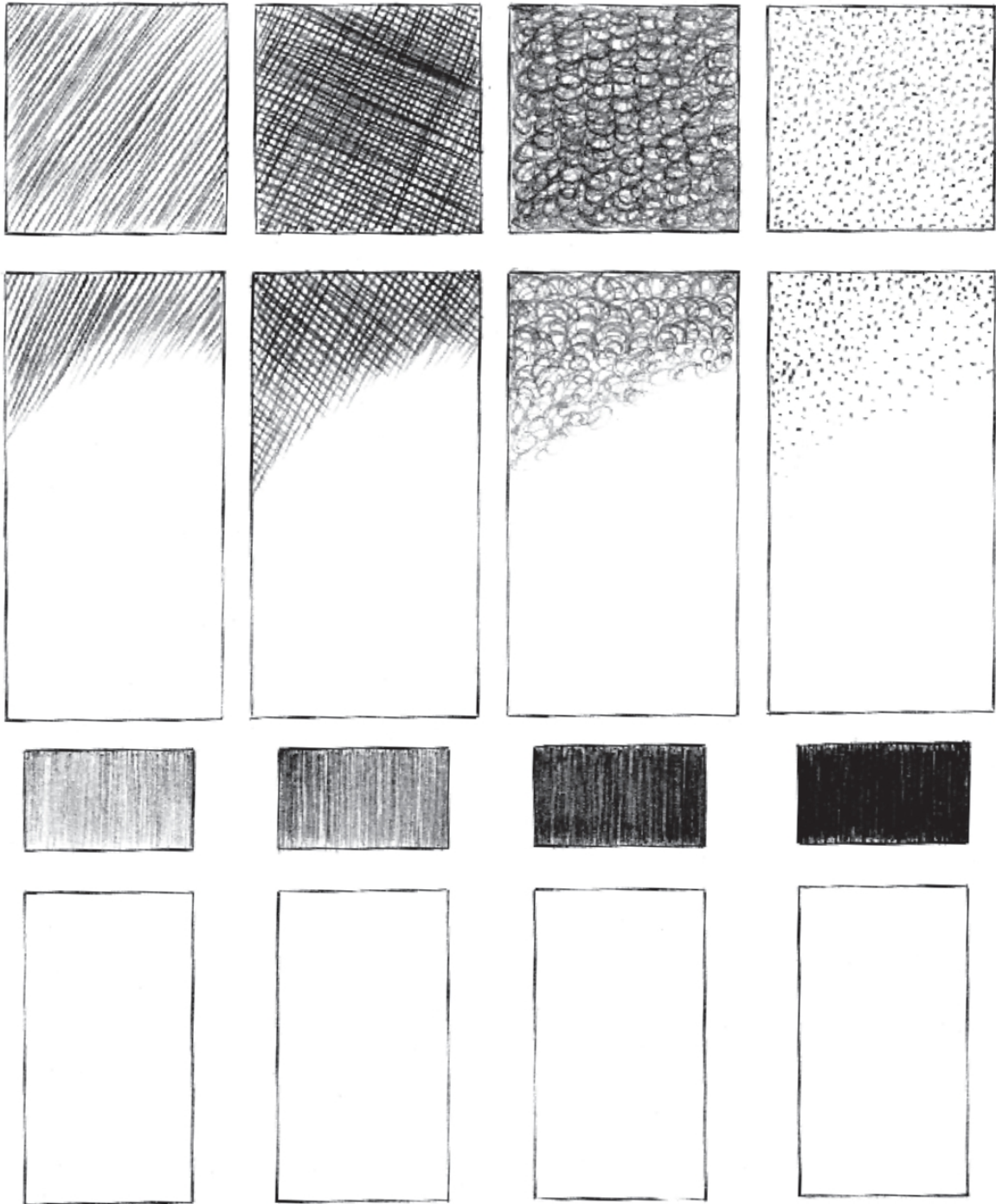
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# TYPES OF SHADING

We use crossed hatched lines for shading. Observe the patterns and practice carefully :



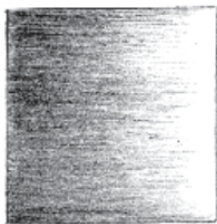
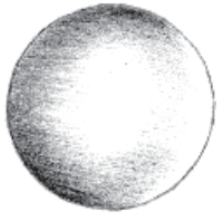
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## THREE-DIMENSIONAL EFFECT

Shading is mainly done with the help of pencil. Given below is an example of how we can produce three-dimensional effect by careful pencil shading. Draw the outlines of objects and shade them :



Date :

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# PITCHER

Observe the light and shade effect in pencil shading. Use good H.B. pencil for shading :



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# LEAVES AND FRUITS

Draw the outline of following pictures with a light pencil.  
Try to produce three-dimensional effect by careful pencil shading :



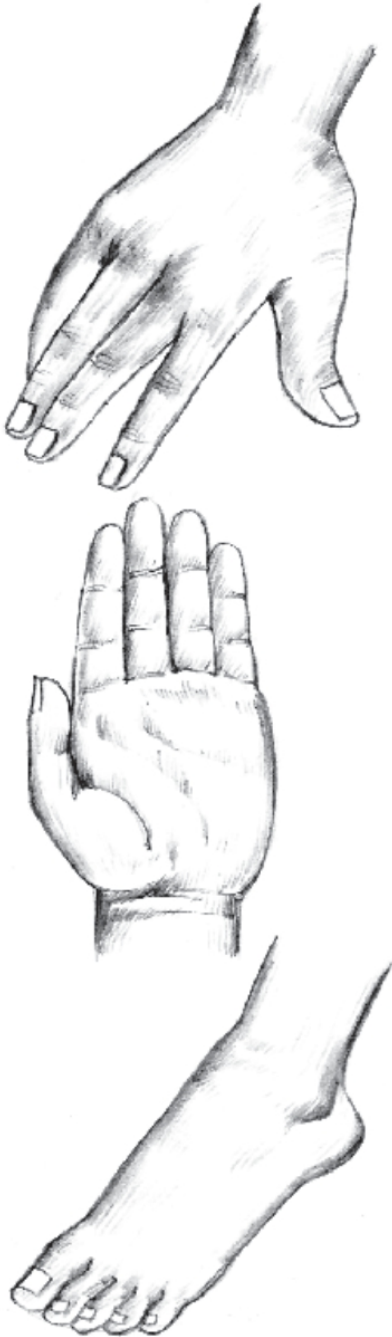
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# HANDS AND LEG

Drawing human body parts is complex but interesting exercise. Draw the outlines of given pictures and shade carefully :



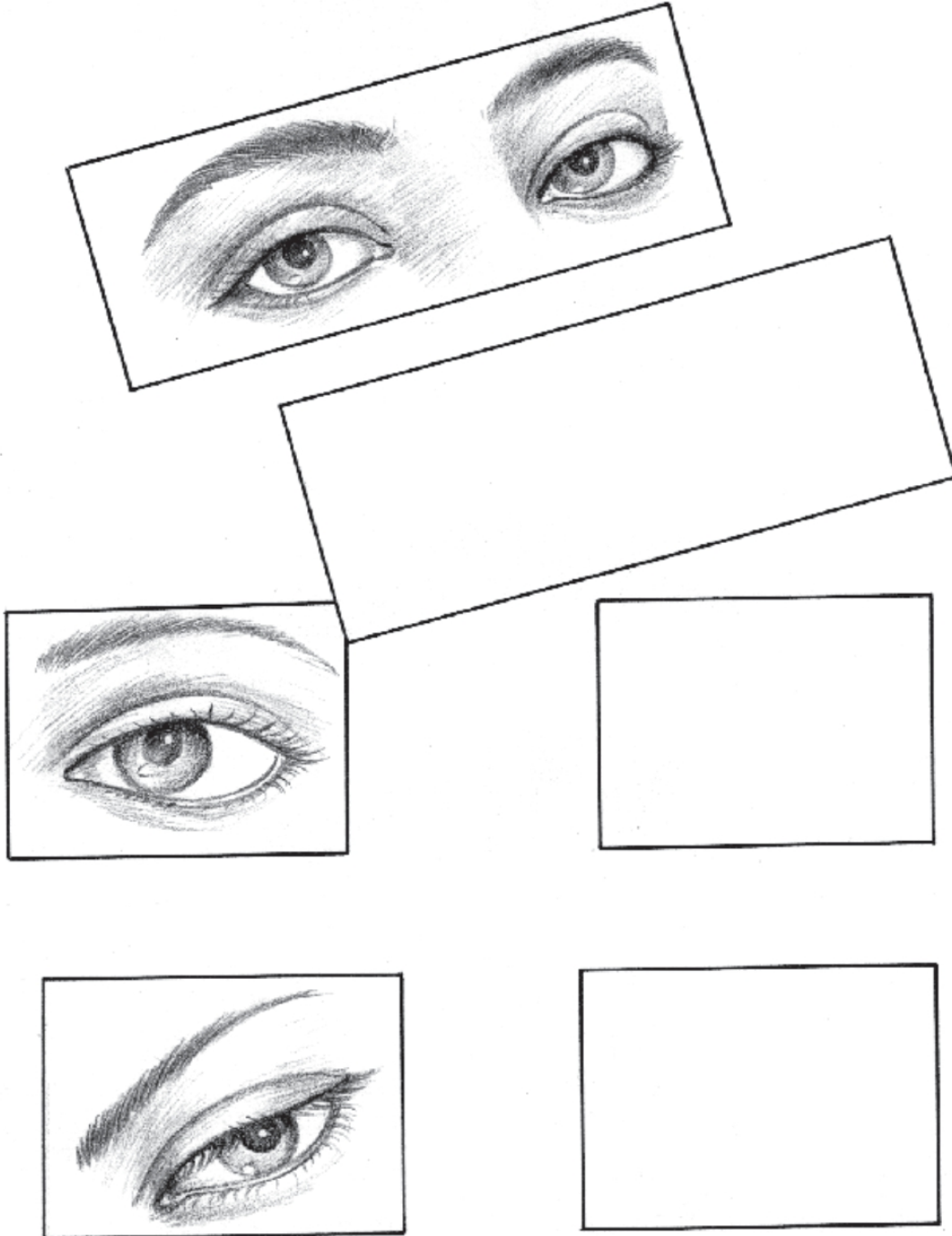
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## PARTS OF FACE (EYES)

Draw free hand pictures with HB pencil. Using 4B pencil, shade the pictures giving tonal variation to highlight :



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

Study the sketches below. Observe the strokes minutely. Now in the spaces left blank, draw different expression individually :



Date :

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## BIRD (PENCIL SHADES)

Draw the picture of bird, step by step, with pencil. Observe light and shade effect of the picture carefully. Create the light and shade effect with 2B and 4B pencils :



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :





# PORTRAIT

Complete the given portraits with 2B and 4B pencils. Regular practice will set your hand and help you in creating lively portraits :



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# FARMER

Complete the given picture with 2B and 4B pencils. Regular practice will set your hand and help you in creating lively pictures :



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# FLOWER

Draw the picture of flower, step by step, with pencil. Create the light and shade effect with 2B and 4B pencils :



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# FIGURE DRAWING

Draw the given sketches with light pencil and shade them carefully :



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Teacher's Sign. :



# LANDSCAPE

The picture of this landscape has been drawn by sparse and dense lines by hatching method using a pencil. Create dark tone effects with the help of zig-zag lines :



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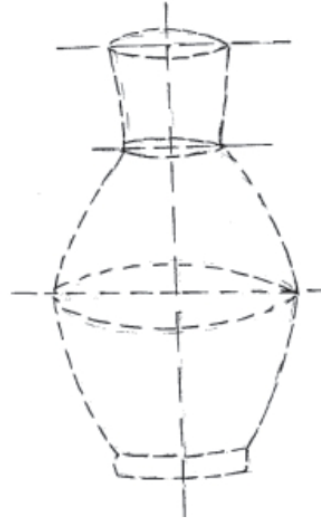
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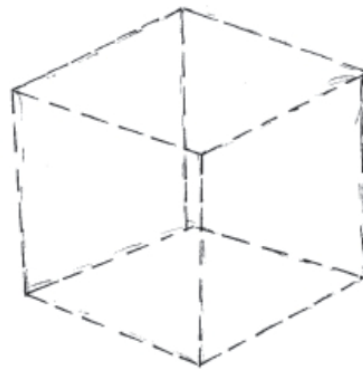
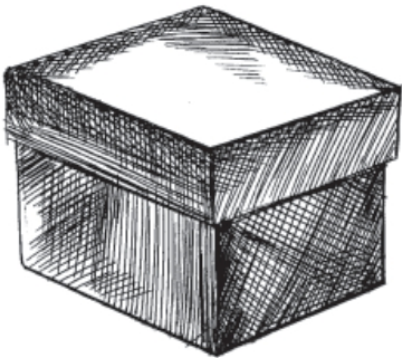
## POT, BOX AND MUG (DRAWING AND CREATING SHADES)

Observe the shapes of the given objects. First take a pencil and draw all the objects on the dotted lines. Then complete them with the help of a black ink-pen. Also create shades.

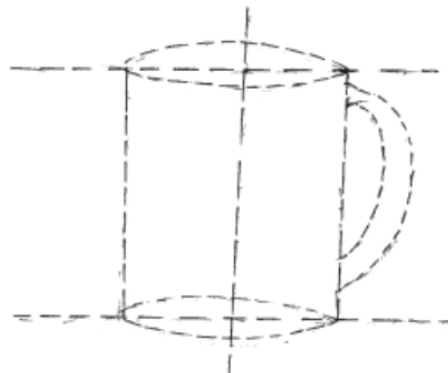
### POT



### BOX



### MUG



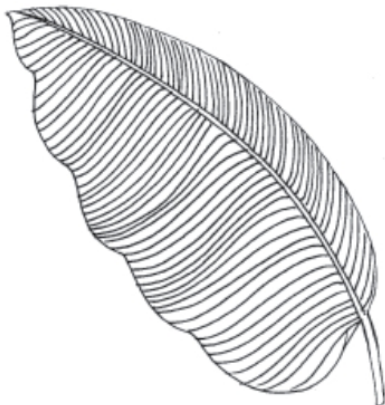
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## LEAVES OF DIFFERENT SHAPES (DRAWING)

Observe the given leaves carefully. Almost all leaves form same geometrical shapes which is the base how to draw them. Take a pencil and draw objects on the dotted lines. Then complete them with the help of a black ink-pen. Draw veins too.



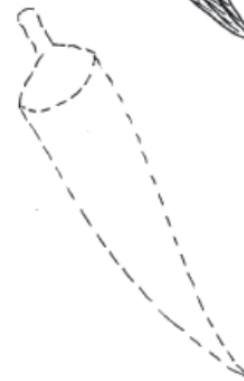
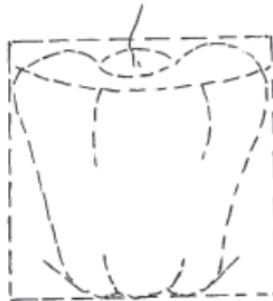
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# VEGETABLES (DRAWING AND CREATING SHADES)

Observe the given vegetables carefully. First draw all the objects on the given dotted lines with a pencil. Then complete them with the help of a black ink-pen. Now create shades using the same black ink-pen.



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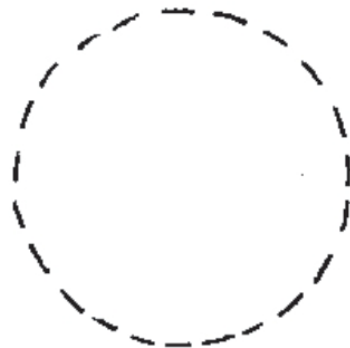
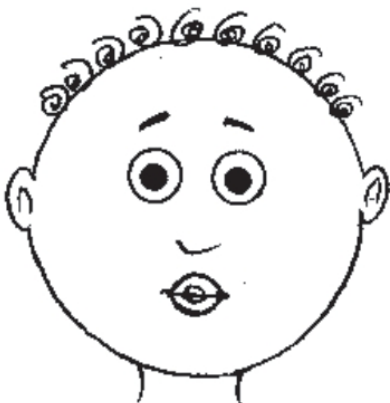
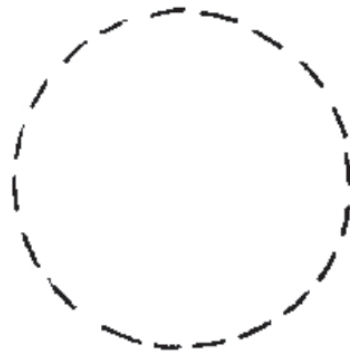
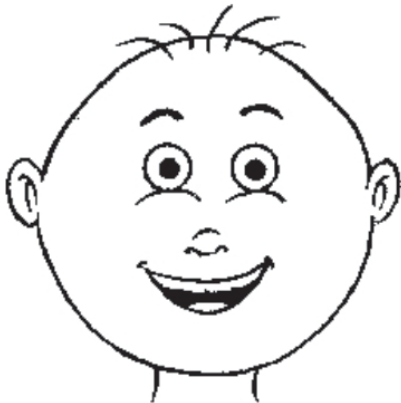
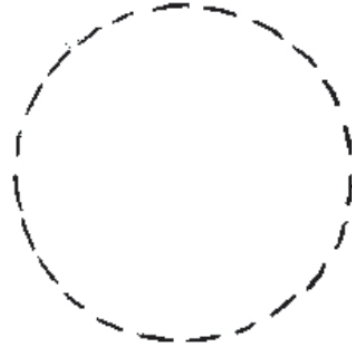
Teacher's Sign. :





# CARTOON FACE

Observe the face expressions and try to draw it using an inkpen :



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# FASHION AND BEAUTY

Create the different styles of bindi with your imagination.



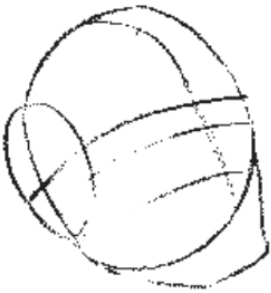
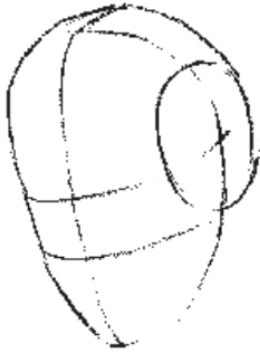
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# FACE STUDY

Use a sharpened pencil to draw faces with different angles.  
Observe helpline for each face. Keep light and shade effect in mind :



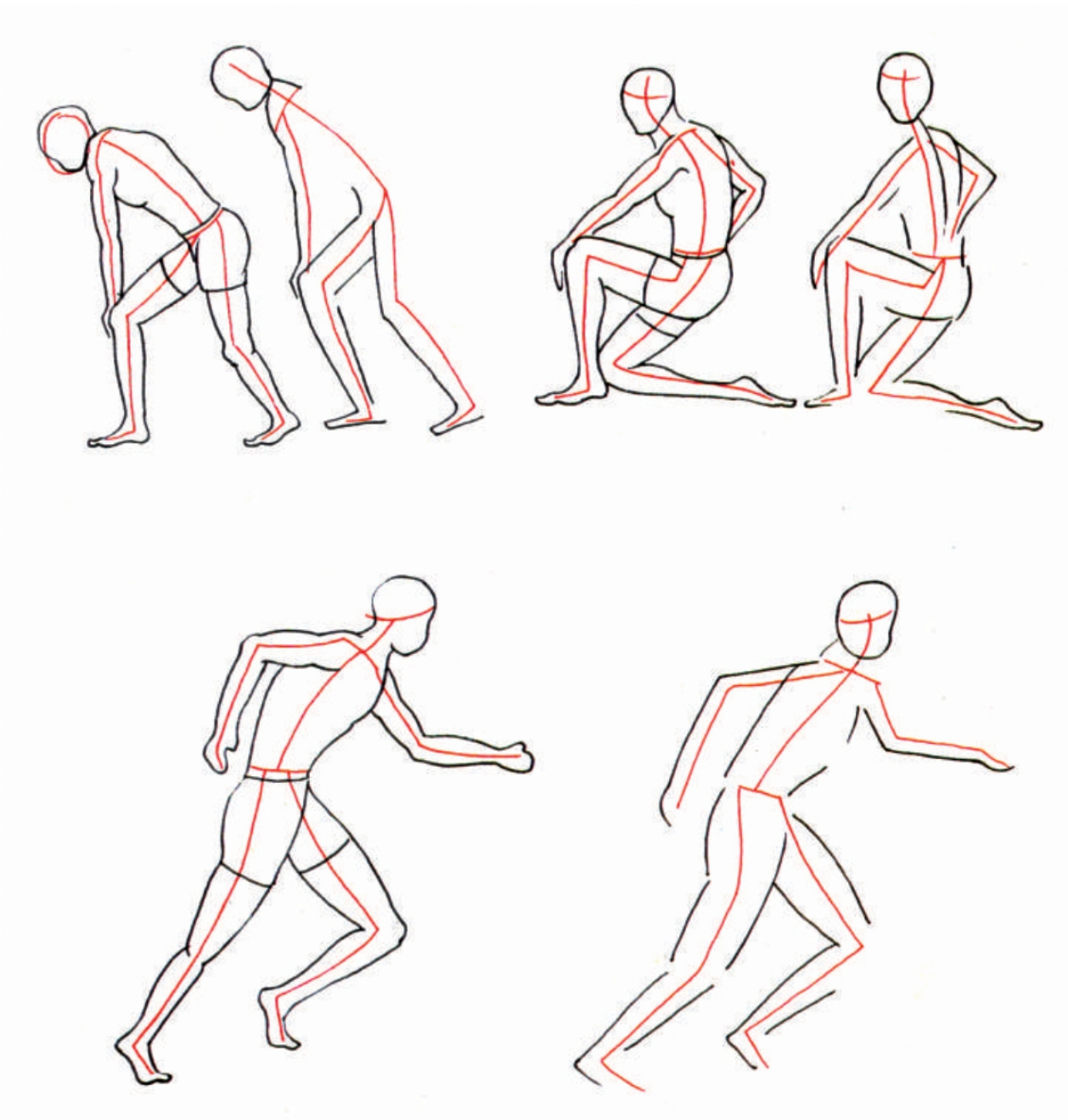
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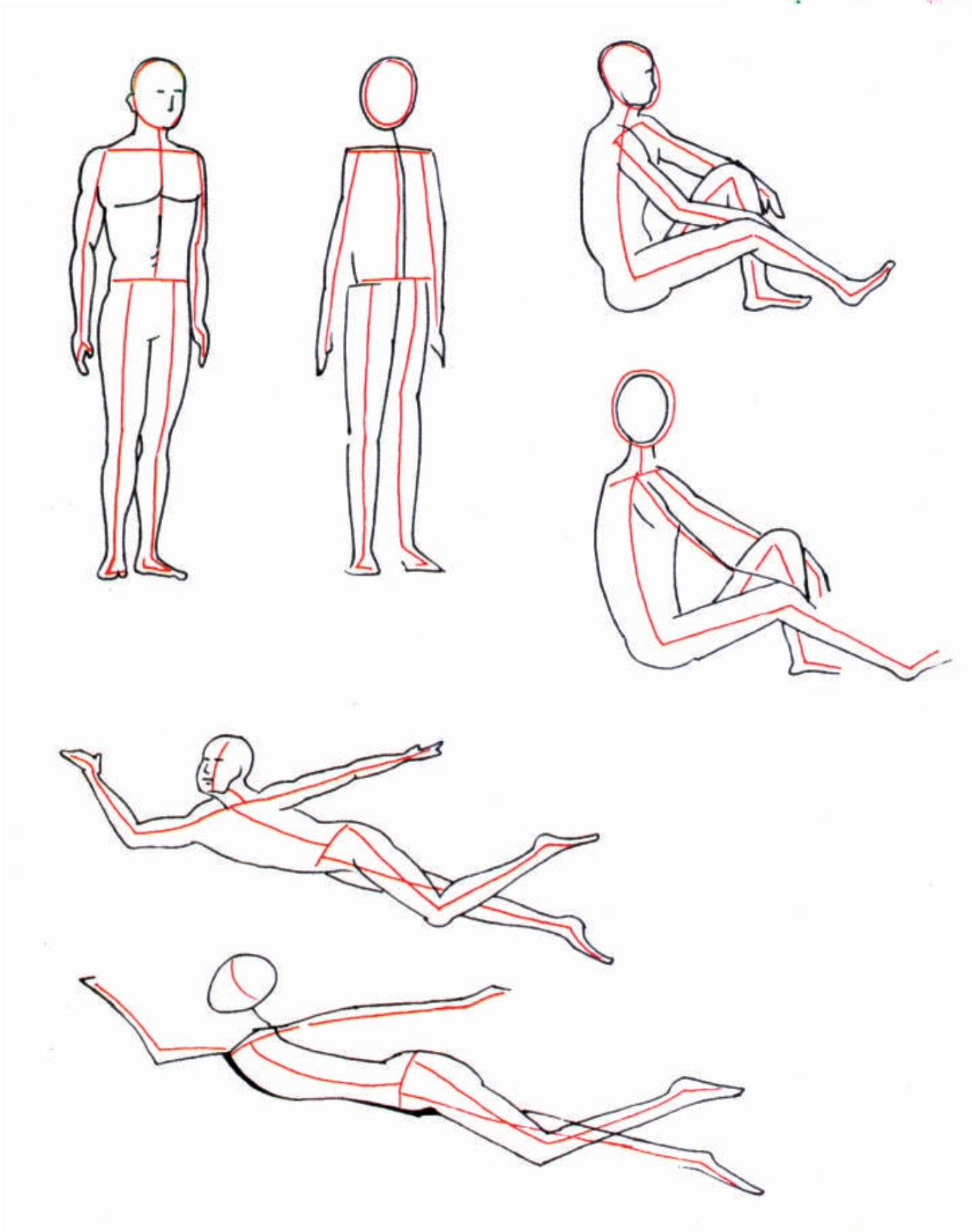
# HUMAN FIGURES (DRAWING WITH THE HELP OF BLOCKS, CURVES AND LINES)

Here are shown different postures of the body doing different activities. Give proper body shapes with the help of lines given in red colour.



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



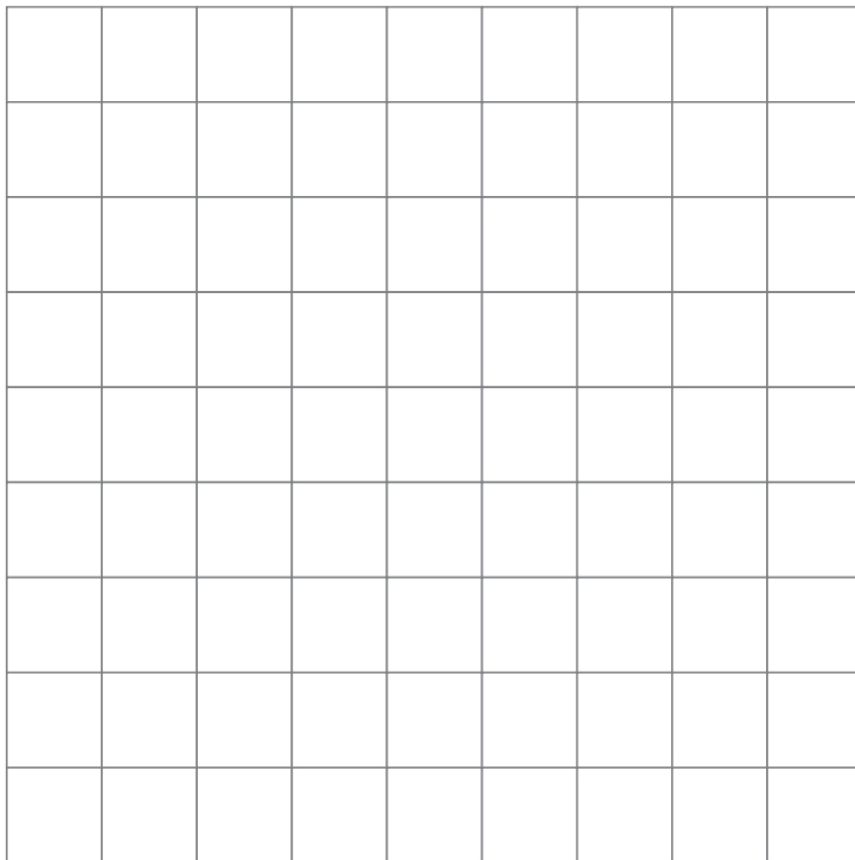
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# LADY (DRAWING ON THE GRID)

Draw the given figure on the grid with a black ink-pen.  
This will help to know how a picture is enlarged.



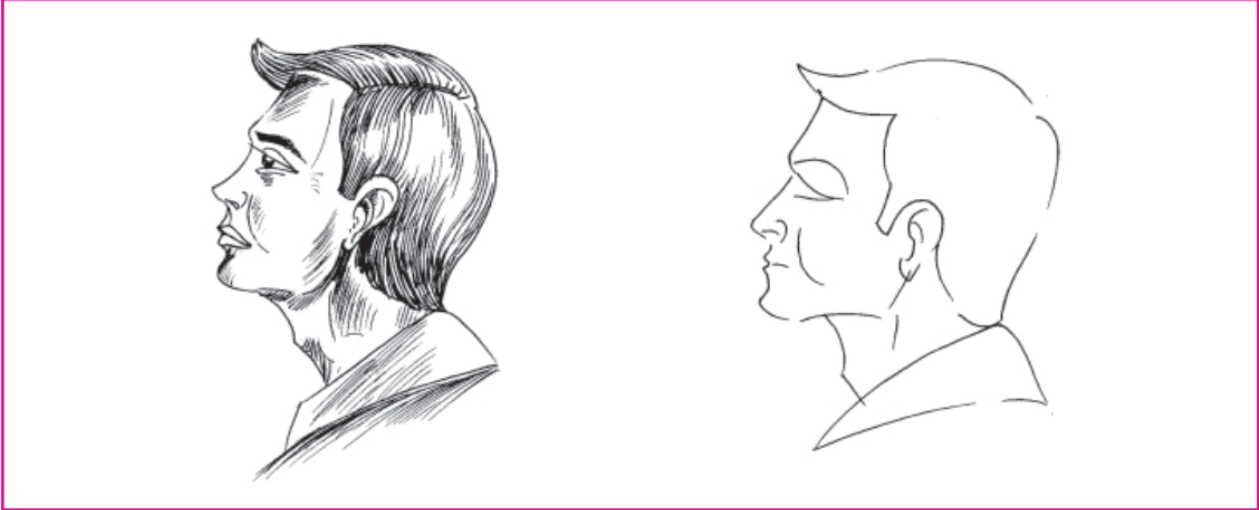
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## HUMAN FACE (DRAWING)

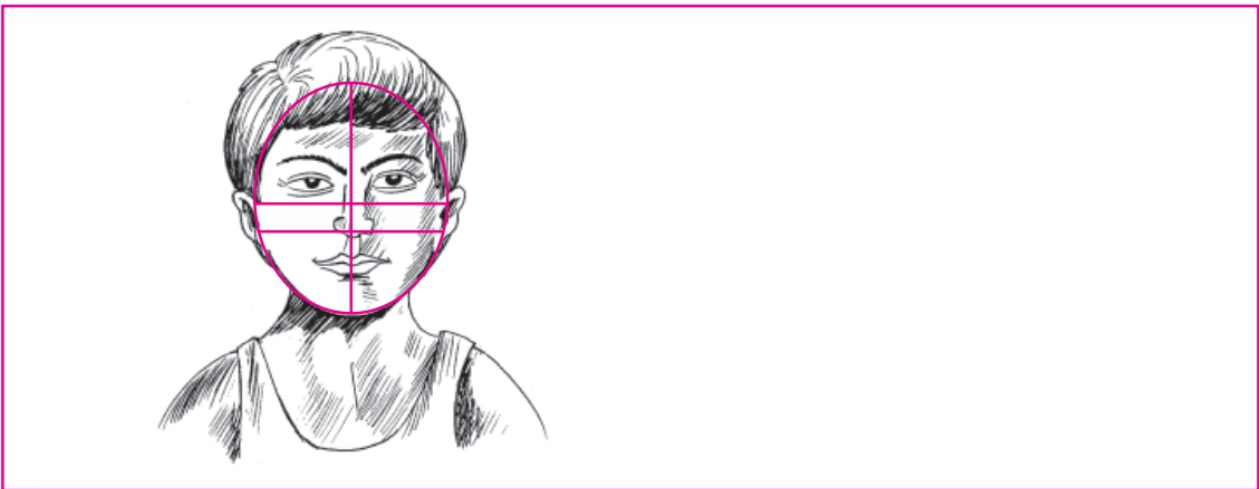
Complete the face with a black ink-pen. Also create shades.



### Portrait

How to draw?

- ◆ Sketch an oval shape with the help of a pencil.
- ◆ Draw a horizontal line in the middle of the oval shape. Also draw another parallel line a little bit lower.
- ◆ From the middle of the lower line, draw a vertical line and sketch the base of the nose.
- ◆ Draw the facial features like eyes, ears, nose and mouth.
- ◆ Fill the details.



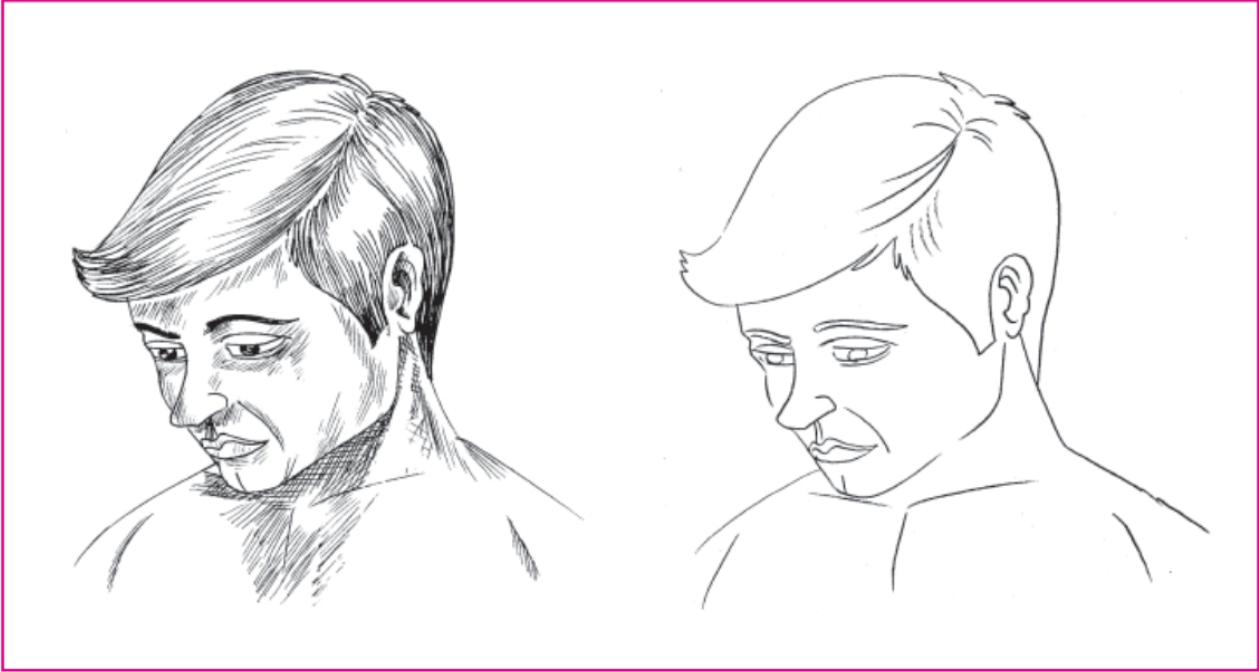
Date :

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# PORTRAIT

Keeping light and shade effect in mind, shade the faces with a black ink-pen.



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :





## VILLAGE SCENE

India is a country of villages. About 70% population of India lives in villages. Life in villages is different than that of towns and cities. There was a time when people used to draw water from wells. But now it is rare. Now people use hand-pumps to draw ground water. Here is a village scene, study it carefully.



An incomplete picture of this scene is given below. Complete it with a black ink-pen.



Date :

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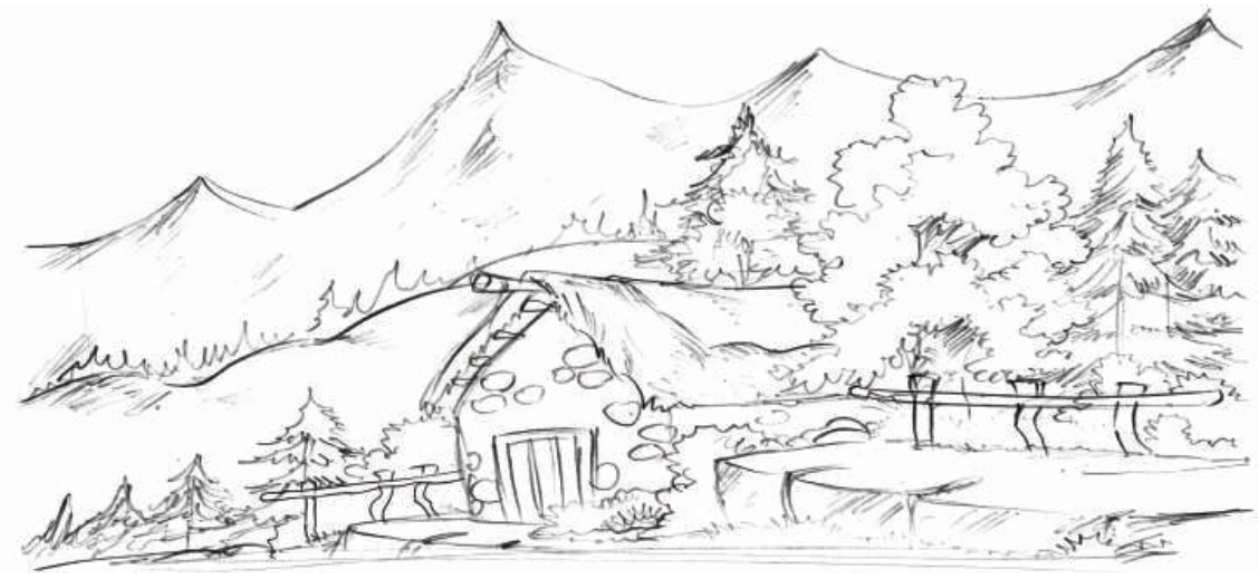
## LANDSCAPE (BLACK PEN)

There are innumerable kinds of huts found in villages, towns and on tops of hills where people live. A particular type of hut has been drawn here by dot and line medium with an ink-pen. Light tone, middle and dark tones have been given in this picture of hut.

**Step 1 :** Give very light detail to the picture.



**Step 2 :** Apply medium tones of ink pen.



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :

Step 3 : Give dark tone to give its final view.



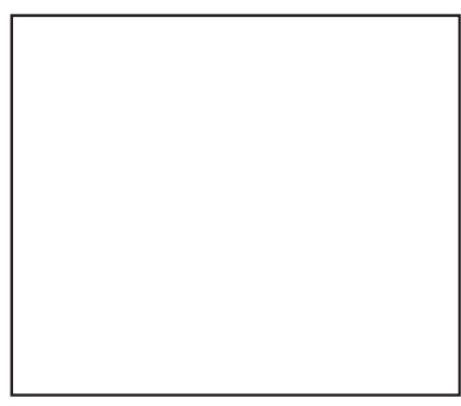
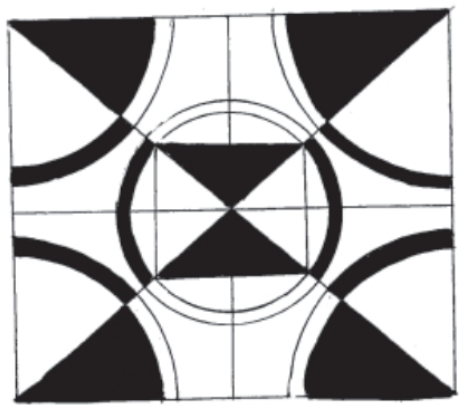
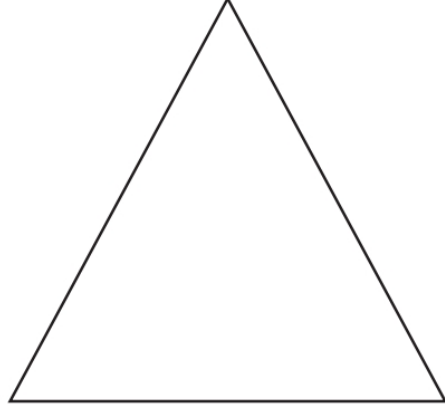
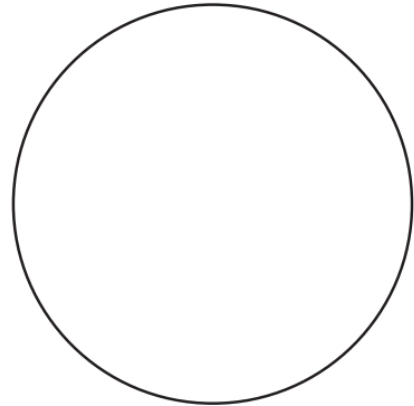
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# GEOMETRICAL PATTERNS (DRAWING)

The patterns given below are not free-hand drawn patterns. They are drawn with the help of a ruler and compass. Draw the same patterns in the provided space. Use black poster colour to fill them.



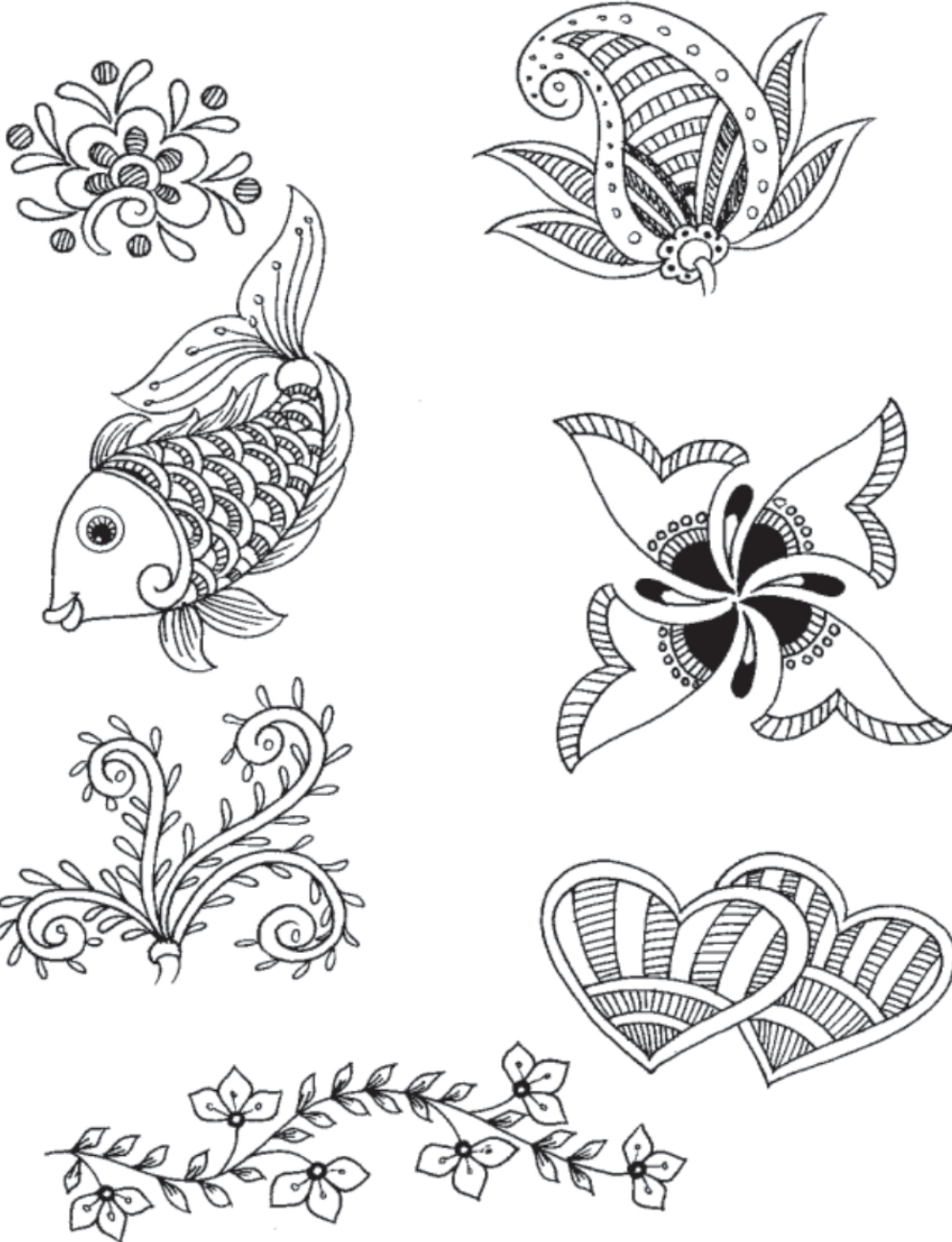
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# FREEHAND DESIGNS

These designs are arrangements of lines, shapes or figures that are used for decoration. By using various motifs you can beautify different things like bags, fabrics, clothes, crockery etc., with floral designs. Draw the outlines of given designs carefully with light pencil. Use ink pen to complete it :



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# INSECTS

Draw the outline of insects with light pencil. Finish them using ink-pen :



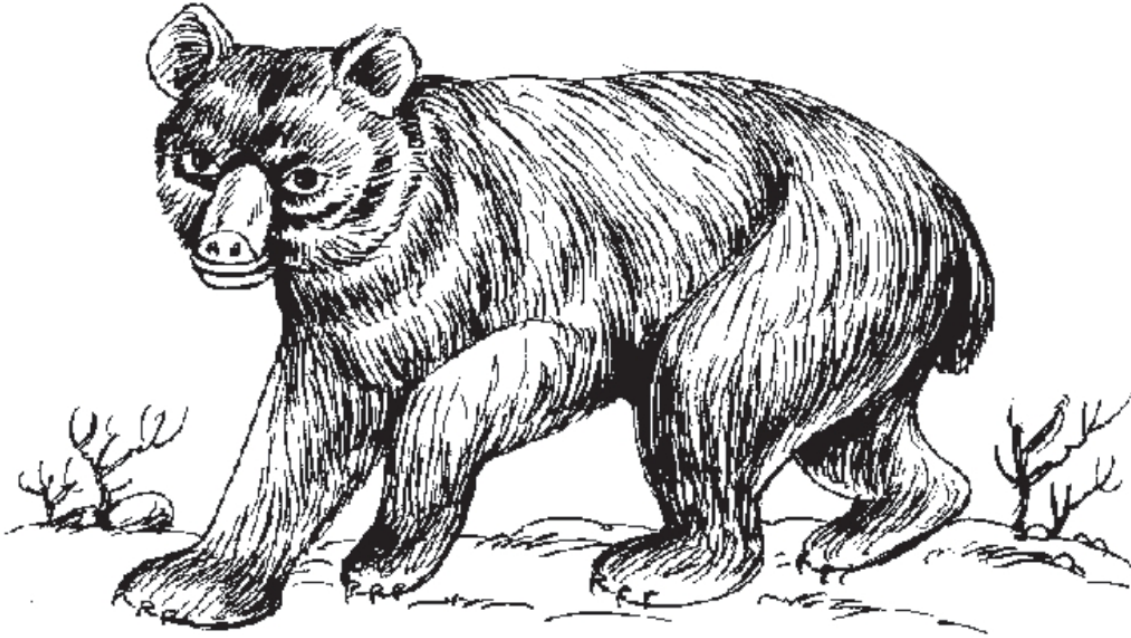
Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# BEAR

Draw the outline of picture with a light pencil. Finish it with an ink-pen :



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Teacher's Sign. :



# SCENERY

Draw the outline of scenery with light pencil. Using ink pen complete the picture carefully :



Date :

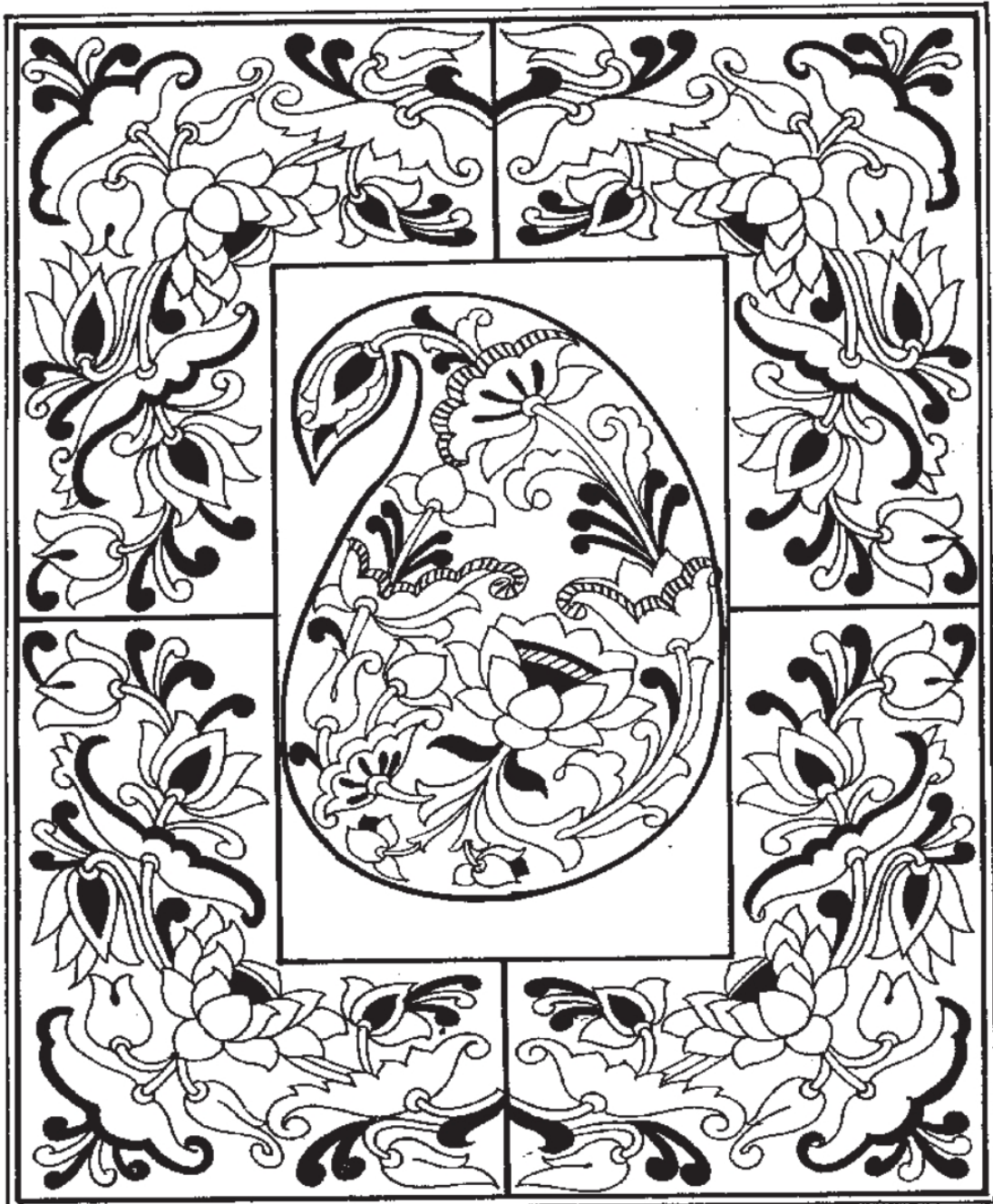
Teacher's Sign. :





## DECORATIVE DESIGN

A decorative design is an arrangement of lines, shapes or figures that is used for decoration. Draw the design with light pencil. Use black ink-pen to complete it :



Date :

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# SCENERY

Draw the outline of scenery with light pencil. Using ink pen complete the picture carefully :



Date :

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# BIRDS

Draw the outline of birds with light pencil. Finish the sketches with ink pen :



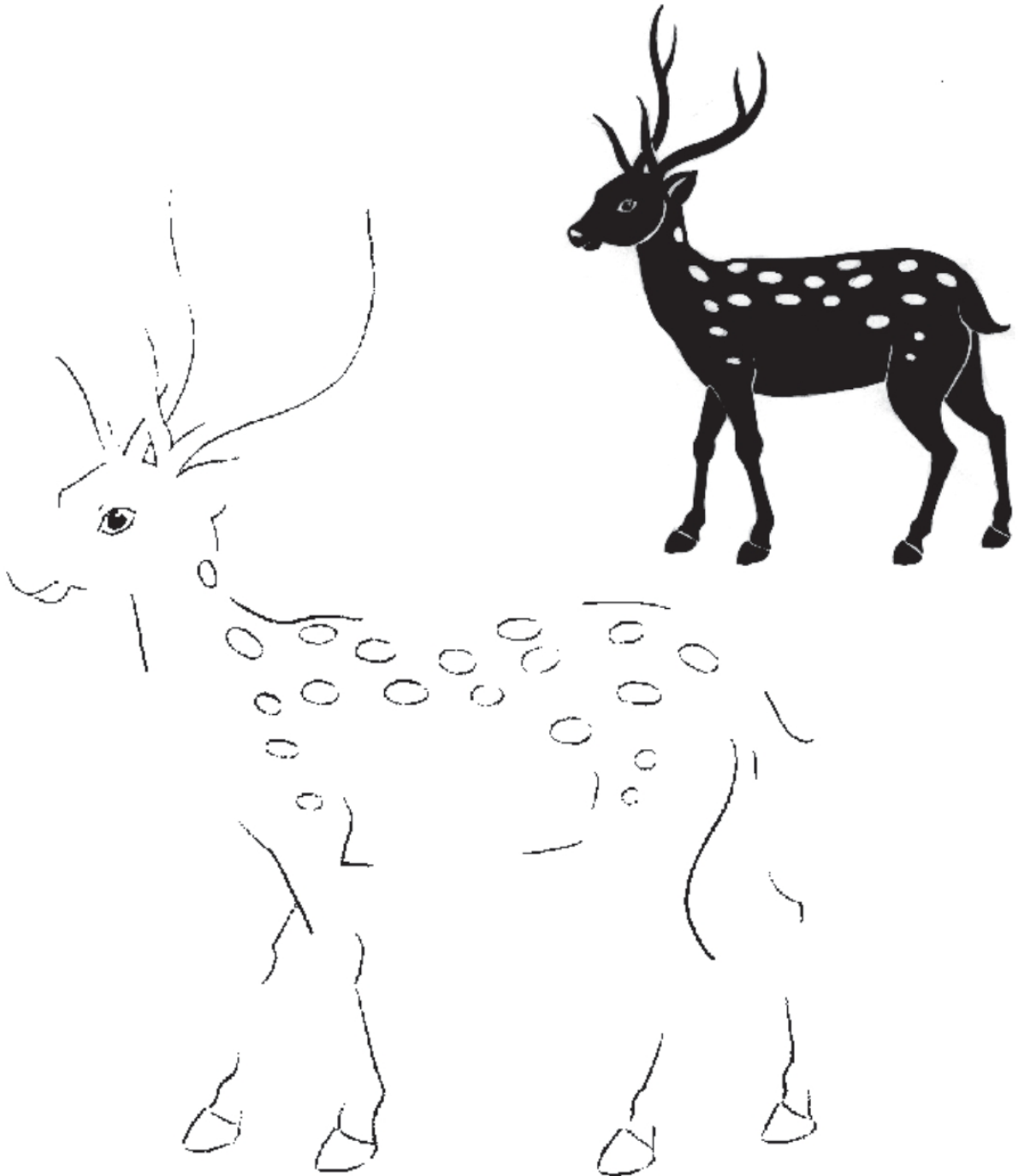
Date :

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# DEER

Complete the outline of picture with light pencil. Colour it using black poster colour :



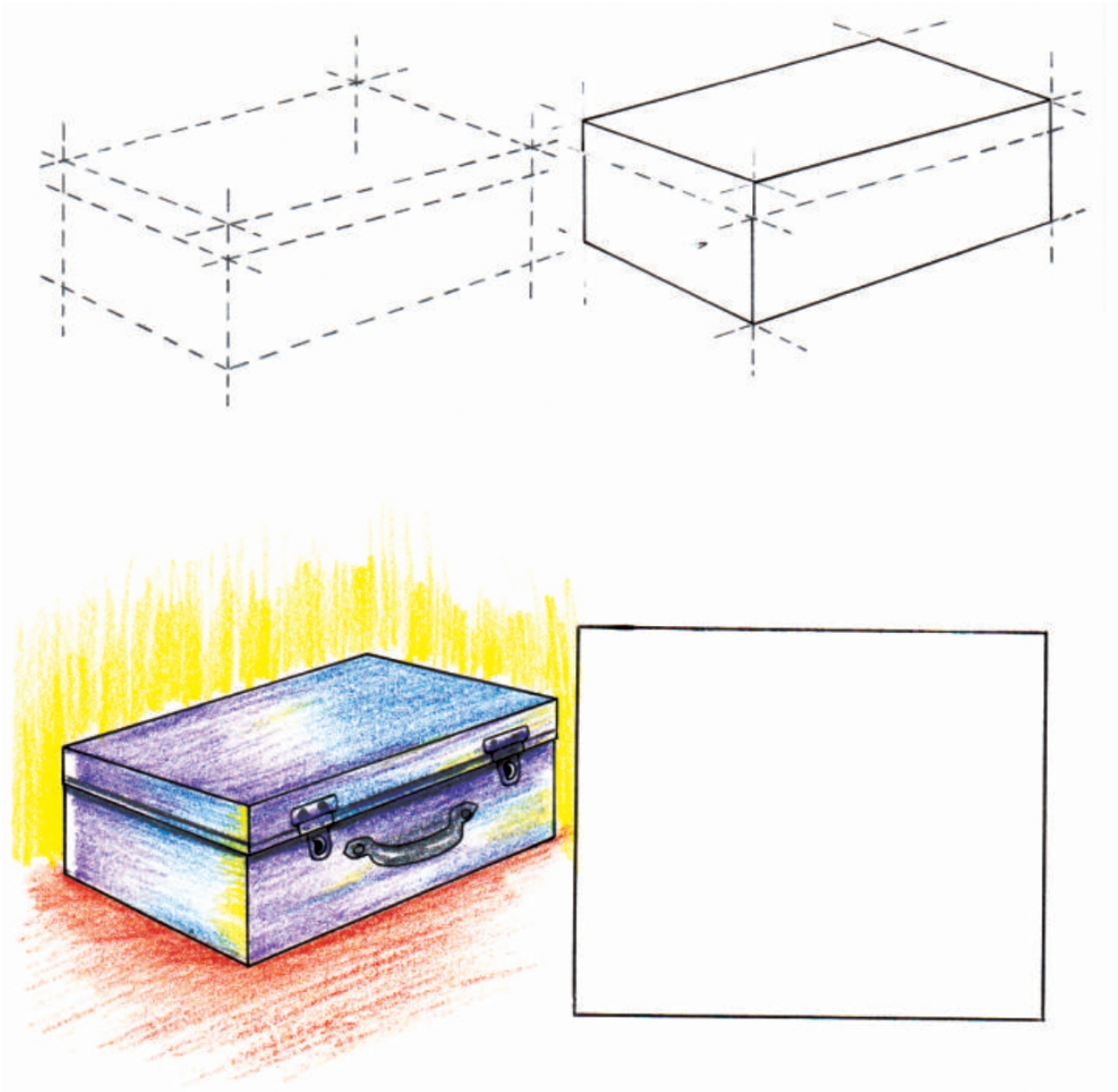
Date :

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# BOX

Observe the steps of drawing and draw the box with a light pencil. Complete the picture with the help of an ink pen. Colour the box using the pencil colours :



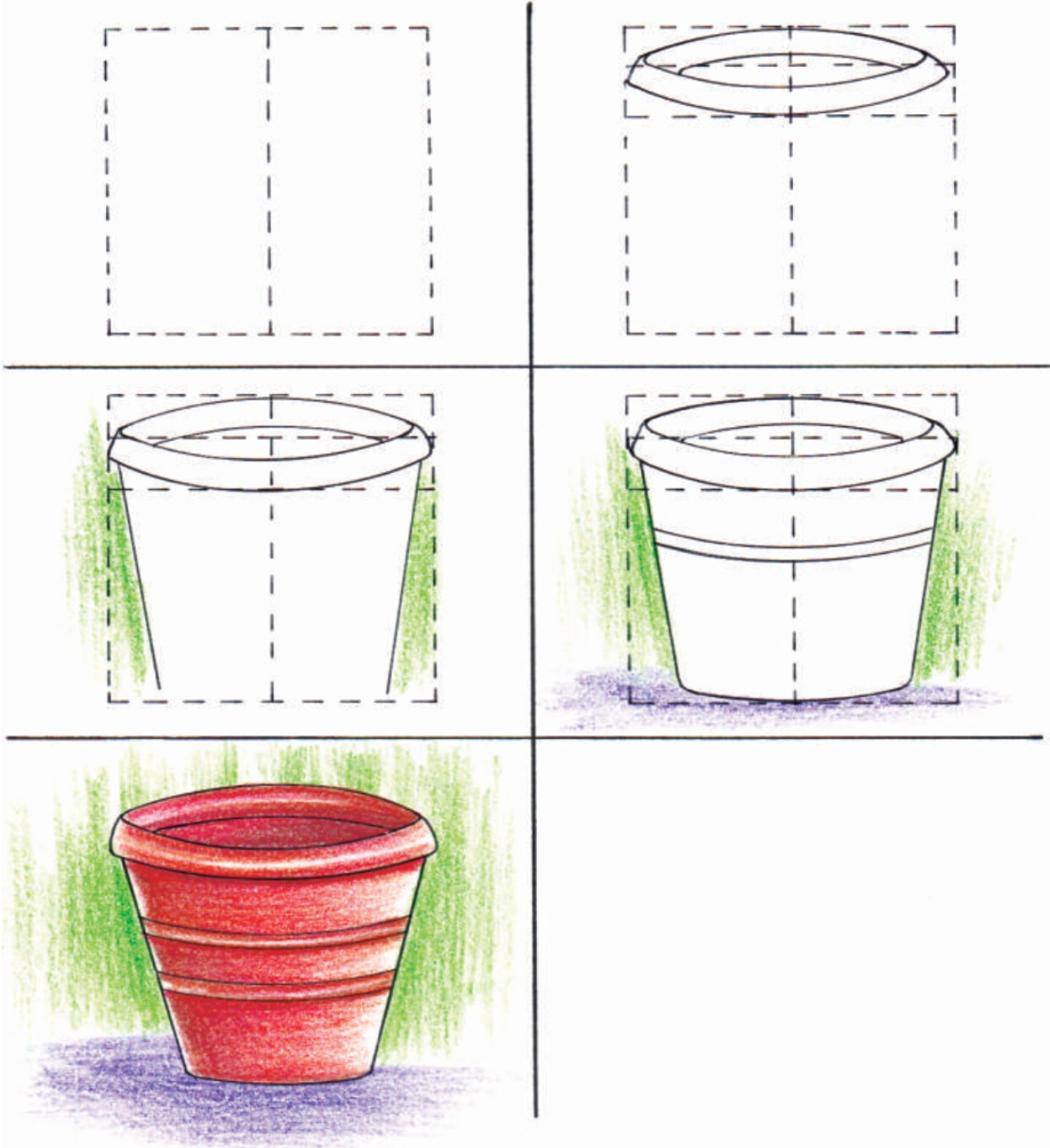
Date :

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# POT

Observe the steps and divide the pot into baselines before you start drawing.  
Complete the picture and colour it using pencil colours :



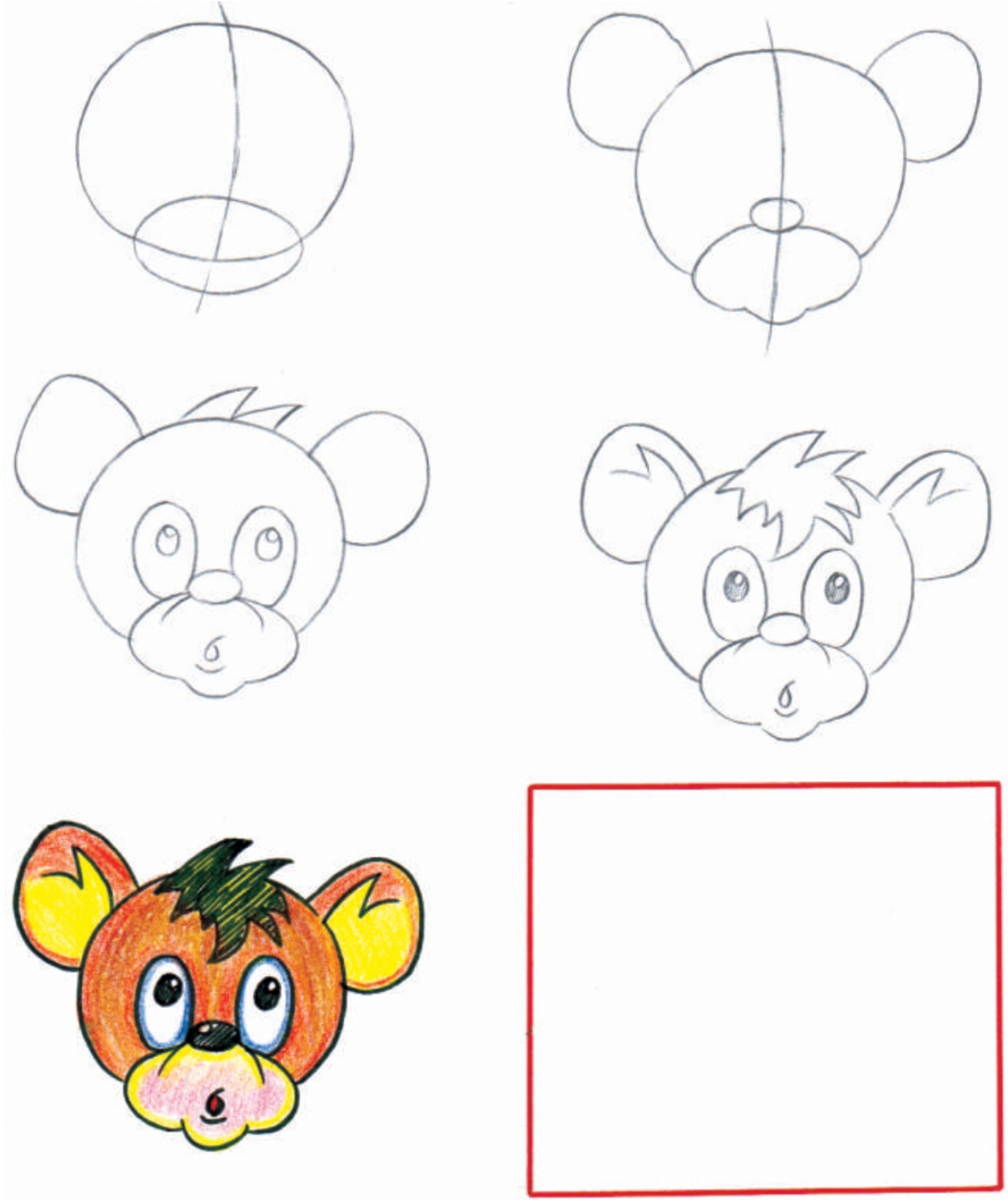
Date :

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# MICKEY MOUSE

Observe the steps and draw the outline of picture with light pencil.  
Complete colouring it using pencil colours :



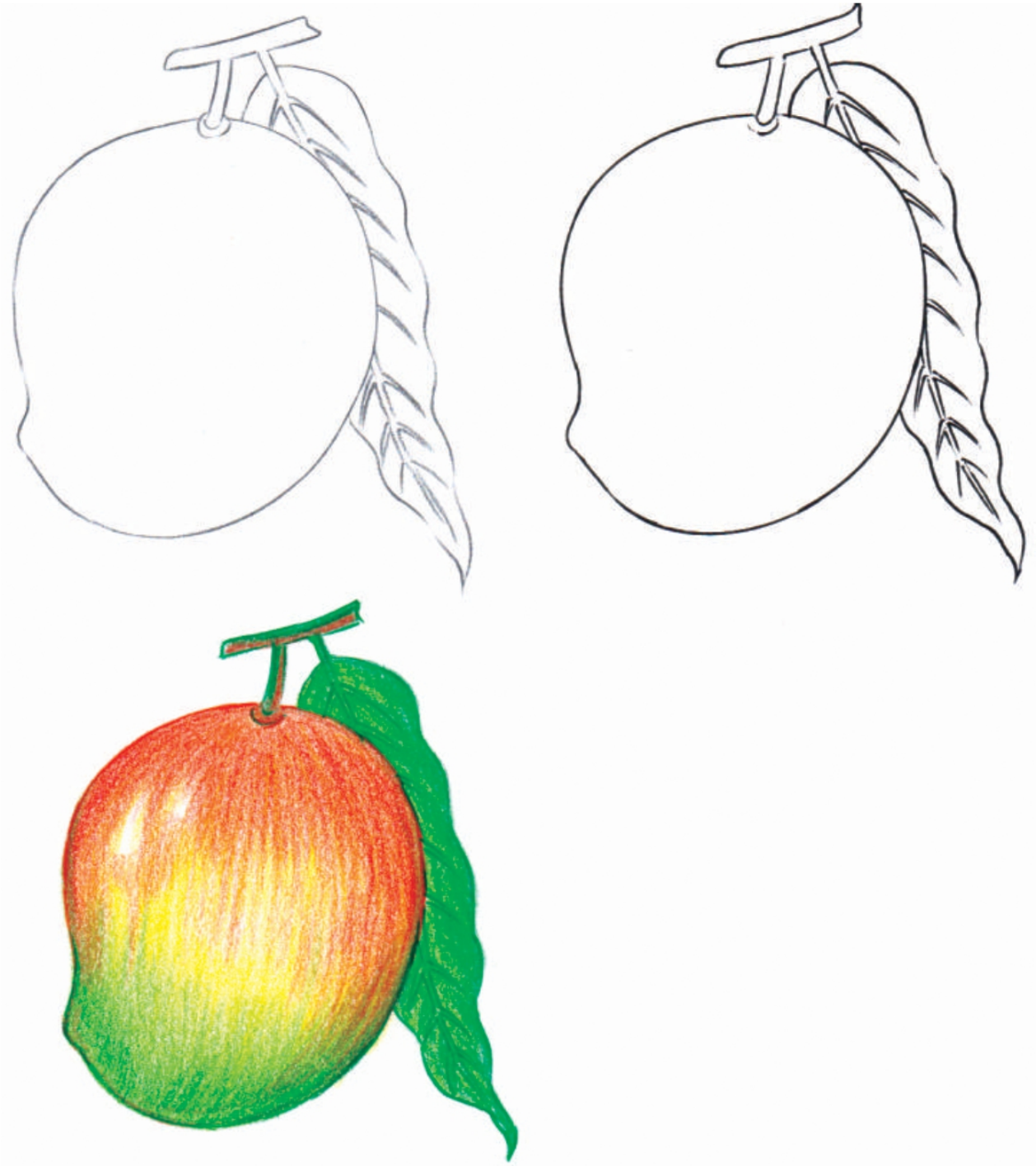
Date :

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# MANGO

Observe the picture and draw the outline carefully. Colour it using pencil colours :



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :





# CUP AND SAUCER

Using coloured pencils colour the picture carefully. Colour it using light colours first. Then afterwards use the dark colours :



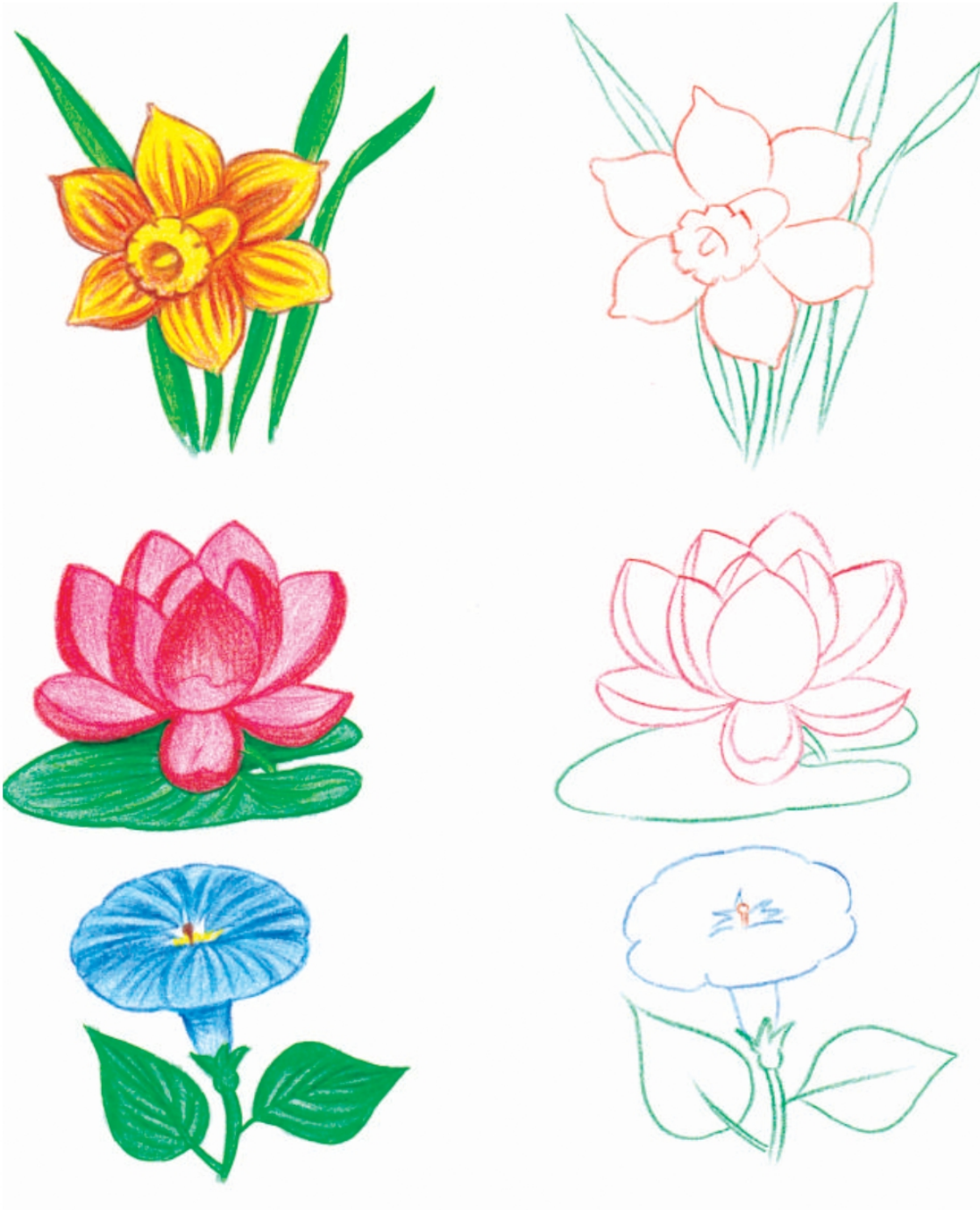
Date :

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# FLOWERS

Using coloured pencils colour the flowers carefully. Colour the flowers using light colours first. Then afterwards use the dark colours :



Date :

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# BOY

Colour the boy using pencil colours carefully.  
Use light colours first then dark colours afterwards :



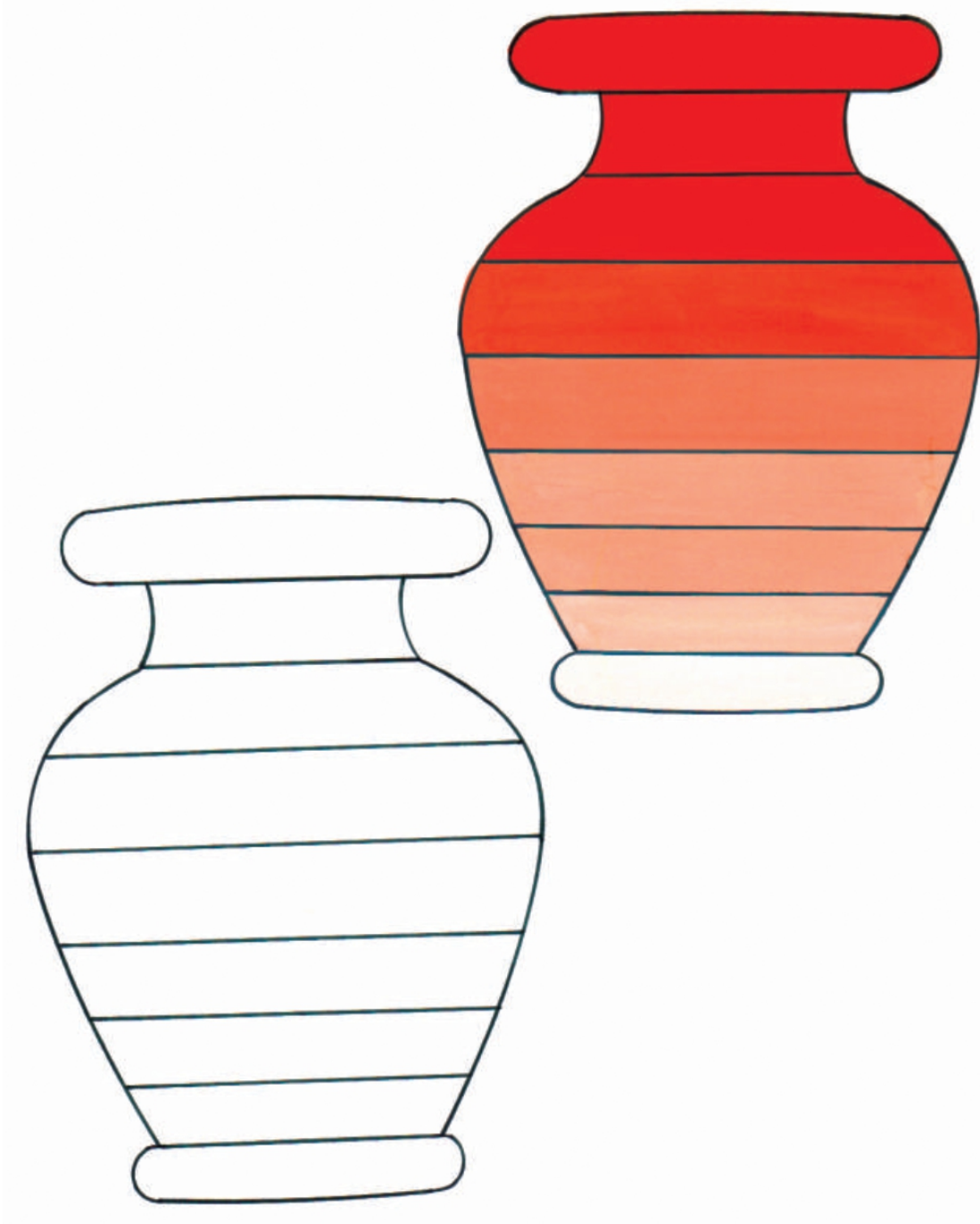
Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# URN

Study the urn and colour it step by step as per the need. Use light tones of orange initially, then middle tones in the central strips, finally dark tones on top of urn :



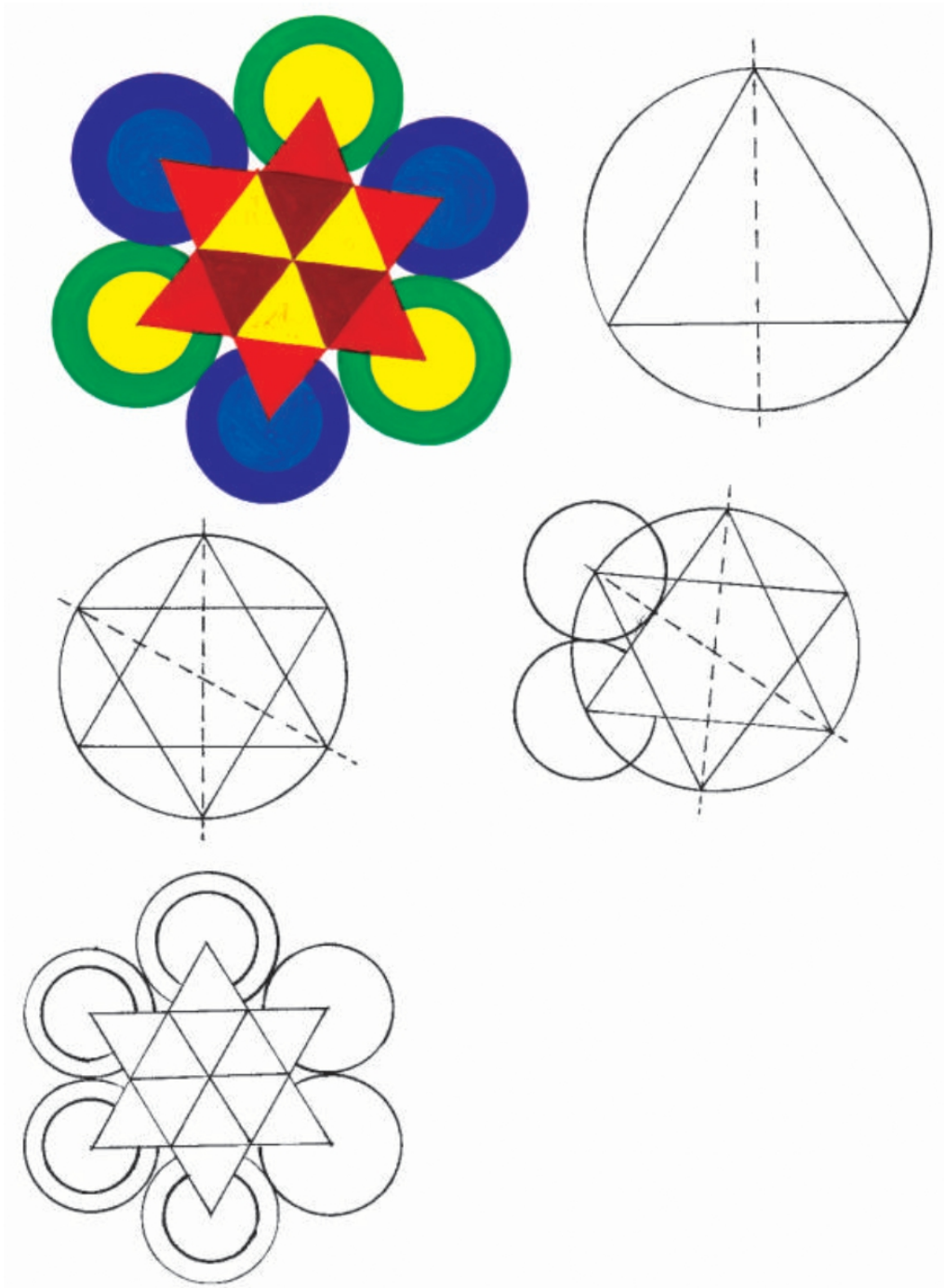
Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# GEOMETRICAL DESIGN

Follow the steps to make this beautiful geometrical design.  
Colour the design bright with colours of your choice :



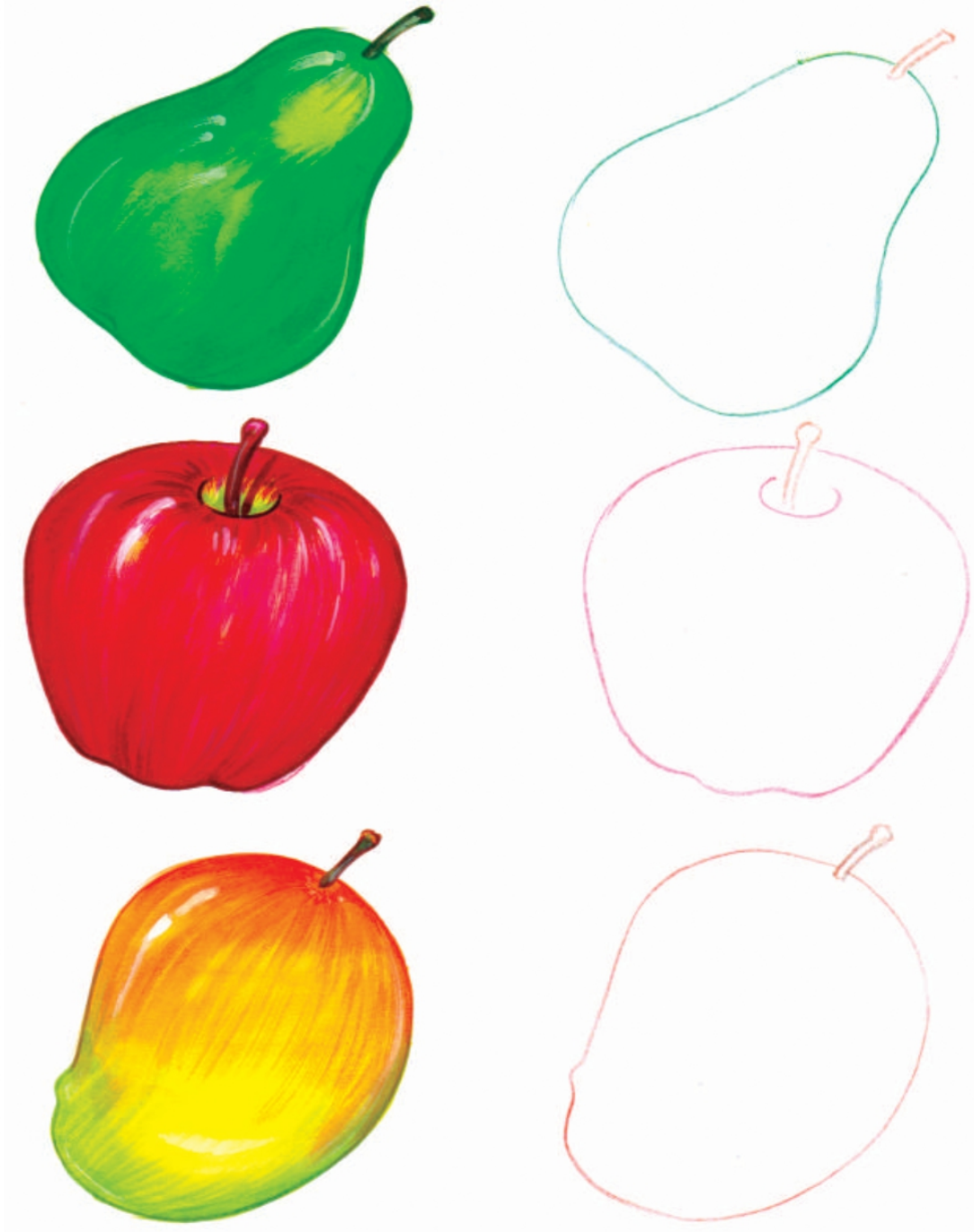
Date :

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# FRUITS

Use poster colours to colour the fruits.  
Use light colours initially and dark colours afterwards :



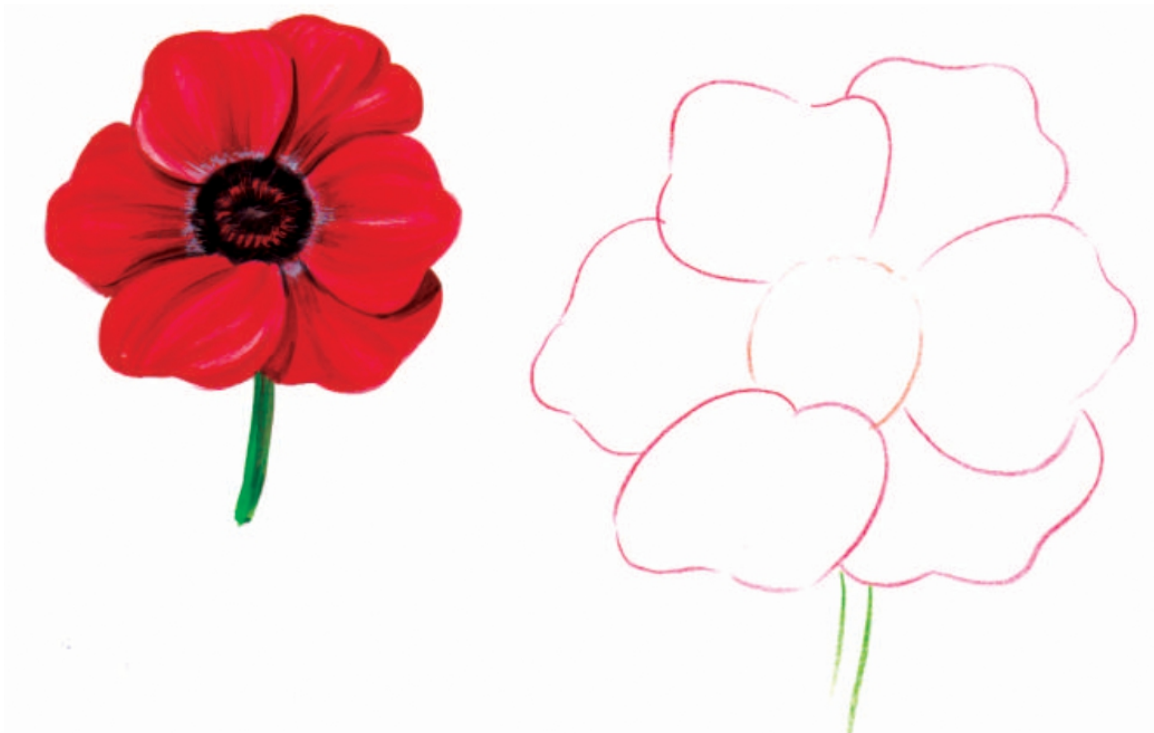
Date :

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# FLOWER

Study the flower and draw it with a light pencil. Colour it step by step as per the need. Apply light tones of the diluted water colour with a round brush. Now, keeping in mind the light and shade of the picture use middle tones of the colours. To give final depth to the picture, apply dark tones of colours :



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# VEGETABLES

Draw the outlines of vegetables with light pencil. Use poster colours to colour the pictures. Use light colours first then dark colours afterwards :



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# FREE-HAND DRAWING AND PATTERN DESIGNS

Patterns show us all kinds of art from contemporary to tribal folk arts from various cultures. When you look at patterns, you may assume that they are complex and you could never draw on your own.

All patterns start out simply, for example,

dots



circles



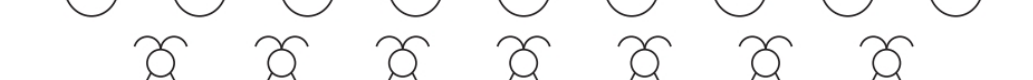
raindrops



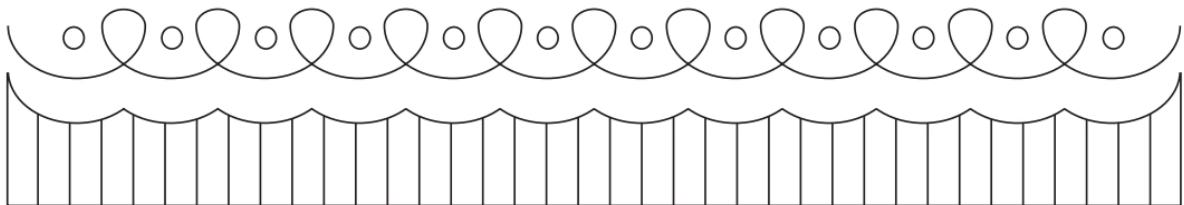
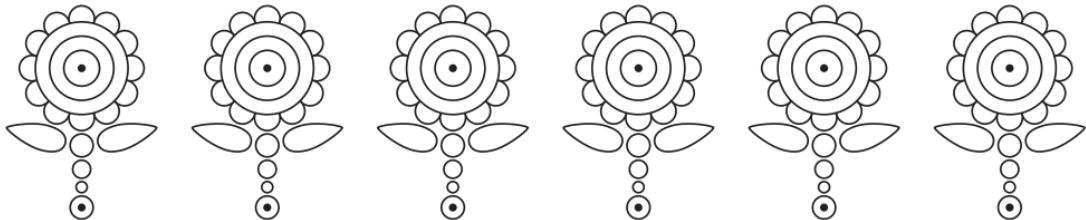
loops



squiggles



Patterns



Just remember that a pattern is simply a repetition of shapes.

Generally, patterns are made on the floors or courtyards. You can find free-hand patterns or drawings on old temples, forts and palaces. Patterns are also created on hands, arms and feet with mehandi.

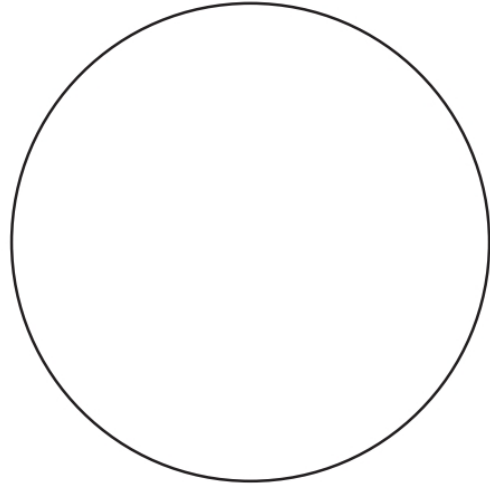
Date :

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# FREE-HAND PATTERNS (DRAWING)

Study the patterns given below. They are influenced by flowers and birds. Most free-hands patterns are influenced by flowers, leaves, insects and birds. Draw the same patterns in the provided space. Also colour them beautifully.



Date :

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# RAILWAYS

Draw the outline of picture with light pencil. Colour the picture with poster colours using light colours first and then dark colours afterwards :



Date :

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# LEAVES

Draw the outlines of leaves with light pencil. Colour it beautifully using poster colours. Use light colours first then dark colours afterwards :



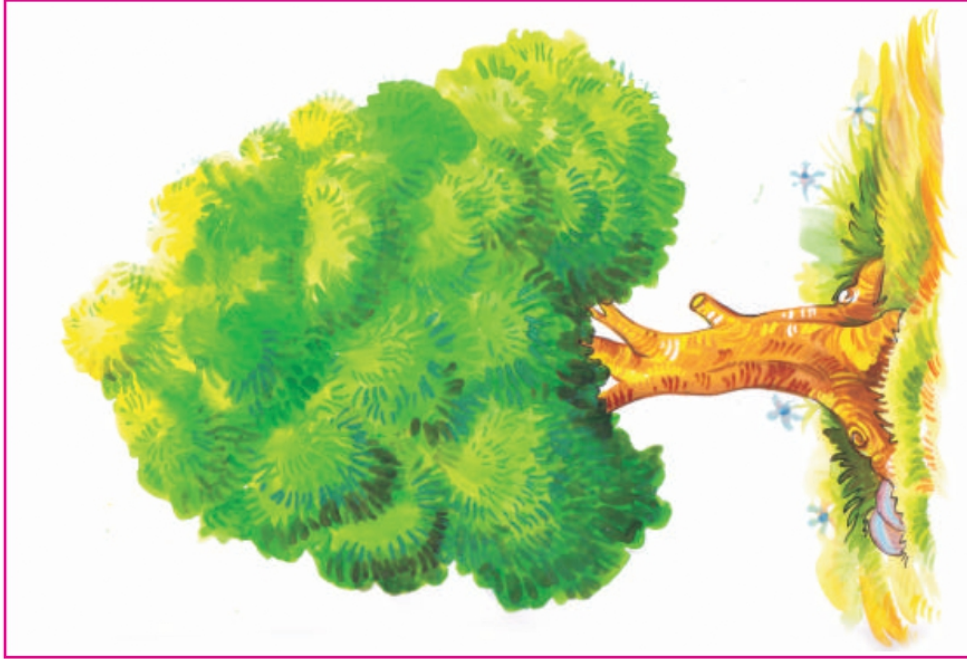
Date :

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# TREE (COLOURING)

This picture is drawn with poster colours.



Colour this picture with poster colours.



Date :

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## DRAWING (WATER COLOUR)

Most of our population live in villages. We have also been to a village and are aware of village life. Here is a scene from village life. You also have seen people working or walking in the daily life. Observe these working women and try to colour them using water colours.



Date :

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# LANDSCAPE (COLOURING)

This picture is drawn using pencil colours and oil pastels to give it a beautiful look.



Now complete the picture given using pencil colours and oil pastels.



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# DECORATIVE DESIGN

Draw the other half of the design and colour :



Date :

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## LANDSCAPE (DRAWING AND COLOURING)

This picture is created with sketch pens keeping in mind light and shades. Study it carefully.



Draw the picture given below using sketch pens. Give proper light and shade.



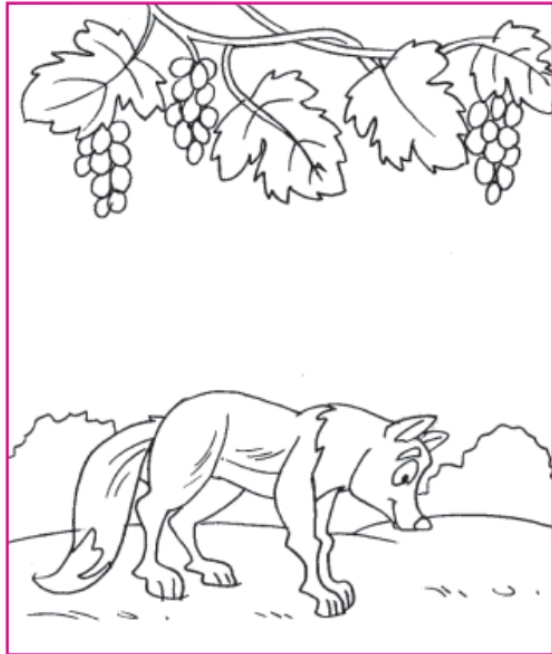
Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# STORY THROUGH PICTURES (DRAWING)

Stories are liked by all, particularly by children. There are many ways of telling a story. Telling a story through pictures is one of the well-known ways. Here are given four pictures of a story. You can narrate the story through these pictures.



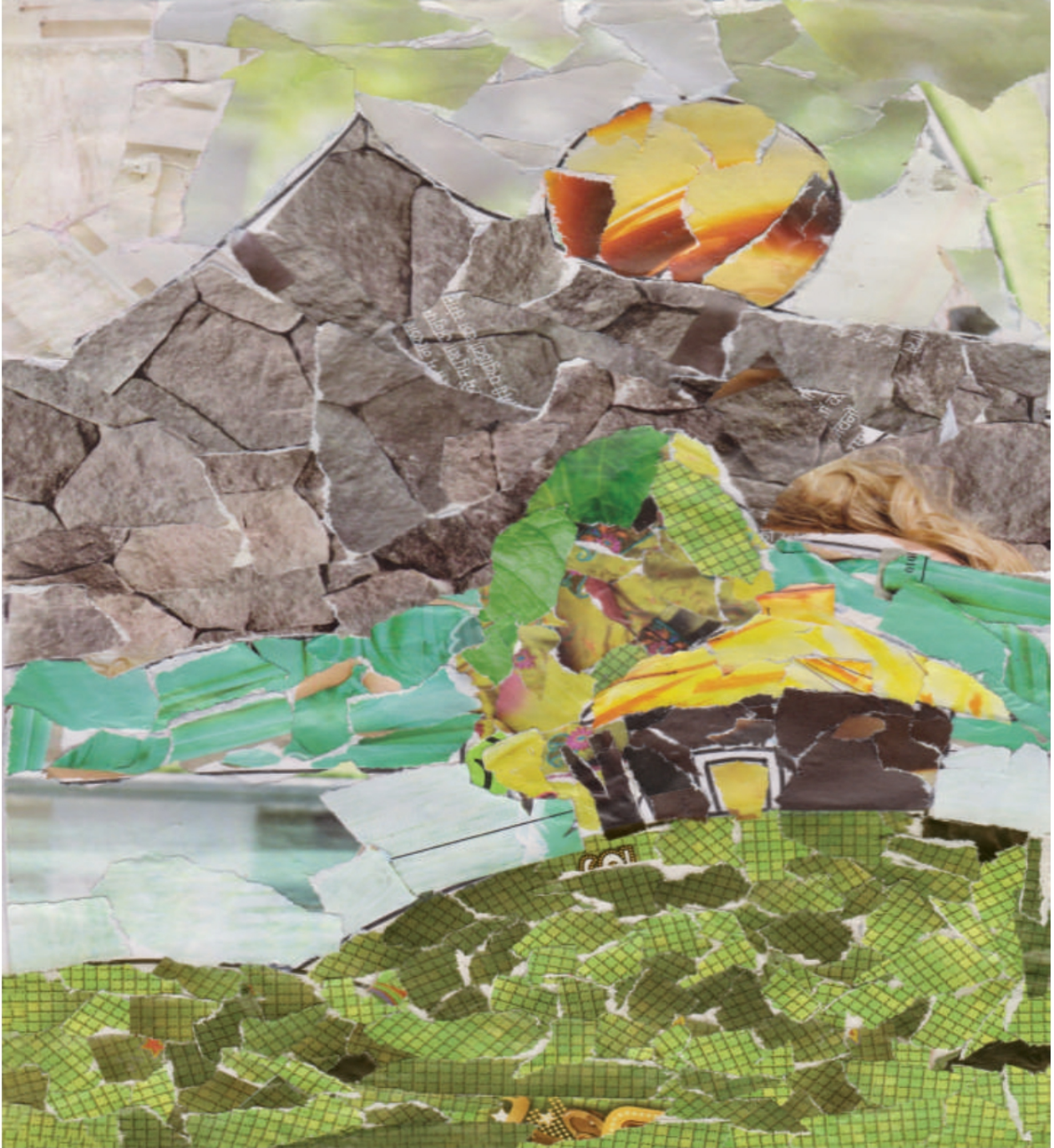
Date :

Teacher's Sign. :



# COLLAGE

This collage is made by tearing paper of different colours and pasting them in order to create a meaningful picture.



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :

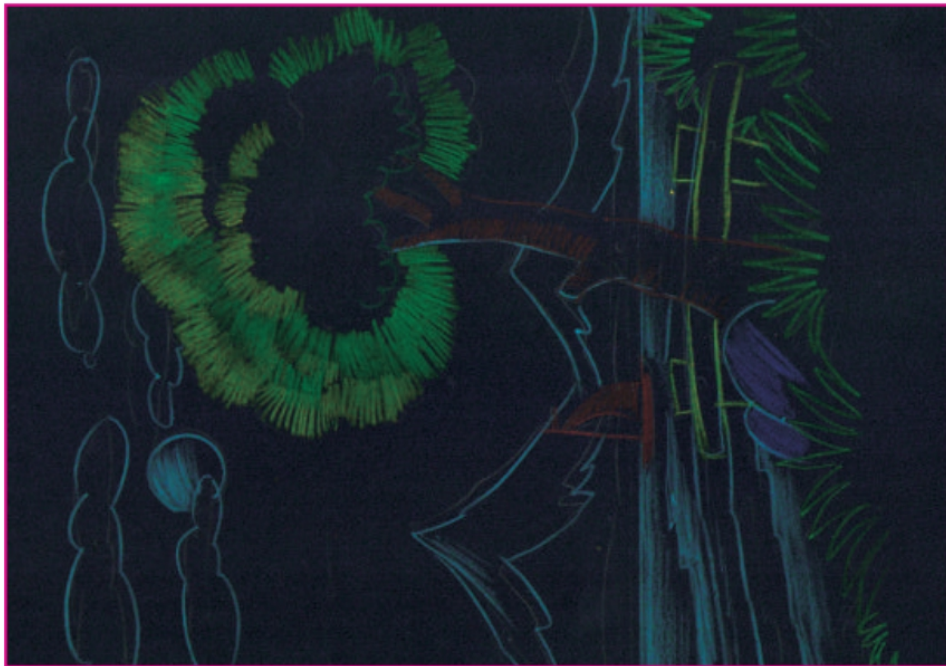


# LANDSCAPE (DRAWING)

This picture is created using oil pastels.



Complete this picture using oil pastels.



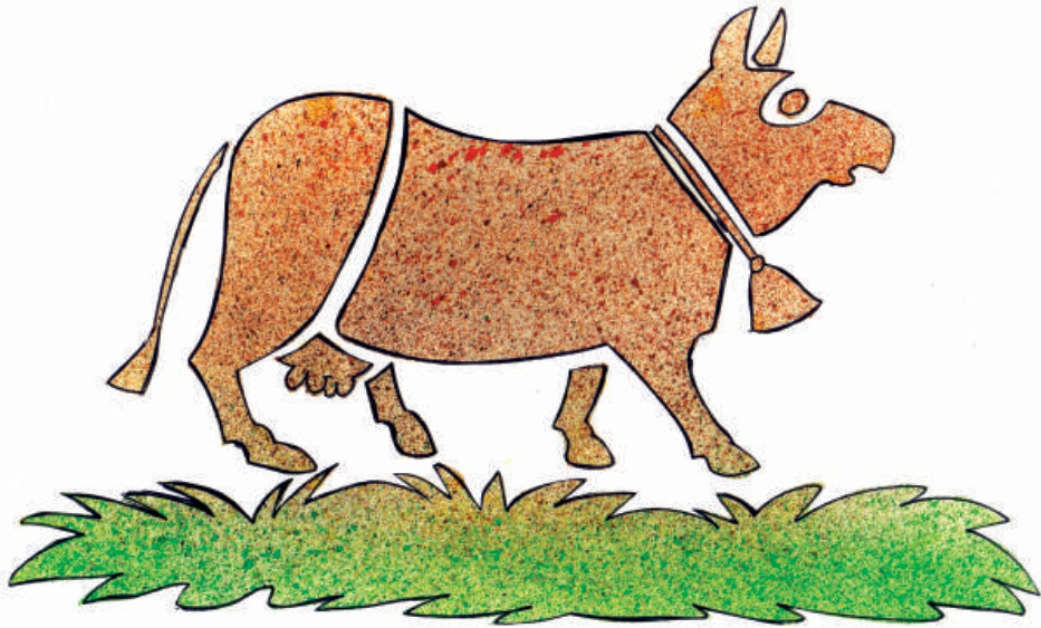
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## SPRAY ART-COW

Draw the picture of a cow on a thick white paper. Take its cut-out with the help of a craft. This is called stencil. Place the stencil on another sheet of paper. Take a used toothbrush and colour in the palette. Dip the brush in the colour and with the help of your forefingers spray in the stencil. Continue till the whole picture is sprayed.



Date :

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# PENCIL LEAD DUST WORK

Draw the given picture with a light pencil. Cut the stencil carefully. Use cotton to rub pencil lead dust carefully. Paste the different parts carefully on a separate sheet :



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## SPRAY ART

This picture has been designed through a stencil. Draw the given picture on a drawing sheet. Prepare a stencil for crane and sun. Now spray the stencil with blue colour. Use water colours for rest of the picture :



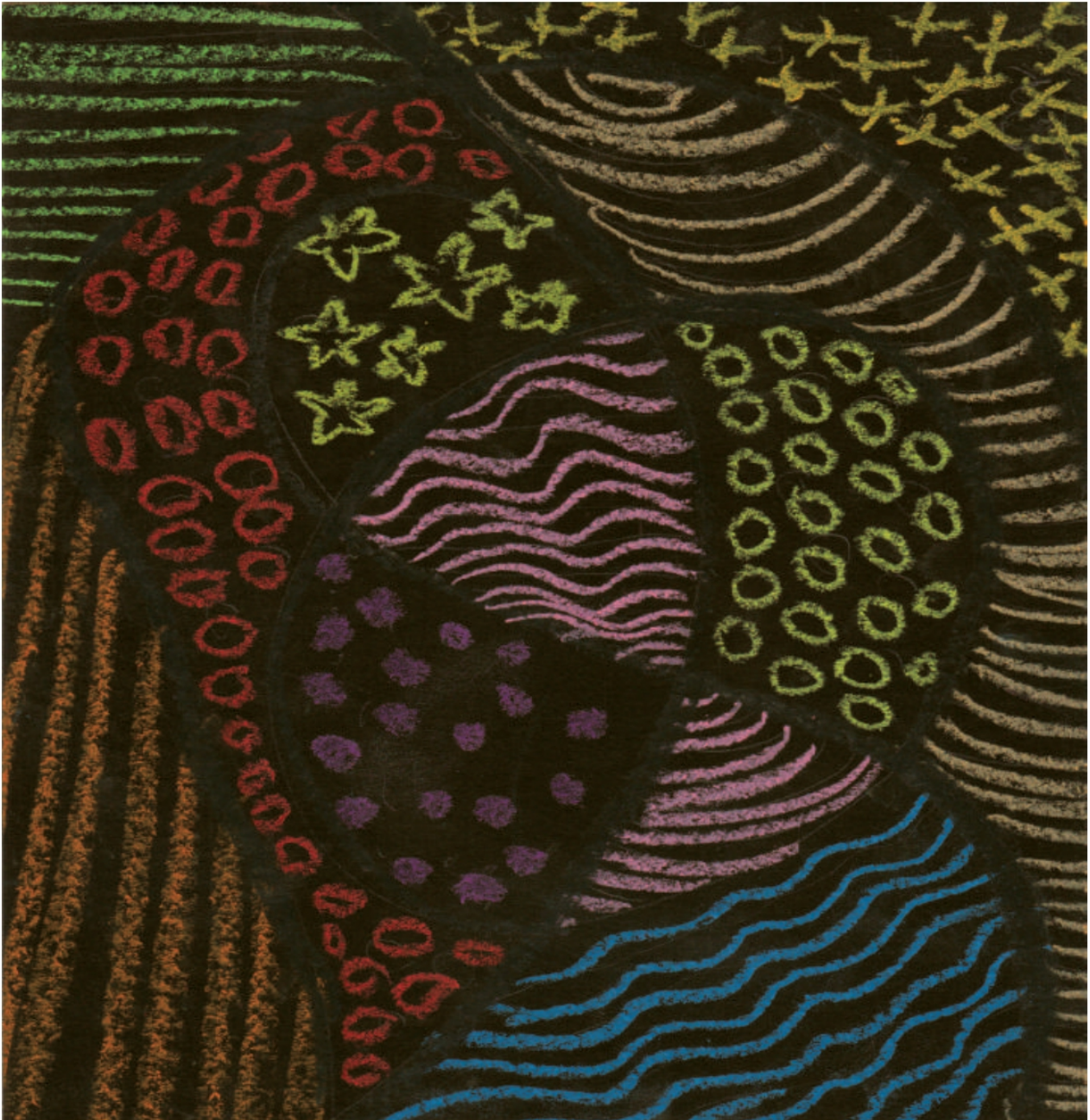
Date :

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## SCRATCHED RESIST

Draw a random pattern all over on a piece of paper. Draw a line next to the ones already drawn to make double lines. Fill in the shapes using oil pastels. Try not to go over the lines. Brush black drawing ink all over the paper. Leave it to dry. Scrape a pattern through the ink to reveal the colour underneath. Carry on scraping different patterns into all the shapes.



Date :

Teacher's Sign. :