

Textbook of

DRAWING

Grade

7



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Textbook of
DRAWING
Grade

7

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OUR MOTTO

◆ Standards ◆ Outcomes ◆ Access ◆ Style

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**Textbook of
Drawing Grade - 7**



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PREFACE

Drawing Grade - 7 is developed according to the National Curriculum 2006 and National Style Guide. It is being published since 2013 and in 2015 it was presented under the new management and supervision of textbook development principles and guidelines with new design and layout.

"Art is an aesthetic object." It is the result of human aesthetic exercise. Its utility in the modern age of media, communication, press, architecture and designing is obvious and wide ranging. The curriculum framework drawn up for Grade- 6 to 8 for a textbook that would help in developing and introducing students to the very basics of drawing and painting. Therefore the book under reference has been developed to enable students to follow the curriculum. An effort has been made to explain each and every step of drawing and colouring in a comprehensive manner aided with images. It is hoped that this work will enable students to develop their creative drawing activities.

Our efforts are to make textbooks teachable with quality, i.e. maintaining of standards. It is a continuous effort and we will get feedback of the yearly feasibility reports and redesign the textbook every year. Skill oriented part of the Bloom's Taxonomy should be used for evaluation and examination.

like before, the National Book Foundation has made specific endeavours to publish the text and illustrations in much effective pedagogical form. The meticulous effort of the team is acknowledged.

Quality of Standards, Pedagogical Outcomes, Taxonomy Access and Actualization of Style is our motto. With these elaborations this series of new development was presented for use. After educational feedback, research and necessary changes, the book is being published again.

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

اللہ کے نام سے شروع جو بڑا مہربان، نہایت رحم والا ہے۔

Table of Contents

Unit No.	Unit	Page
Unit # 1	Essentials of Drawing	6
	Materials and tools	7
	Freehand sketching	15
	Plane and solid Geometry	19
Unit # 2	Supplement of Drawing	42
	Principles of composition	44
	Colour, Light, Shade, Shadow and Texture	47
Unit # 3	Application of Drawing	68
	Stenciling	70
	Model Making	75
Unit # 4	Observation and Actualization	80
	Accuracy and Creativity in Graphic Expression	83
Unit # 5	Communication and Exhibitions	90
	Art Vocabulary and Verbal Communication	91
	Exhibition procedures and Skills	94
Unit # 6	Time Management Skills	98
	Task Time Management	99
	Glossary	107



1

ESSENTIALS OF DRAWING



This is 12 days lesson (period including homework)

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- Recall knowledge and use of drawing instruments. Know and use the following geometrical instrument: Scale, divider, protectors, compasses and setsquares. Use scales and dividers to measure lengths.
- Know and use the following Drawing, Art and Craft materials. Instruments and tools according to assignment: pencil colours, crayons, powder colours; Water/Poster colours, coloured paper, butter paper, scrape paper, cardboard, hardboard, paint brushes, paper cutting scissors, glue, materials required for model making, samples collected from nature and surroundings.
- Recall knowledge of, and exhibit proficiency in practical and safe use of Drawing, Art and Craft materials and tools. Recall previous knowledge of free Hand sketching.
- Understand concept of Blocking in Free Hand Sketching. Demonstrate ability to select symmetrical and asymmetrical objects or their combinations for compositions.
- Recall and use knowledge of types of straight and curved lines and their differences; draw these lines freehand and with geometrical instruments. Note the difference in effect they produced.
- Observe record and draw with drawing instruments, objects from surroundings, using types of lines, their combinations and the impressions produced. Recall knowledge of shape acquired earlier.
- Draw and use geometrical instruments; triangle, square, rectangle, circle of different sizes.
- Render these shapes use knowledge of rendering techniques, colour combination and medium of choice. Combine shapes creatively to make innovative patterns and objects.
- Recall basic solids and their dimensions. Comprehend concept of projection as basic method of drawing solids. Study each side/view of the solid separately as a separate plane.
- Show ability to note and understand differences of shape and measurement of real and drawn objects in 3D. Comprehend basic rules of drawing orthographic projection, 2D projections.



- Develop ability to draw with geometrical instruments and freehand, Orthographic projections of solids; cubes and cuboids. Cut different views to make solids. Compose in a variety of combinations
- Develop ability to draw with geometrical instruments and freehand, Isometric and Oblique projections of cubes and cuboids and observe difference. Apply techniques to render using medium of choice.



Reading

MATERIALS AND TOOLS

Tools and materials play very important role in an art work. Tools and materials bestow life to ideas, feelings and expressions. There are many different types of tools and materials. Important tools and materials and their safety is discussed below.

Plane and solid Geometry: Materials and Tools

Scale: An instrument used to draw straight lines in technical drawings and to measure distances.



Divider

Dividers are used for transferring measurements. Dividers are different from compasses because they don't draw anything.





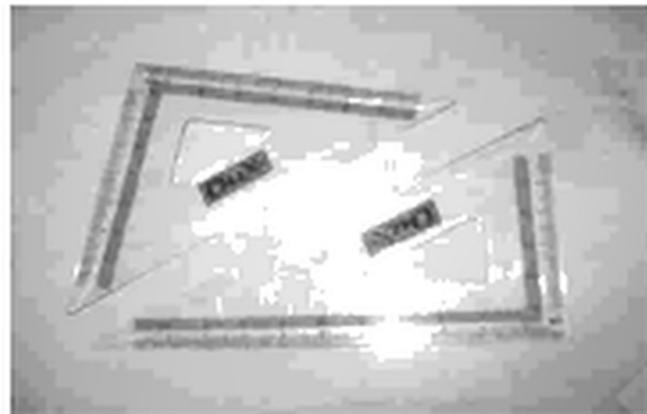
Protractor

Protractor is a circular or semicircular geometrical tool, used for measuring and drawing angles.



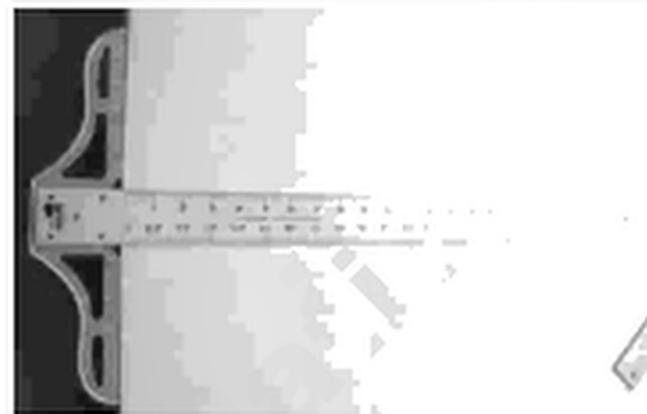
Compass

Compass is a tool used for drawing circles, arcs or other geometrical constructions. There are two parts in a compass. One part is sharp and other part can grip a pencil for construction.



Setsquare

Setsquares are triangles made of flat piece of plastic/ metal. Basically they are used for drawing straight lines and angles.



T Square

T Square is a technical drawing tool. Used in Mechanical drawings and also used for drawing horizontal, diagonal and vertical lines.



Drawing board

Drawing board is a flat rectangular board used to place paper for drawings / sketching.



Papers

There are many types of papers like glazed paper, Scholar sheets, news print papers etc.



ART AND CRAFT TOOLS A

Pencil Colours

Mainly used in sketching and colouring. Pencil colours can be easily erased.



Crayons

It is a soft coloured wax pencil or stick used for paintings and drawings.



Powder colours

In this medium we use water as a solvent and applied with a brush such as water/poster colours.





Coloured papers

There are different types of coloured papers such as glazed Papers, crepe paper, card sheets and pastel sheets used for drawings, paintings and collage.



Butter paper

It is a transparent paper. You can place it over original drawings for tracing and for saving the painting / drawing from dust and smudging.



Scrap paper

Scrap papers are small pieces of different type of paper. They may be used for collage.



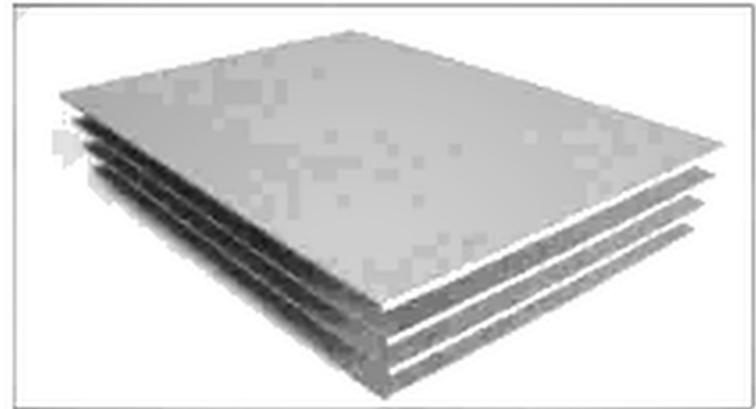
Cardboard

It is a thick stiff paper used for making boxes, cover of books, etc and come in wide range of colours and textures.



Hardboard

It is a stiff board made from small pieces of wood that have been crushed.



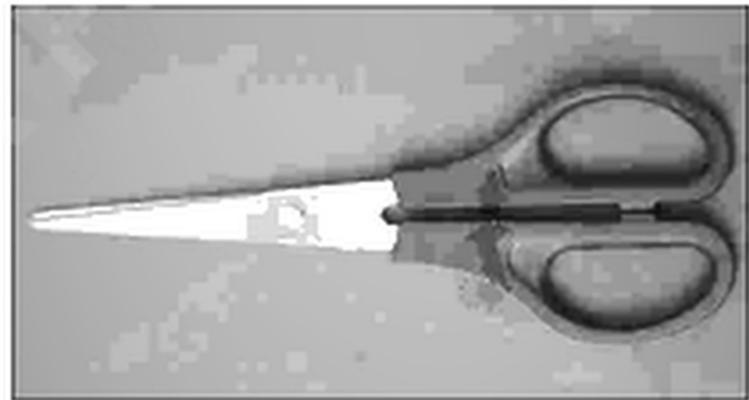
Paint brushes

Brush is a tool used for painting. The styles of brush tips are different. Shorthanded round brushes are for water colour or ink drawings while flat long handed brushes are for acrylic and oil paints.



Paper cutting scissors

Scissors is an instrument consisting of two blades and used for cutting paper or cloth.



Glue

It is a sticky substance used for joining things.





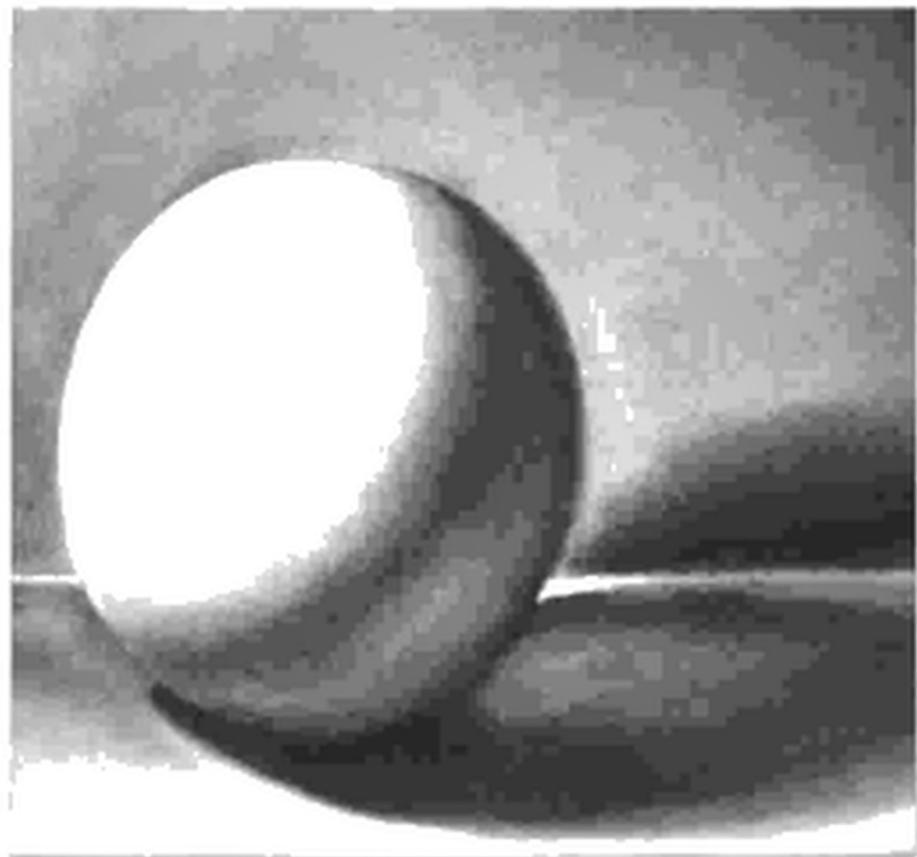
Instruction

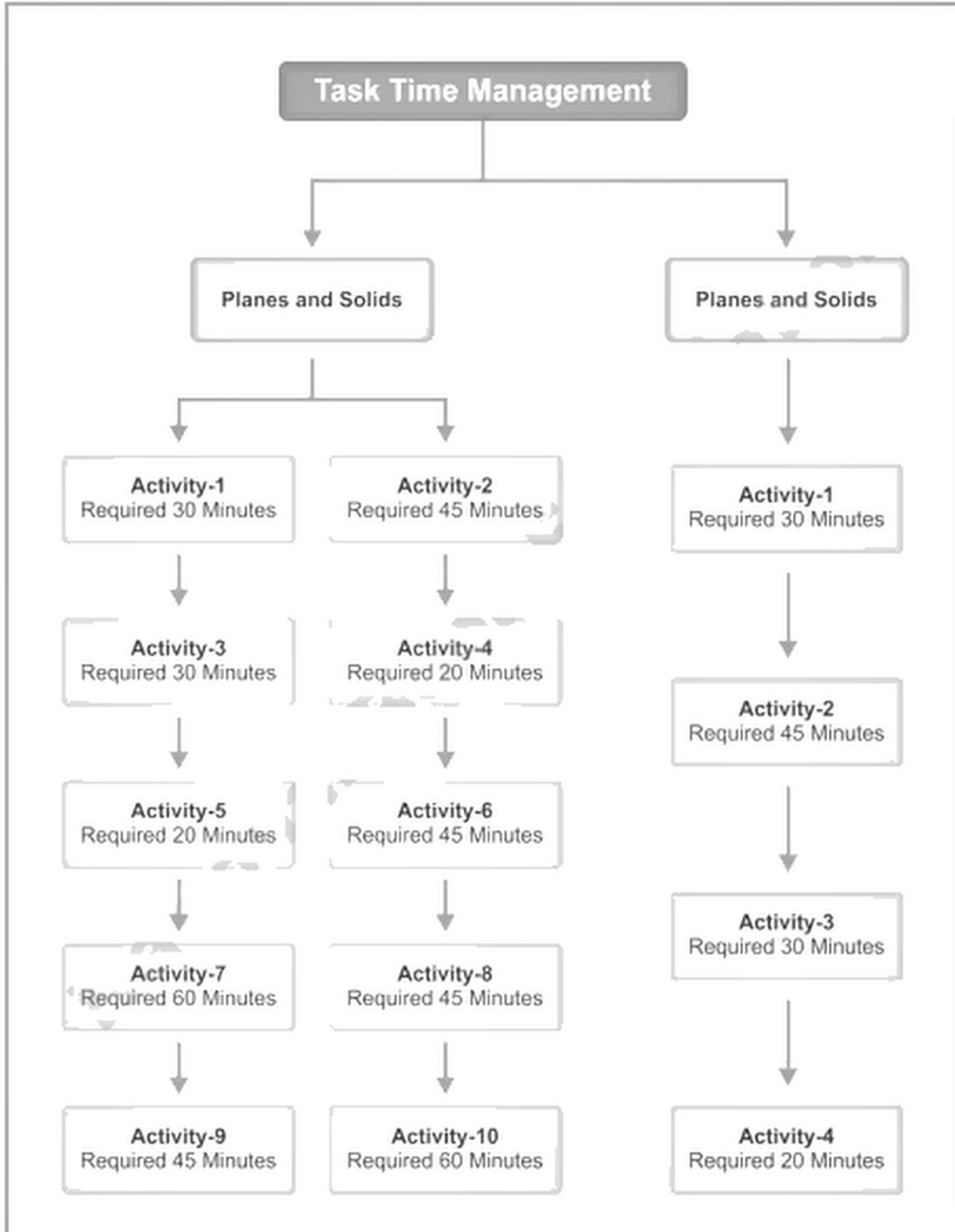
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art and craft materials contain toxic substances, be careful in their use.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't take risks like sucking the hairy end of paint brush.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penetration of the pencil lead into the body may leads to severe injury.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be cautious in using cutters and scissors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep art materials away from face or eyes to prevent skin and eye irritation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep sprays and fixatives away from face and should be used in well ventilated rooms or outdoors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the art project must wash your hands with soap.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount the finished art work for appealing look and keep it in your art portfolio for safety; to prevent from atmospheric effects and dust.



FREEHAND SKETCHING

Freehand sketching is an important feature for learning of drawing skills. There are no set rules adopted in freehand sketching but we can categorize it in different manners e.g., blocking-in free hand sketching. In freehand sketching one can move pencil or charcoal on a surface/paper according to observation. On the other side, blocking-in is also a quickest method of drawing. The way to start a drawing, simply pick out the basic directions of the lines. With these adaptations of lines simple geometrical figures may be formed. Such as the square, rectangle, triangles etc. For blocking-in method, lines should be marked in the drawing by pencil in a very lighter tone. Unnecessary lines can be erased after finalizing the sketch. In free hand sketching and blocking-in method follow these compositional rules for better results. Such as elements and principles of composition line, shape, colour, form, texture emphasis, rhythm, balance, repetition and contrast.





**Activity-1****FREEHAND SKETCHING**

Materials Required: Objects from nature/surrounding, Paper/Sketch book and Crayons. Arrange objects. Start drawing carefully with observation. Remember if grained paper is not available you can use rough side of card sheet not glazed and smooth side.



Observe and add details carefully as there is no margin to erase crayons or pastels. Finalize sketch.



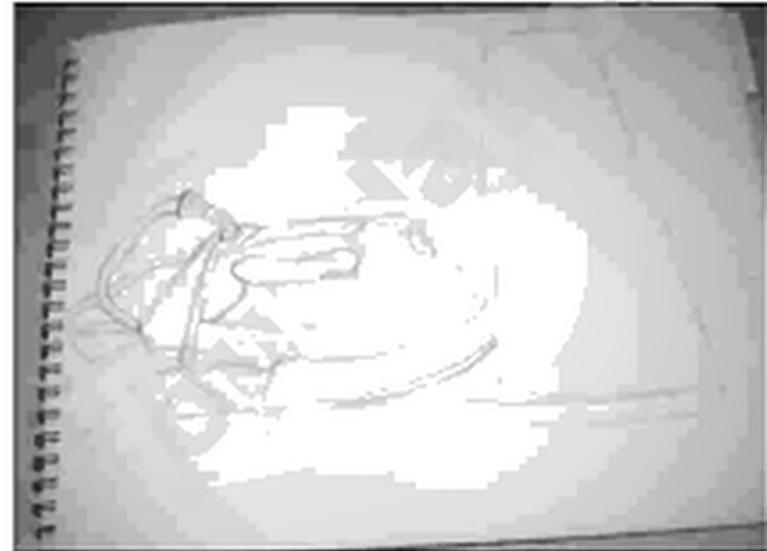
Tip: Scratch out small and unnecessary lines with a craft knife because you cannot erase it by using eraser. Crayon can be easily scratched because of the wax content.



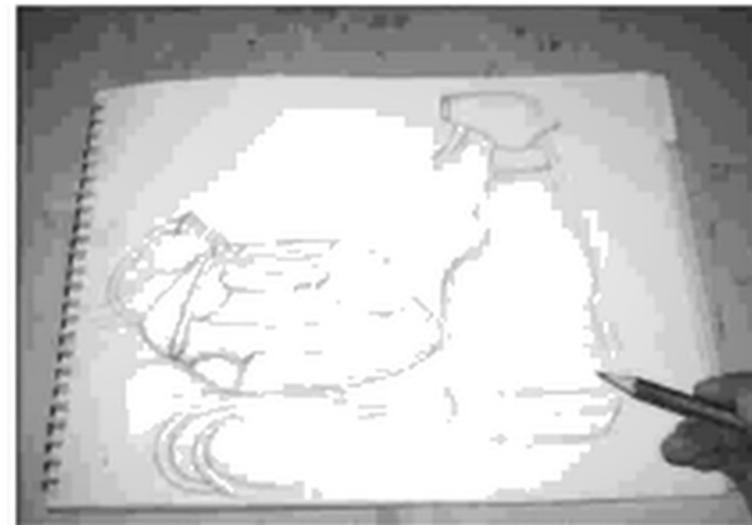
Activity-2

Drawing with Blocking in Method

Materials Required: Objects from nature/surrounding, Paper/Sketch book and Black lead pencil. Pick out the general outline of the form in simple geometrical shape as shown in picture 2. Draw lightly.



Add more details gradually. With this exercise blocking-in method you correspond with forms which are familiar to the object, such as square, trapezoid and triangle. Now add more details and complete sketch erasing unnecessary lines.



Explore and Respond:

After completion of your illustration/sketch explore and experiment which technique and material is suitable to render.

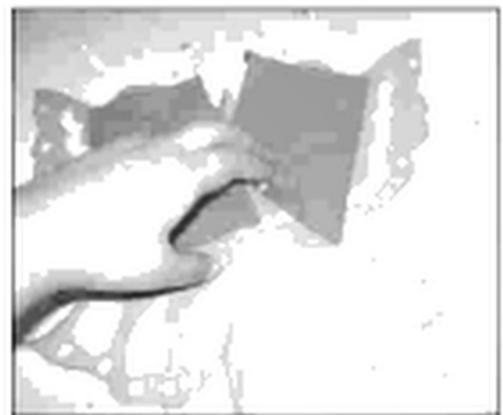
**Activity-3****Cut out Design in Symmetrical Balance**

Materials Required: Crepe paper, Card sheet, Glue, Scissors and Cutter.

Start work with a rectangular piece of card sheet. Fold the card sheet in half and make center line. Draw carefully. Cut out negative areas in detail.



Place cut-out on table/drawing board and start pasting crepe papers of own choice. When pasting is complete let it dry. Trim extra paper from edges. Finalize work.



Careless use of paper cutter can be harmful. The teacher should instruct about it.



Activity- 4

Still life in Asymmetrical Balance

Materials Required: Object from nature/Surrounding, Sketch book/paper and Medium of own choice.

Arrange still life in asymmetrical manner. Select an area, mark center lines and carefully draw out line by using black lead pencil.



Observe and add more details to complete drawing. Sketch lightly. Start shading to give it depth and weight. Use light, medium and dark tones. Finalize drawing.



You can use drawing pencils of different grades, or work with a single pencil (HB – 2B).



Teacher should instruct students to avoid unnecessary dark marks on paper which cannot be erased completely.



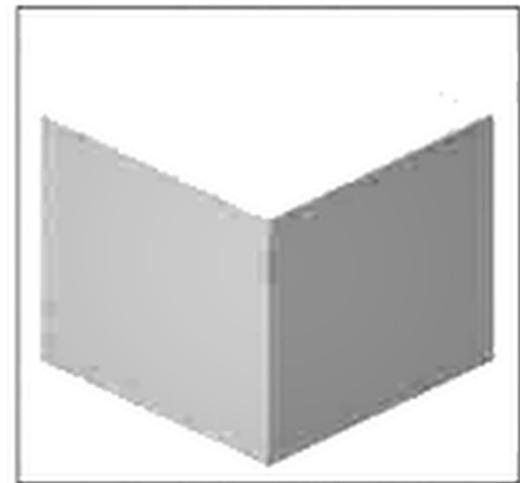
PLANES AND SOLIDS

In previous book (6th class) we learnt about geometrical shapes and forms and their importance in an art work. Now in this book, we will study about the effective use of shapes, forms, designs and projection.

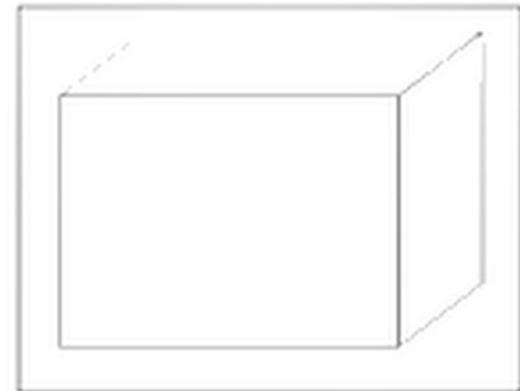
Projection: The construction of lines drawn on a surface/paper in a systematic manner is called projection. In projection method, the knowledge about eye level is very important. Eye level refers to the height and position of a mass or object in relation to the surface. There are different eye levels. For example below eye level and above eye level. Eye level also helps to identify the point in which parallel lines converging on one point known as vanishing point.

There are different types of projection such as isometric, oblique and orthographic projection.

Isometric Projection: Isometric projection is a method of visual representation of three dimensional objects in two dimensional drawing. In isometric projection all the sides of a cube have equal dimensions.



Oblique Projection: Oblique projection is a graphical projection used for producing drawings, two dimensional images of 3D objects.



Orthographic Projection: Orthographic projection is a method of representing three dimensional objects in two dimensional drawings and depicting each side separately.

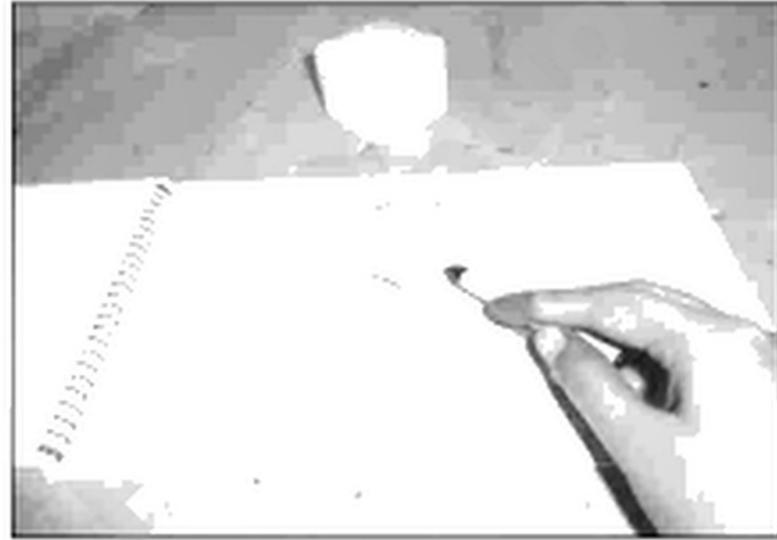




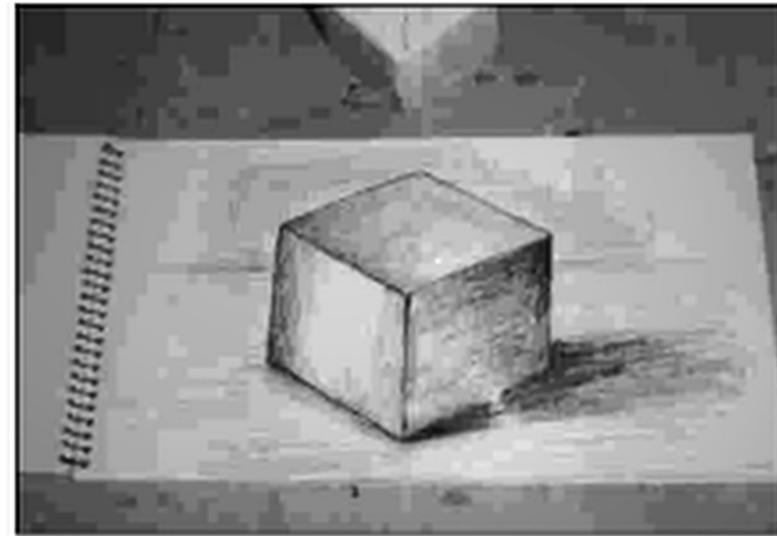
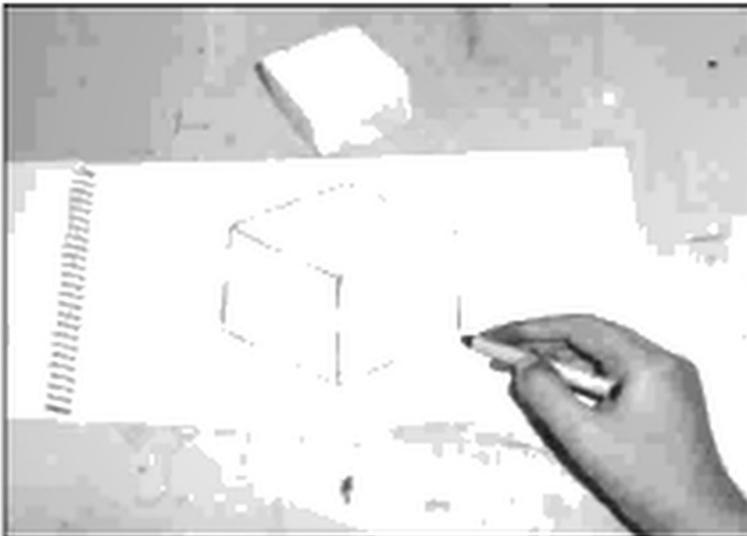
Activity- 1

Isometric Projection Cube

Materials Required: Object from Nature/Surrounding, Sketch book/Paper and Crayon/Pencil colours. Take any cubical object. Place the cube in a manner that two diagonal points are in the center. Draw out lines carefully.



Observe and add more details in drawing. After the completion of drawing start shading to create depth and weight. For the completion add shadows in the foreground. Do not ignore the middle ground and background.

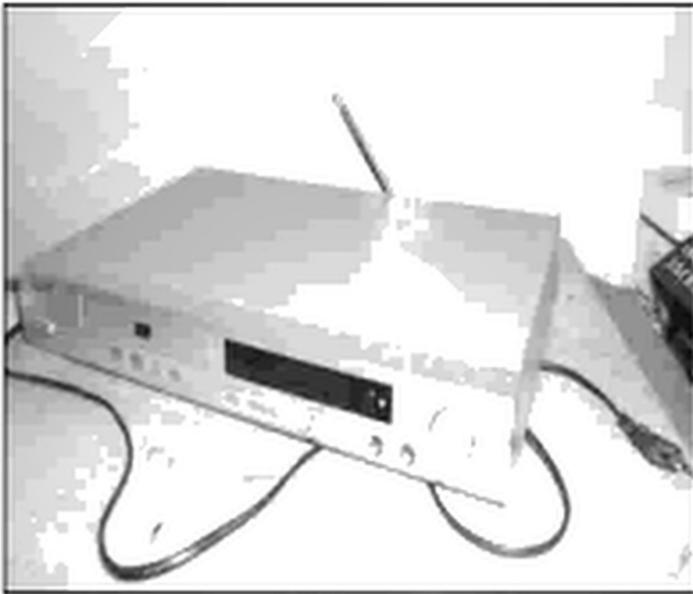


Explore and Respond:

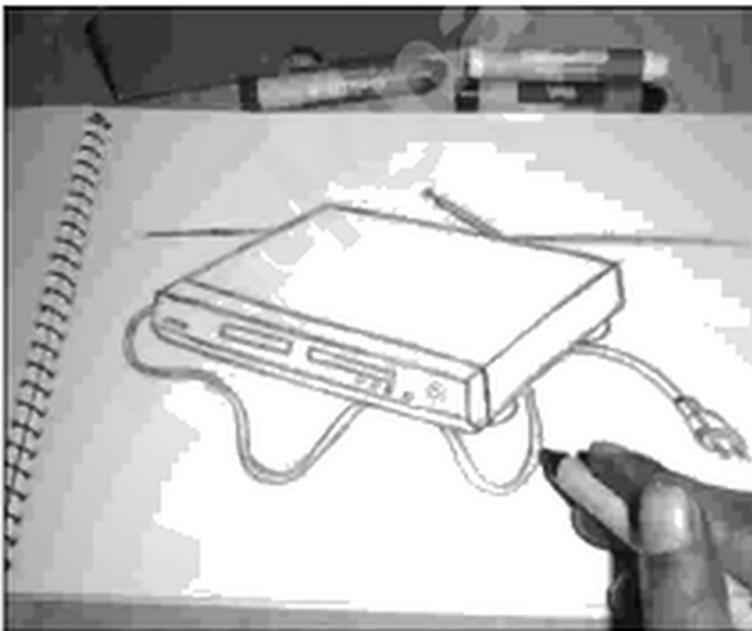
After completion of drawing explore and experiment with other objects and techniques.

**Activity -2****Oblique Projection Drawing**

Materials Required: Sketch book/Paper, Object from Nature /Surrounding and Crayon/Pencil Colours. Arrange object. Select an area. Observe and draw lightly by using black lead pencil.



Add details and finalize drawing. Start rendering by using crayons or other medium of own choice. Use light, medium and dark tones to create weight and depth. Also add darker shadows under the object in the foreground, also use small bit of shading in background to finalize painting.

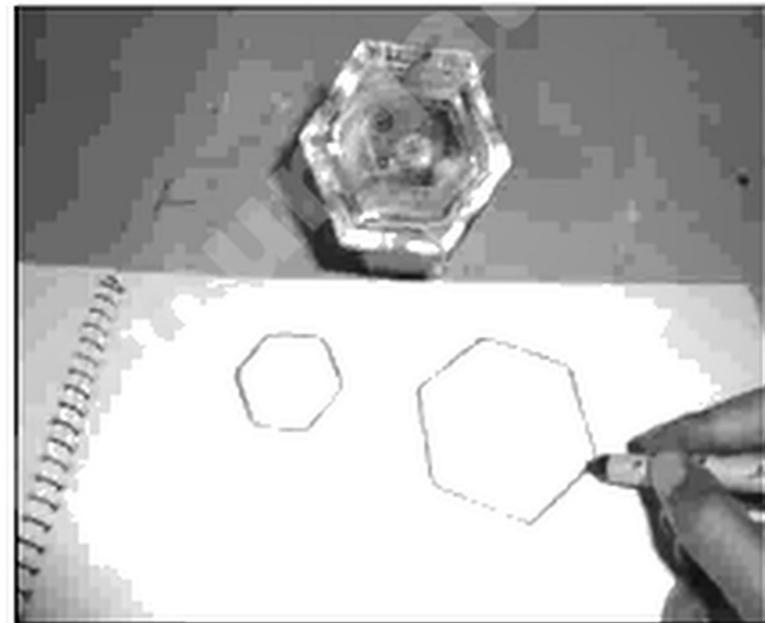
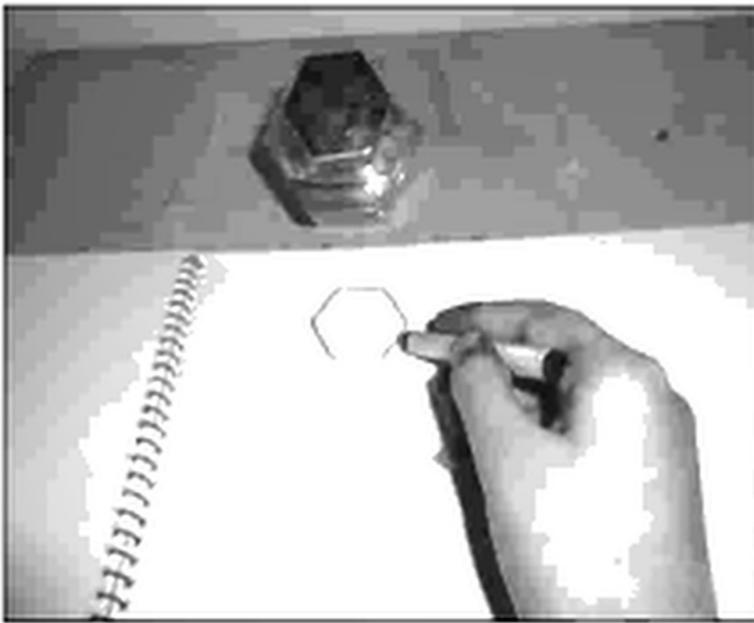




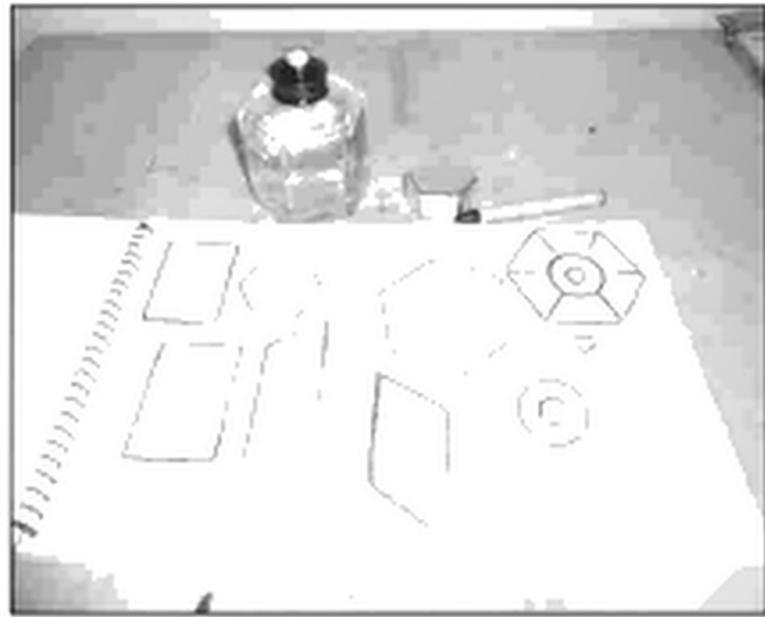
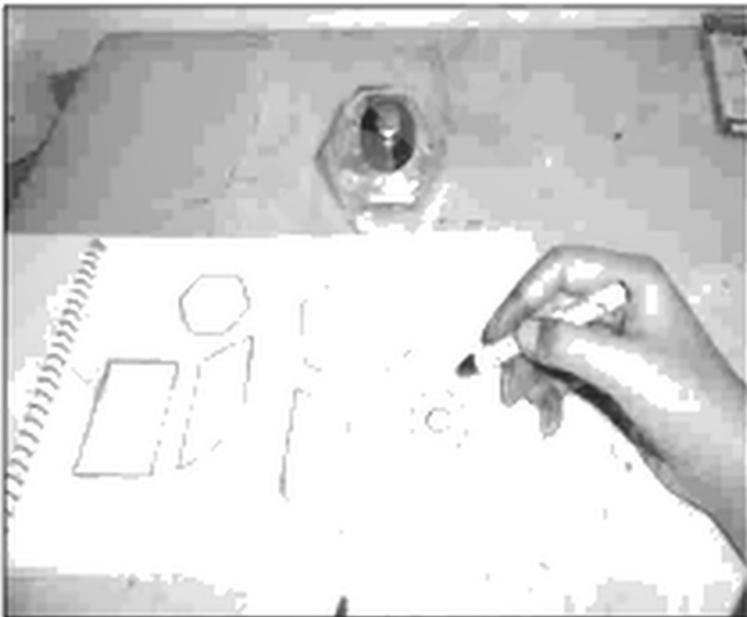
Activity- 3

Orthographic Projection

Materials Required: Object from Surrounding/Nature, Sketch book/Paper and Pencil/Crayon. Select material from surrounding/nature according to assign project. Through this activity we will learn about orthographic projection. Here we will study and draw each side/view of the object separately as a separate plane. Observe and draw carefully.



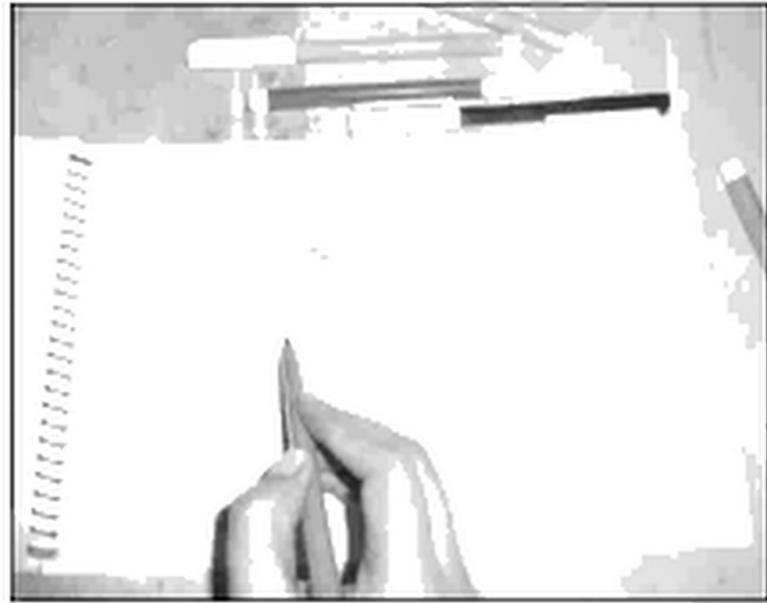
Add details and draw front view, back view, top view and side view as a separate plane. Finalize work.



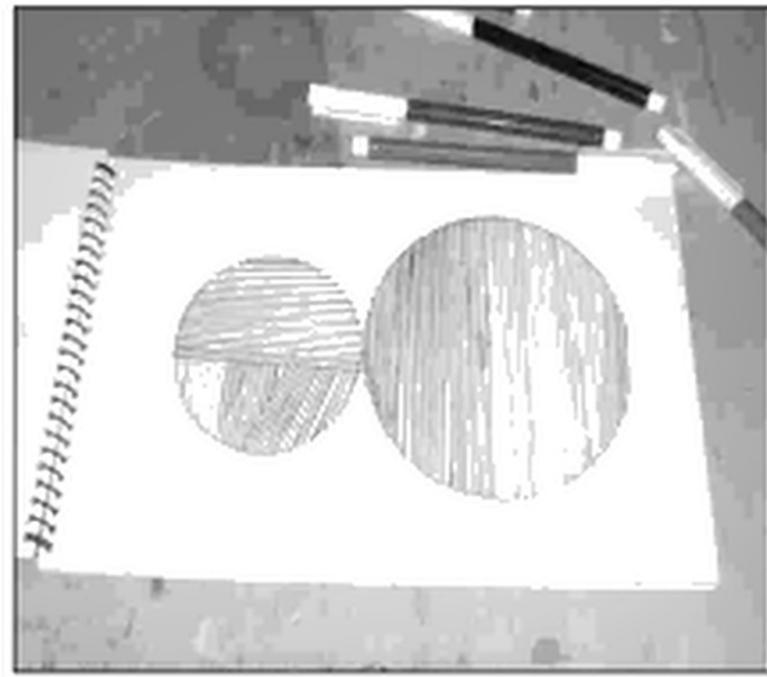
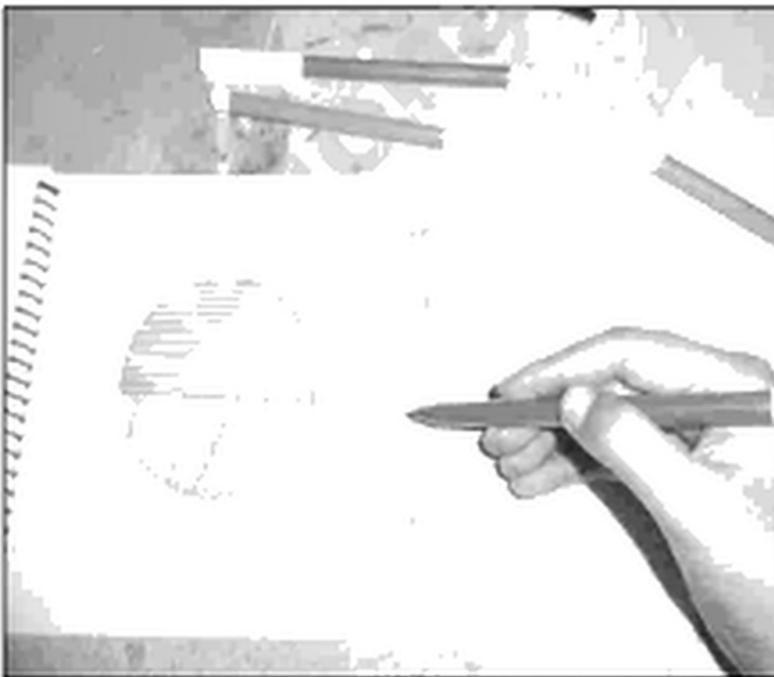
Orthographic projection has its own importance because it gives us a very clear method of communicating ideas and objects. It is a technical language.

**Activity - 4****Dot to Dot Lines**

Materials Required: Sketch book/Paper, Pencil, Pencil Colours or Markers.
Draw geometrical shapes on a paper/ sketch book by using compass or other geometrical tools. Fill shapes with freehand straight lines Use straight lines in equal distance.



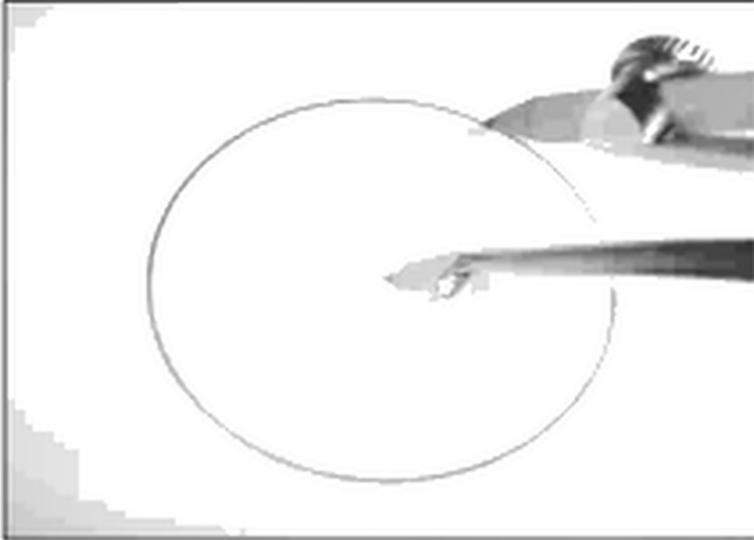
Use different colour combinations and different types of lines such as horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines. Fill it completely and finalize work.



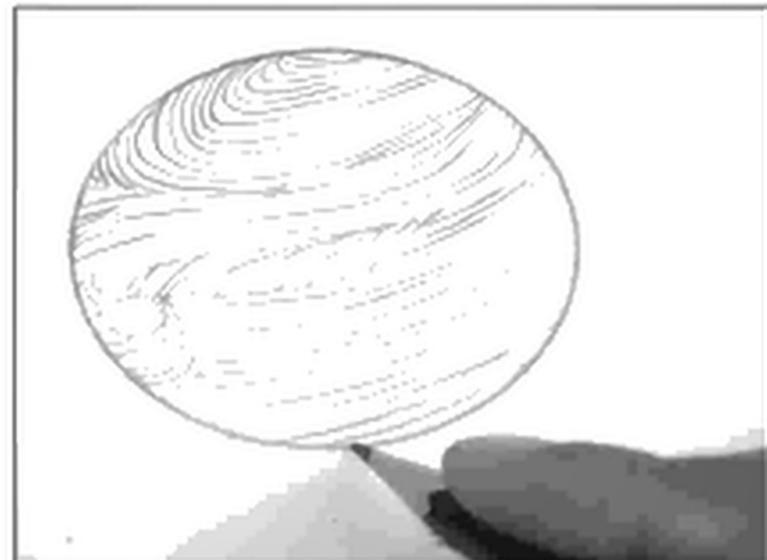
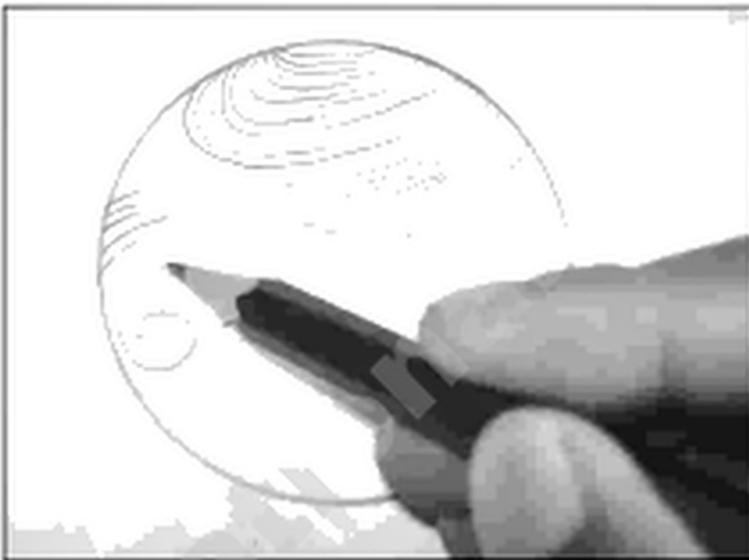
**Activity- 5****Freehand Line Quality Exercise**

Materials Required: Sketch book/Paper, Pencil, Pencil Colours or Markers

Draw a geometrical shape on a sketch book/paper.



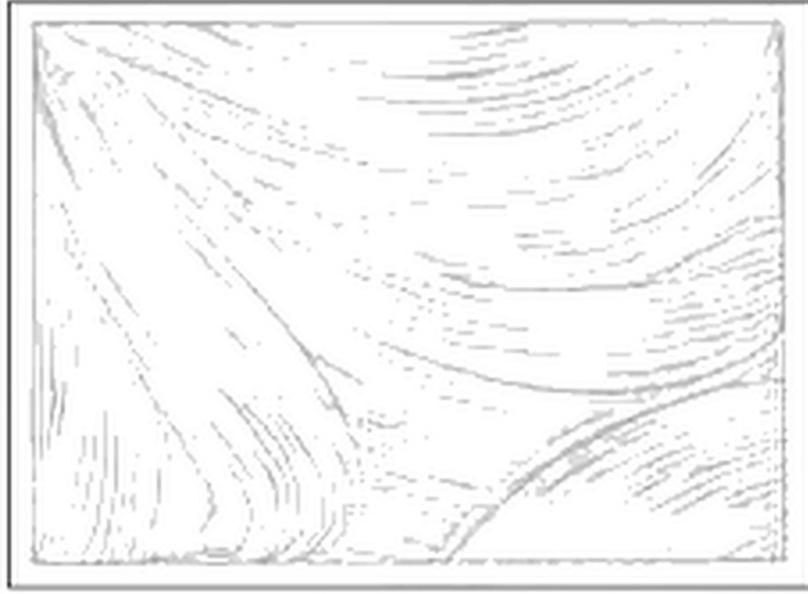
Use unbroken curve lines in rhythmic style. Add details and fill it completely with curve lines and finalize work.

**Suggestion**

Explore freehand line quality exercise by medium of your own choice such as pencil colours and markers.



Other examples



- Select an object from surrounding and use different types of lines in it.





Activity -6

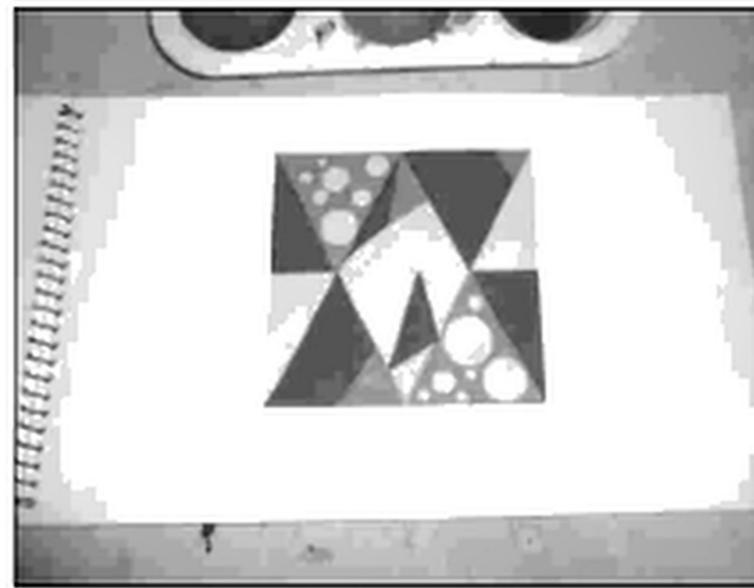
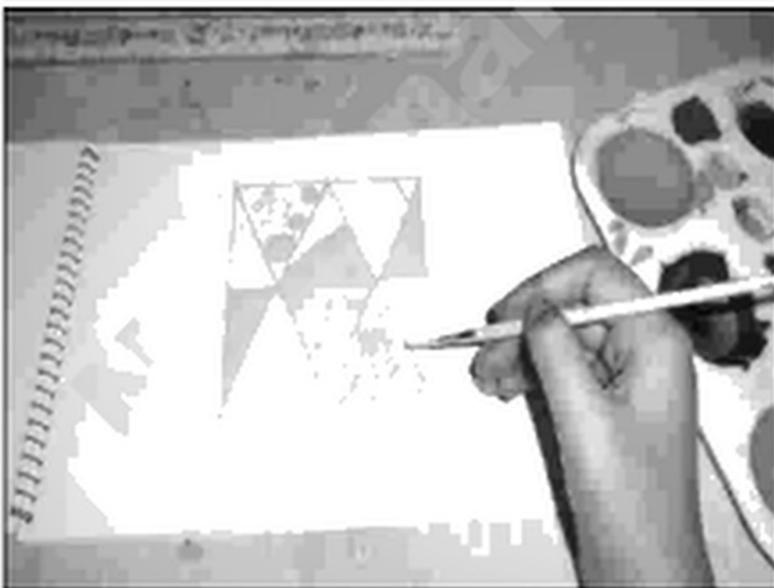
Use of Geometrical Shapes in Freehand Designs

Materials Required: Sketch book/Paper, Pencil, Poster colours, Paint brushes, Scale and Colour Palette.

Think and discuss about design and colour scheme. Now start work. Draw lightly outline of the box by using scale. Make geometrical design with simple shapes.



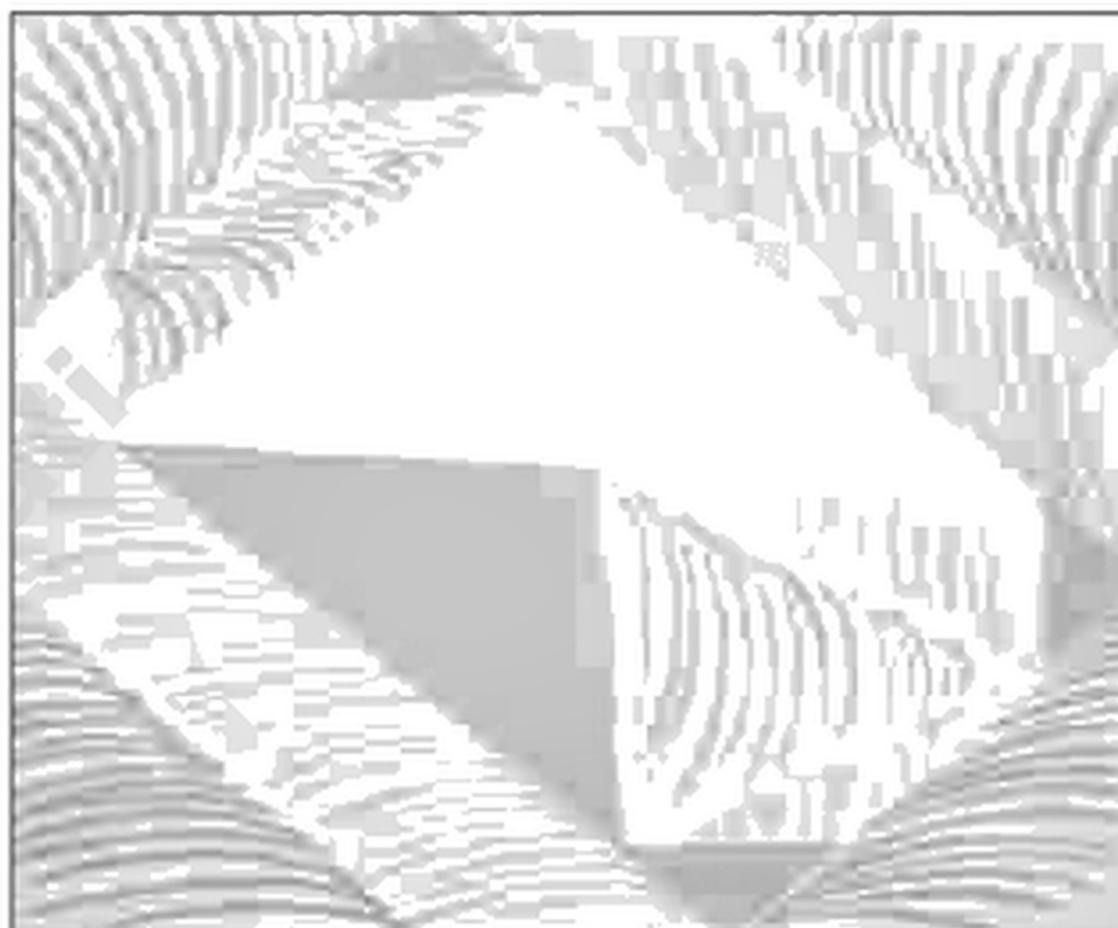
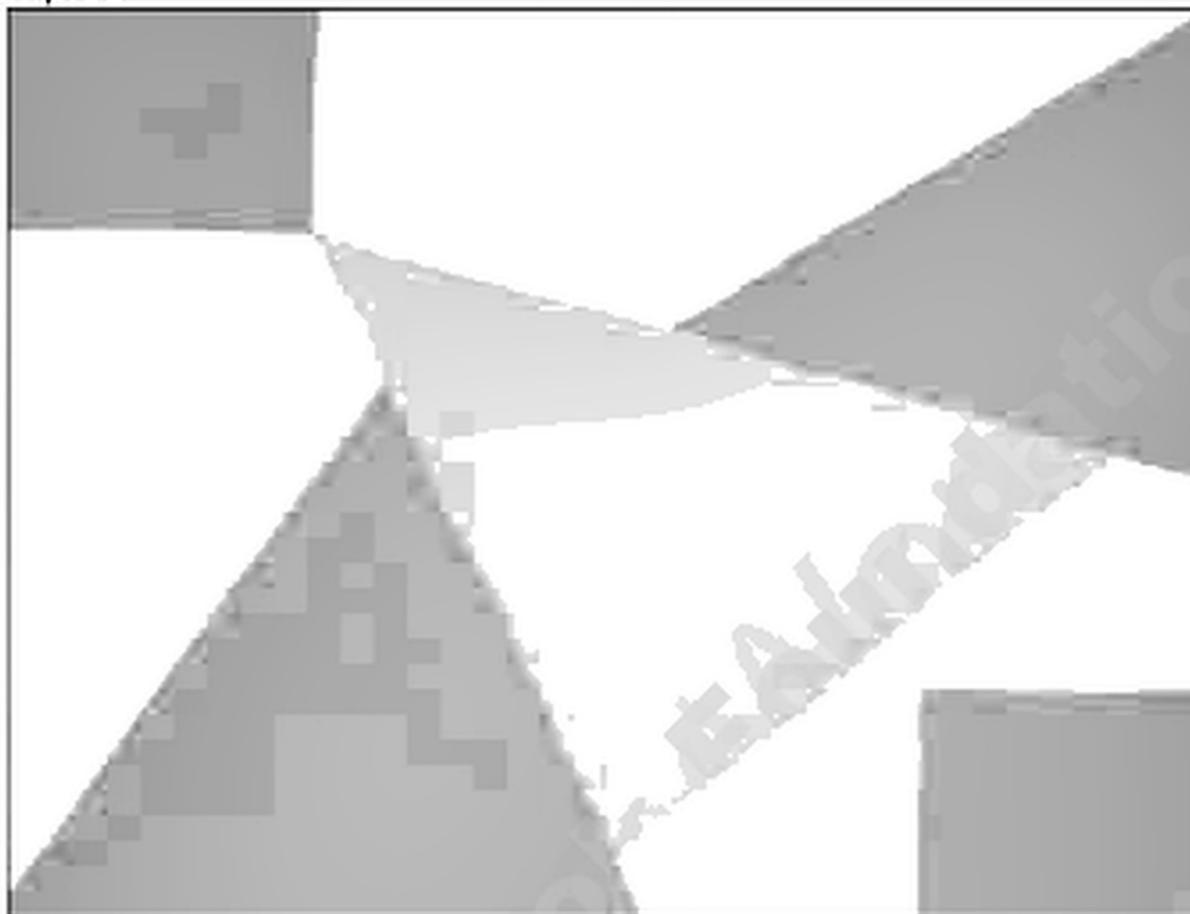
Add details and complete design. Mix up your poster colours with little water in a colour palette. Remember colour quality should be thick not watery. Take a brush and start painting. Add details and finalize work.



When painting a design move brush strokes in the same direction to maintain a smooth layer.



Other examples





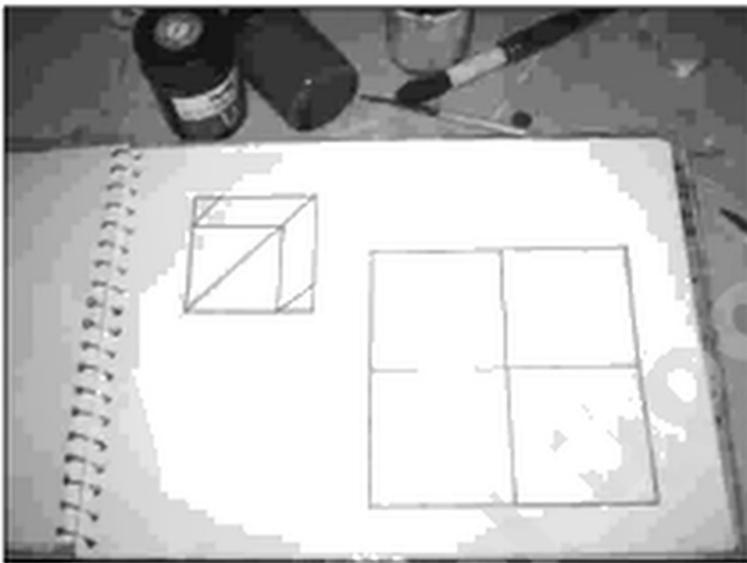
Activity 7

Use of Geometrical Shapes in Repeat Designs

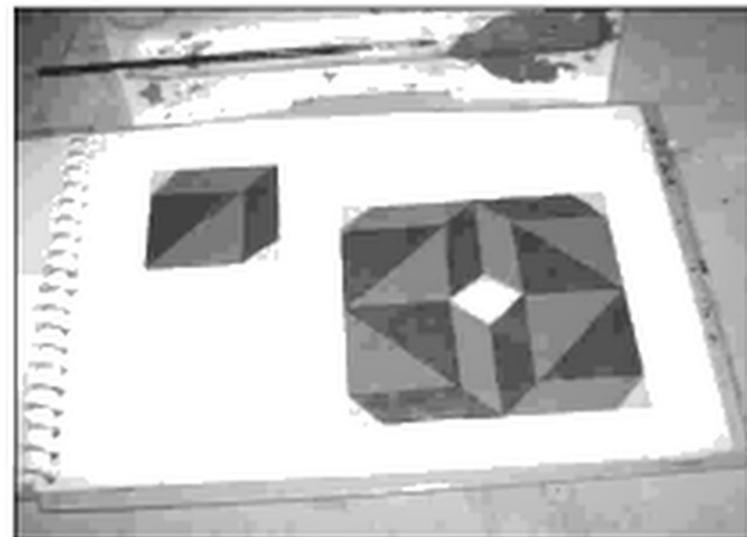
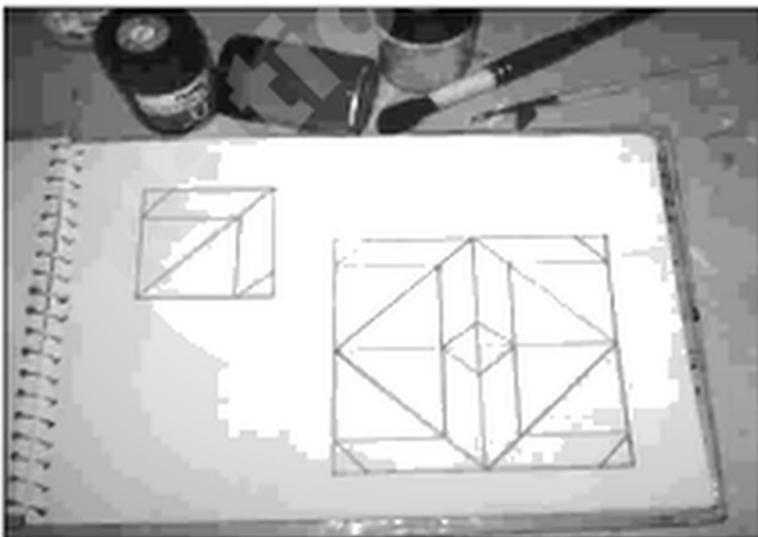
Definition: Repeat pattern refers to the arrangement of design/motif in a regular manner. There are different types of repeat patterns such as block, brick, mirror and spiral designs.

Materials Required: Poster colours, Sketch book/ Paper, Butter Paper, Colour Palette, Brushes, Water Container and Pencil.

Think and discuss about the expected design. Draw a square of 2" x 2" as unit for motif. Then another square of 4"x4" for the repeat with 2"x2" grid. Transfer your motif on butter paper; repeat it in all the four boxes to create a pattern.



After transferring design take a colour palette and mix colours together with little water to create new variations. Paint the design and finalize work.





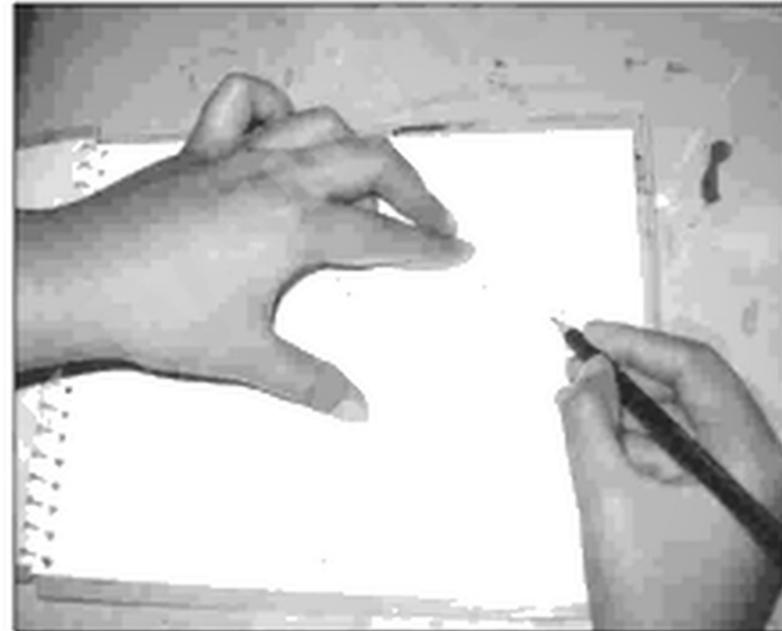
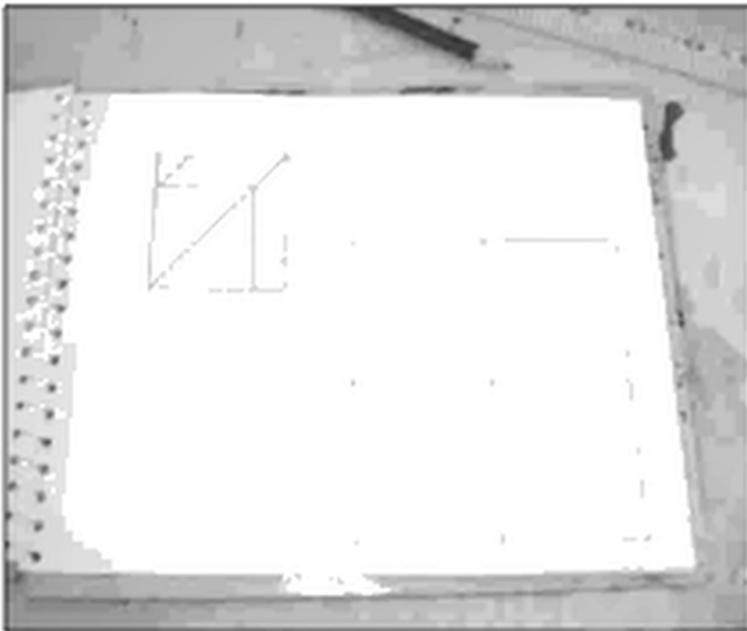
A repeat pattern can be done in different manners e.g.

A- BLOCK REPEAT DESIGN

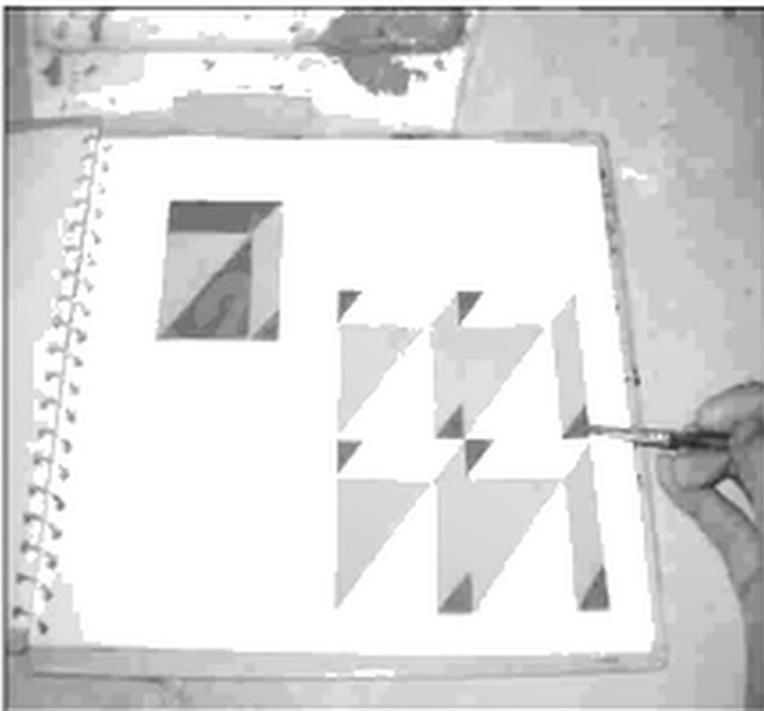
Definition: A block repeat design is in which all the blocks have same placement as in the unit.

Materials Required: Poster colours, Sketch book/ Paper, Butter Paper, Colour Palette, Brushes, Water Container and Pencil.

Draw a square of 2" x 2" as unit for motif. Then another square of 4"x4" for the repeat with 2"x2" grid. Transfer your design on butter paper and repeat design in same direction. Finalize drawing.



Mix poster colours with little water and paint your design.





Reading

B- BRICK DESIGN

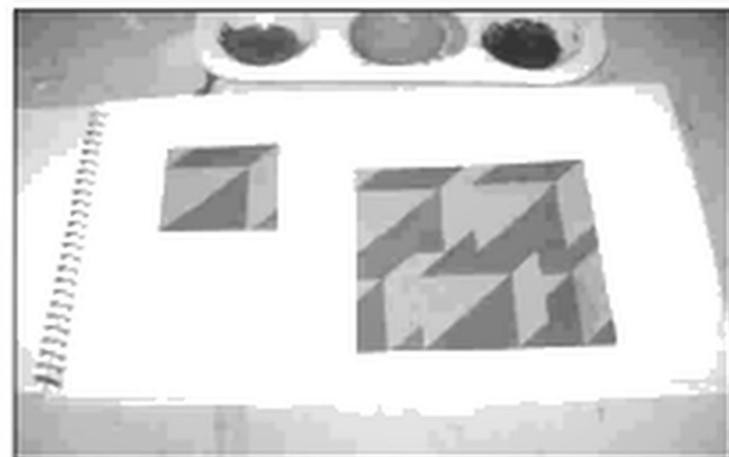
Definition: A brick design in which every second row is shifted halfway in the horizontal direction.

Materials Required: Poster colours, Sketch book/ Paper, Butter Paper, Colour Palette, Brushes, Water Container and Pencil.

Draw a unit of 2x2 inches on paper/sketch book. Make your design. Then draw a box of 4x4 inches and divide its upper part into two equal squares of 2x2". Then divide lower part of box into unequal size boxes such as middle one is in 2x2" and both sides are in 1x2". Transfer your design on butter paper and repeat design in 4x4 inches box.



Create colourfull design. Completely paint your first unit then paint entire design with different colour combinations.



Remember

Draw light lines and be careful while painting.

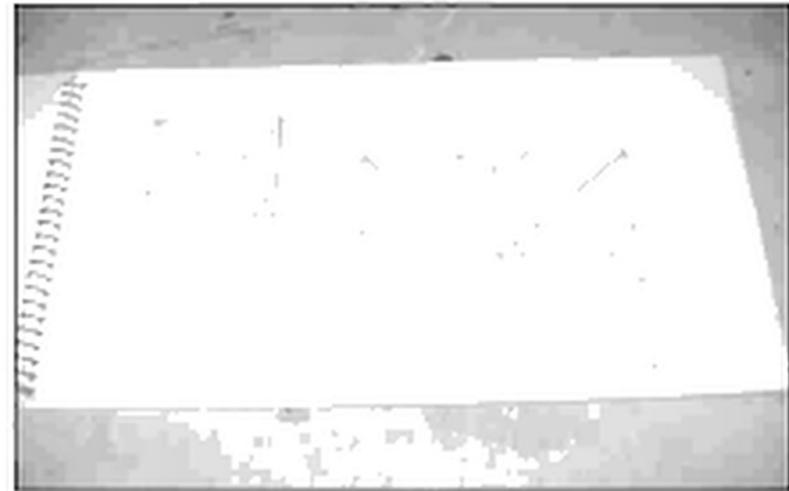


C- MIRROR DESIGN

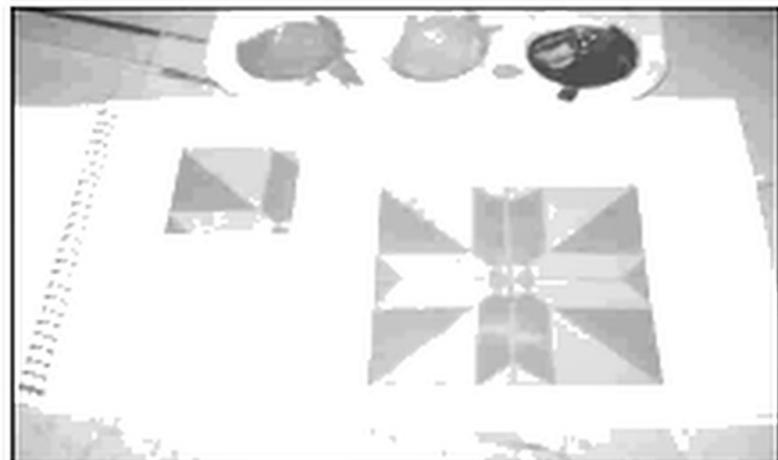
Definition: Mirror design is a layout in which every second row gives an impression of mirror image. Mirror design refers to symmetrical balance.

Materials Required: Poster colours, Sketch book/ Paper, Butter Paper, Colour Palette, Brushes, Water Container and Pencil.

Draw a unit of 2x2 inches on paper/sketch book. Make your design. Then draw a box of 4x4 inches. Transfer your design on butter paper and repeat design in a way in which every second row shows an impression of mirror image. Finalize drawing.



Mix up your poster colours in colour palette. Paint entire design by choice of your own colour combinations. Finalize work and let it dry.



Remember:

Fill a container /bowl full of water to wash brushes. Rinse out the container and refill it with fresh water when it becomes murky.

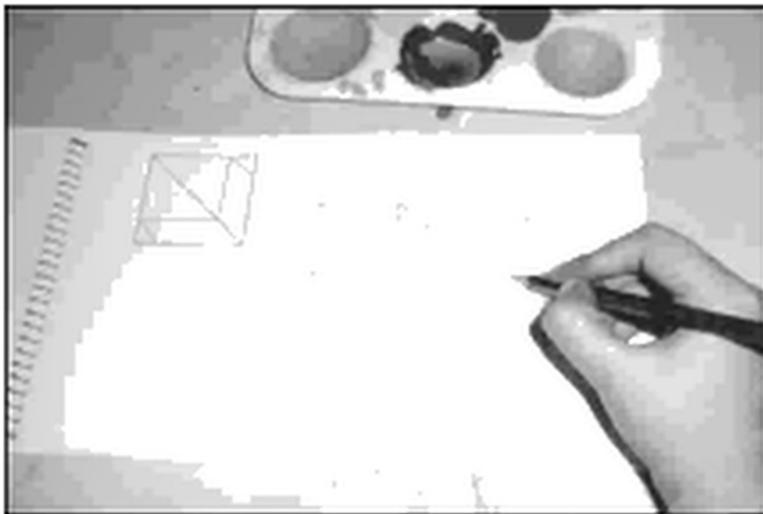


D- SPIRAL DESIGN

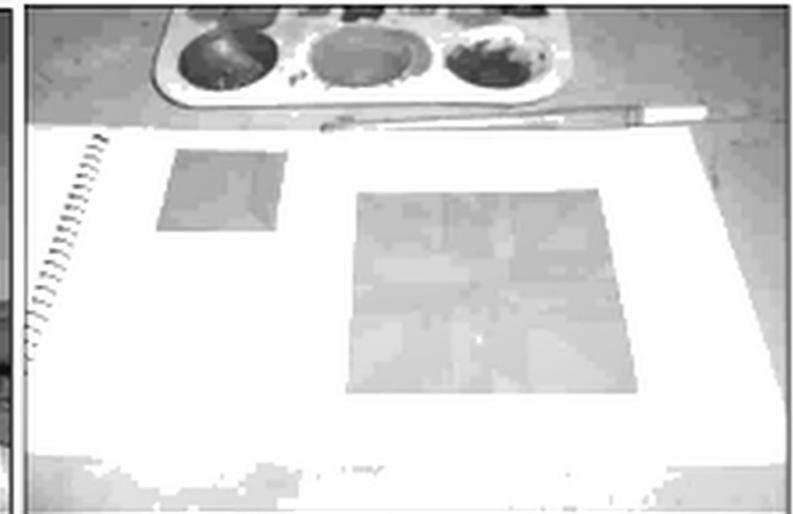
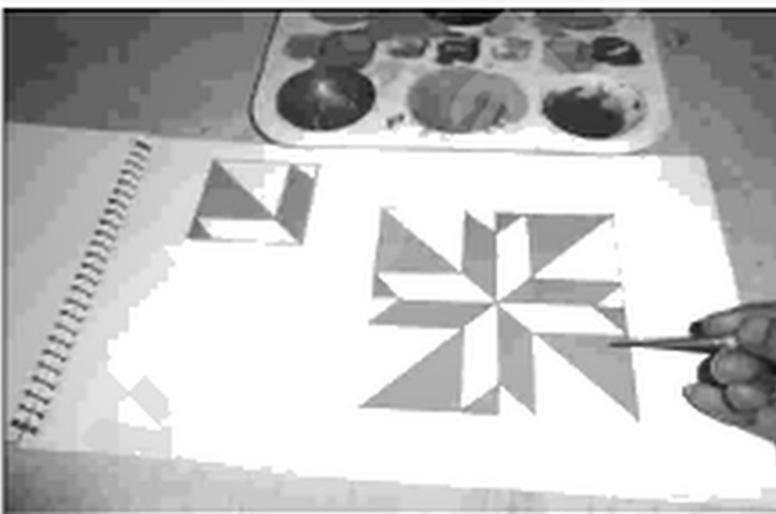
Definition: A spiral design in which layout is based upon clock wise repetition.

Materials Required: Poster colours, Sketch book/ Paper, Butter Paper, Colour Palette, Brushes, Water Container and Pencil.

Draw a unit of 2x2 inches on paper/ sketch book. Make your design. Then draw a box of 4x4 inches. Transfer your design on butter paper and repeat design upon clock wise repetition as shown in picture 2.



Mix up poster colours and use variety of brushes to paint entire design



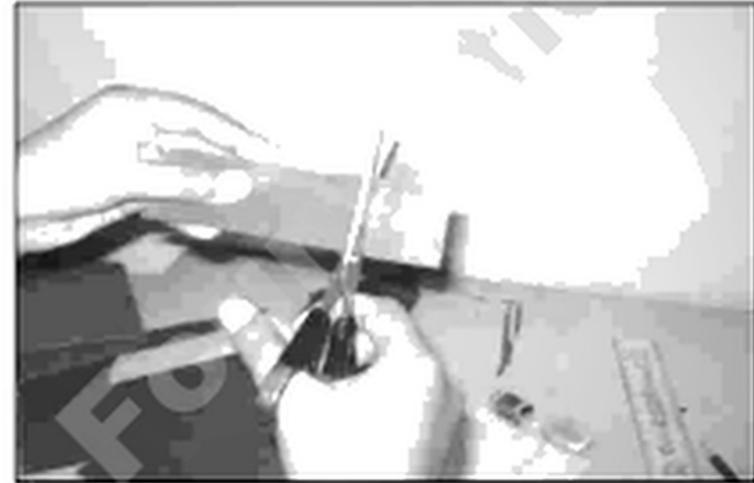
Think and discuss

Compare all types of repeated designs two find out the similarities and differences.

**Activity - 8****Collage with Geometrical Shapes**

Materials Required: Card sheets, Glue, Scissors and Colour Paper/Old Colour Magazine.

Create an interesting design. Start work with strips of coloured card sheets. Simply cut any geometrical shape you like by using scissors.



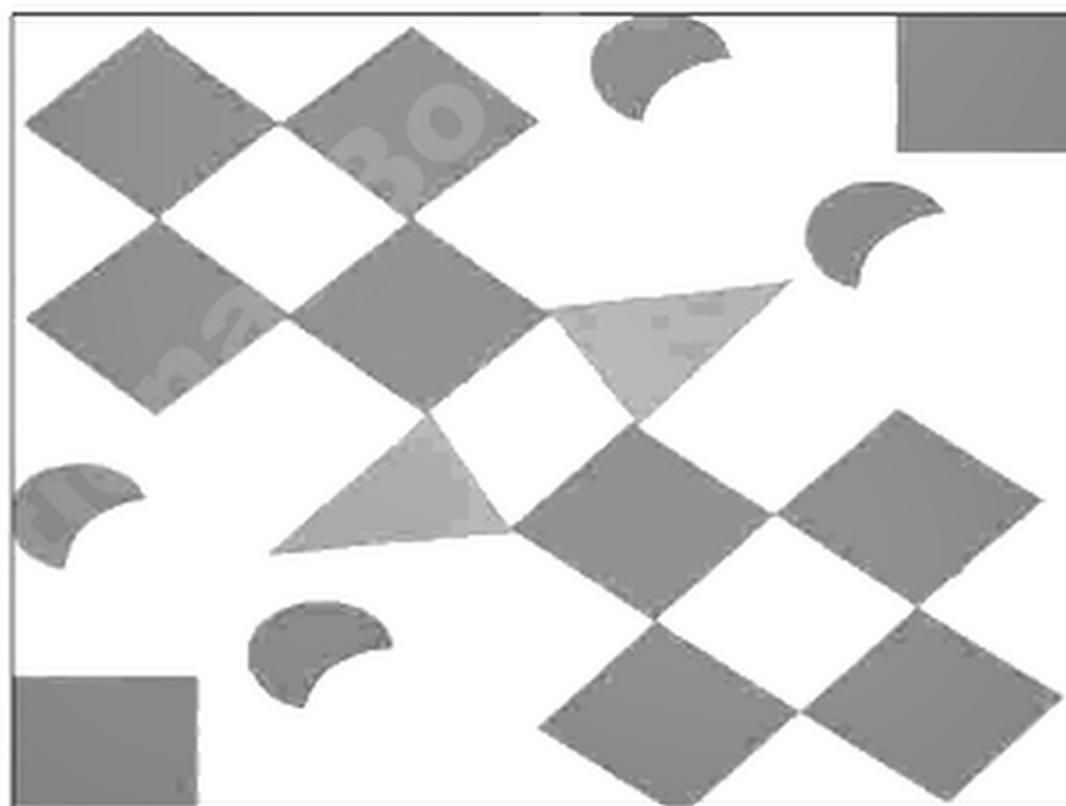
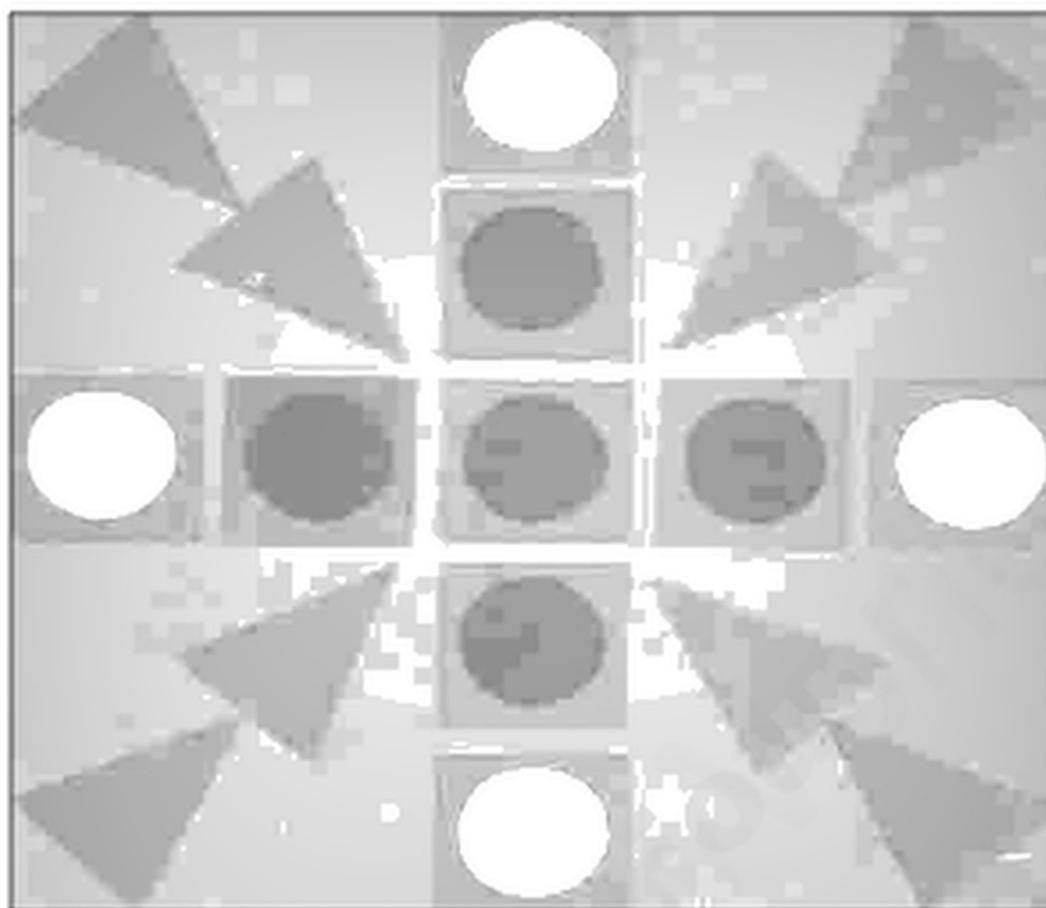
Assemble shapes. Glue inside and paste over the surface. Complete pasting. Let it dry completely. Finalize work.

**Suggestion**

Students can use any available material such as foamic sheets, foil paper, glaze paper etc.



Other examples



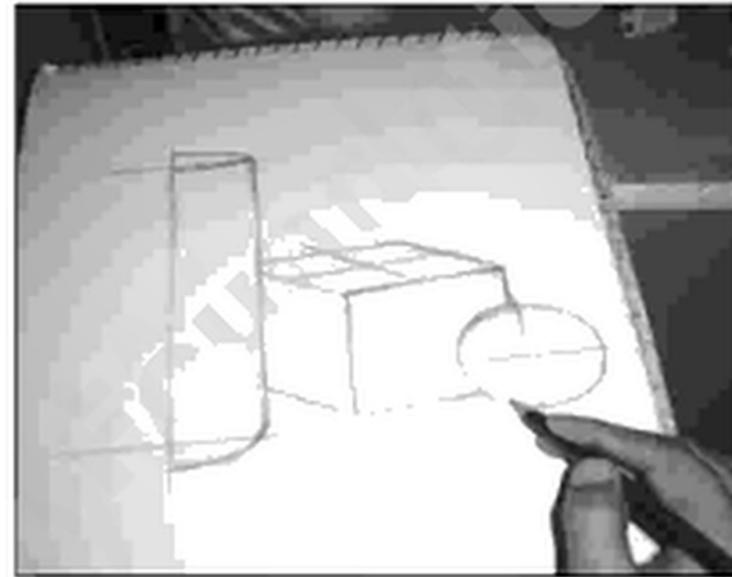


Activity- 9

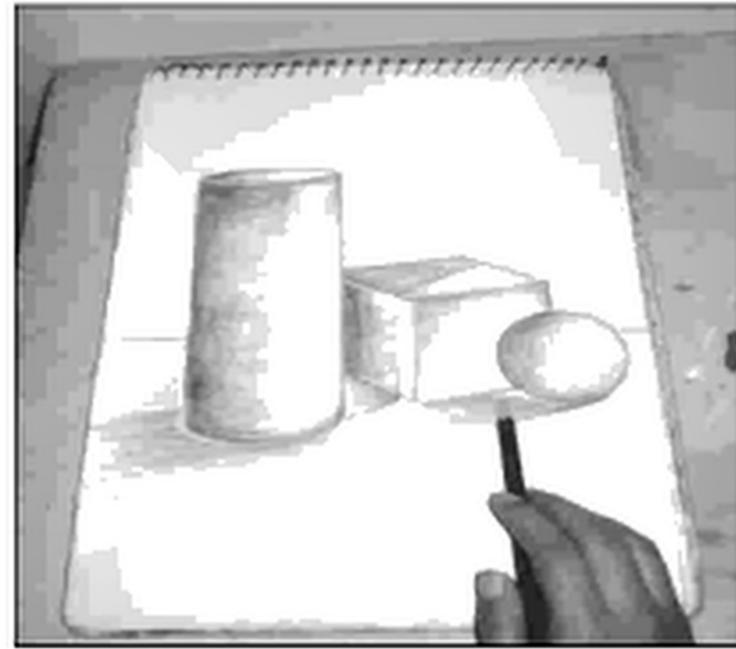
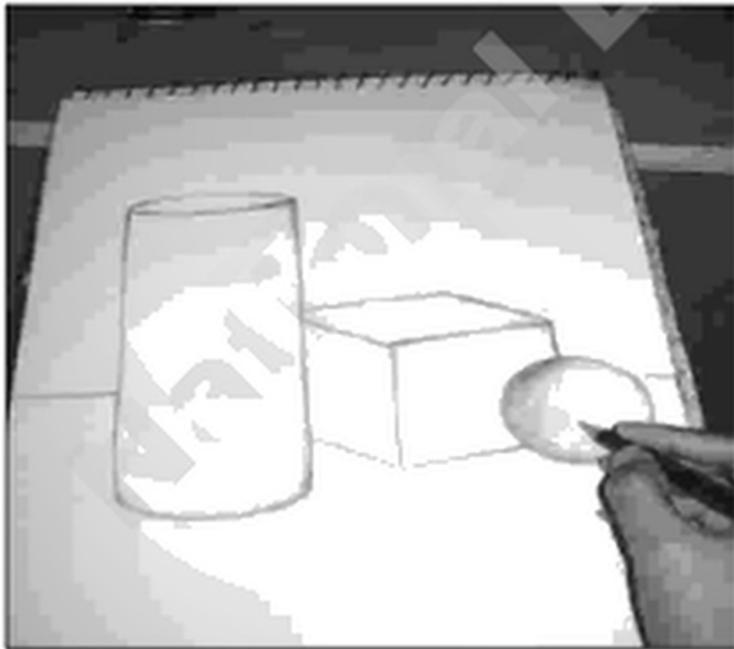
Drawing Form

Materials Required: Objects from surrounding, Black lead pencil and Sketch book/Paper.

Here I use spray bottle, box and a ball for drawing form. Start drawing carefully with division of objects. Select area according to the eye level.



Observe and complete sketch. Start shading by using light, medium and dark tones. Now add shadows in foreground to create weight and space. Finalize work.

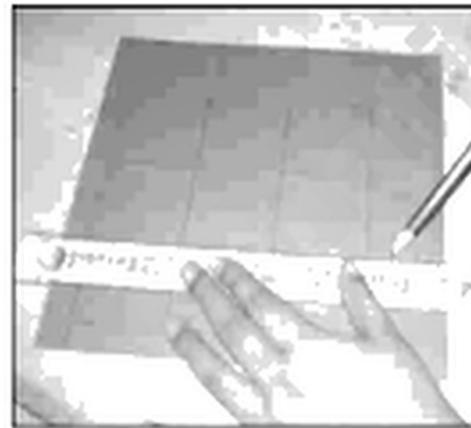
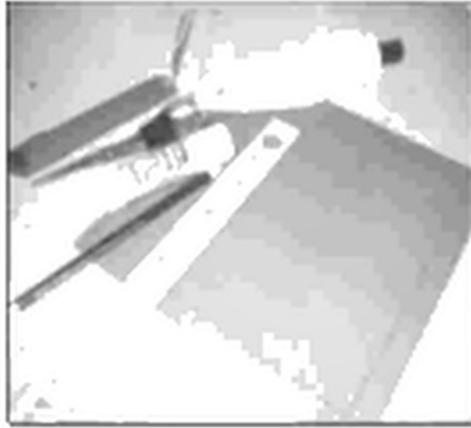


Tip:

Use fixative/ lacquer spray on your pencil sketch for safety and to prevent from atmospheric effects and dust.

**Activity 10****Making of a solid Cube**

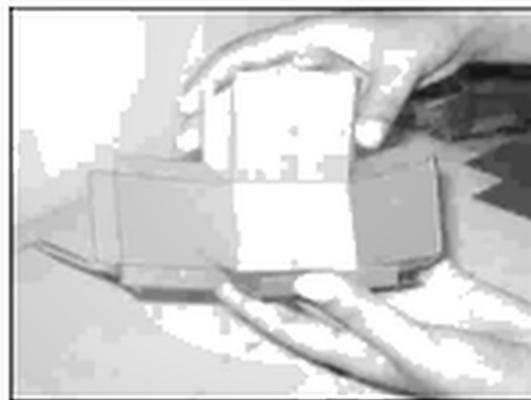
Materials Required: Glue, Card sheets, scissors, Pencil and Scale. Take a square card sheet. Place it over table/drawing board. Construct a grid by dividing it into six equal squares of 2x2". Follow as given below.



Cut out negative areas by using scissors also cut the diagonal lines as showing picture. Now score lines to create fine creases. To score, use a ruler or the tip of your scissors.

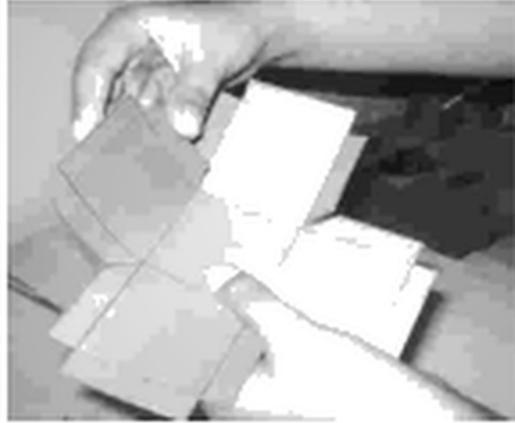


Make folds.

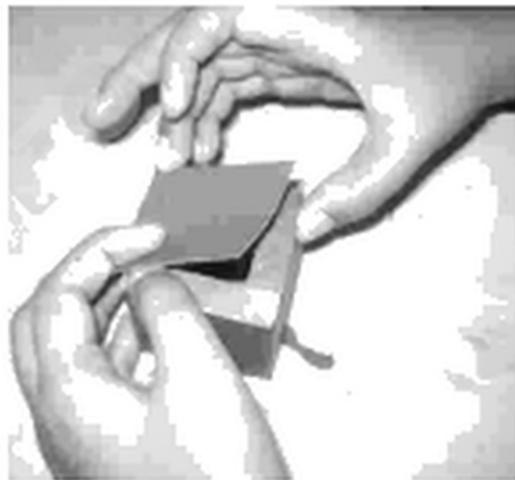
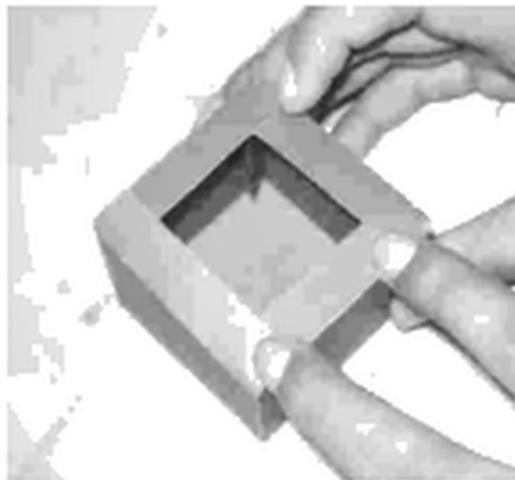




Try to make your cuts very straight and smooth. Now fold each line that has been scored. Gently glue each tab on the inside.



Start pasting. Cut a 2x2" square of card sheet. Glue and paste it over cube to give it complete look. Let it dry completely and finalize work



Final product

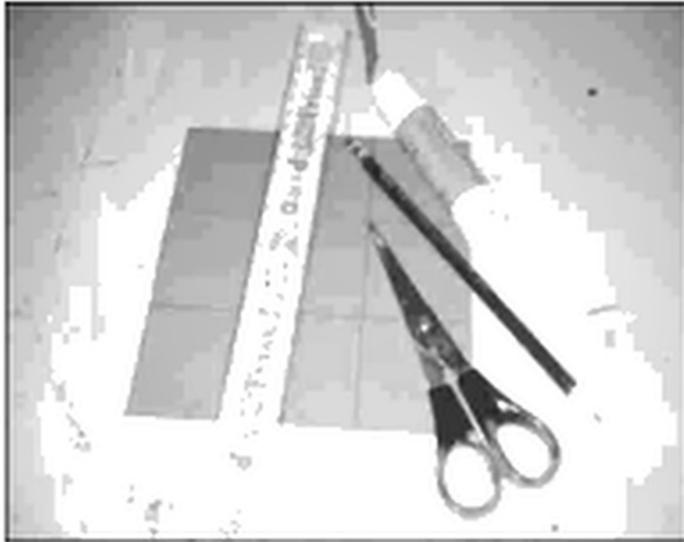


Teacher should guide the students to be careful during scoring and cutting. Teacher may ask the students that during pasting, you join two walls hold it 3 or 4 minutes when it becomes dry then join other walls.

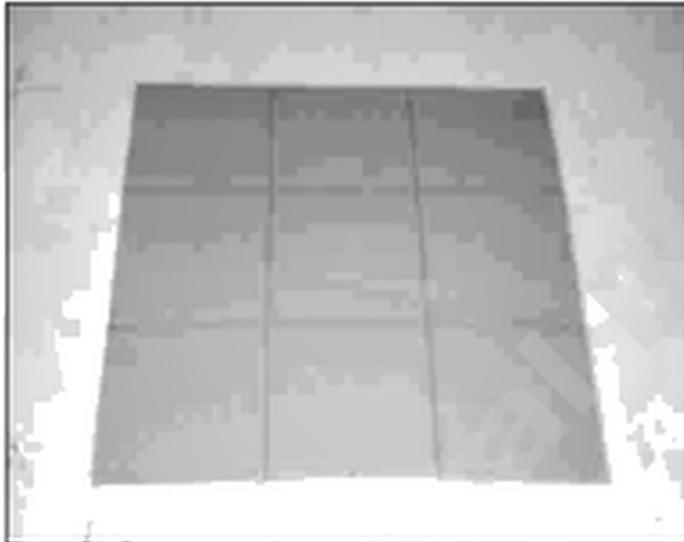


Reading

MAKING OF A SOLID PYRAMID



Materials Required: Glue, Card sheets, Scissors, Pencil and Scale.



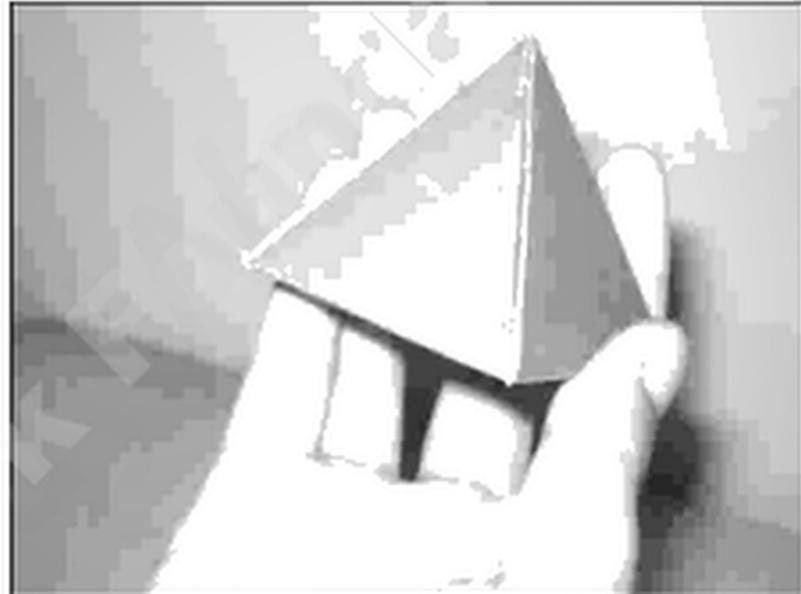
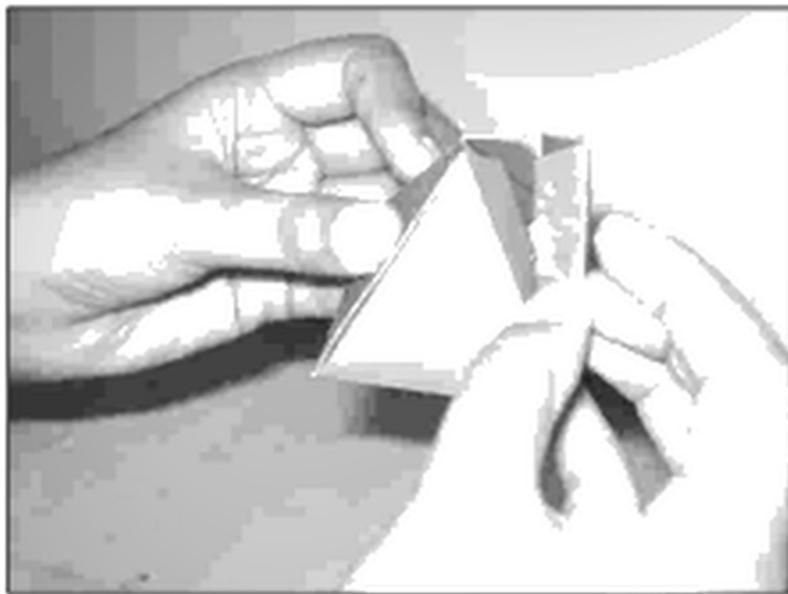
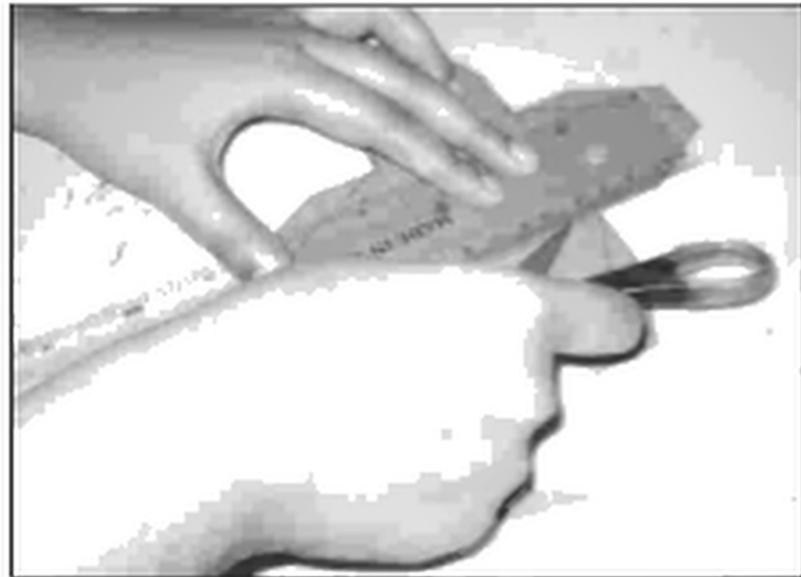
Start work with a square piece of card sheet. Place it over plain surface. Draw a grid pattern by dividing box into six equal size square boxes of 2x2 inches. Use scale for measurement.



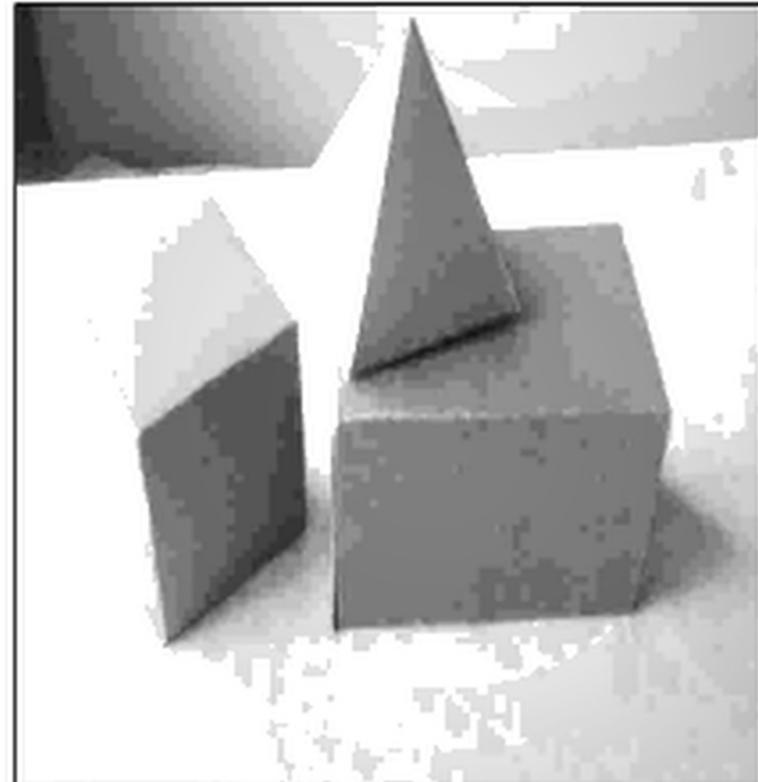
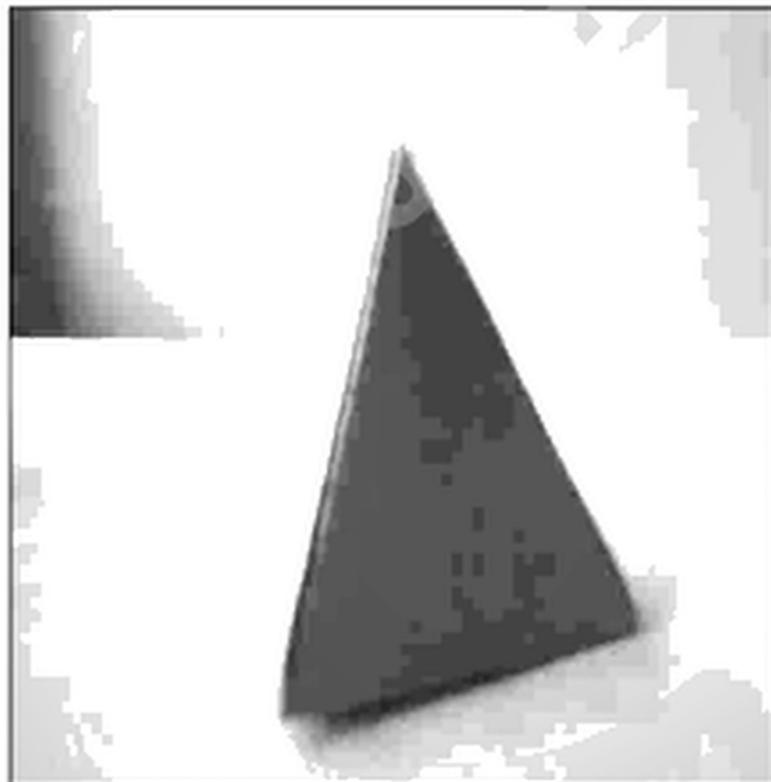
Cut out extra edges by using scissors. Score lines to make easier folds. Do not use sharp edge tool to crease your folds as it can ruin your art work

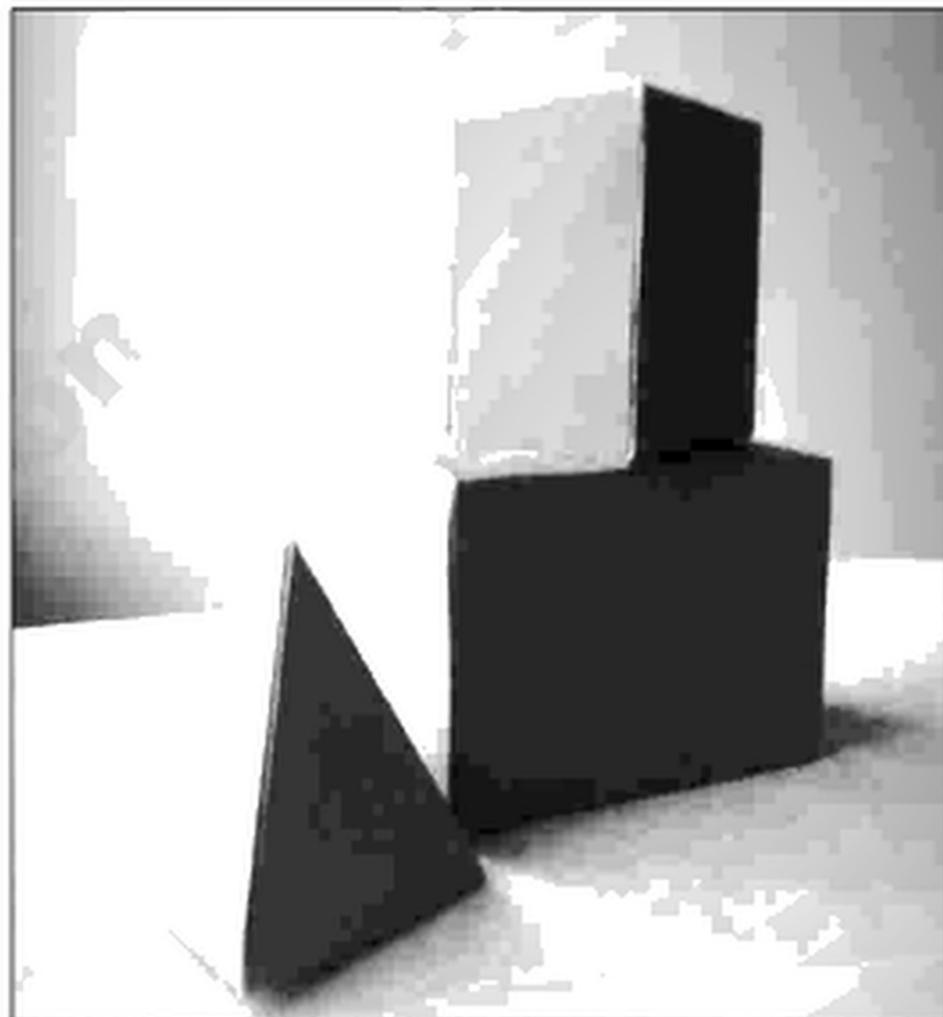
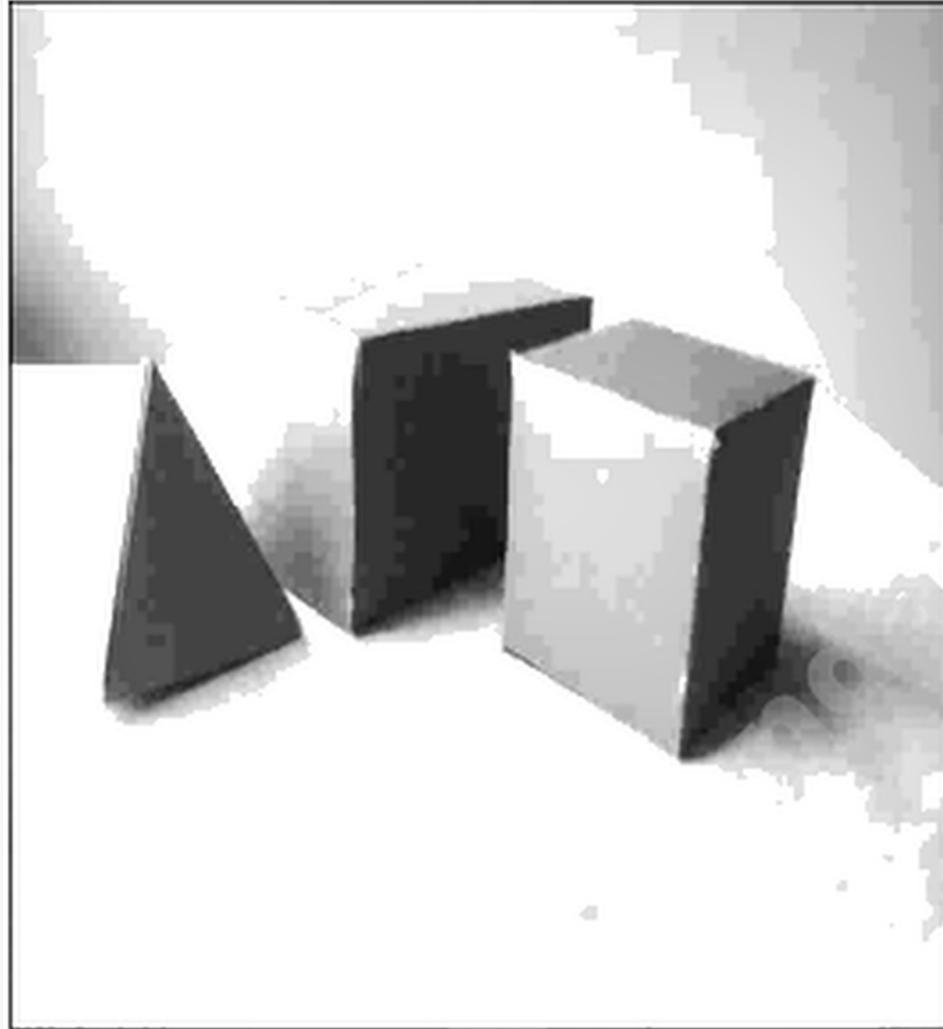


Carefully glue each tab from inside and start pasting. Let it dry and finalize work.



Other examples





**Art Activities**

- Draw leaves; create an interesting painting with medium of own choice.
- Draw a still life in asymmetrical balance; in pencil drawing.
- Draw a still life of ceramic pots in symmetrical balance and render with the medium of own choice.
- Draw a vase and render it with pencil colours.
- Draw a sketch showing center of interest/focal point.
- Make pyramid, cube and cuboid of different sizes by using geometrical instruments.

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2

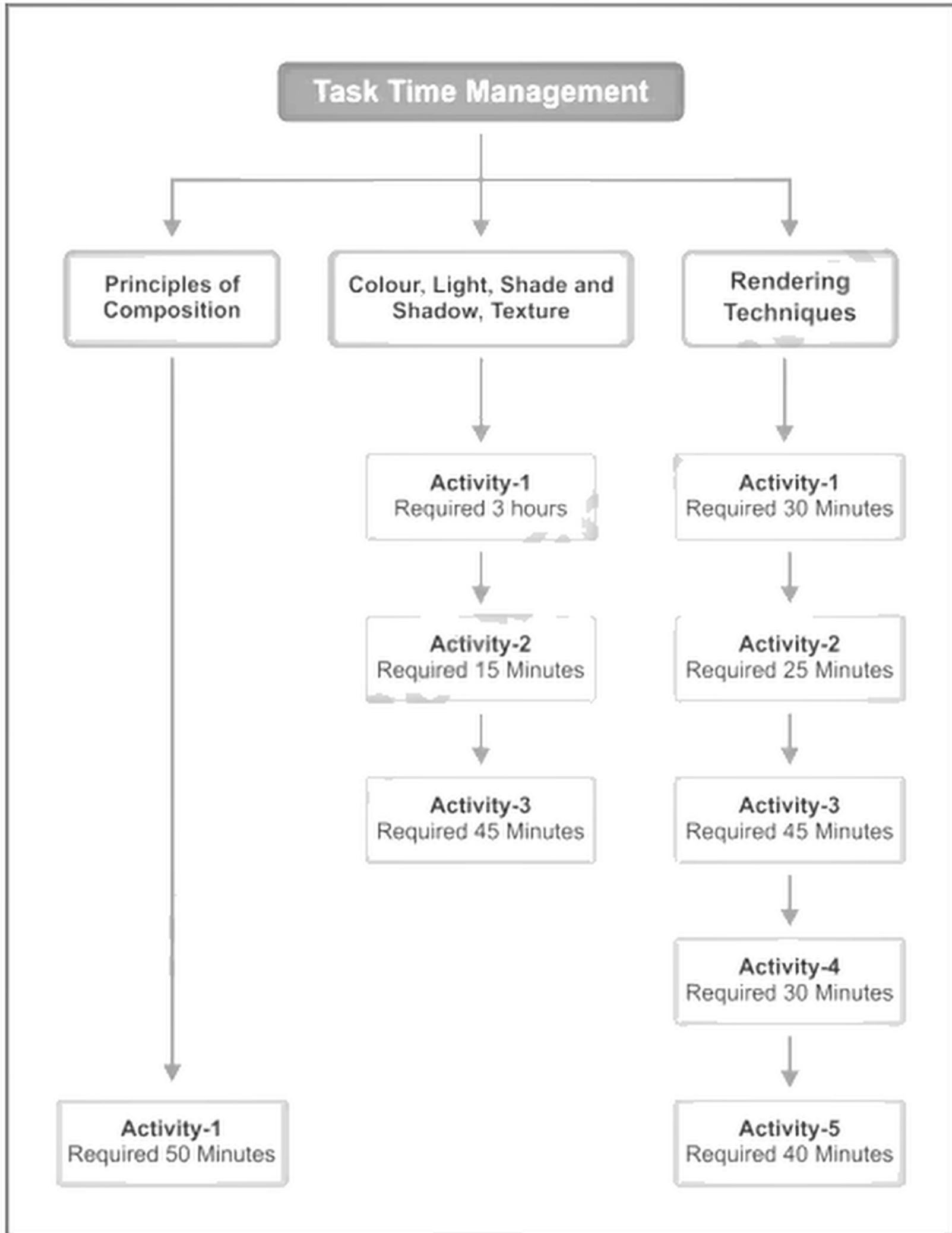
SUPPLEMENT TO DRAWING



This is a 10 days lesson

After studying this unit, you will be able to know:-

- Comprehend principles of composition: balance, emphasis, harmony and contrast.
- Use these to arrange and draw multiple objects. Observe the effect produced.
- Use principles of composition to exhibit work.
- Recall knowledge of, and use of colours. Know tone and tint; its effects on objects in light and shade. Make a colour wheel with primary and secondary colours.
- Identify tertiary colours in Nature, immediate/extended surroundings, local crafts and handicrafts.
- Show proficiency in using these mediums: pencil colours, crayons; and developing proficiency in using mediums: water/ poster/ powder colours.
- Exhibit colour mixing technique to make tertiary colours, tones and tints.
- Make different types of colour combinations; monochromatic, polychromatic, complementary and contrast. Show proficiency in rendering drawings and compositions. Differentiate effect of each medium.
- Observe the difference in shade and shadow of an object with changing position of source of light. Note difference in value; study the effects produced.
- Use and apply these observations while sketching and rendering from different angles.
- Know and appreciate texture as quality of texture. Understand visual and tactile texture.
- Observe and differentiate between textures by sight and by touch, present in Nature and in immediate/extended surroundings. Prepare textures by selecting materials from immediate surrounding and pasting on card board. Draw sketch various textures: using a variety of mediums.





Reading

PRINCIPLES OF COMPOSITION

In principles of composition artist applies all visual elements and principles of composition or design. It is important to know about art elements and its use such as colour, line, shape, value, form and texture as well as principles of composition like balance, emphasis, rhythm, unity and movement. Use of principles of composition gives awareness to the students that how to use visual perception and visual imagination to create 3D space on a 2D paper.

POSTER DESIGNING



Painting is a good way to learn about colours, art elements and principles of composition. So through poster painting we will learn about colours and freedom of expressions.

Students must follow basic rules for innovative poster making.

- Lettering must be strong, beautiful, balanced and relevant to the topic.
- Theme must be shown in less visual impacts; simple symbols can also be used as background.
- The simplest background can be created by colourful patterns and paper cuttings
- There must be no blank space in a poster painting.
- Neatness and clarity is must.



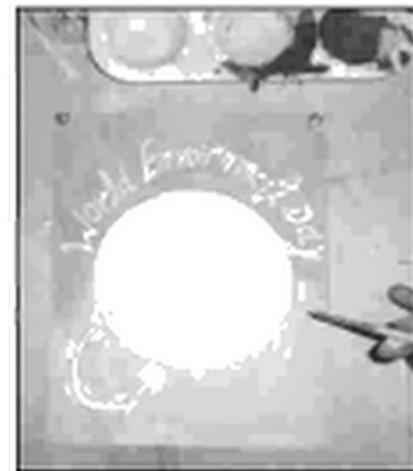


Activity - 1

POSTER DESIGNING ON WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

Materials Required: Poster colours, Colour palette, Paper, Water container and Paint brushes.

Be creative. Carefully and lightly illustrate out lines by using pencil.



Finalize drawing. Take a colour palette and select different grades of brushes. Mix up poster colour in different colour combinations with little water. Carefully apply poster paints. It is best to work from negative to positive area.



Think and discuss: before start working on poster painting discuss about theme, is it awareness based/campaigned based? Discuss about colour combinations, are they according to theme and mood of your poster design? Remember your poster should be informative and purposeful.

Example

NO SMOKING



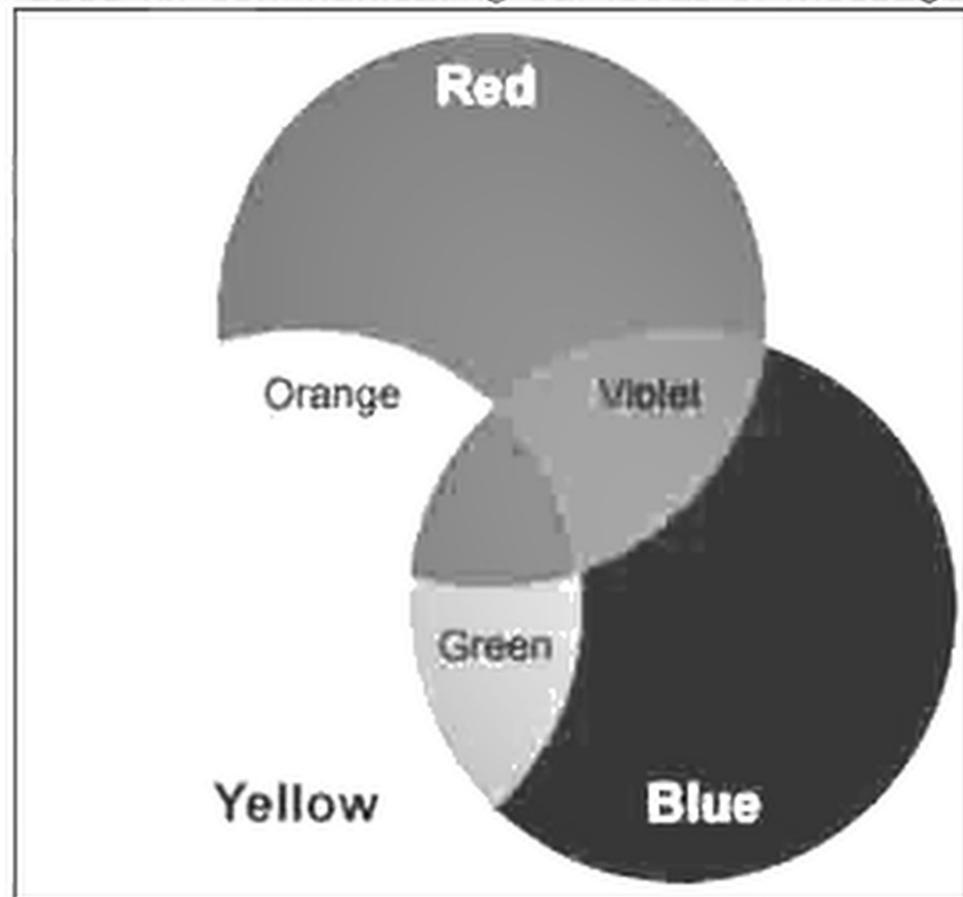


Create and Make Art Activities

- Make a poster on "Mother's Day"; apply medium of your own choice.
- Create a vibrant poster on "Health"; apply poster colour technique.
- Design a poster on any topic with pieces of coloured papers.
- Select a verse of Allama-Iqbal and make a poster on its topic.
- Design a poster on "Peace" and apply poster colours.

COLOUR, LIGHT, SHADE AND SHADOW, TEXTURE

Colour is an integral part of our surrounding; they give us soothing and pleasant feelings and make our life colourful. Colours help us to identify things distinctly. They are symbolically used for communicating our ideas or messages without help of words. We need only three basic colours to enter in the world of pigments, the world of dreams and beauty. Red, Yellow and Blue are the primary colours. By mixing of primary colours secondary colours are obtained; Purple (Violet), Orange and Green.





USE OF COLOURS

After mixing of primary and secondary colours we can find different types of colour combinations for example

1. Monochromatic

Monochromatic colour scheme means the colour scheme that consists of different values.



2. Polychromatic

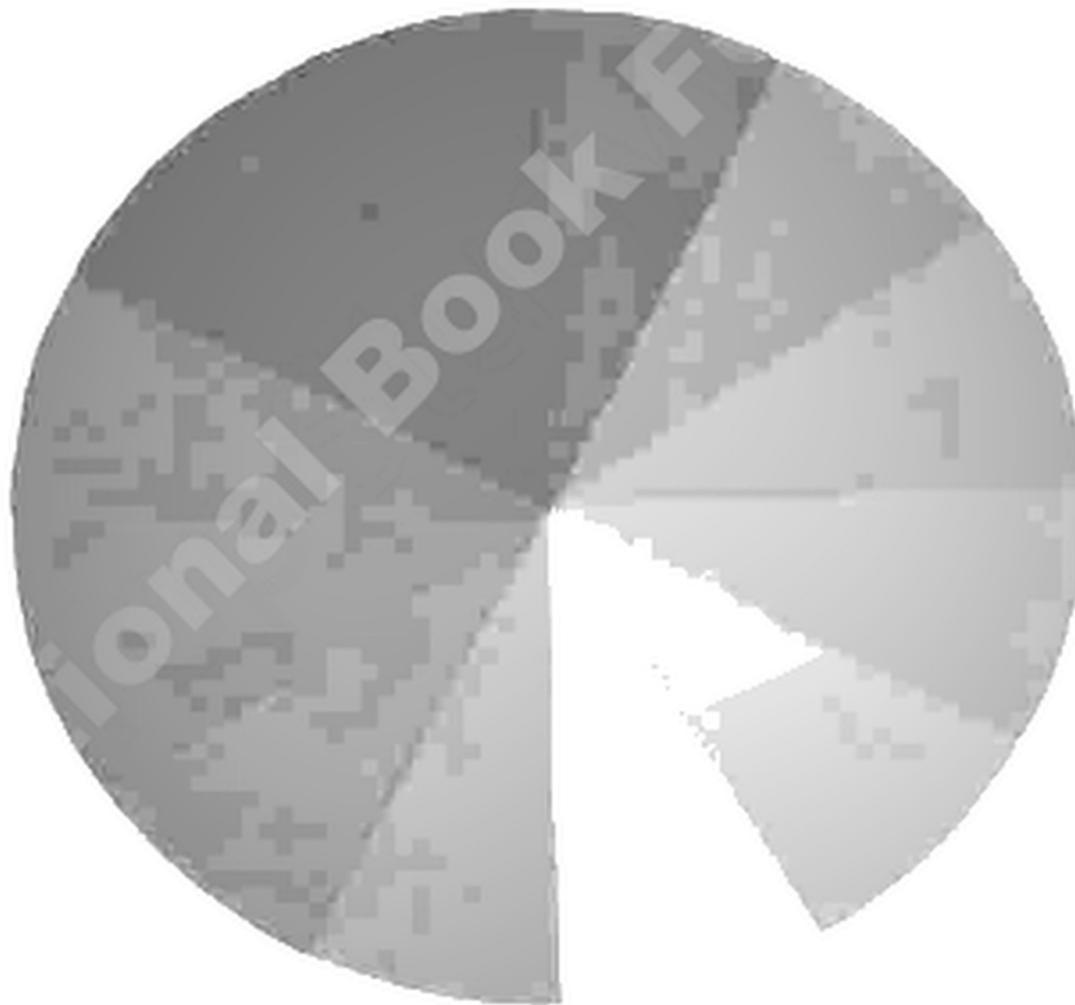
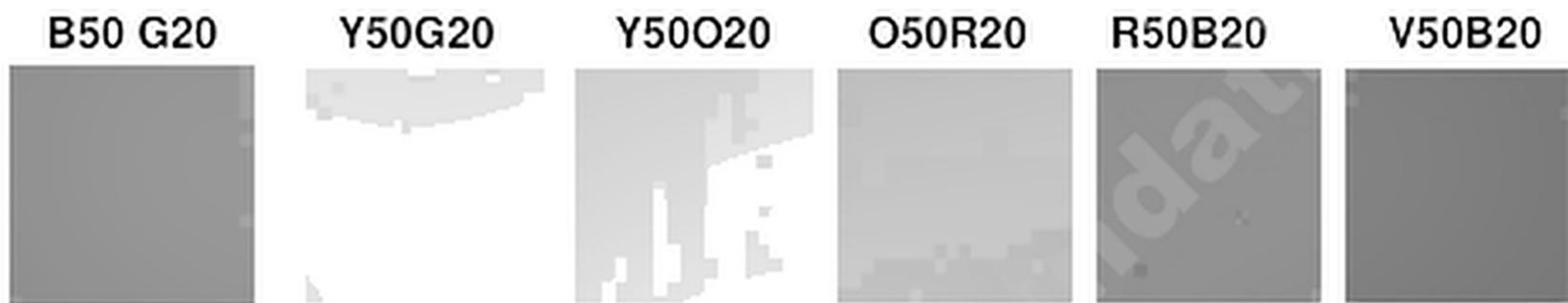
Polychromatic colour scheme means the colour scheme having a variety of colours.





3. Tertiary Colours

By mixing of one part primary colour with one part secondary colour you can achieve your tertiary colour scheme. Like blue green, yellow green, yellow orange, red orange, red violet, blue violet. Given below is the scale which may be helpful in making tertiary colours. The proportions of the colour are given in percentage such as 50% of blue colour and 20% of green colour makes blue green colour.



The teacher will guide the students how to mix colours.

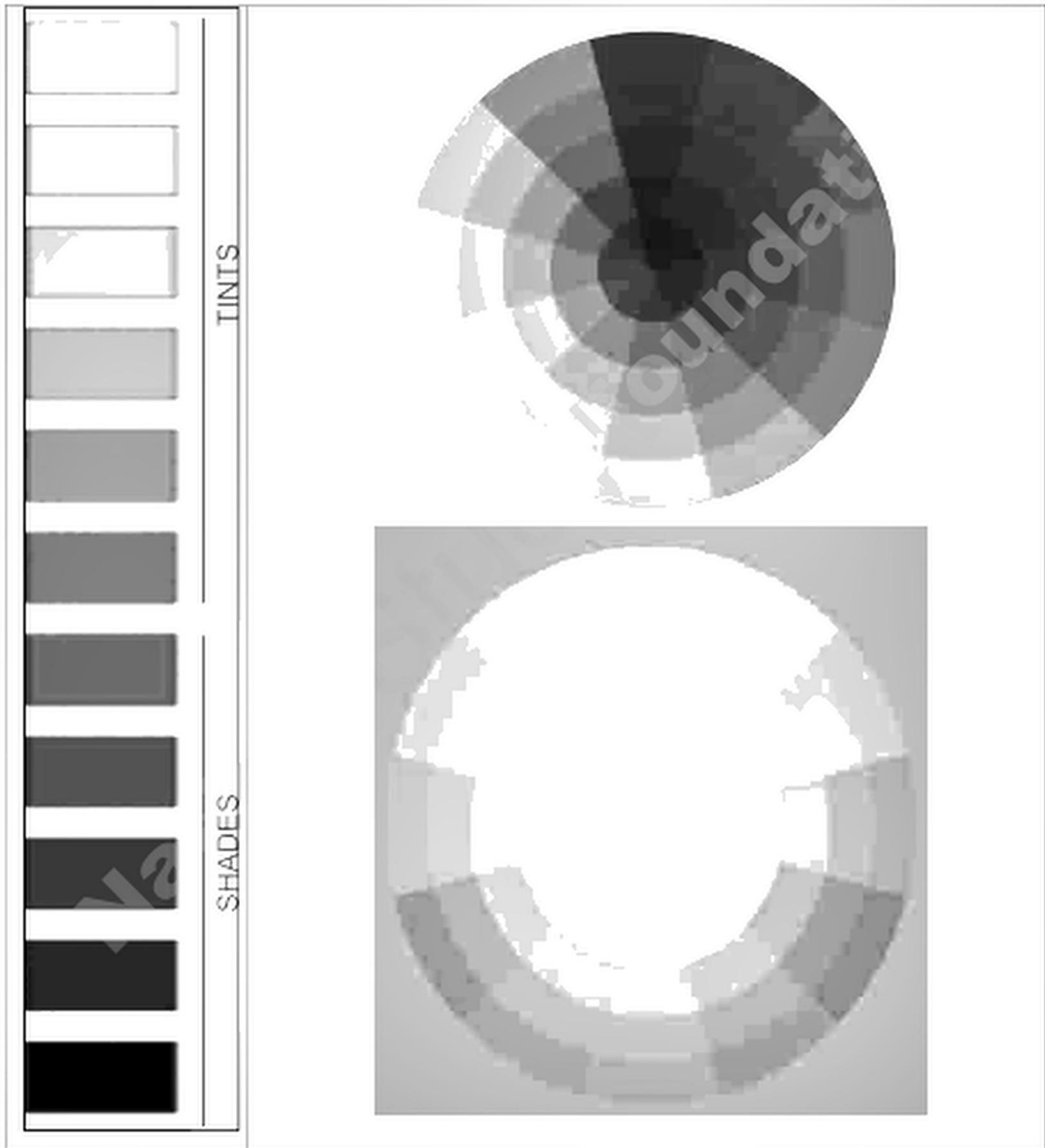
Observation of tertiary colours in Nature, immediate/extended surroundings, local crafts and handicrafts.





4. Value of colour (Shade and tints):

Value is one of the basic elements of visual art. By mixing black to a colour will produce shades of that colour. Similarly by mixing white to a colour will produce tints of that colour.





5. Colour as symbols

Colours play an important role in suggesting ideas and feelings for example

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red: Danger, Warm, Passion, Aggression and Love.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orange: Energy, Vibrance and Warmth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow: Happiness and Summer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green: Nature and Spring.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue: Cold, Water and Trust.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violet: Royalty and Mysterious.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pink: Caring and Calm.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown: Stability, Practicality and Connection with Earth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grey: Neutrality, Loss and Self-control.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White: Purity and Peace.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black: Power, Fear, Death, Evil and Sadness.



6. Contrasting (complementary colours)

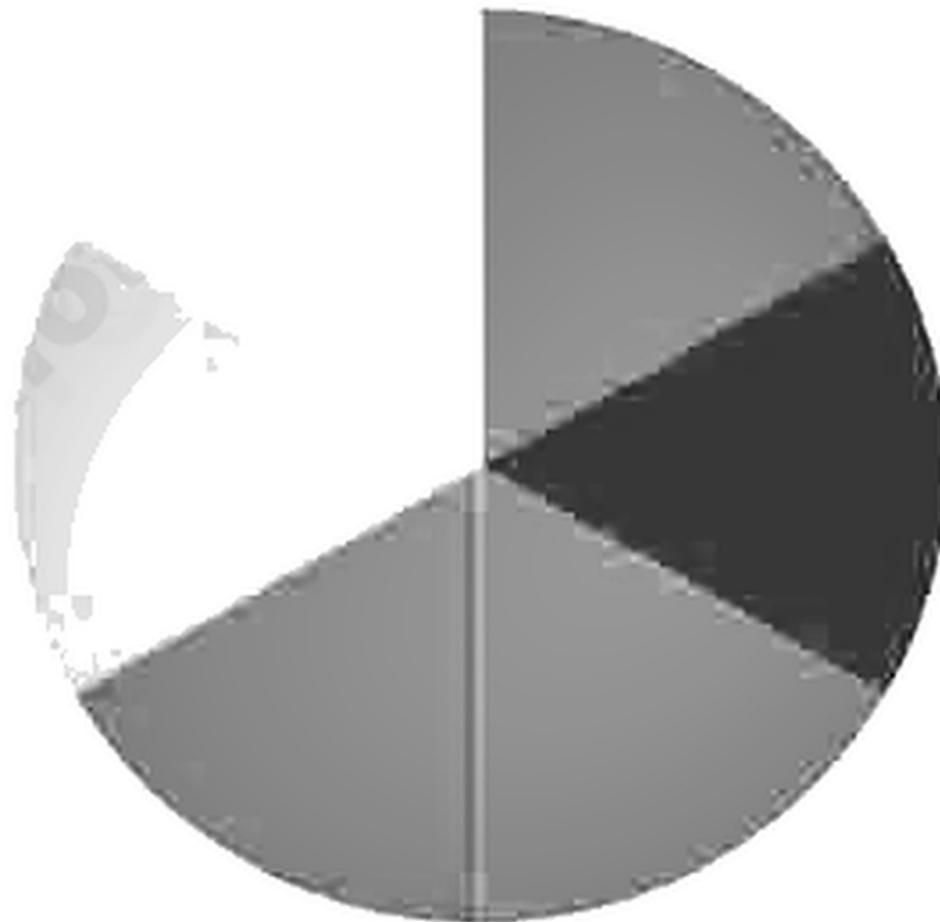
Each primary colour has complementary or contrasting colour. Secondary colours have a characteristic of contrast against primary colours. With mixing of these colours we can make neutral colour (brown).

Following are the pairs of complementary colours

Red and Green

Yellow and Purple (Violet)

Blue and Orange





7. Light, shade and shadows

There are two categories of lights

- i. Natural source of light.
- ii. Artificial source of light.

Sunlight and moon light is a natural source of light but on the other side bulb, candle and tube light is an artificial source of light. You can use both source of lights to create a powerful impact on an object. Strong light casts shadows and highlights around the

objects to make three dimensional effect.

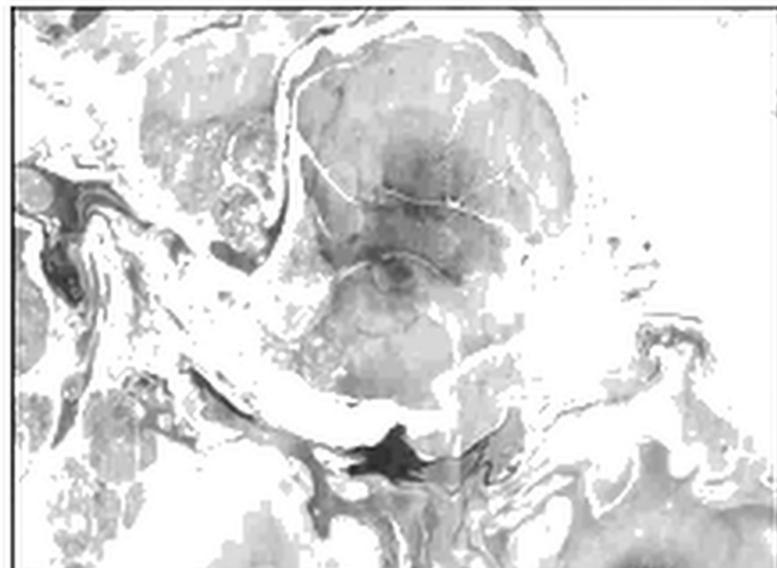
8. Texture

Texture means a feeling or appearance of a surface. There are two types of texture.

- i. Tactile texture.
- ii. Visual texture

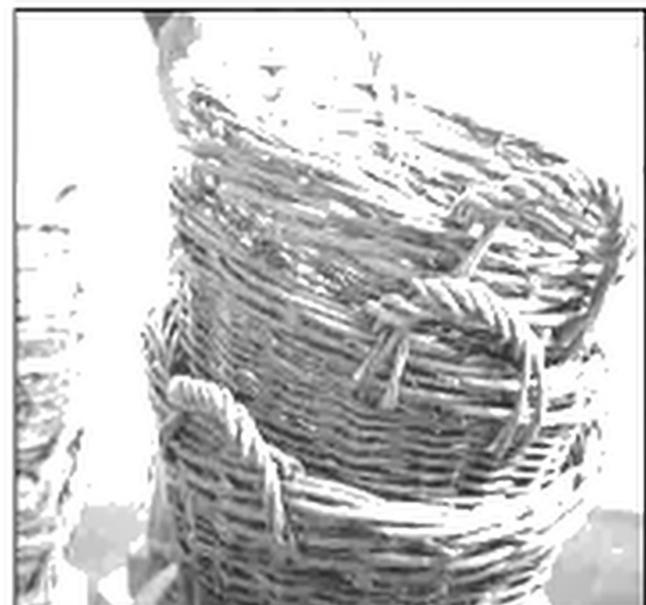
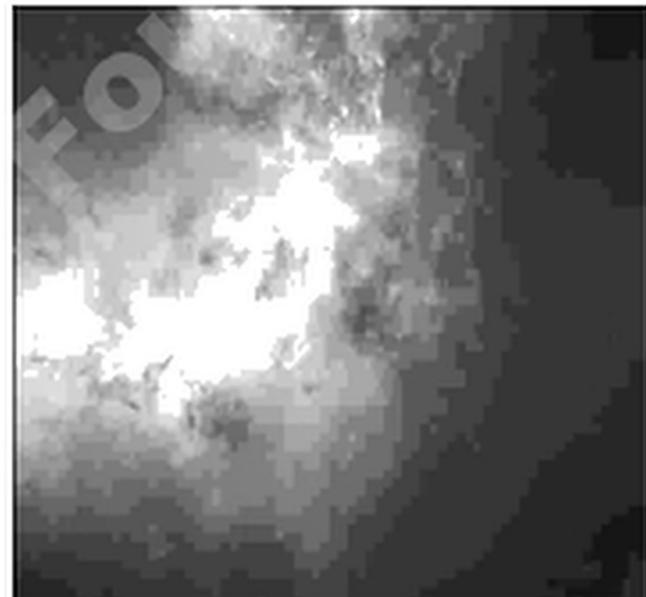
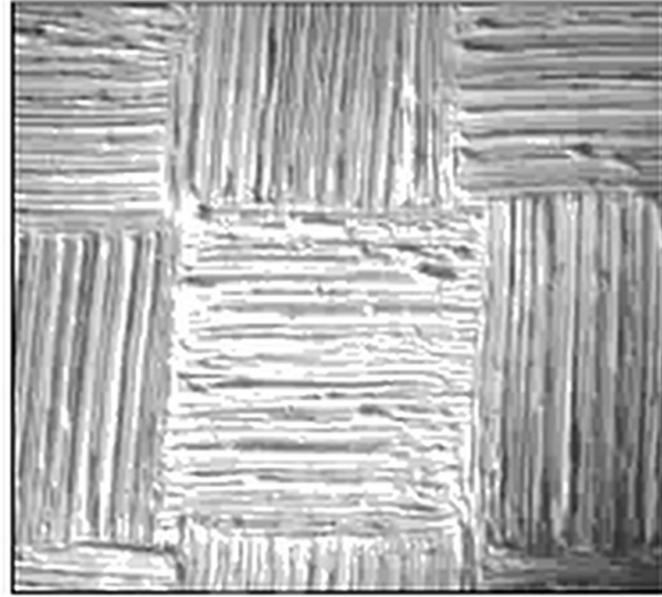
Example of tactile texture

Tactile texture is a texture that can be felt physically. Visual texture is a texture that cannot be felt physically, but visually. For example in a sketch you cannot run your fingers across the sketch and feel the texture of the drawing.





Observation of textures present in Nature and in immediate/extended surroundings.





Activity – 1

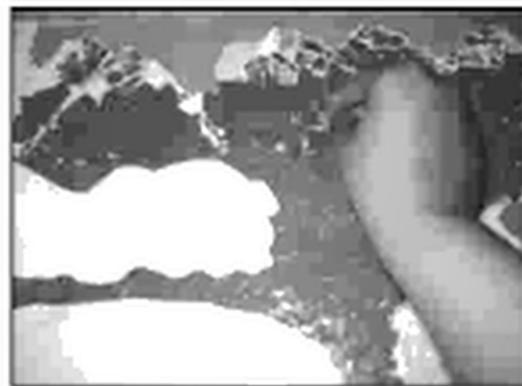
Tactile Texture

Materials Required: Old broken Cd, Jute, Glue, Glaze paper, Crepe paper, Scissors/Cutter and Sketch book.

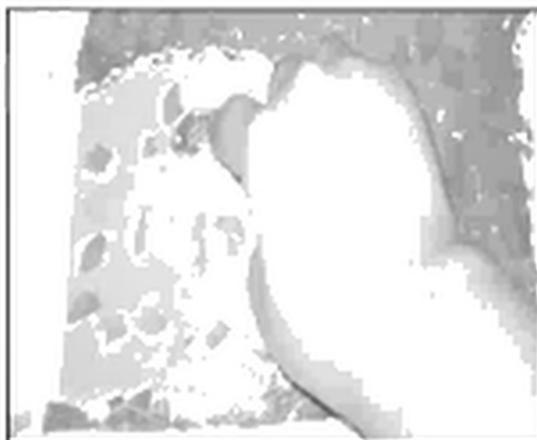
Select material. Think and discuss what type of painting are you hoping to create? Draw lightly picture of choice by using pencil. Now you need small bits of glaze paper, crepe paper. Tear them in small pieces (not very small).



Now start gluing carefully. Place over the required space. You need a lot of time to work on this single object.



Add more details and complete pasting. Let it dry in a normal temperature.



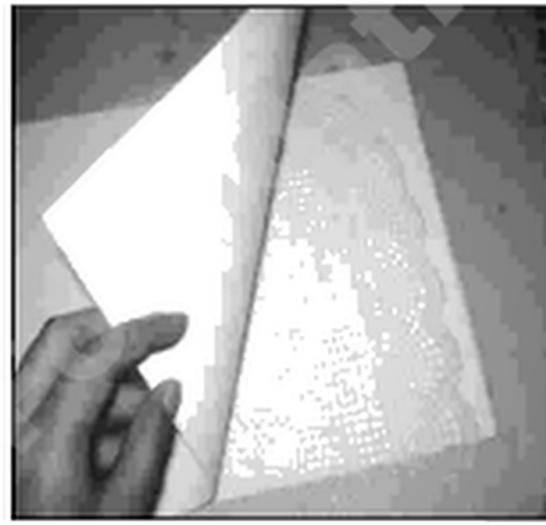


Activity - 2

Tactile Texture with Table Mat

Materials Required: Embossed surface e.g. Mats, Crayons, Pencil colours and Papers (choose relatively thin paper)

Begin work with a piece of plastic mat and a sketch book. Place it between the papers as showing picture 2.



Take a colour pencil and start colouring with light pressure point (not too light). Move colour pencil on entire textured surface in a same direction. Colours may be mixed together to create new variations. Finalize work.



Teacher may ask the students to use any material from nature or man-made objects, for example, leaves, tree bark, stones, coins, textured plate, trays, photo frames etc.



Activity - 3

Visual Texture

Materials Required: Pencil, Crayons, any type of Paper and Required object.
 Select material. Choose object from surrounding/ nature. Observe and illustrate your object lightly. If pencil outlines are dark, crayon strokes will slip off during rendering and look less effective.



Finalize drawing by adding minute details. Start colouring by using crayons or other medium of choice. Add details.



Use shadows to create depth and weight. Now observe difference between tactile and visual texture.





RENDERING TECHNIQUES (ACCIDENTAL/EXPERIMENTAL ART)

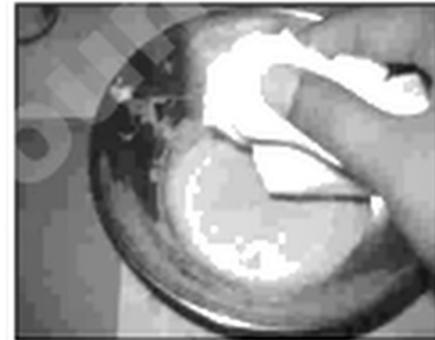


Activity - 1

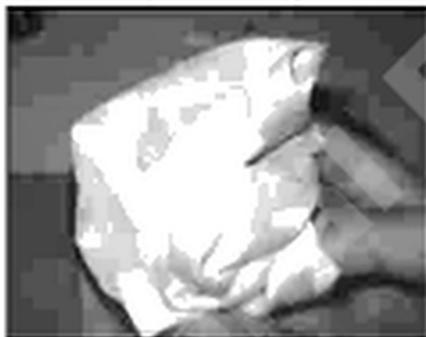
Ragging

Materials Required: Rag (Piece of cloth), Poster paints, Card Sheet, Container or Bowl.

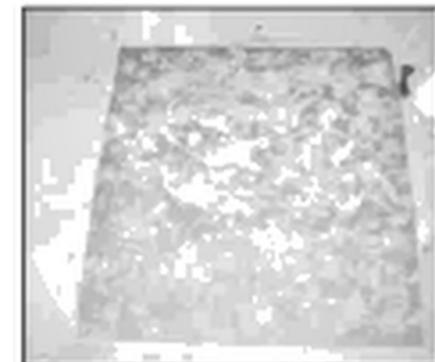
Add poster paints in bowl and mix it with little water. Take a rag and dip it into poster paints.



Smoothly press your rag on piece of card sheet.



Finalize work and let it dry.



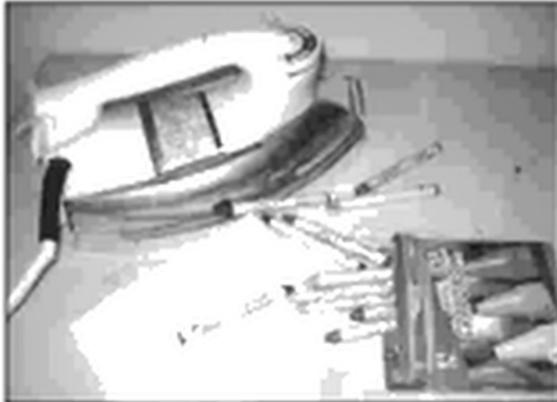
Teacher may ask the students, do not soak rag (piece of fabric) and you can do more experimentation in rendering by the use of different colour combinations.



Activity - 2

Melting Crayons

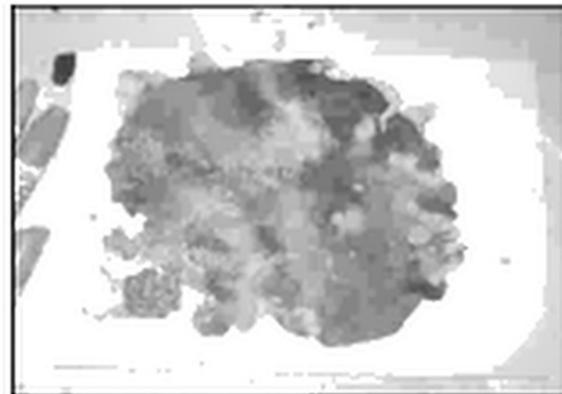
Materials Required: Crayon colours, Iron, Butter paper, Card sheet and Cutter. Take different colours of crayon sticks and crush them with cutter on card sheet after removing the paper cover.



Cover card sheet with butter paper. Iron it on a low temperature only for a while ensuring the colours melt.



End product



Teacher may instruct the students to use melting crayon texture as a back ground in decorative arts etc.



Activity - 3

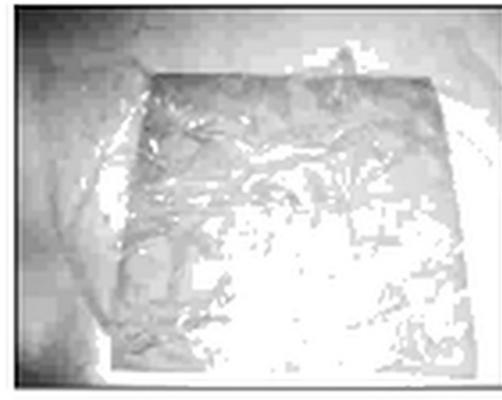
Textural Background using plastic wrap

Materials Required: Plastic wrap, Poster paints, Brush, Container and Card sheet of any desired colour.

Add poster paints in bowl and mix it with little water. Apply poster paints on piece of card sheet.



Take a plastic wrap and spread it roughly on wet poster paint layer. Remove your plastic wrap smoothly after 2 minutes.



End product



Teacher may instruct the students that it is important to make the layer of colour very wet and work quickly, before the colour starts to dry.

**Activity - 4****Marbling with Marbling Balls**

Materials Required: Poster colours, Bottle, Printing paper, Marbling balls, Spoon and Palette.

Take poster colours. Add little water in poster colours and mix each colour in separate container.



Take a bottle and turn your paper in a scroll, put it into bottle.

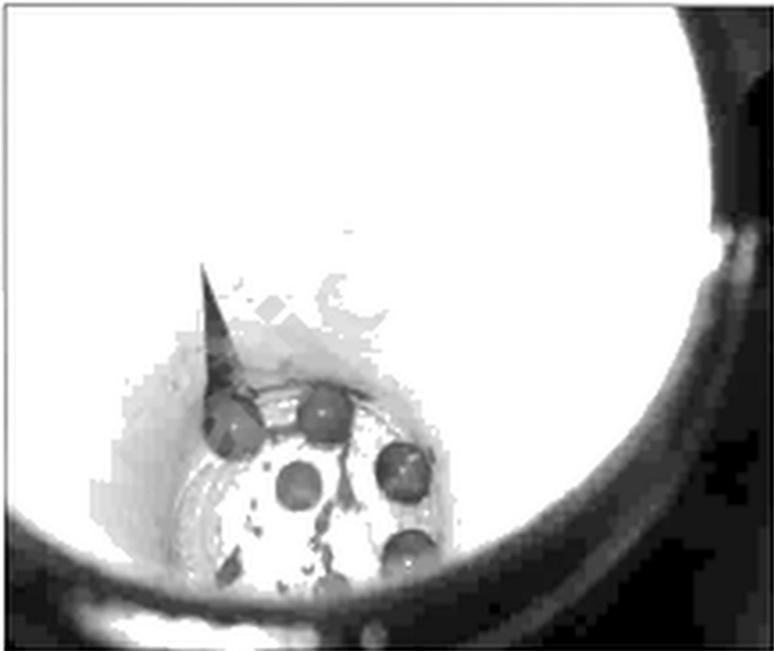




Dip marble balls into colour.



Put marbling balls in the container. Use spoon to lift marble balls out of the bowl and carefully drop them in to the bottle and shake it for 1 to 2 minutes. Repeat this step 2 to 3 times with marble dipped in different colours.





Shake it well and take out your paper.



Place it over drawing board/table. Let it dry and finalize work



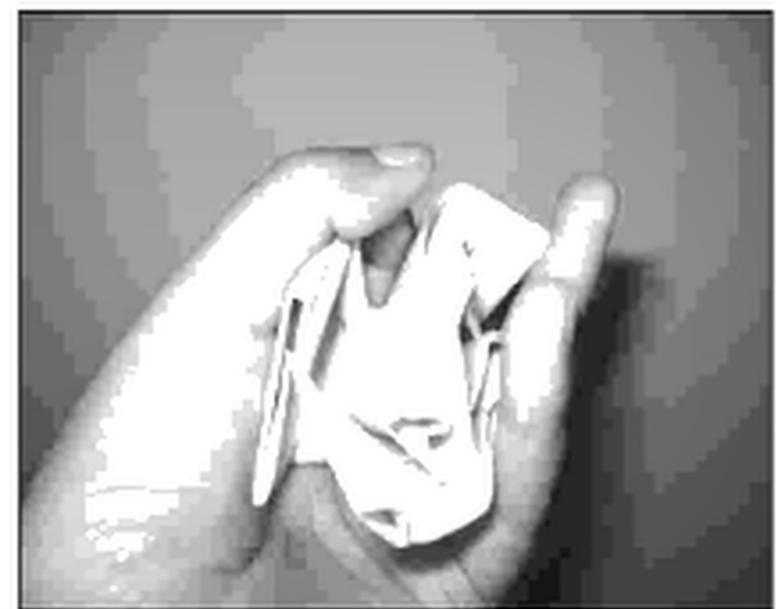
The teacher may ask the students to be careful with excessive drops of paint. It can damage the marbled print.

**Activity - 5****The Art of Paper Dying**

Materials Required: Powder dying colours/Food colours, Bottle, Water, paper.
Take a bottle. Fill it with water.



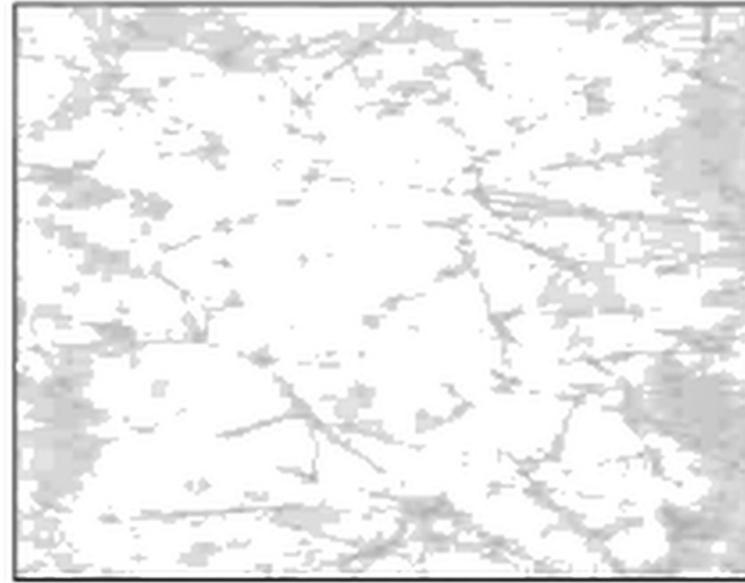
Add dying/food colours and mix it. Take a paper, crumble it roughly.



Put the roughly pressed paper into the bottle and shake it for 7 seconds. Gently take out paper and spread it in tray.



Other examples with multiple colours.



Teacher may guide the students to take out paper and dry it in normal temperature.

Teacher may ask the students to incorporate techniques on one surface. Apply these techniques on different objects e.g. wrapping sheets, handmade dairies, card making etc.

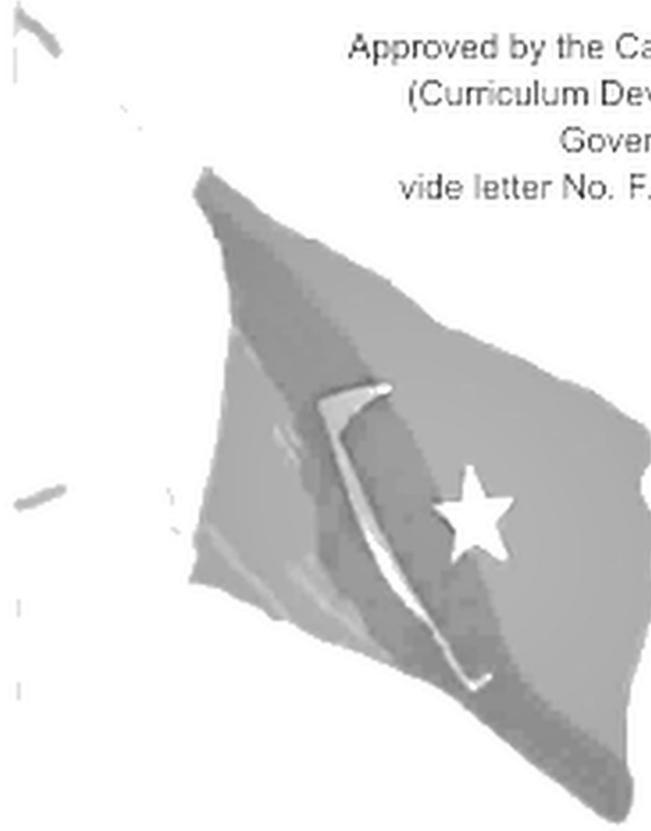


Art Activities

- Make a colour wheel with primary and secondary colours.
- Identify tertiary colours in nature, immediate/extended surroundings, local crafts and handicrafts.
- Cut coloured papers from magazines and put together to make a colour wheel.
- Observe and render values in different light effects.
- Select an object, study the change in the shape of the shadows with changing position of source of light (natural or artificial).
- Make a greeting card using crayons melting technique.
- Make paper dying sheets in six different colour schemes and use them on different objects.
- Make plastic wrap backgrounds with innovative ideas.
- Create your own marbling images with different colour combinations.
- Make ragging backgrounds on card sheet with different colour combinations.

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88

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