



JMD
VINESH

Symphony of Colours

Art and Craft

8



OUR ADDRESSES IN INDIA

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Preface

With immense pleasure we present to you SYMPHONY OF COLOURS: Art & Craft Series for Class 1-8. The series is in accordance to the latest trends in education following NEP & NCF guidelines.

The series will help students to understand a variety of topics covering- object drawing, pencil shading, scenery, life study, face study, designing, environment based, human based, tradition based activities just to name a few. Students will learn various methods and techniques on the subject.

It will take you through a journey into the vibrant world of creativity and self-expression. We aim to inspire students to explore their artistic abilities while developing essential skills that will serve them throughout their lives. The activities in this book have been carefully designed to challenge and engage students, encouraging through artistic exploration.

We believe that every student has the potential to create something unique and meaningful. As you embark on this artistic adventure, remember that the process is just as important as the final outcome. Embrace mistakes as opportunities for growth, and enjoy the journey of discovering Art & Craft. Let your imagination soar as you explore, create, and express yourself!

We always welcome valuable feedback and suggestions from both teachers and students. We are committed to incorporating changes to enhance this series and make it even more effective.

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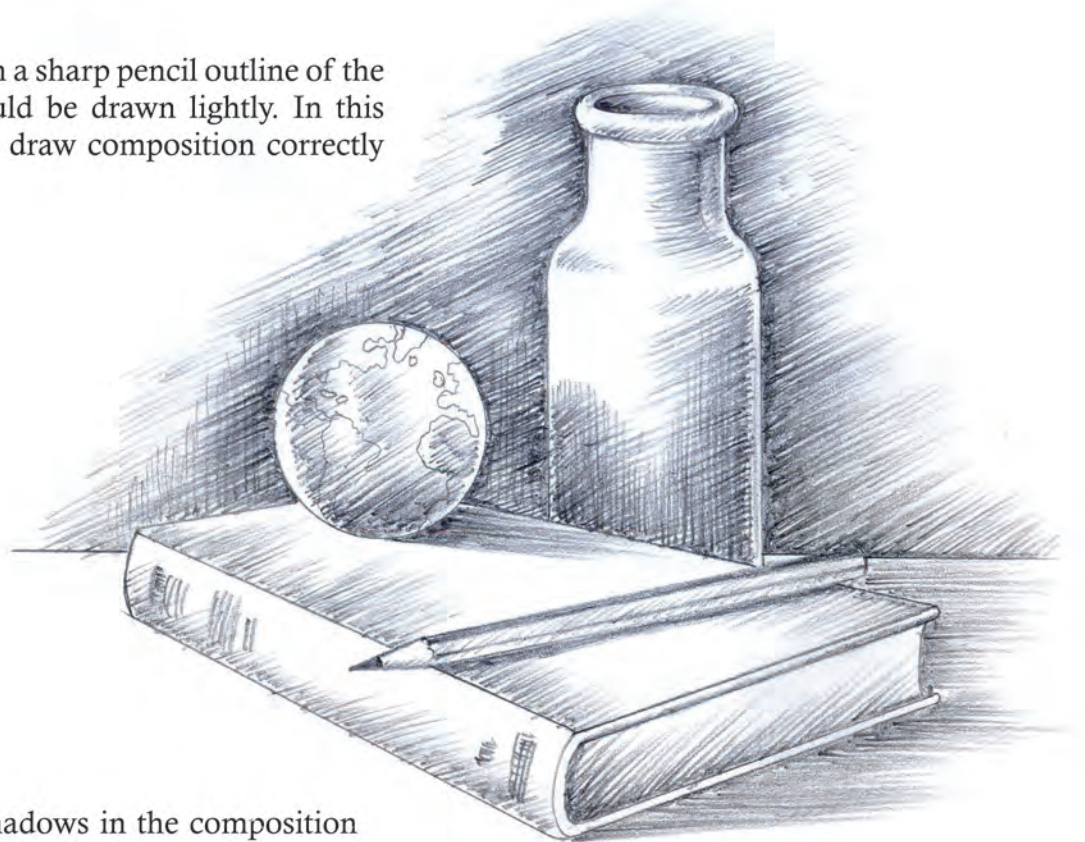
OBJECT BASED - STILL LIFE



Still Life (pencil)

The effect of the falling light on the object helps us to see the three dimensional impact that creates shadows. Otherwise, it would look flat. Strong, directional light casts defined shadows on and around the object. It also creates bright highlights and reflection.

Step 1 : Before you start with a sharp pencil outline of the composition, the lines should be drawn lightly. In this process we have to learn to draw composition correctly right from the beginning.



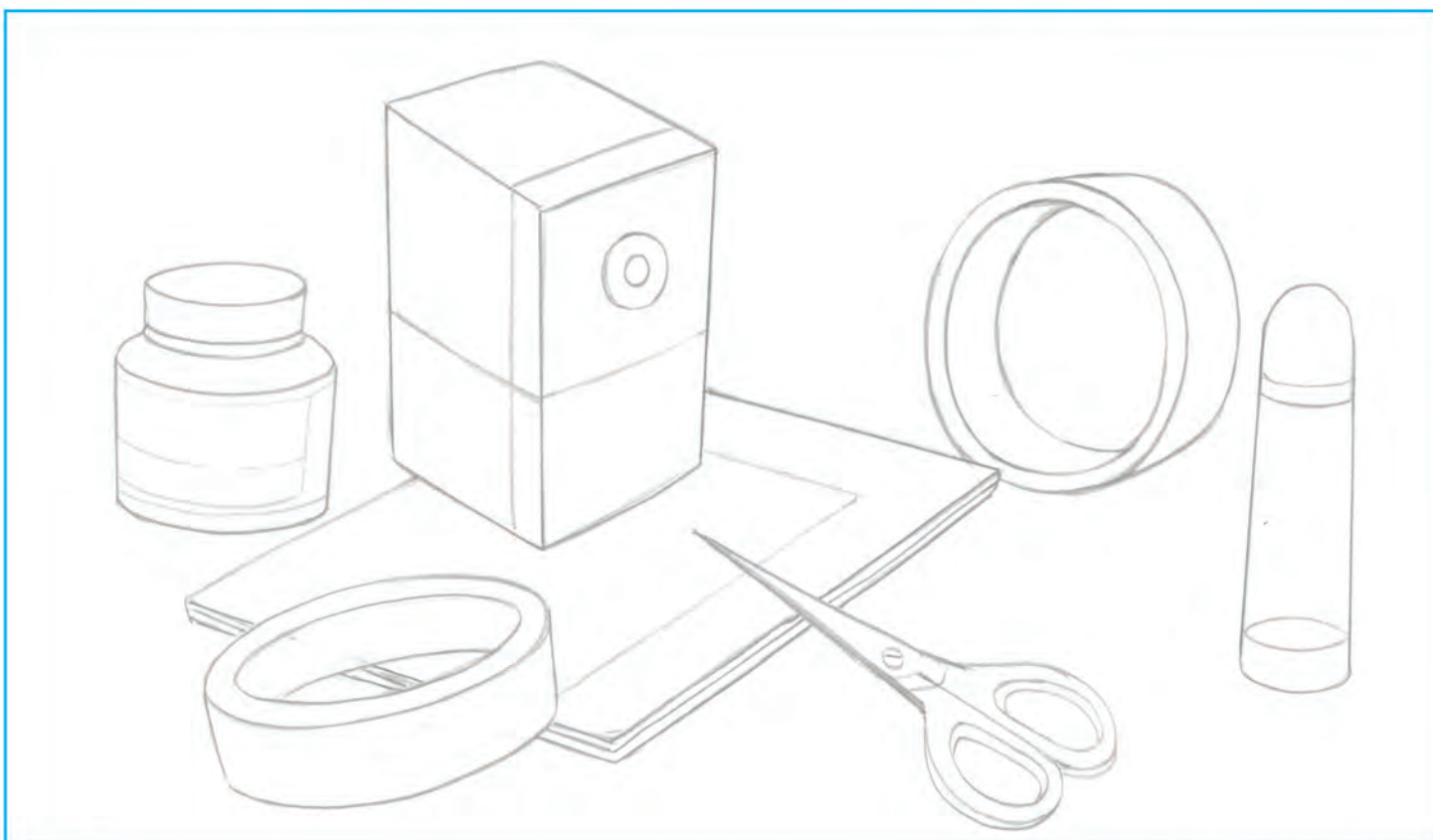
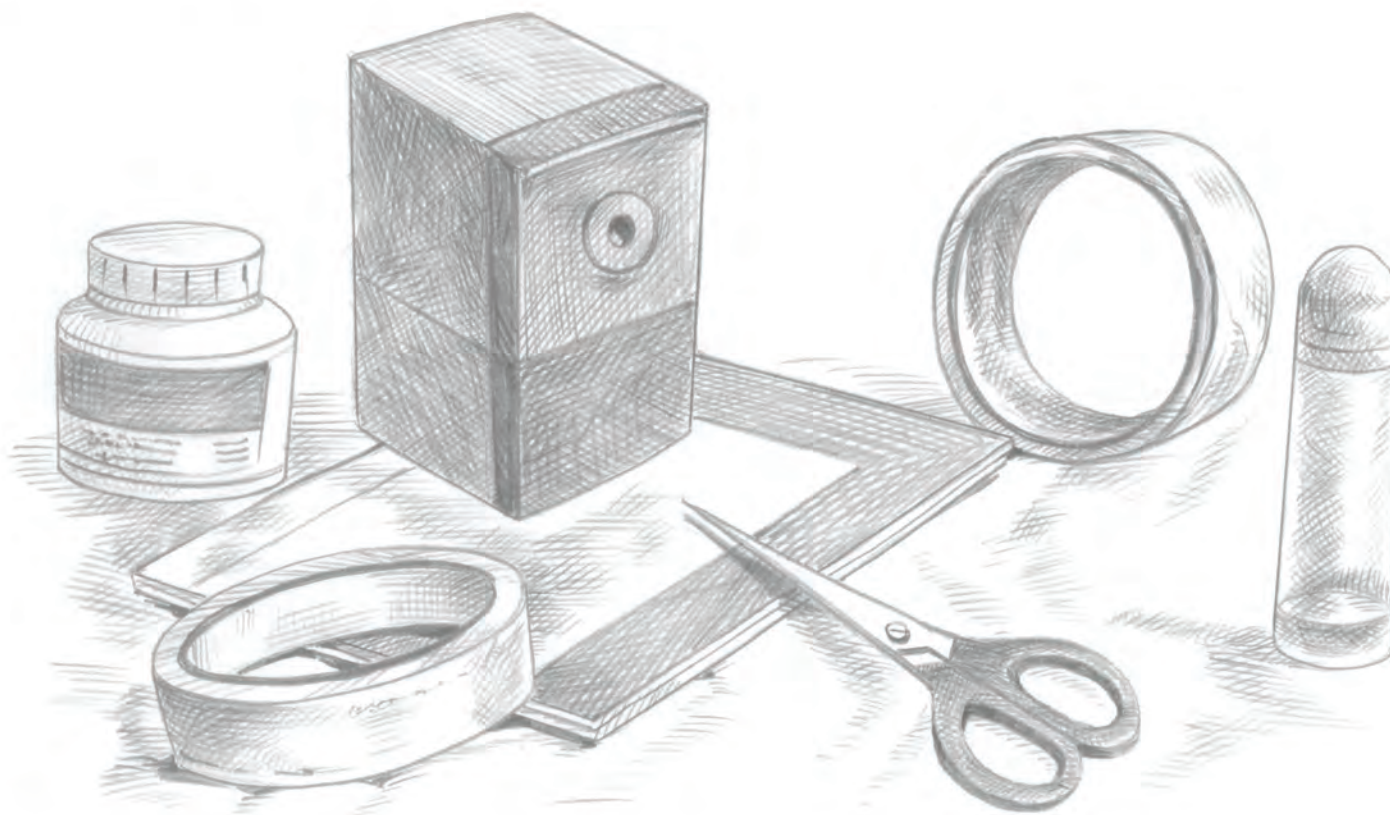
Step 2 : Make the main shadows in the composition with light pressure using a 4B pencil. Further, wherever you come across dark shadows, keep deepening them increasing the pressure of your hand on paper. While shading, be sure that your hand moves in one direction only.

 Average ☐	 Good ☐	 Excellent ☐
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Teacher's Feedback

Still Life (Line drawing)

Light and shades of objects can be drawn clearly through the lines. Precisely portraying objects with the least use of lines have its own charm.



Still Life (Watercolour)

The picture has been drawn with transparent water colours. In order to make it attractive, dark tones after the use of light tones are used. Observe the light falling on an object carefully while sketching. Dark tones of poster colour may be used at some places for creating depth.



Having practiced the free sketch of any object by placing it before your eyes. One should engage in the practice of tonal effect and light and shades in still life which is of great significance.

Note :

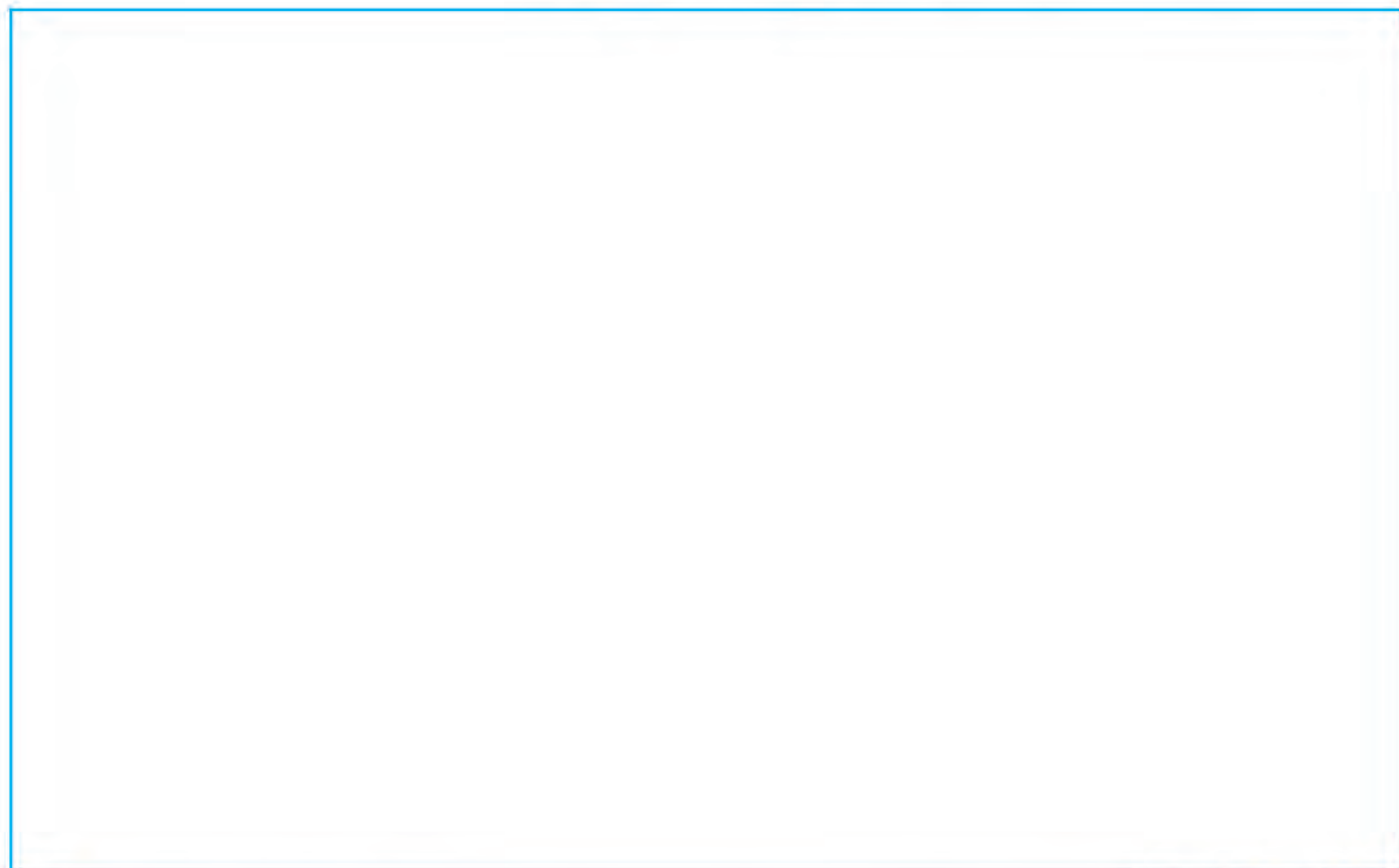
The teacher should ask students to practice still life in other mediums also such as, use of pastel colour, pencil colour and poster colour on the black-sheet.

		
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

Observe the given picture carefully. A few household articles have systematically been arranged in the picture. Study carefully the light and shades effects being created on the articles, by the falling light.

- Step :**
1. Collect a few articles.
 2. Arrange them properly by keeping them in front.
 3. Draw them freely.
 4. Colour them with water colours.



Observe the given picture carefully. A few household articles have systematically been arranged in the picture. Study carefully the light and shades effects being created on the articles, by the falling light. Colour the picture beautifully according to the light and dark shades of different colours.



Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback



ENVIRONMENT BASED - FLOWER



FLOWER (Pencil Shading)

Draw picture of flower with light strokes of pencil. Observe the light and shade effect and pencil strokes carefully.

Complete the given picture using 2B and 4B pencils.



Light tone



Middle tone



Dark tone

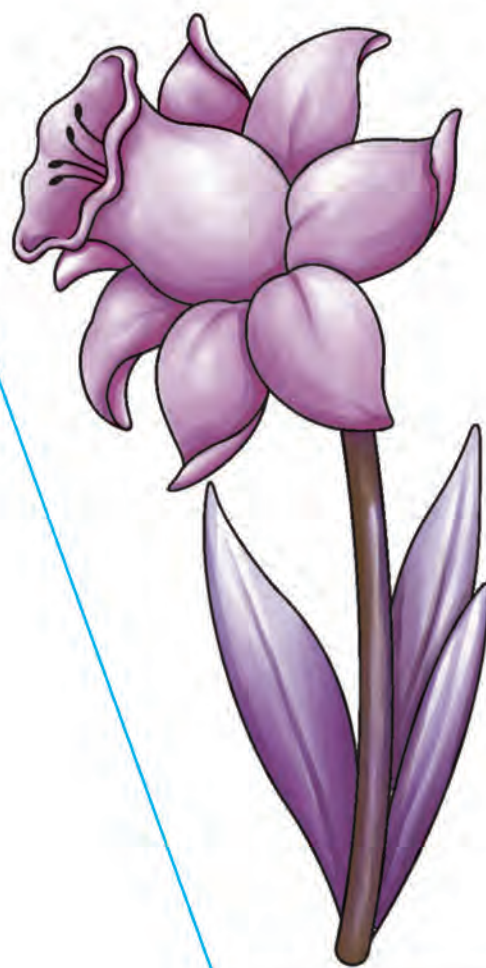
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

FLOWER (Wash technique)

The finished picture of flower is created by monochrome colour. Monochrome colour is a technique in which only one colour is used. Study the picture carefully. It will give you an idea how to use different tones of single colour.

Complete the given outline of flower using any single colour.



Light tone



Middle tone



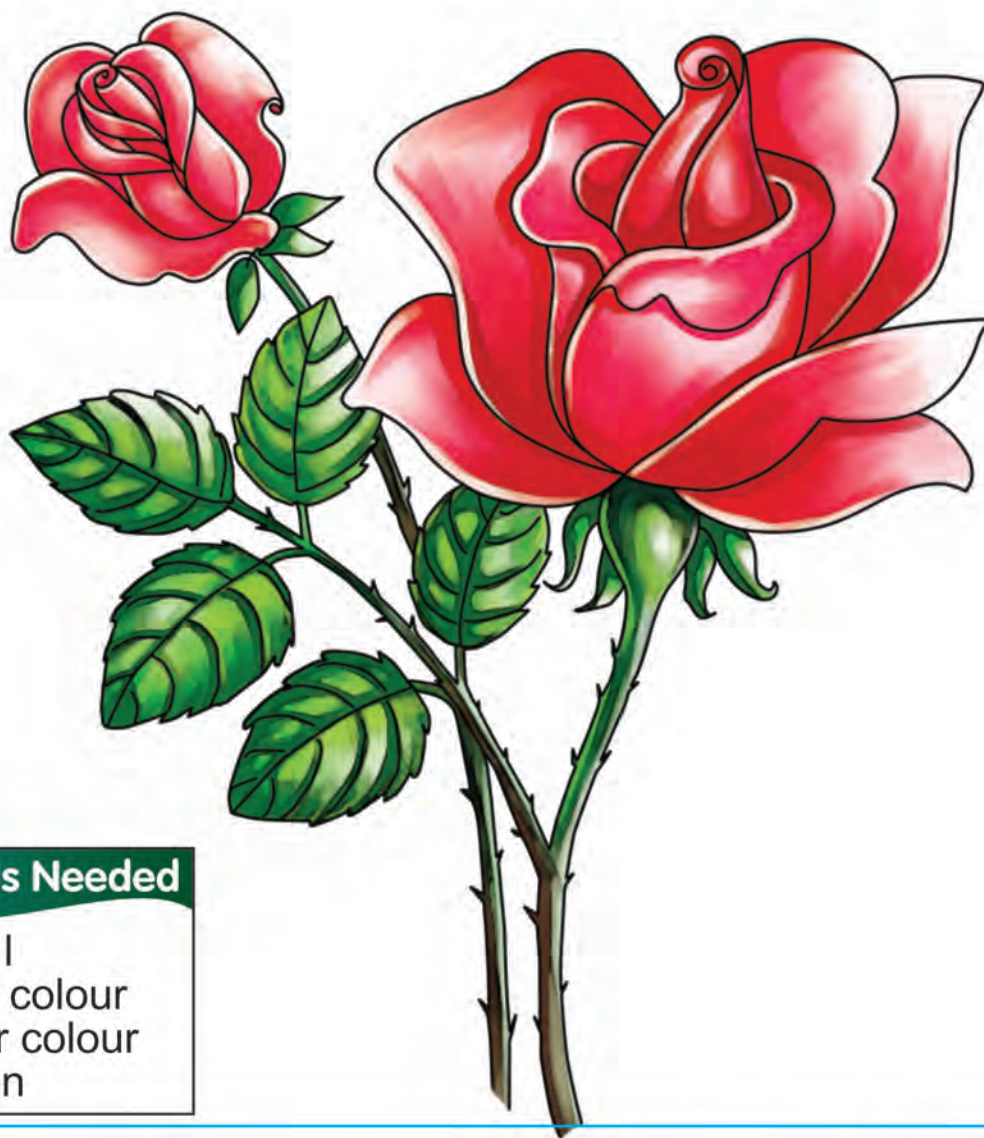
Dark tone

		
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

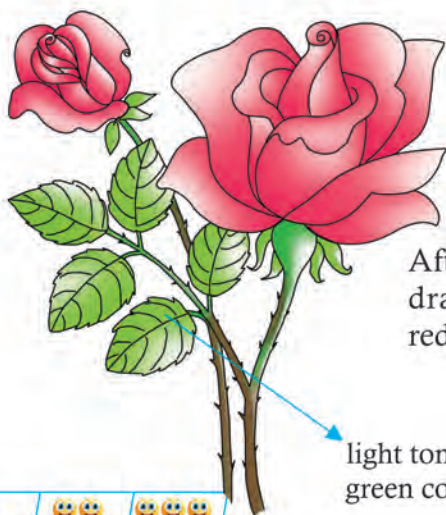
FLOWER

Outline is given with picture of flower. Give light and shade effect to these pictures with the help of an ink-pen.



Materials Needed

- ❖ Pencil
- ❖ Water colour
- ❖ Poster colour
- ❖ Ink pen



Step-1

After completing the drawing, apply light red water colour.

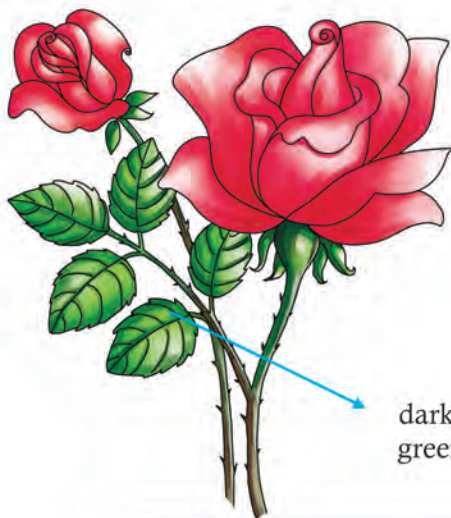


Step-2

In the next step, apply middle tones of the same colour.

Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback



Step-3

In the next step, apply the dark tone of wet red colour.



Step-4

In the last step, apply the dark wet tone of same colour.



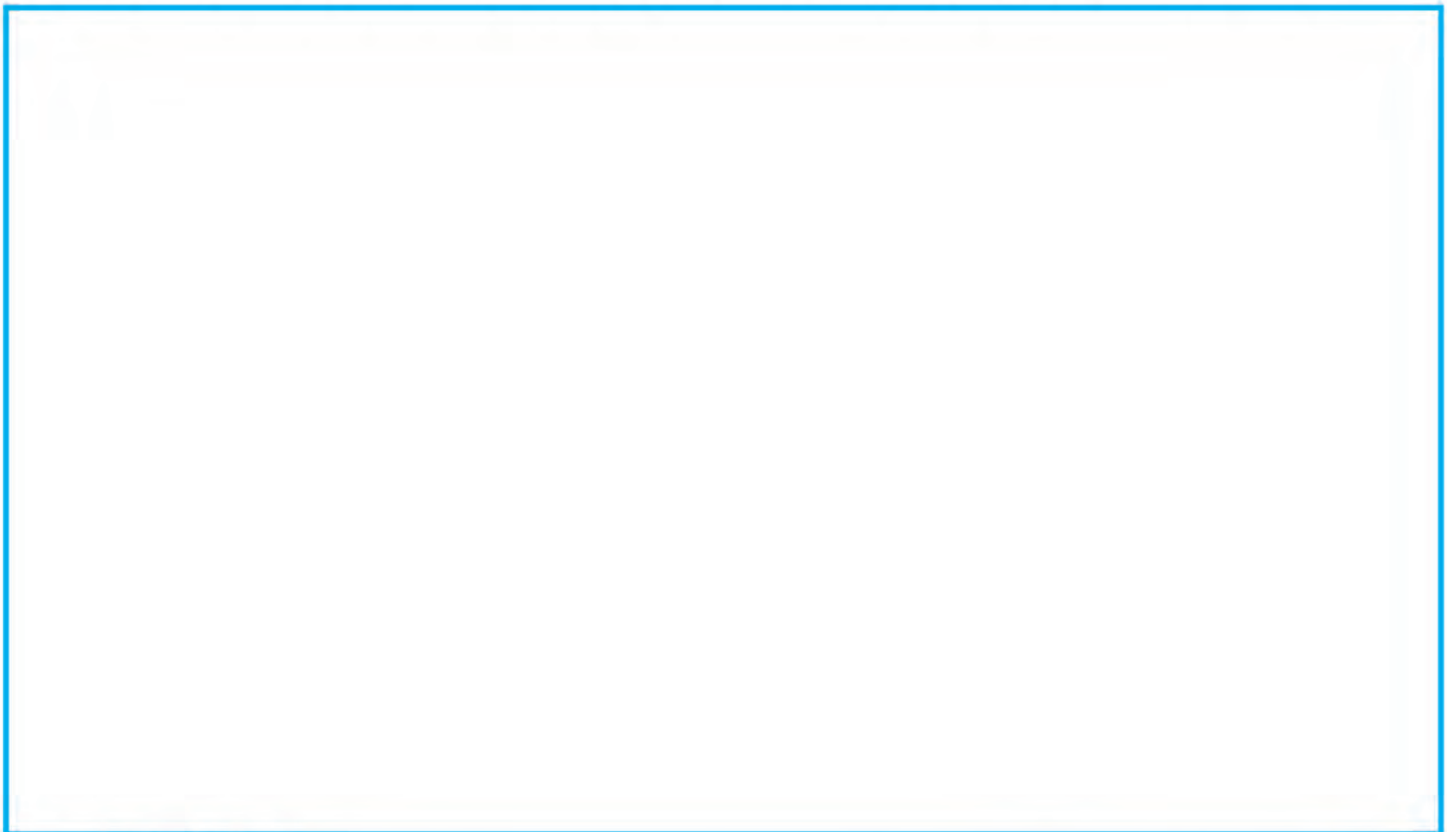
ENVIRONMENT BASED - LANDSCAPE

LANDSCAPE (Pencil Shading)

By giving depth and shade with pencil we can create a beautiful landscape.



Draw the same landscape here and give appropriate shades and depth with 2B and 4B pencils.

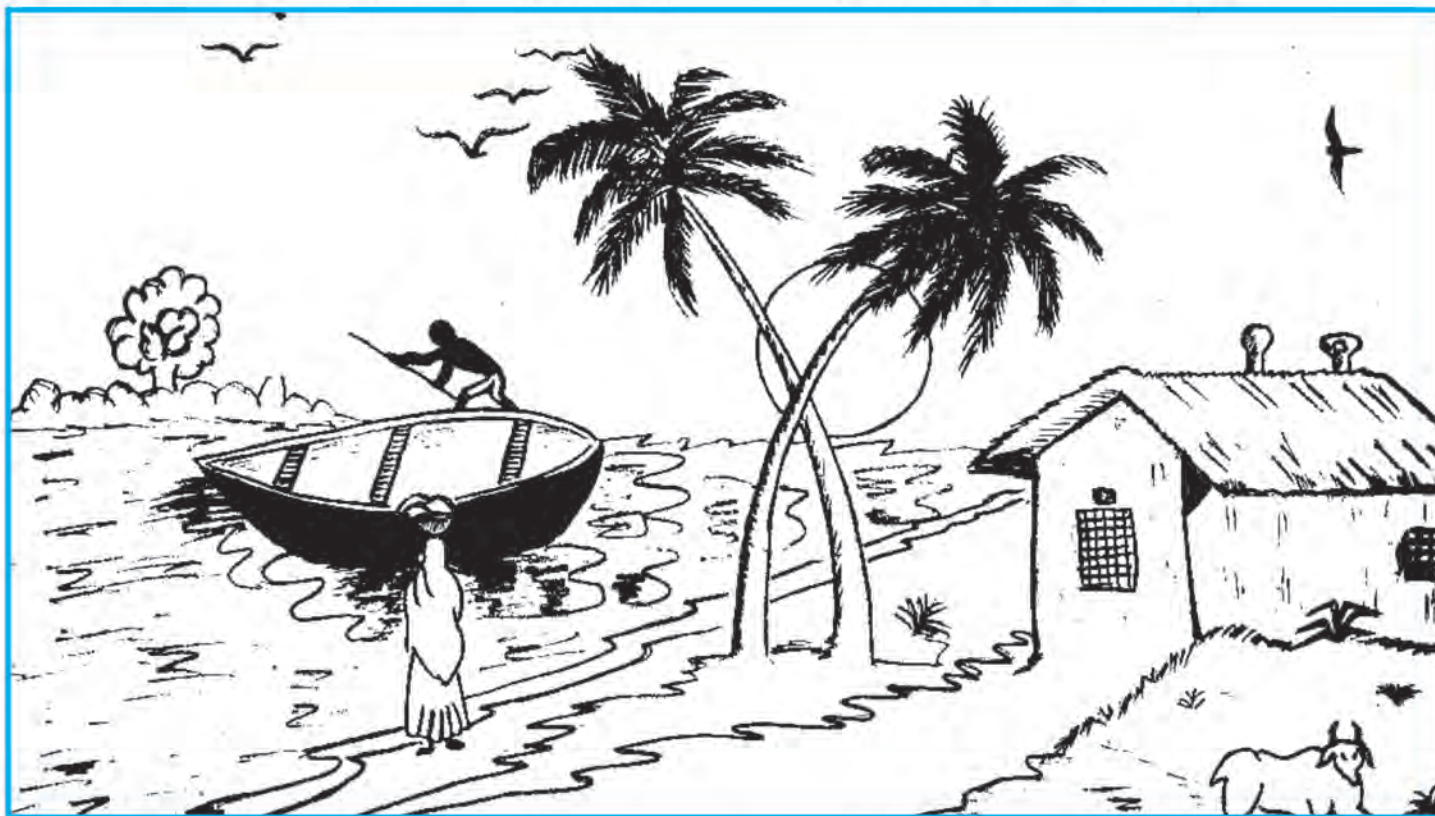


 Average ☐	 Good ☐	 Excellent ☐
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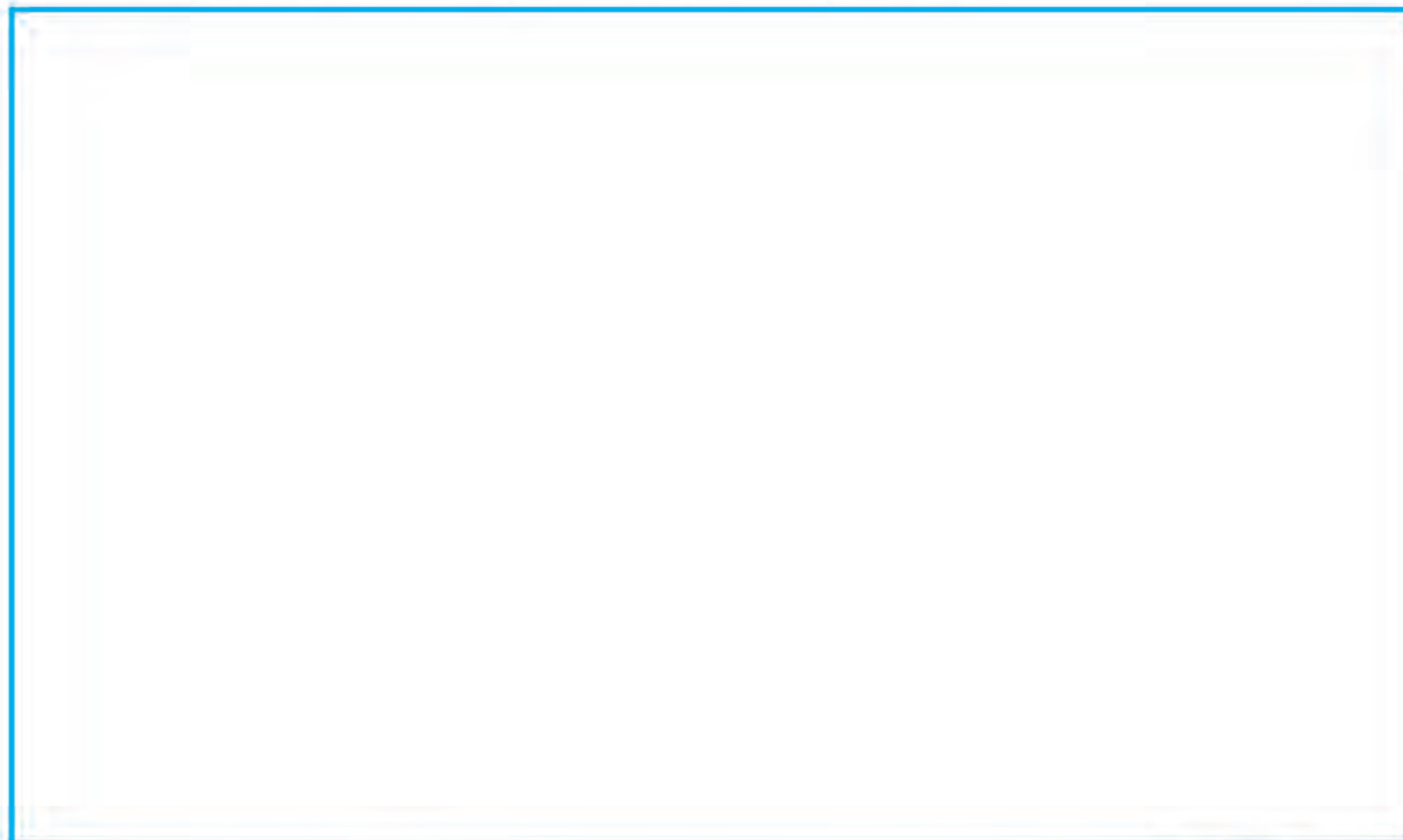
Teacher's Feedback

LANDSCAPE (Inkpen)

We can also create a landscape using ink pen. The given landscape is created by using an ink-pen.

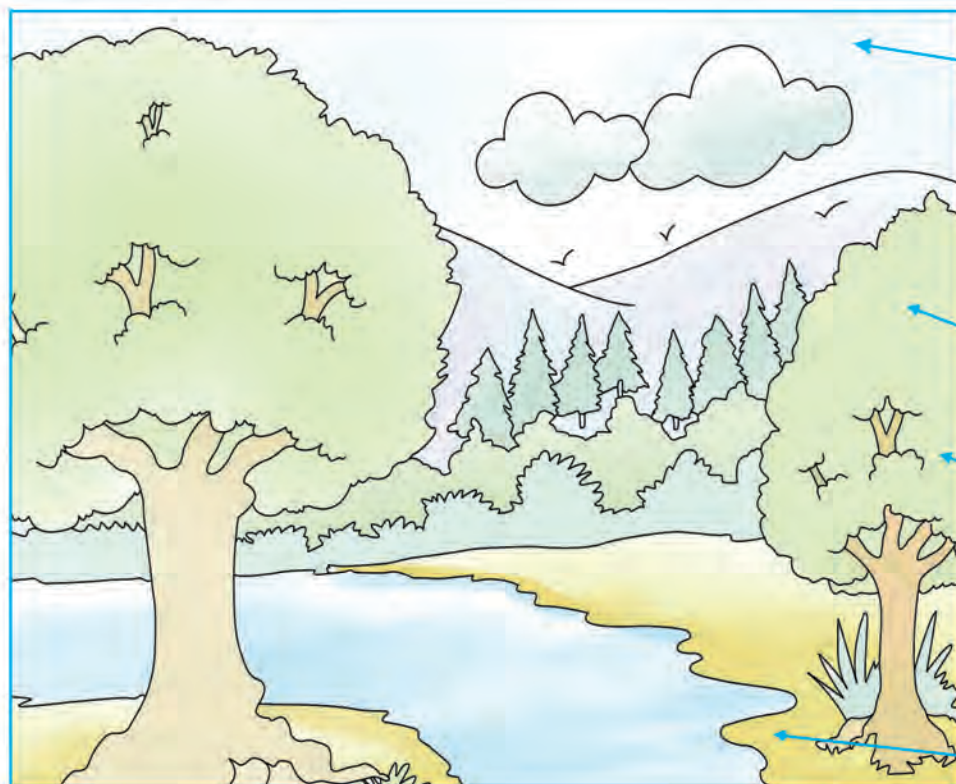


Use an ink-pen to draw landscape and give different strokes to make it attractive.



LANDSCAPE (Transparent Colour)

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



Step-1

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

sky blue

light tone of green

light tone of green

light green with touch of yellow

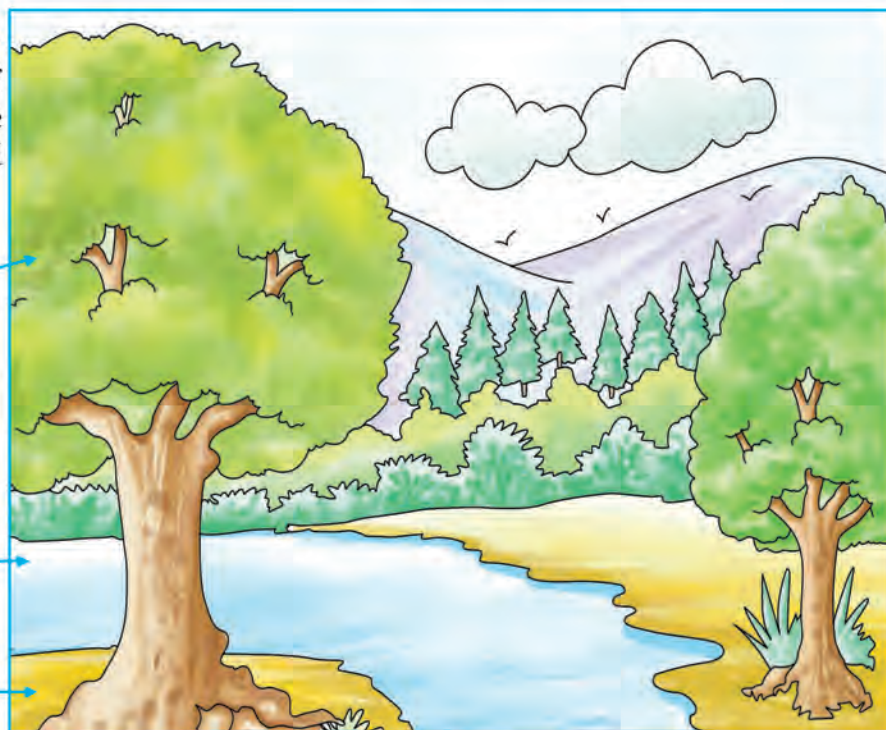
Step-2

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

middle tone of olive green

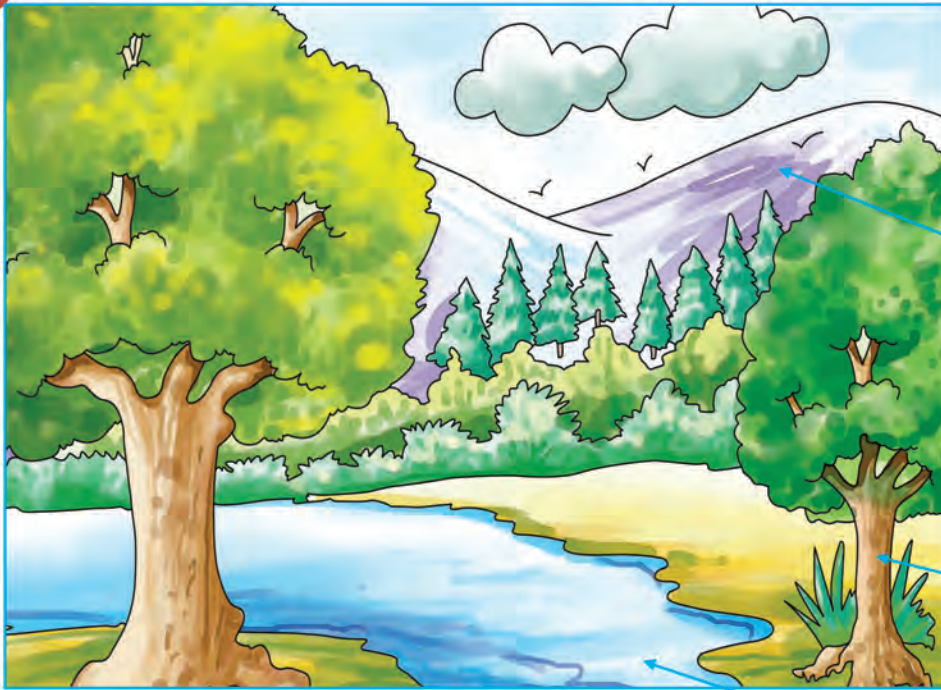
middle tone of blue

lemon yellow with touch of warm brown



Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback



Step-3

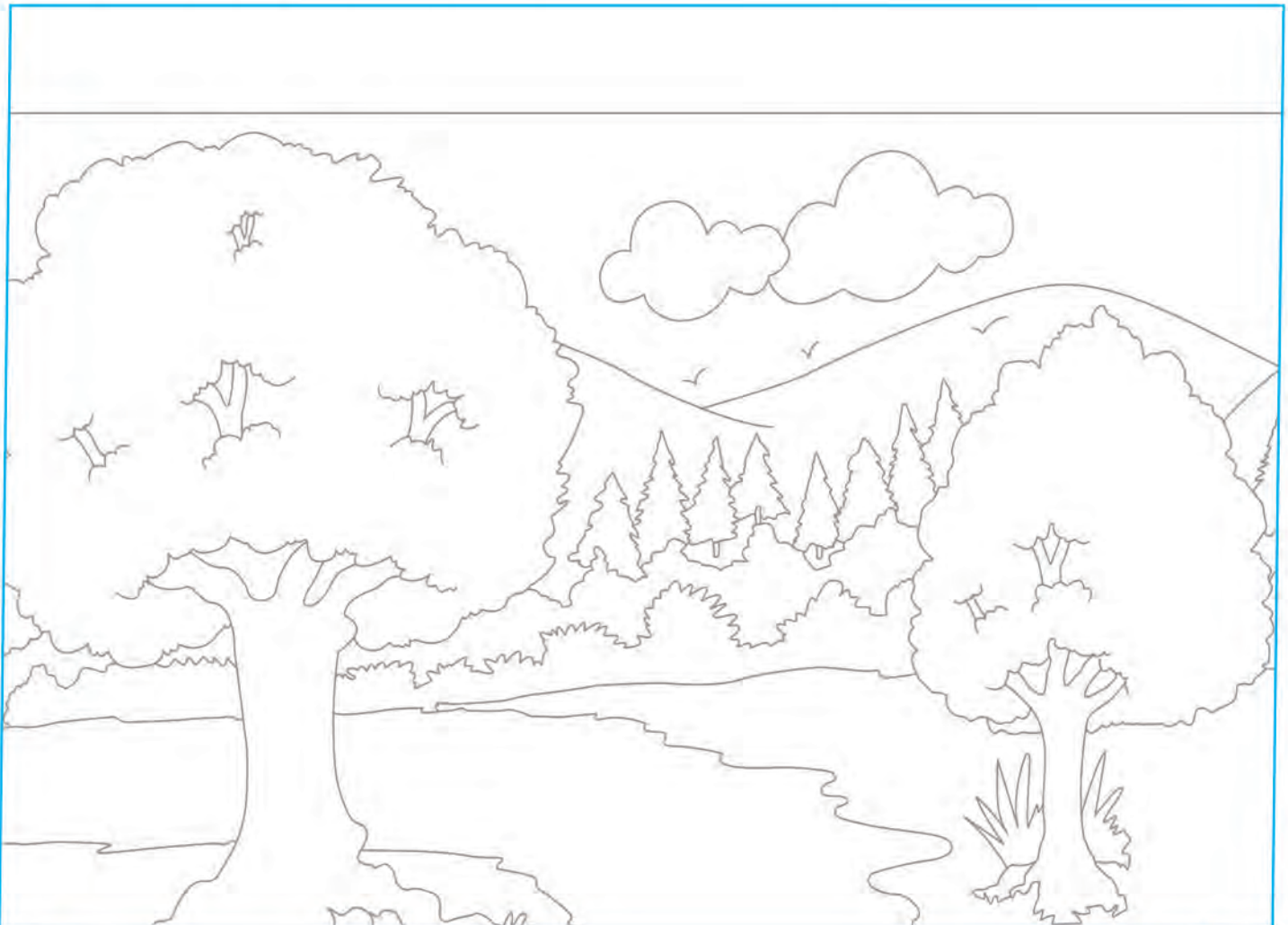
In the last step, apply dark tones and create depth. You can use black colour if necessary. Apply light tones on highlighted portion.

violet with touch of black

dark tone of brown

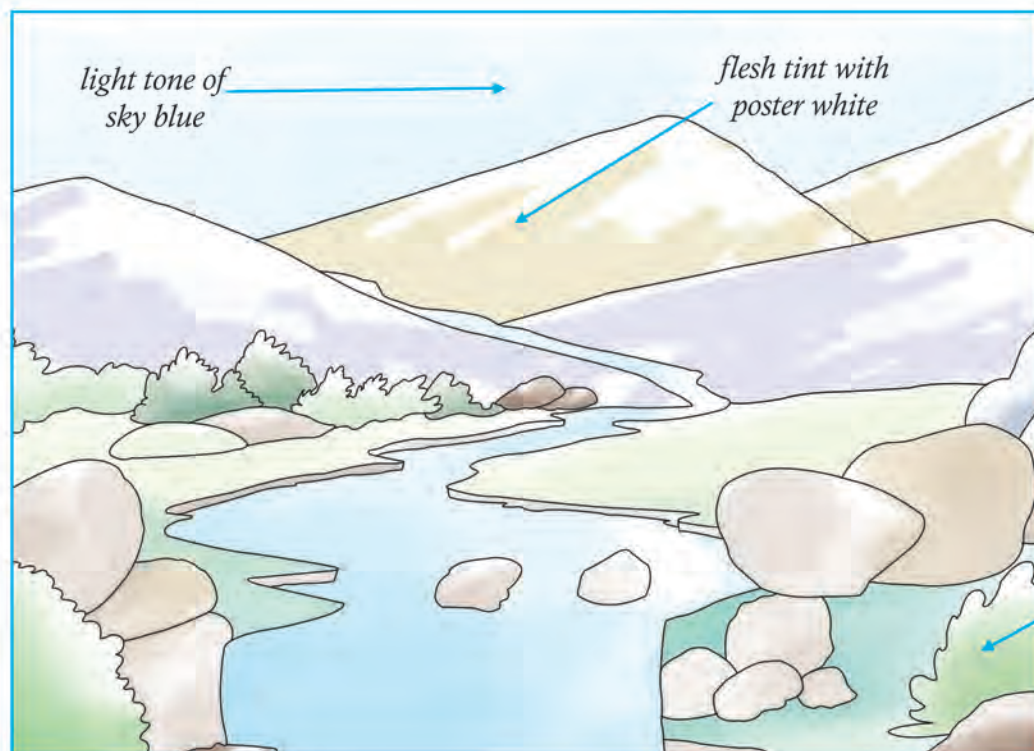
poster white

Colour the picture of landscape given below.



LANDSCAPE (Poster Colours)

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



Step-1

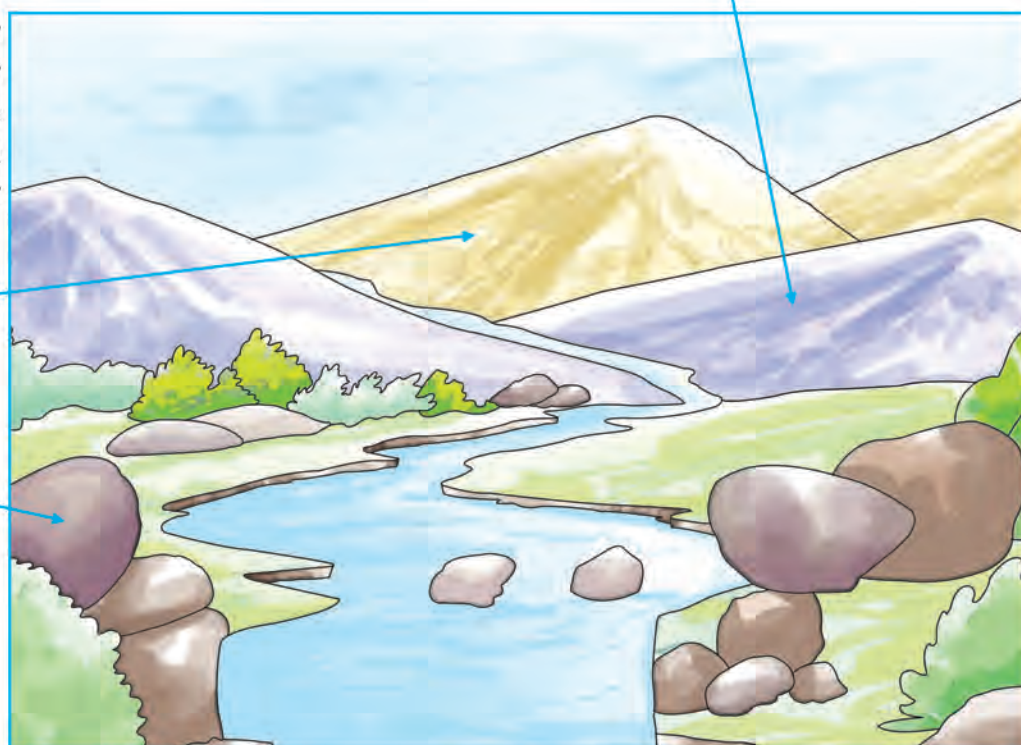
For poster colours, apply a base layer, using a larger brush to cover the area evenly. Let each layer dry before applying the next to avoid muddiness.

Step-2

Use medium brushes or applicators for poster colours, Add details like leaves, flowers, or texture in the foreground. Use finer brushes for poster colours.

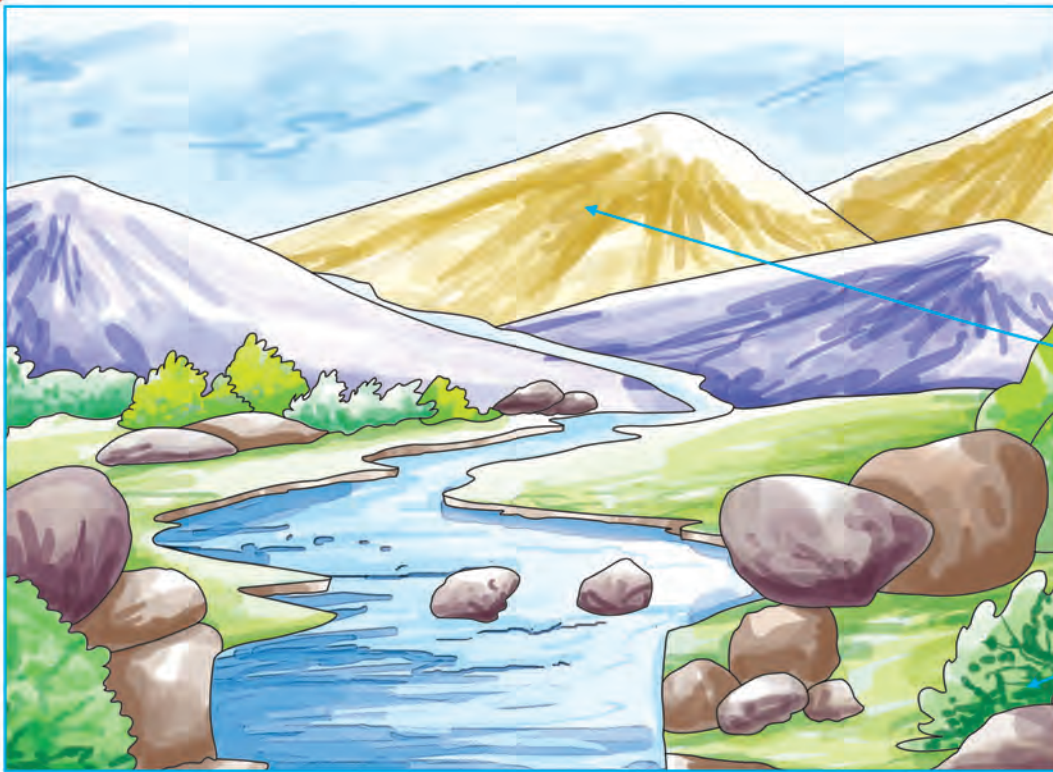
deep yellow with poster white

stone grey with touch of black



Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback



Step-3

Add highlights and shadows to give your landscape depth. Light colours can be used for highlights (e.g., on water or sunlight), while darker shades can add shadow.

*deep yellow
with warm
brown*

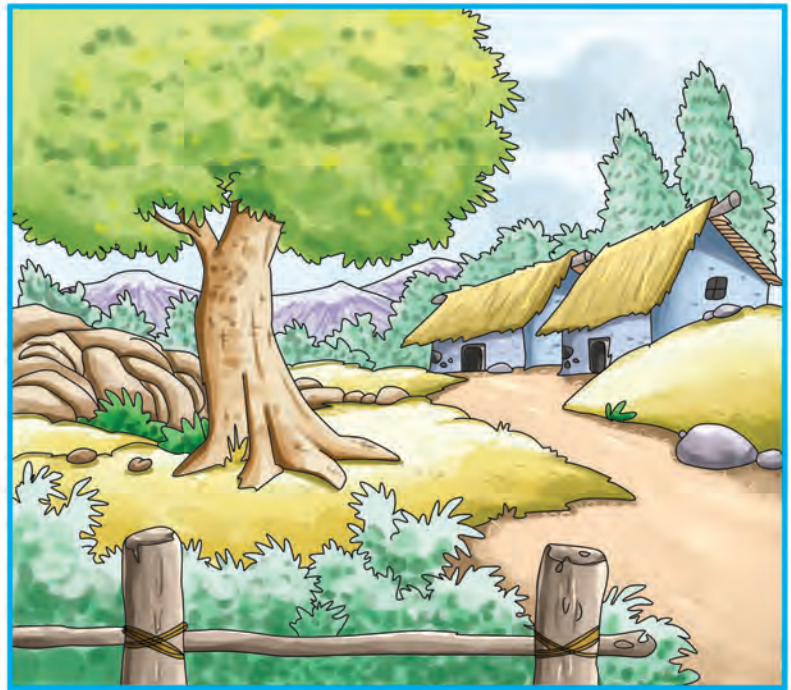
*dark green
with poster
white*

Complete and colour the picture.



LANDSCAPE (Pastel Colours)

This sketch has been drawn on cartridge paper with black pastel colour. Prepare a landscape in your sketch book within five or ten minutes without any reference but using your imagination.



		
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

LANDSCAPE (Transparent Colour)

Draw any subject with waterproof ink pen. Use transparent water colours according to the subject. Darken the diluted colours step by step.



Colour the landscape with transparent colours.



LANDSCAPE (Different Techniques)

An artist is not bound in any limit. Mostly, it has been seen that we have been drawing a special kind of hut for years. See some of the buildings made up of mud here carefully. Change of subject always infuses new inspiration in the artist.



LANDSCAPE (Poster Colour)

This picture has been designed on red pastel paper with poster colours. It is always better to use paper background on the basis of the subject.

Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

ENVIRONMENT BASED - DAILY LIFE IN VILLAGE

DAILY LIFE IN VILLAGE (Pencil Colour)

Study this village scene carefully. There are many villages in our country. You are advised to draw the picture to enhance your skill.



Take help from the finished picture to complete it.



ENVIRONMENT BASED - LOTUS

LOTUS (Knife Painting)

This picture can be drawn by moving blade, flexible knife or wooden stick through concentrated poster colours. You can create such pictures as still life and portrait through this process. Three dimensional effect can be observed easily in paintings made with knife. In order to give proper shapes to the picture elements, brush can also be used.



		
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

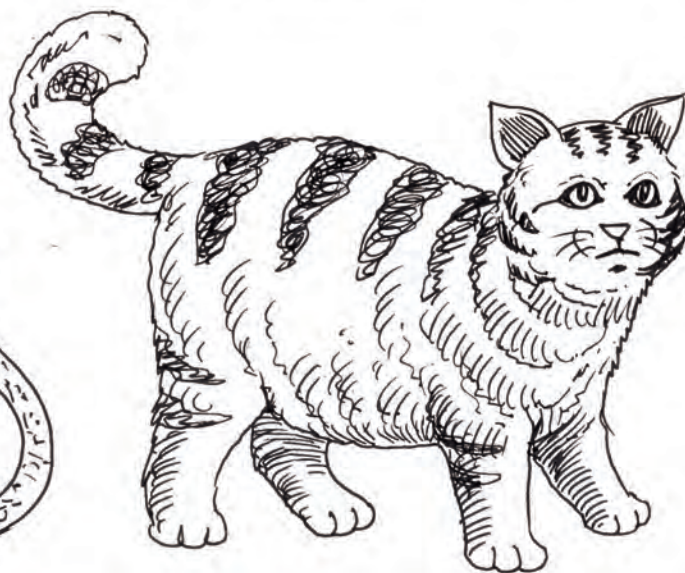
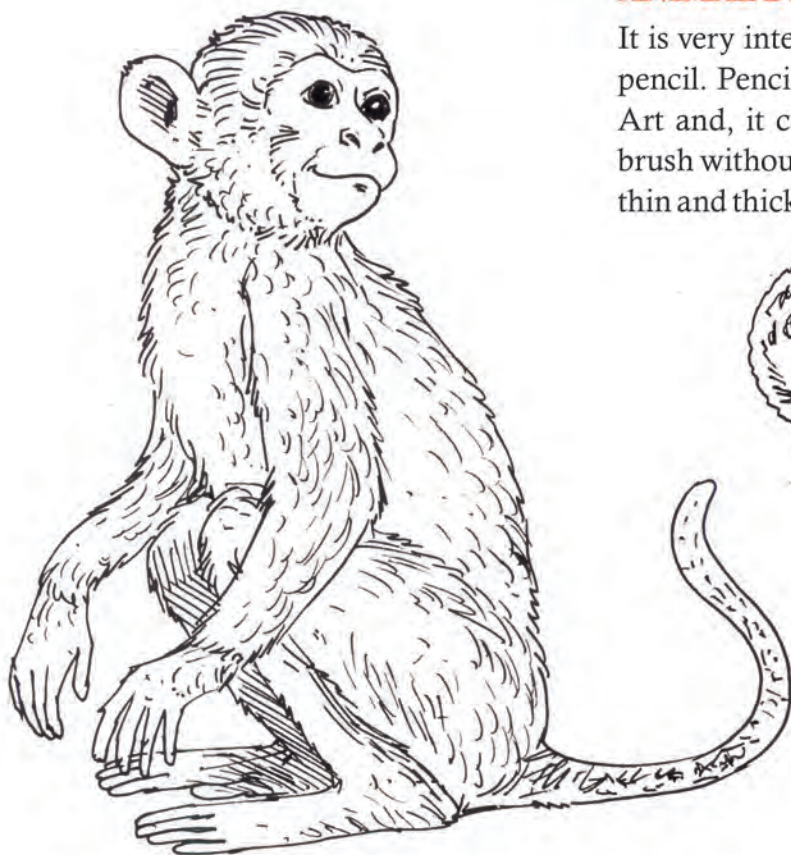
Study the given pencil outline of the finished picture shown on the previous page. Complete the landscape with concentrated (thick) poster colours with the help of either a flexible knife, wooden stick or blade. For depth and highlight use black and white poster colours mixed with other colours.



ENVIRONMENT BASED - ANIMAL

ANIMAL DRAWING

It is very interesting to draw a hairy animal with a graphite pencil. Pencil is really a good medium for the beginning of Art and, it can be controlled easily. Pencil is also called a brush without ink. Like a brush, a pencil can also be used for thin and thick, light and deep strokes.

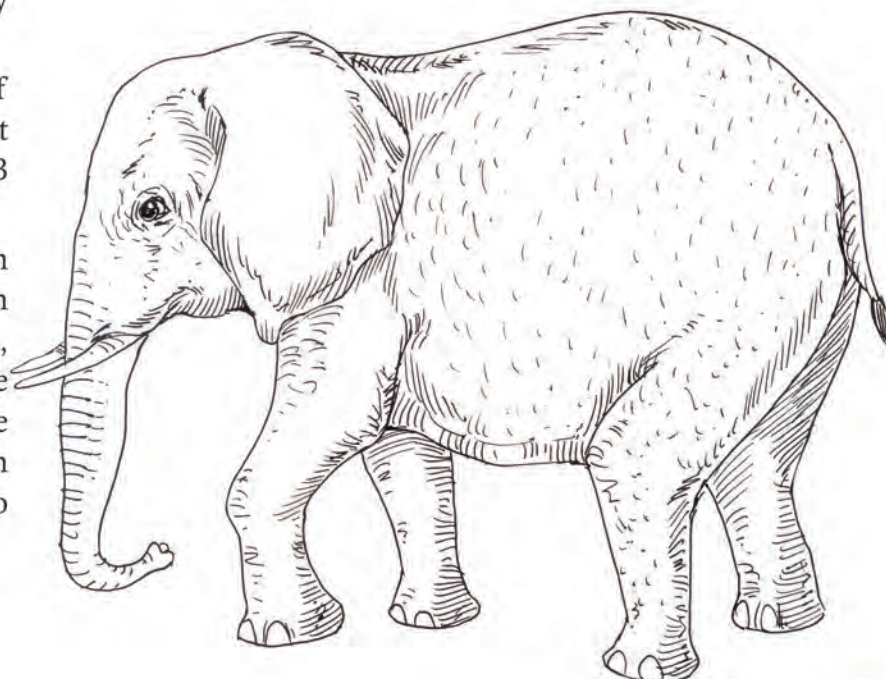


Animal drawing with a brush and ink is not an easy job. For this, you will have to do practice of making strokes with a thin pointed brush. You can easily draw thin and thick lines with a brush.

Here, for making the picture of elephant, the drawing in right proportions have been made with HB pencils.

Further, the main lines have been drawn by dipping the pointed brush in ink. While drawing lines with a brush, if you have to show force anywhere you can draw thick lines. To show the wrinkles on the body add shading, thin lines with a brush are used according to the size.

Note: The teacher should ask students to draw the picture of face of a cat with a 4B pencil.



		
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

ANIMAL (Pencil Drawing)

Life cycle of any animal can be drawn in a detail with a pencil. Pencil can be moved lightly, heavily and also interruptedly. A pencil plays an important role in creating expressions.



Create the above picture with 2B and 4B pencil strokes. Before you undertake sketching, you must practise drawing curved lines speedily, using freehand. Regular practice of drawing these curved lines by using a 2B or 4B pencil will set your hand. Vary the pressure to obtain gradation.

HORSE

Colour the picture after pencil drawing. Apply light tones of colour using a wet method.



Step-1

For depth, apply middle tones of the same colour mixed with other colours, over the already laid dried light tones of the colour. Use wet brush for colour blending, if required.



Step-2

 Average ☐	 Good ☐	 Excellent ☐
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Teacher's Feedback

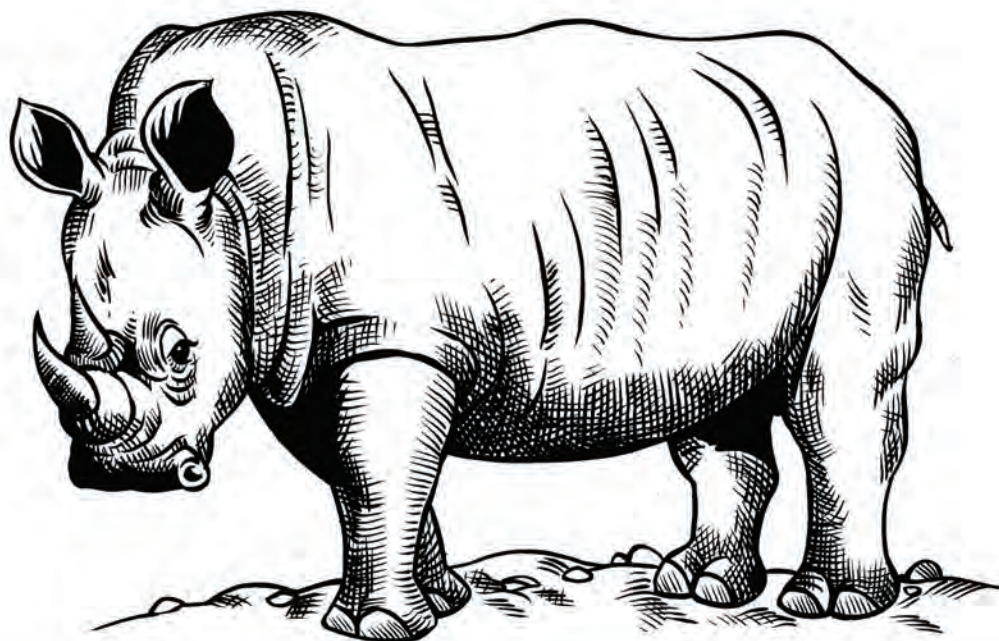
TIGER

To give a final touch to the picture apply dark tones of the colours, time and again, till you achieve the desired results. You may use poster colours for highlights.

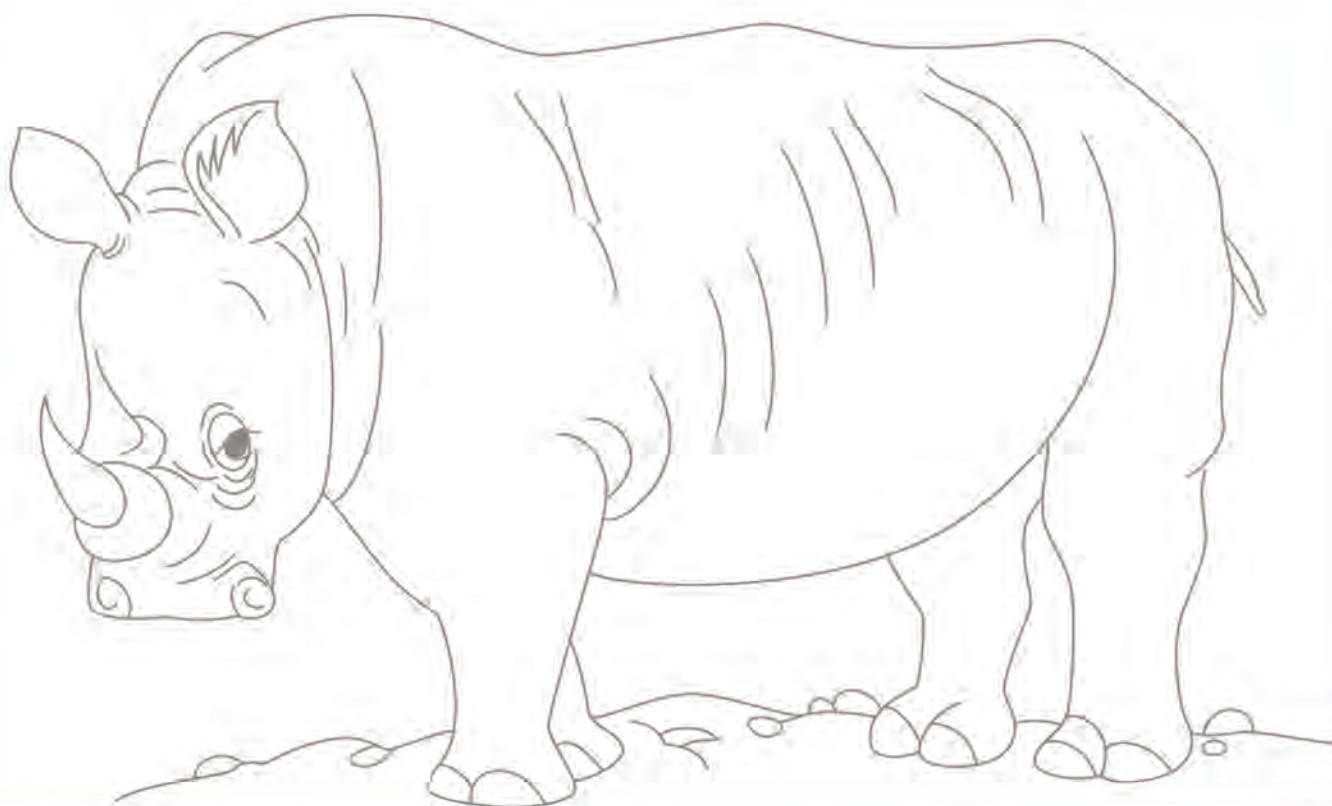


ANIMAL (Brush and Ink)

Brush strokes create force in the picture otherwise it is very difficult to draw picture with water colour. Do not make picture in hurry, work in a relaxed mood.



Create same picture using brush and ink.



		
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

ENVIRONMENT BASED - BIRD

BIRD (Pencil Shading)

To start with a pencil is an easy medium for sketching. The given picture of bird is drawn using 2B and 4B pencils.



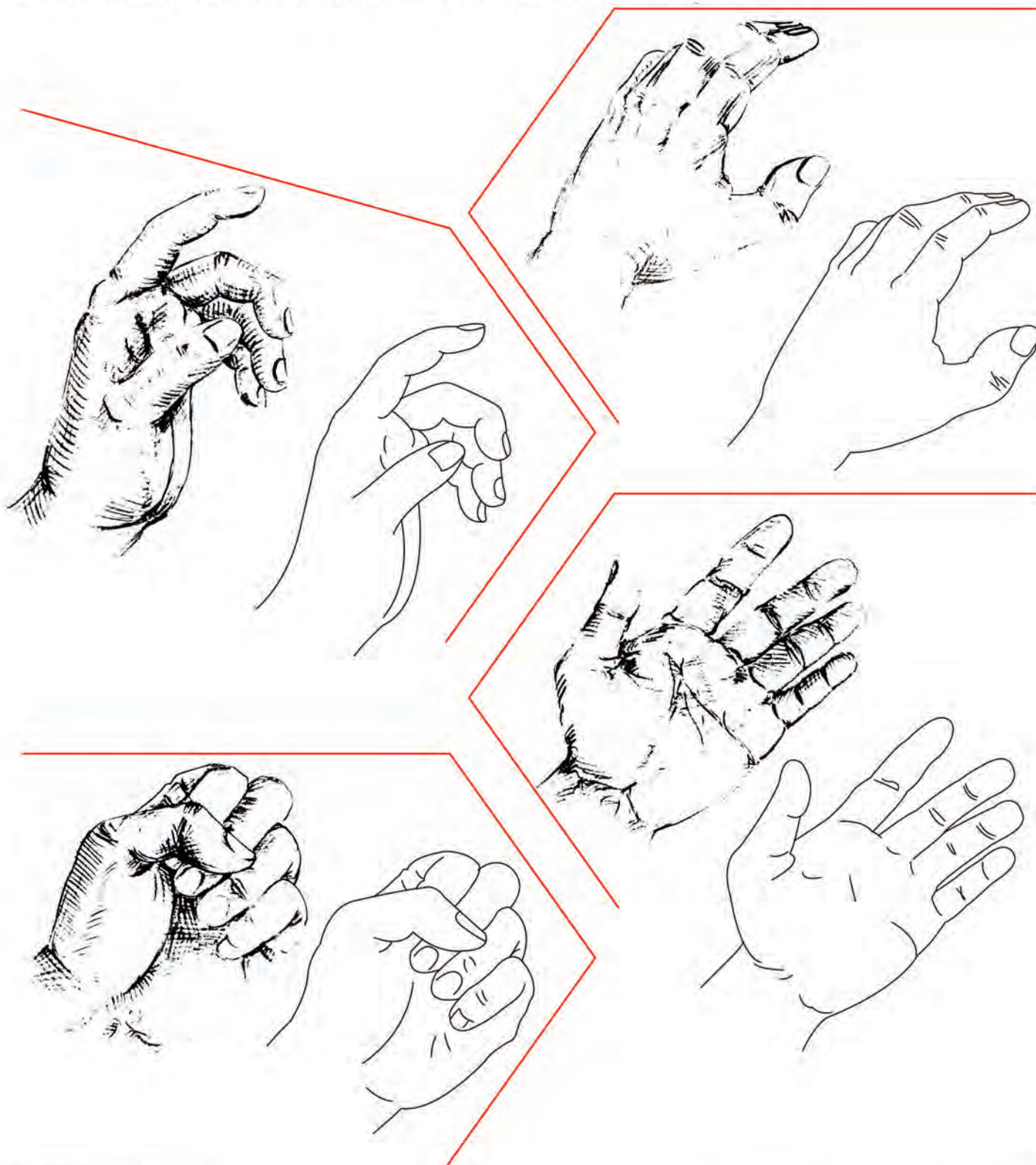
BIRD (Brush and Ink)



HUMAN BASED - Hand, legs and ankle construction

Hand Construction (Pencil Shading)

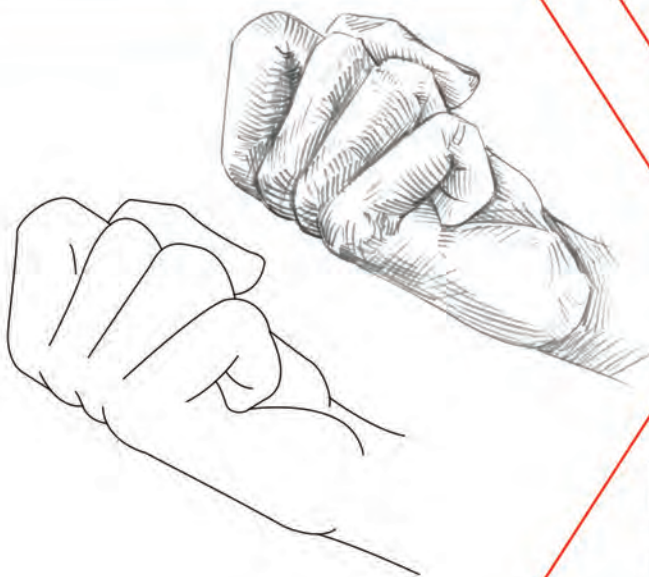
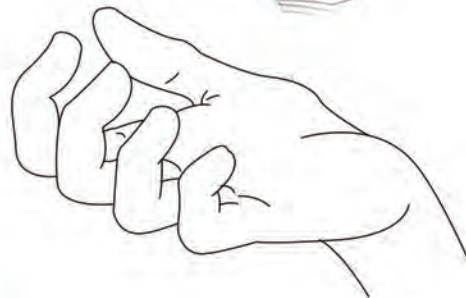
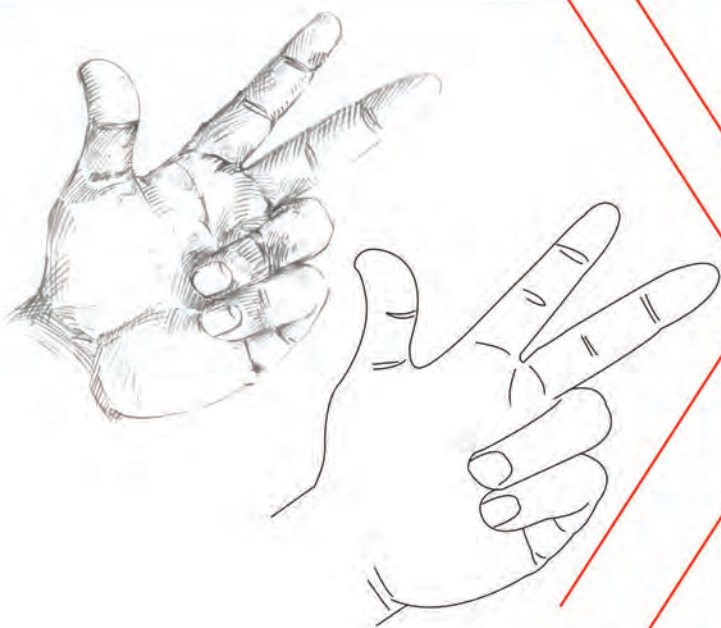
Drawing hands is not difficult task, if you understand the anatomy of hand. Observe the different movements of hands carefully. Outlines are given in each picture, shade them with 2B pencil.



Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

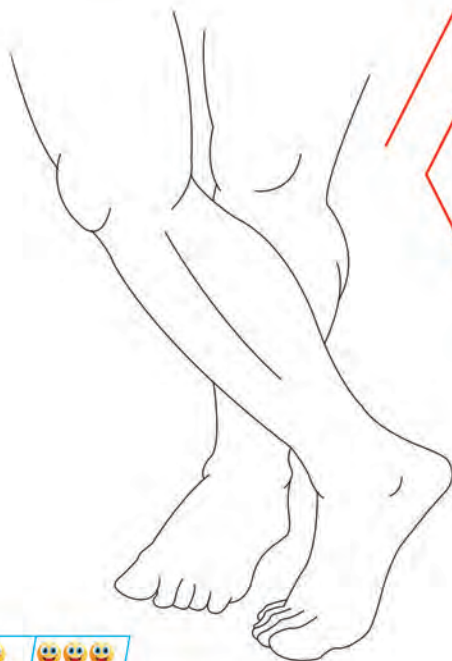
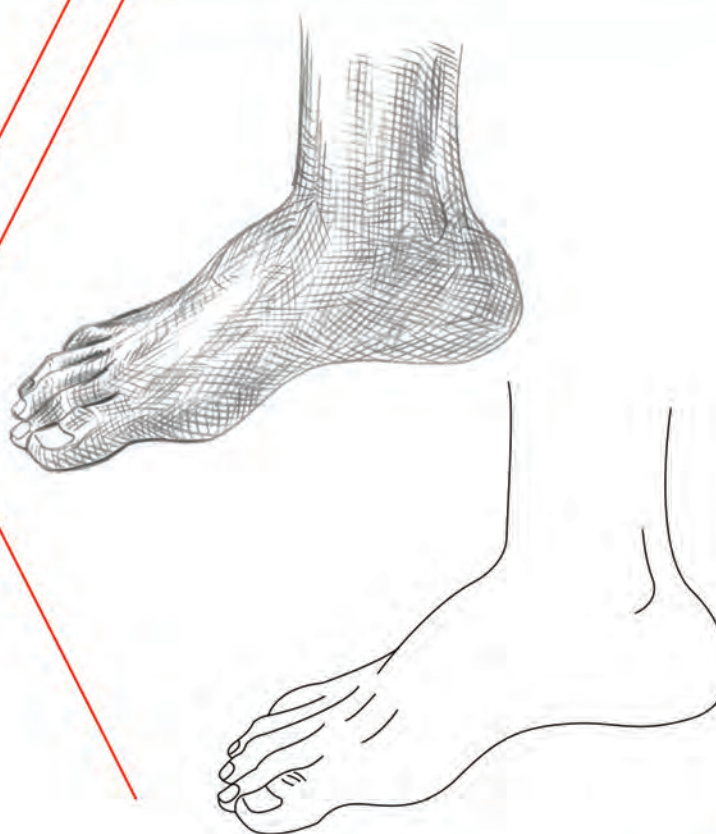
Hands Construction (Pencil Shading)



Materials Needed
✦ Pencil

Legs and Ankle construction (Pencil Shading)

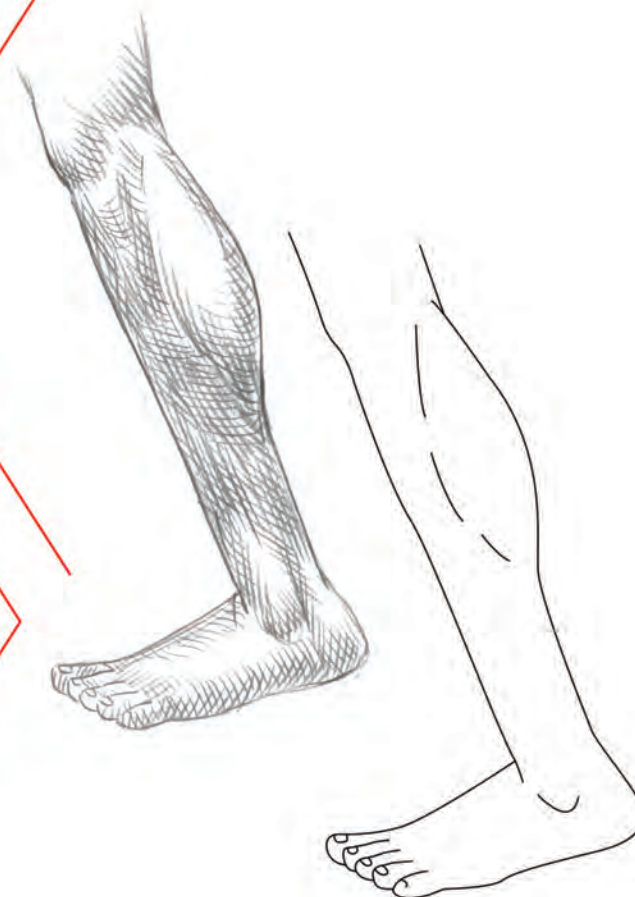
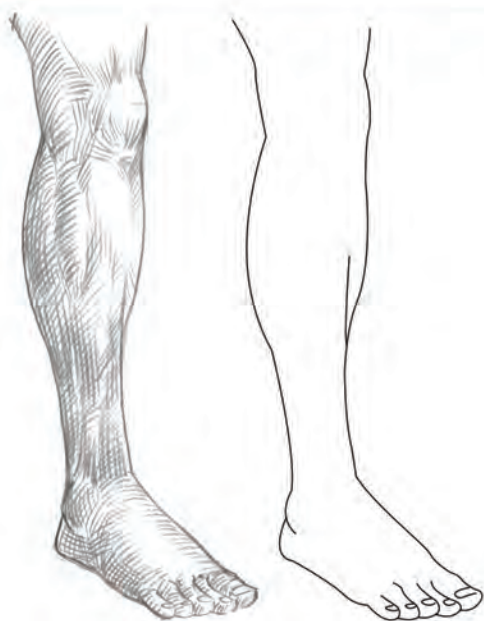
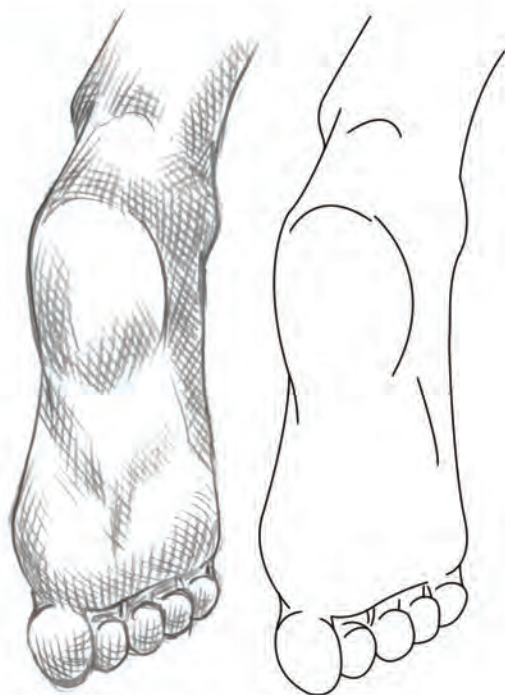
The foot, legs and ankle drawing is very important in drawing human picture. Observe the lines and shape carefully. Knowledge of bones related to feet is very helpful. Outlines are given along with each picture. Shade them with the help of 2B pencil.



		
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

It is important to keep the proper proportion of the feet and legs. Detailed study makes it easy to draw legs and feet. Shade the given outlines with 2B pencil.



HUMAN BASED - FIGURE DRAWING

Making sketches of men and women in different poses - sitting, sleeping and standing, is an interesting process. Then what are you waiting for? Take a pen and ink and get started.



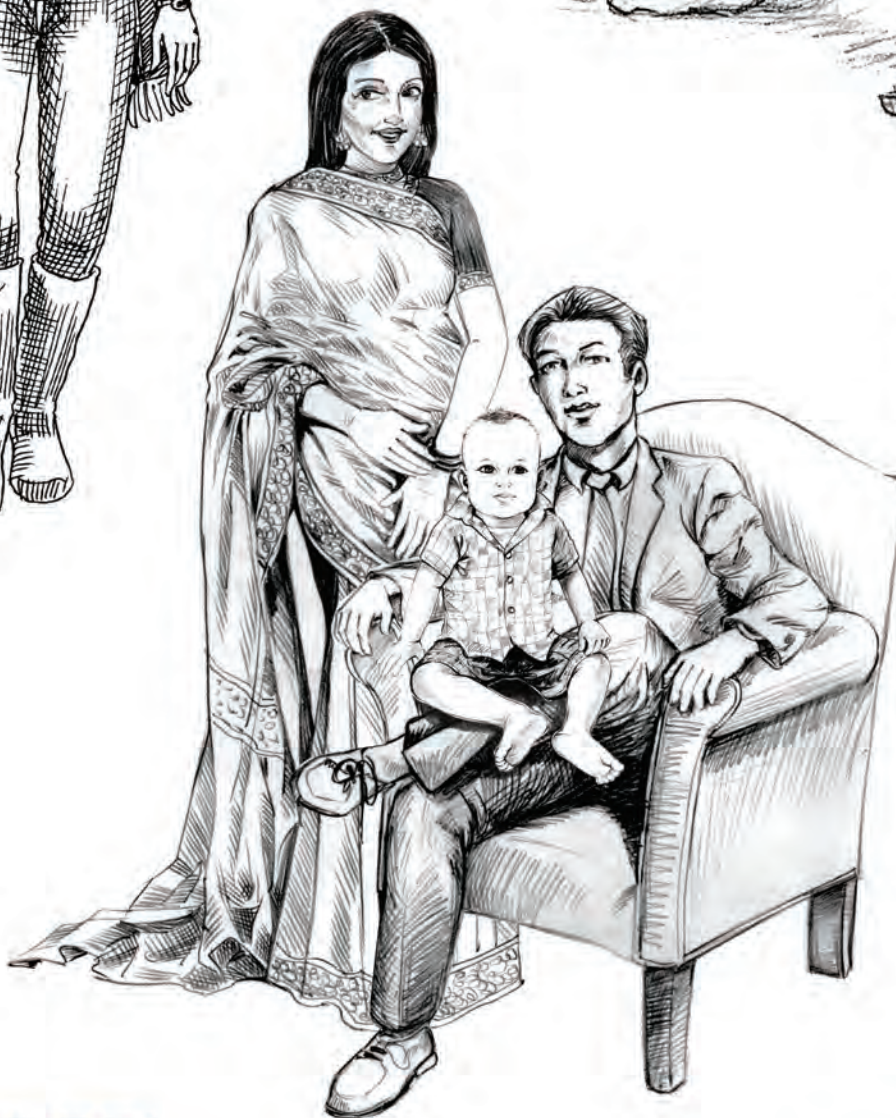
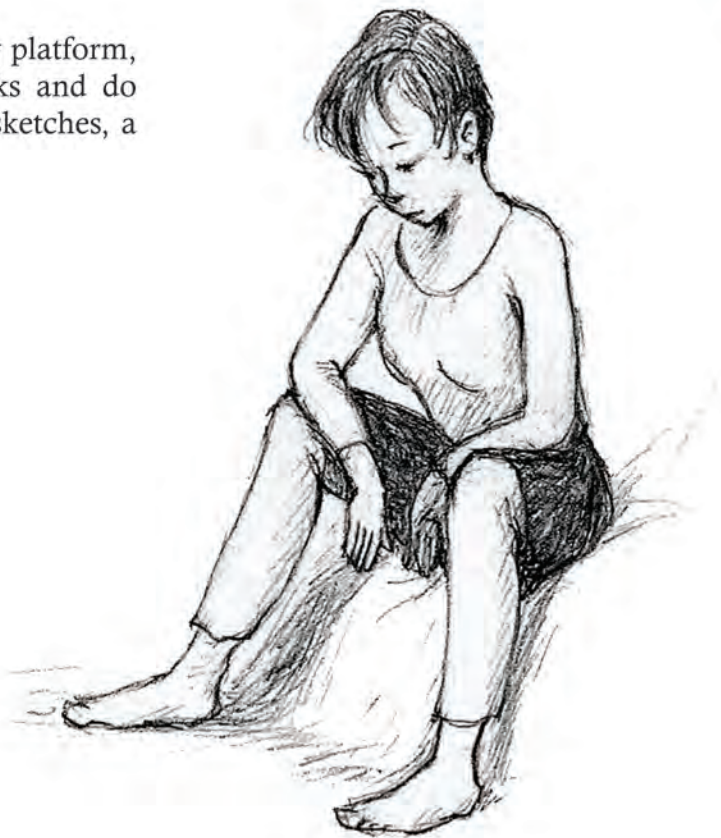
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

Draw the different sketches given on the previous page with a pencil and shade them with an ink-pen.

Figure Drawing

Students should visit public places such as railway platform, bus stop and picnic spot with their sketch books and do practice of making quick sketches. For drawing sketches, a pencil and a sketch-pen can also be used.



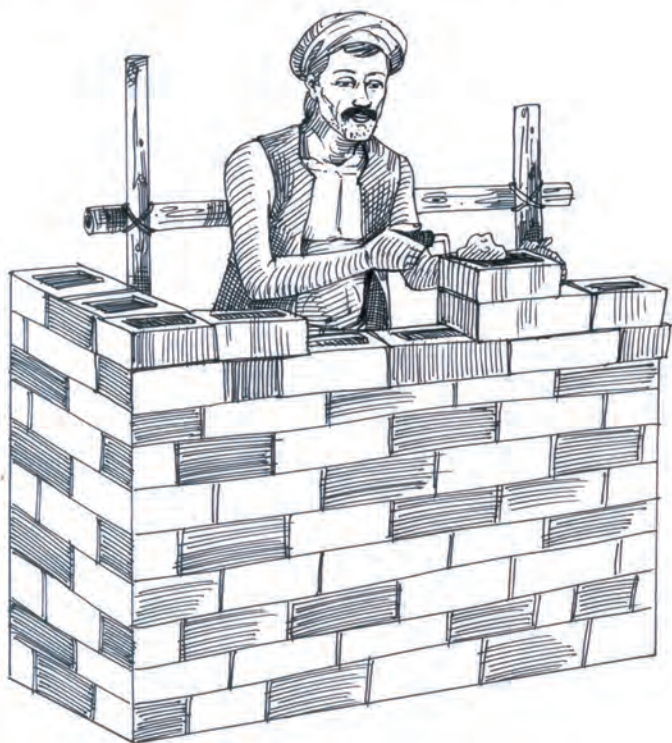
There are certain subjects which are sketched only by imagination. To draw them freehand, observation power should also be developed. In addition, knowledge of anatomy is quite essential.

Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

Draw the different sketches given on the previous page with a pencil and shade them with an ink-pen.

Daily Life (pen line) : Observe carefully the given scenes from daily life.



Mason at work : Lines are the best way to express views. Light and shade effect created by pen-lines is clearly visible.

Potter making pots : Observe the body movement of the potter. Also notice the light and shade effect. On this subject, try to make another picture in your sketch book.



Woman labourer at work : Note the body language and movement of the woman at work. In order to give depth apply more lines.

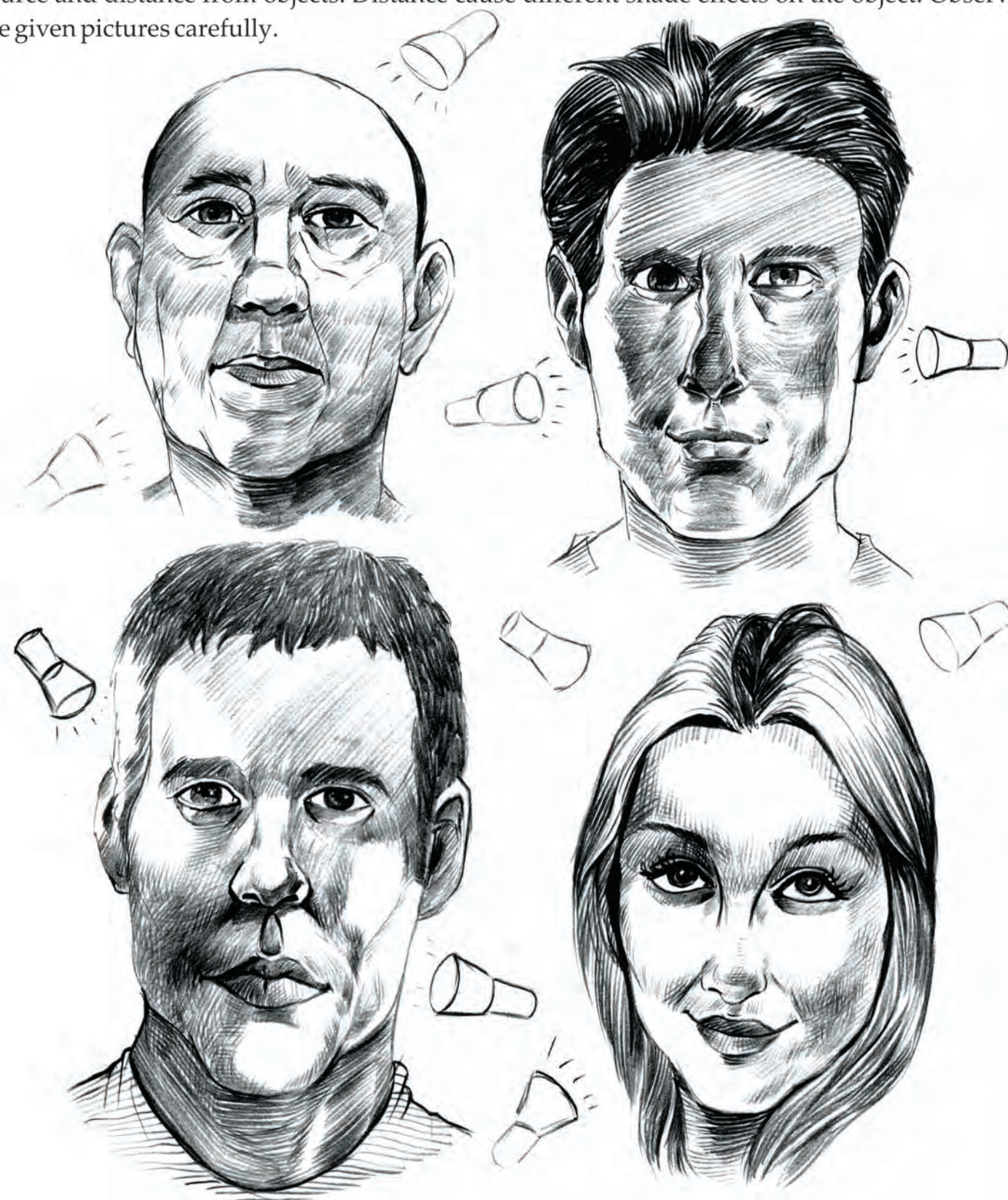


 Average ☐	 Good ☐	 Excellent ☐
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Teacher's Feedback

You must have visited picnic spots, melas, carnivals, circus etc. and watched snake-charmers, dancing bears etc. Use your imagination and draw any scene of your choice in the space given below:

Light effect on face (pencil shading) : The portion which is near to the light is seen with more brilliance and the far away portion is seen less. The light falling on any object depends upon its source and distance from objects. Distance cause different shade effects on the object. Observe the given pictures carefully.



Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

Observe the children and various emotions which they show.



SHY



TEARS



SMILE



Face Study (pencil shading)

Through the medium of light and shade you can add emotions in the picture. You can use 6B pencil for giving depth in the picture.



Dense hatching



Sparse hatching



Cross hatching

Portrait (pen line)

The given portrait is drawn with the help of pen and ink. You can give three dimensional and light and shade effects through the medium of thick and thin lines. Study the hatching method carefully.



Light tone



Middle tone



Dark tone



Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

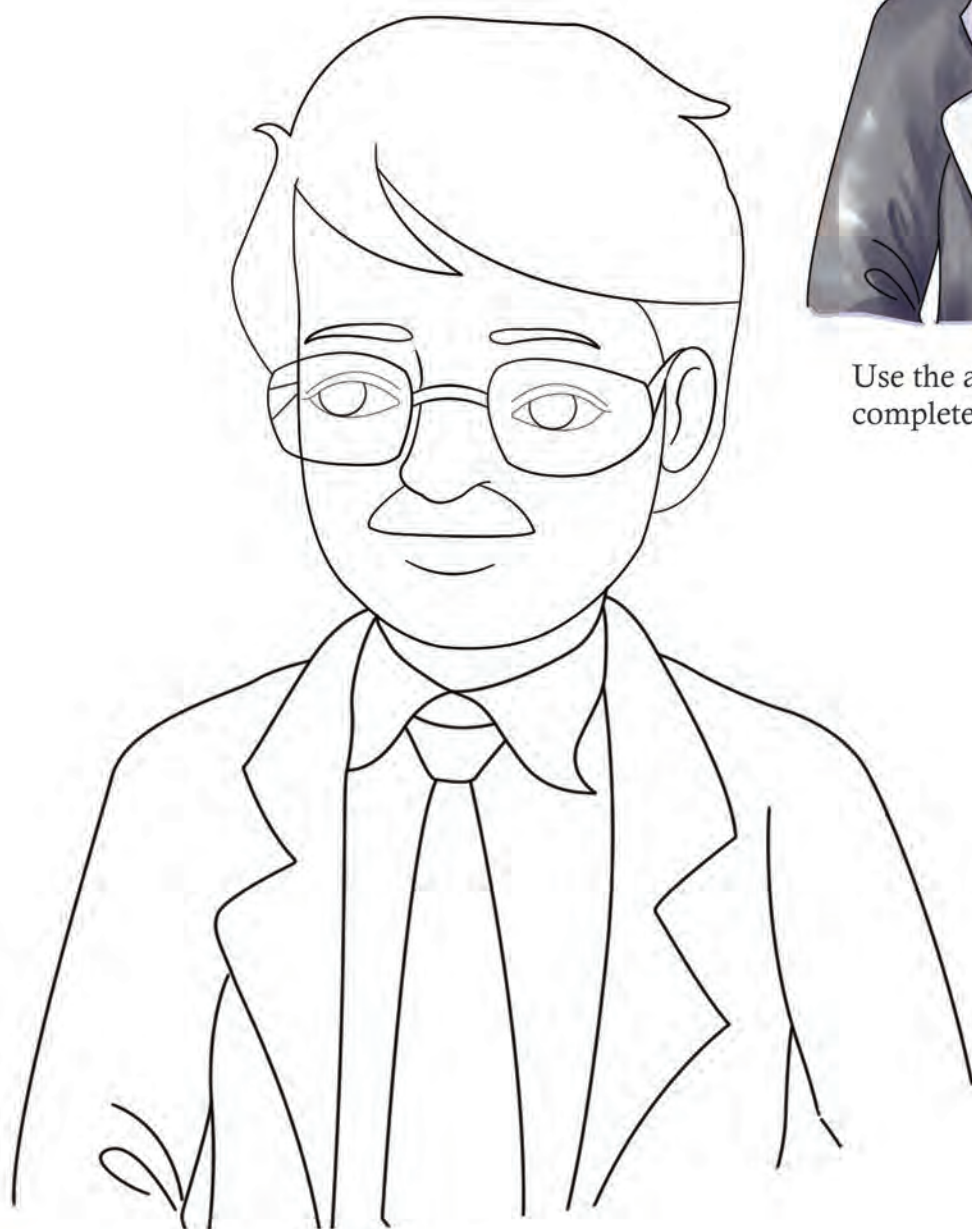
Teacher's Feedback

Portrait (brush and ink)

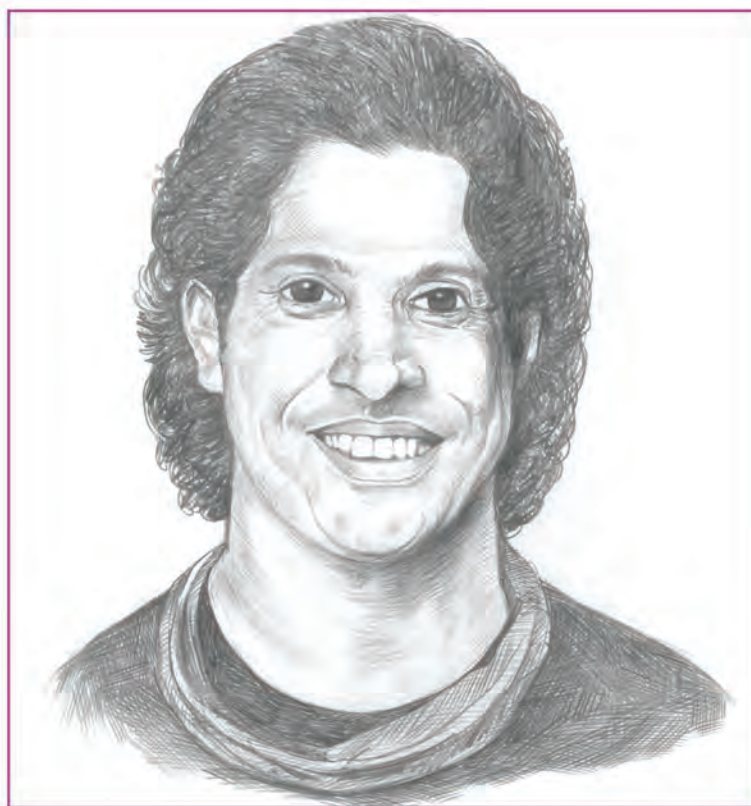
Monochrome technique is used in the given portrait. Monochrome means the whole work is done in single colour. Dilute the colour in different gradations using wet brush to blend different tone with each other.



Use the above mentioned technique to complete the portrait.



Look at the picture below and fill the given identical outline. Portrait (Pencil, Water Colour, Ink-pen and Charcoal pencil)

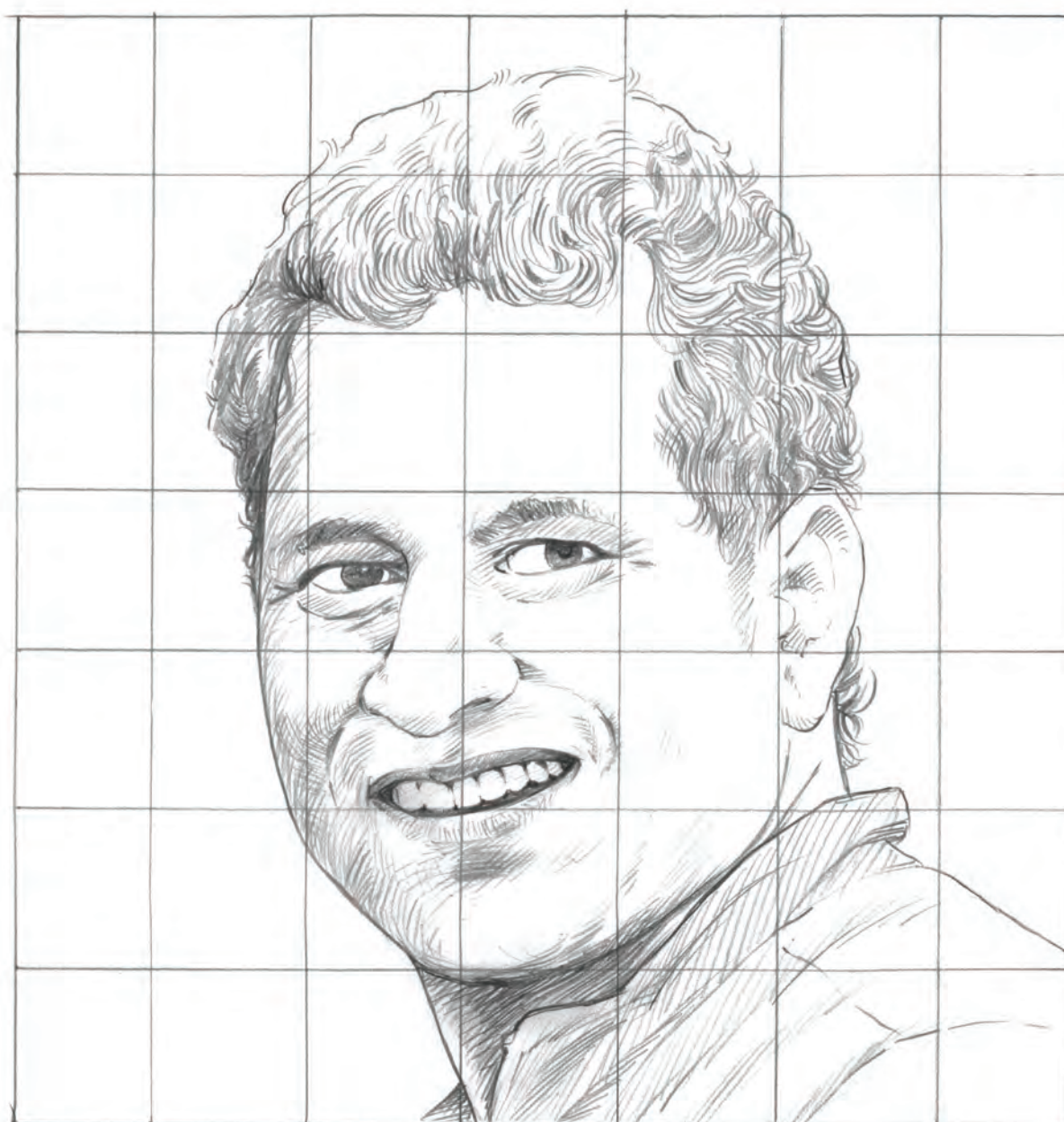


		
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

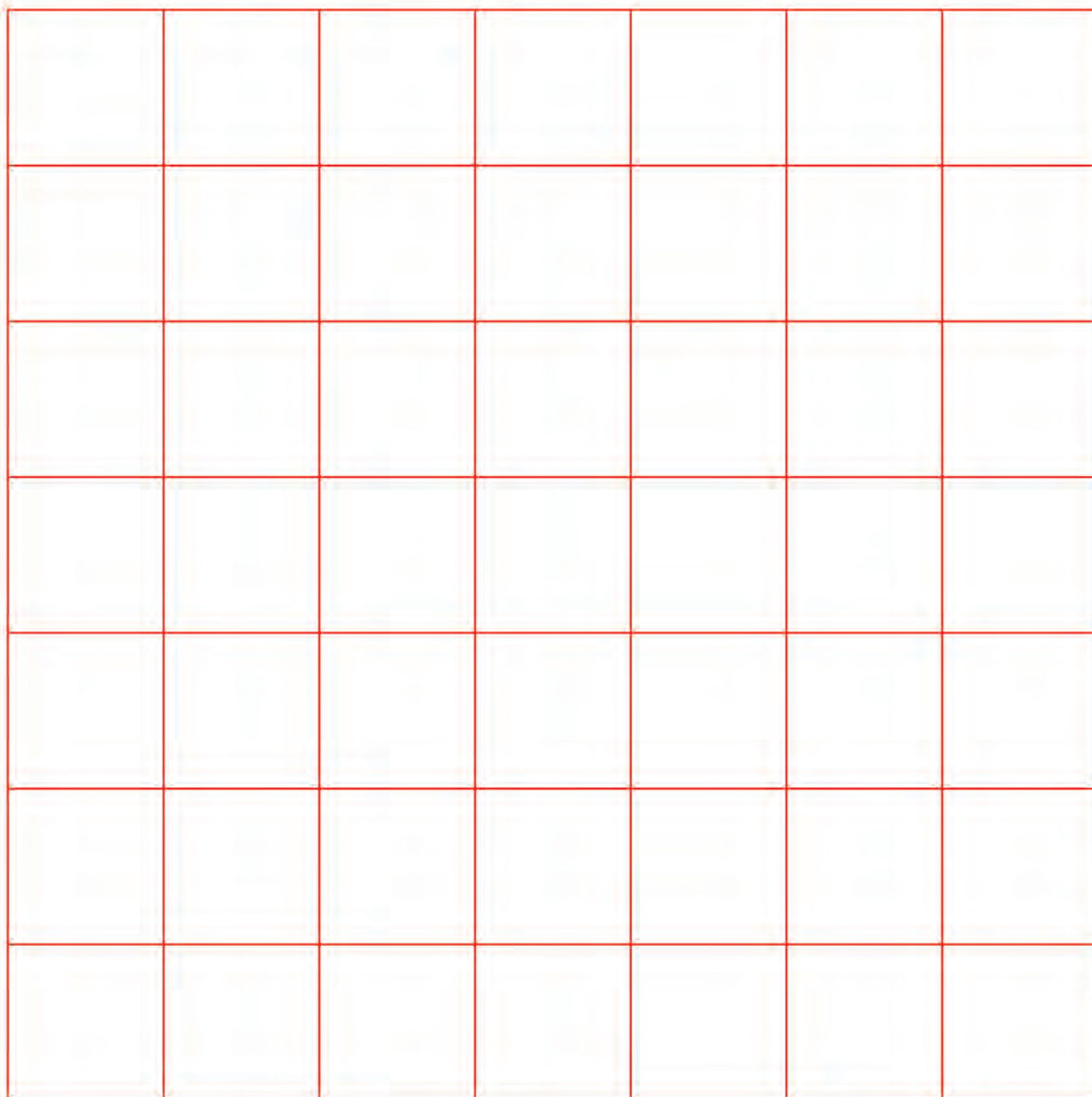
Teacher's Feedback

Portrait (Graphic Method)

The given portrait is created with squaring up or graphic method. You can easily enlarge or reduce accordingly to the space available. In this method, the original picture can be squared up into a grid pattern. Use any transparent sheet to save your picture from getting ruined.



Draw the same portrait shown on the previous page in the given grid. For shading, use 4B and 6B pencils. You can also make portrait of any of your friend, family member or relative.



 Average: ☐	 Good: ☐	 Excellent: ☐
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Teacher's Feedback

Portrait (transparent colour)

This picture is created with transparent colours. Read the instructions carefully.



The middle tones of the colours are applied over light tones using wet brush keeping in mind the light and shade effects.

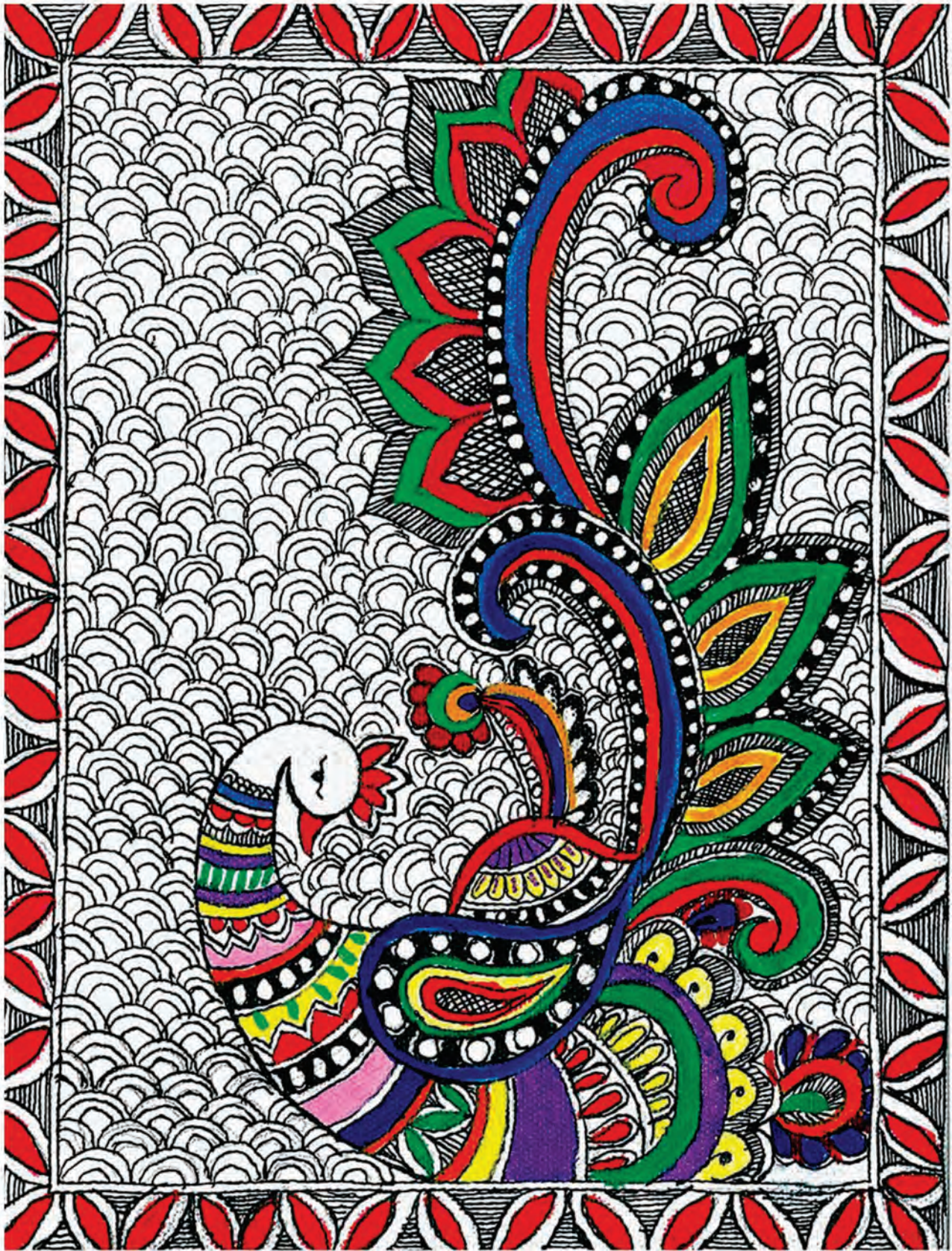
Colour the given outline with transparent colours.



		
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

MADHUBANI ART



FESTIVALS

GURUPURAB

Guru Nanak Jayanti or Gurupurab, is the most auspicious festival of sikh community in India. On this day, they celebrate the birthday of their Guru's. All people from Sikh religion get together at Gurudwaras and sing devotional songs.



Trace and complete the following outline with an ink-pen and paint it with water colour.



Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback

ONAM

Onam is a major festival of Kerala. It shows the rich cultural traditions, and prosperous event. The festival is celebrated for a period of ten days. It is the most famous festival of South India.



BIHU

One of the most important festivals of Assam is Bihu. This is celebrated by all the people and tribes of Assam.

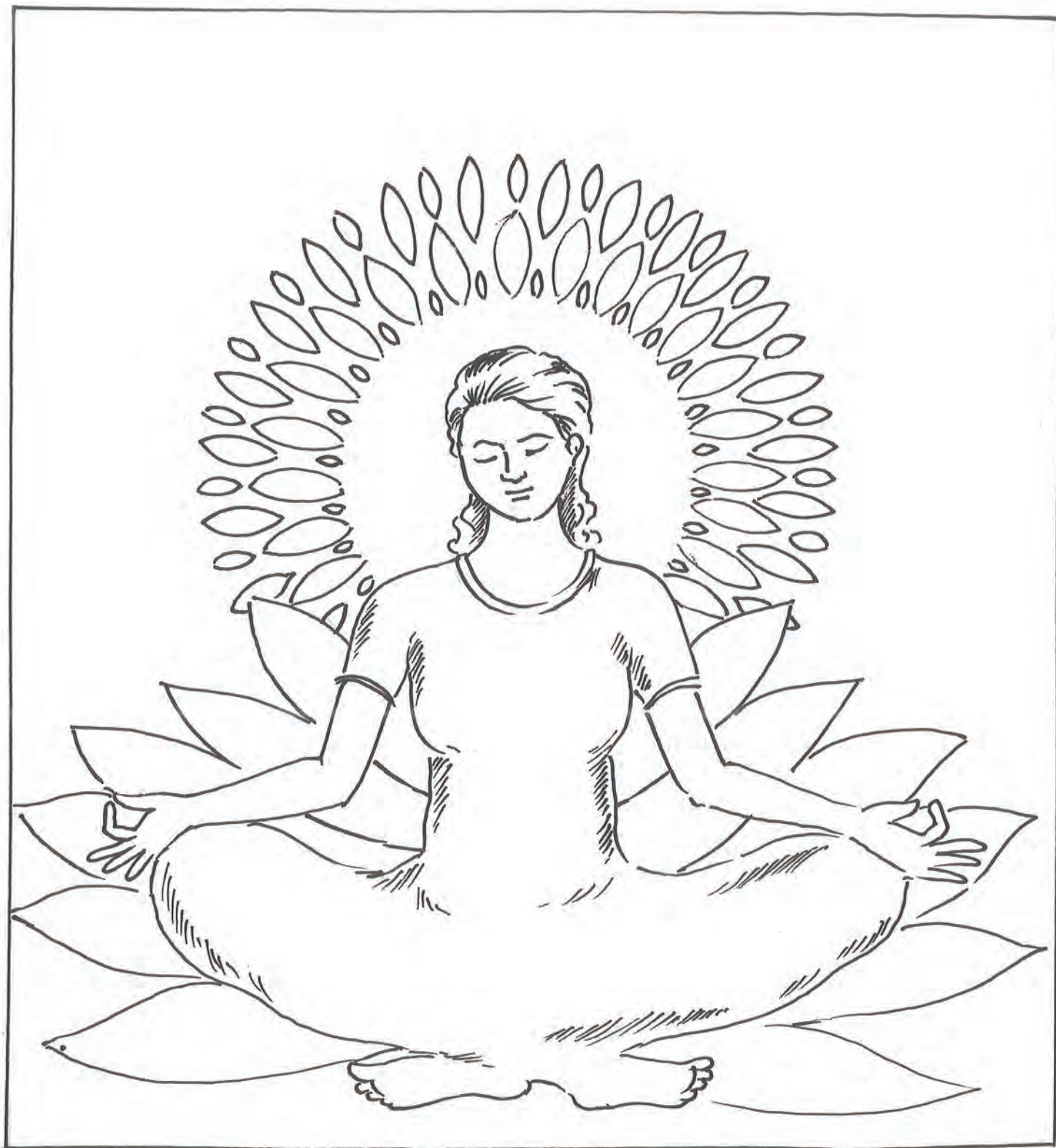


Trace and complete the following outline of Bihu with an ink-pen and paint it with water colour and pencil colour.



Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

Teacher's Feedback



TRADITION BASED - STITCHERY

Stitchery

An ancient form of art which is being transferred from generation in mostly every home is known as stitchery. It is very interesting and absorbing form of Art. It is purely decorative. Wall hangings, pillow-covers, bed-sheets, children clothes and toys can be decorated by stitchery. A variety of non-objective or representational subject matters such as landscape, portraits, objects, shapes, etc. can be selected for making a stitchery work. Scrap materials are extensively used and yarn of different weights and colours are required for a variety of stitchery work.

Type of Stitches

There are various types of stitches, which are necessary for this work.

- One form of the stitches is simple running stitches.
- Other form of stitches is cross stitches like - blanket, buttonhole, chain, feather and daisy.



Running Stitch

A running stitch is a simple sewing in and out in a straight line.

Cross Stitch

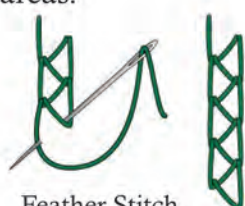
Stitch first made in a row a slanted lines, going up from left to right and then going back in other direction, finishing each in X form, making a slanted line up from right to left are called cross stitches. These stitches are used in little X shape to cover big areas.



Chain Stitch



Daisy Stitch



Feather Stitch



Blanket Stitch



Blanket Stitch



Long Stitch



Teacher's Feedback

EXPERIENCE BASED - TEXTURE

Texture Study

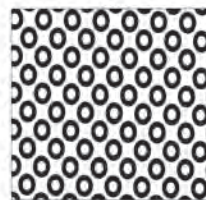
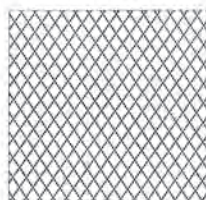
These textures have been drawn through different media and methods on white drawing paper. Study them and draw the pictures. Other textures are created by lines and dots and pen or pencil shading.



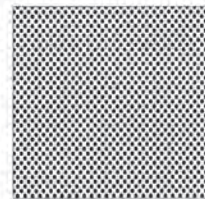
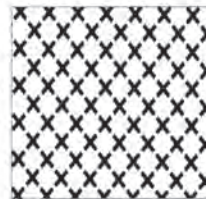
Texture Study

Textures created by lines and dots.

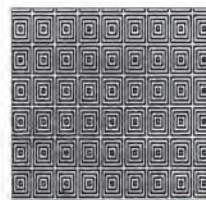
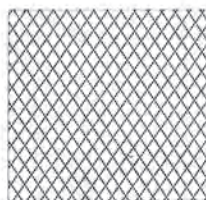
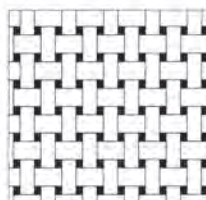
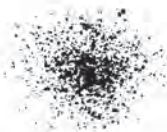
(A) Dry Brush Strokes



(B) Pastel on Paper



(C) Spray



(D) Dot Impression



(E) Dry Brush Impression



EXPERIENCE BASED - MAKING A MONOPRINT

Mono is a Latin word, which means one. In this project, you will make one print of each painting you create.

Sometimes, two or three impression may be taken from one drawing. It is fun to try different colour and texture combinations.

Materials Required :

Paint, Paint brush, White paper, Liquid laundry starch, Old cookies sheet/ Glass sheet.



Step-1 : First pour a little starch onto the cookies sheet or glass sheet. Add one or more colours of paint.



Step-2 : Make swirls of colour, blend colours together, or drip and splatter dots of paint.



Step-3 : Lay a piece of paper on top. Gently rub, then lift the paper to see your print. Wipe the cookie sheet clean and start another.

		
Average ☐	Good ☐	Excellent ☐

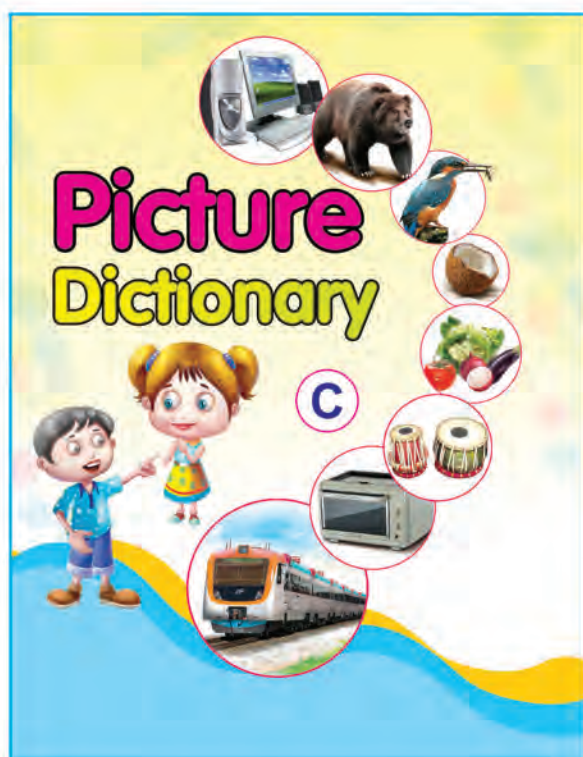
Teacher's Feedback

EXPERIENCE BASED - BOOK COVER DESIGNING

BOOK COVER

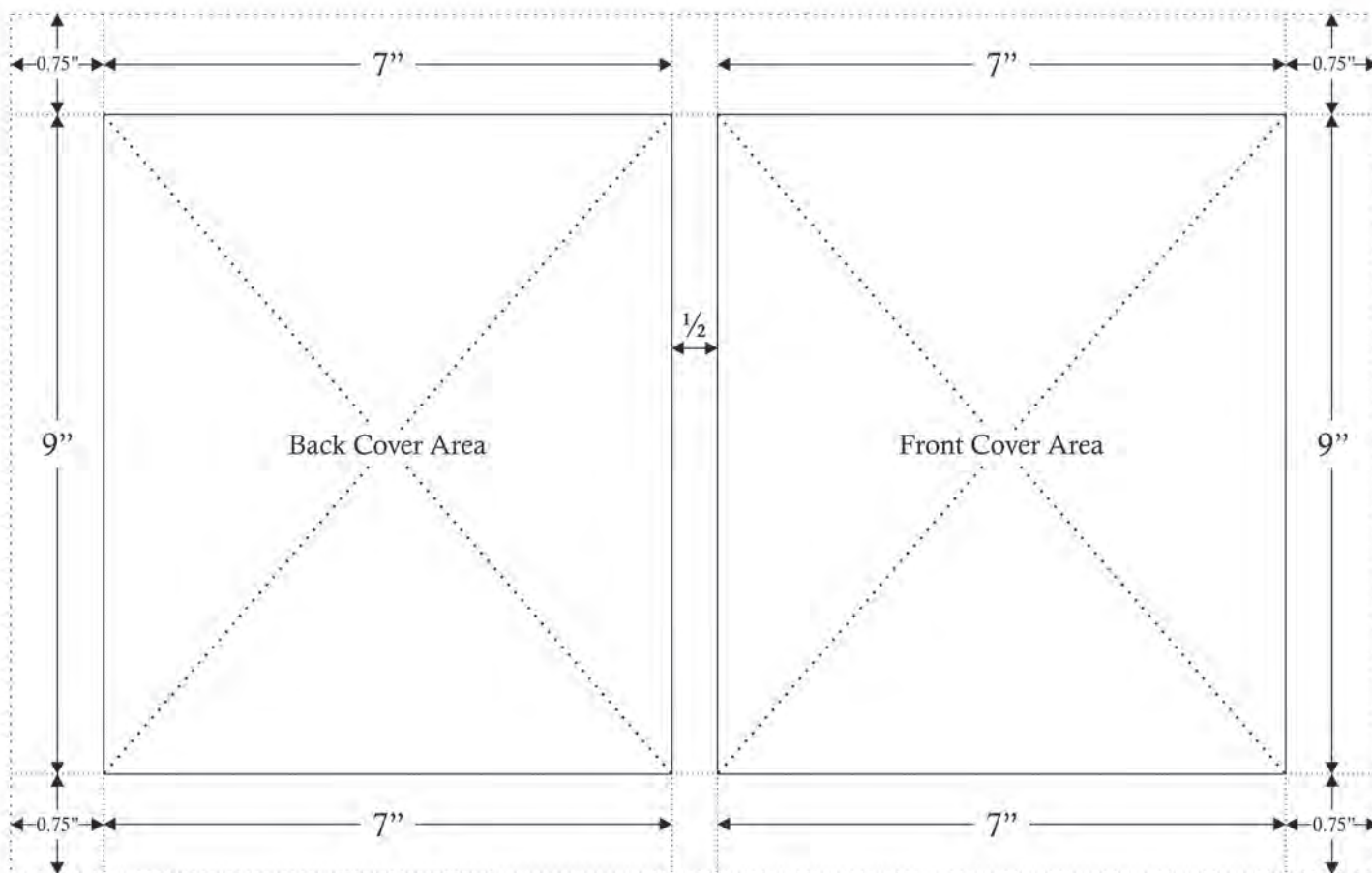
Before you start designing the book cover, you must study the subject of the book thoroughly. It is imperative to select one art method, out of the many, according to the need of the subject. Once this done, you may undertake designing of the cover. Now, what we mean by many methods of art, is the techniques of Art e.g., paper collage, toothbrush spray, stenciling, block printing or illustrations in various colours.

For illustration, we can make use of any kind of colours - water or pencil. While designing the cover, our main motive should be to make the subject matter prominent and clear. It should be noted that in cover designing, the typography is as important as the picture or illustration is. Therefore, the type also, according to the requirement of the subject, should be properly designed.



For example, if the book cover is meant for children, then the types should be designed in cartoon style.

From the above, we should clearly understand that in book cover designing, we should thoroughly know the subject matter, method of art and typography.



Now, the most important part which we should discuss, is the size. By size, we mean the length, width and thickness of the book, in question.

Suppose, the length of the book is 9", width is 7" and the thickness (spine) is $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Now, we would mark the exact size of the cover as shown in the figure above, with the help of a pencil and scale. To design a cover in size 7" $\times$ 9", we should use paper in size 18" $\times$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". In the figure above a margin of 0.75" has been left on all the four sides for folding of the cover. The extra space of 1" on all the sides is given as margin which may be cut after finishing the cover.

Make your book cover on the space given.



 Average ☐	 Good ☐	 Excellent ☐
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Teacher's Feedback

 Average ☐	 Good ☐	 Excellent ☐
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Teacher's Feedback



 Average ☐	 Good ☐	 Excellent ☐
Teacher's Feedback		