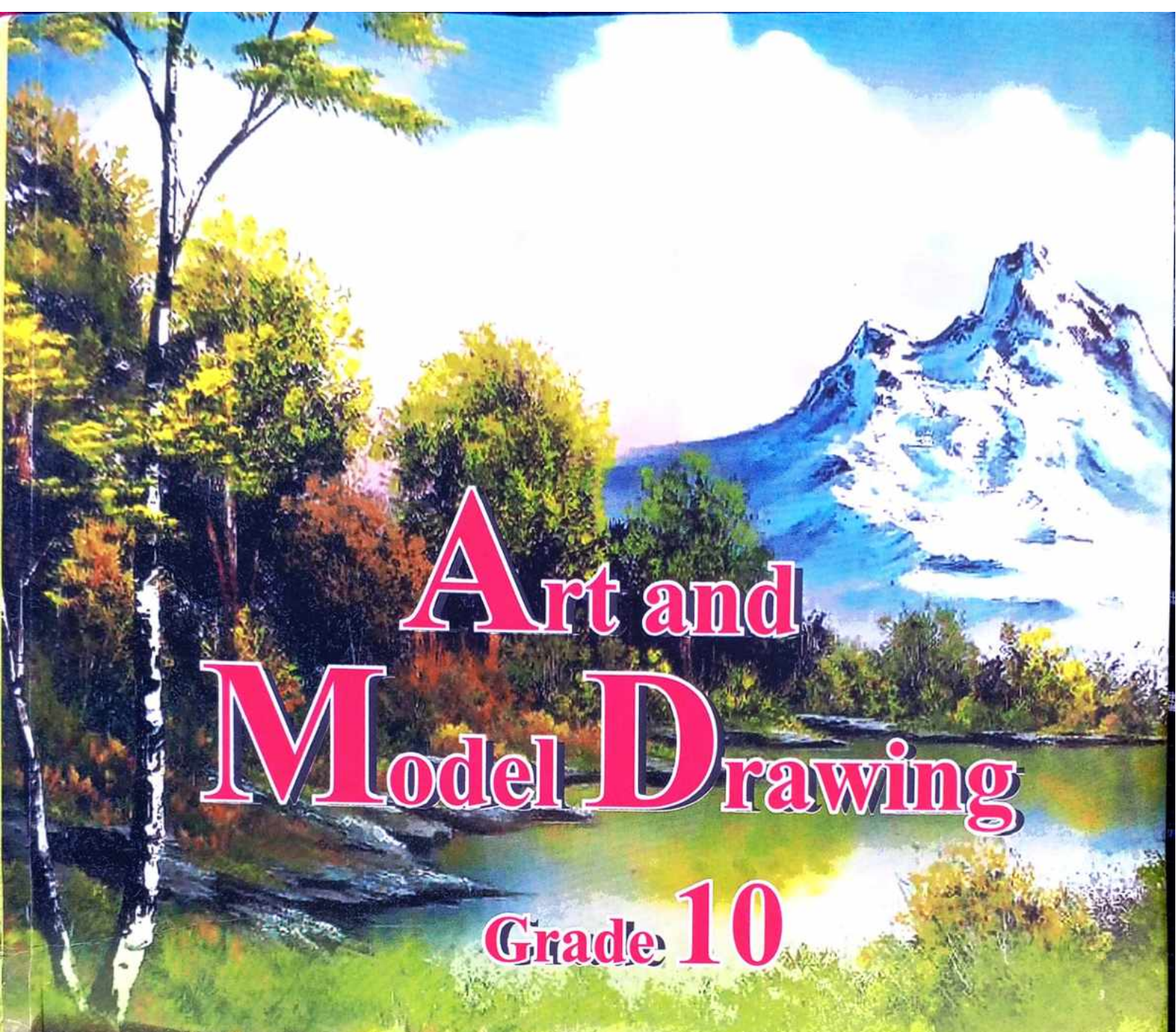




Art and Model Drawing

Grade 10



Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board Peshawar

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Author: Faisal Sultan Kohzad
MFA

Supervision: Syed Bashir Hussain Shah
Director DCTE Abbottabad.

Reviewed by:

Zulfiqar Ali, Lecturer GPG C#1 Abbotabad

Liaqat Ali, Senior drawing master GHS Jhangra Havellian
Abbottabad

Mrs Ishrat Zakir, Subject specialist DCTE Abbotabad

Editor: Muhammad Ilyas
Subject Specialist
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board, Peshawar.

Printed under the Supervision of:

Asghar Ali, Chairman

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board Peshawar.

Muhammad Muttahir, Member E & P,

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board Peshawar.

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Website: www.kptbb.gov.pk

Email : membertbb@yahoo.com

Phone: 091-9217889

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Class 10th



خیبر پختونخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ پشاور

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Website: www.kptbb.gov.pk

Email : membertbb@yahoo.com

Phone: 091-9217889

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CHAPTER

1

Fundamentals of Drawing, Painting and Design



At the end of this chapter the students will be able to:

- choose and utilize different art materials and tools.
- differentiate between dry and wet medium.
- use appropriate texture / colour of paper for dry and wet medium.
- use and store different art materials and tools with care and responsibility.

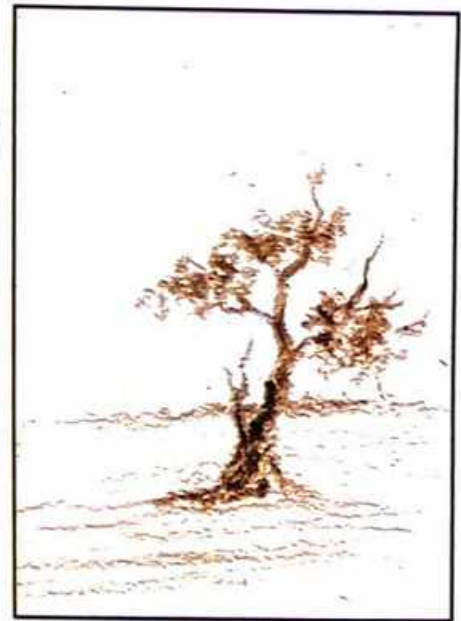
Required Art Material

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Sketchbook | 2. Types of Paper |
| 3. Pencils | 4. Sharpener |
| 5. Sand Paper | 6. Eraser |
| 7. Paper Cutter | 8. Drawing Board |
| 9. Tacks/Board clips | 10. Charcoal |
| 11. Fixative | 12. Pastels |
| 13. Pastel Paper | 14. Crayons |
| 15. Pen and Ink | 16. Watercolours |
| 17. Watercolour Paper | 18. Postercolours |
| 19. Palette | 20. Brushes |
| 21. Water Containers | |



1- Sketch Book

A sketchbook for an artist is like a music instrument for a musician. Using a sketchbook is the best way to help your skills grow as an artist. Take your sketchbook with you everywhere and just draw anything and everything. You can record your ideas in it, make thumbnail sketches and make preliminary sketches before the final composition. Frequent and quick practice in sketchbook can also help you develop your own personal style. The following sketches are from some artists' sketchbooks.





2. Types of Paper

Artists work with many different kinds of paper. Paper comes in a range of colours. It is available from very soft like tissue paper to hard card board. A variety from shiny plane to very roughly textured paper is available. You have to choose paper according to your assignment and the medium you use.



3. Pencil

You have already learnt about different kinds of graphite pencils. Apart from that, there are coloured pencils, watercolour pencils, pastel pencils, charcoal pencils etc. You will gradually learn more about them in the coming lessons.



4. Sharpener

Sharpener is a very common tool to sharp a pencil. Before the invention of sharpener in 1847, knife was used to sharpen a pencil. Pencil sharpeners made this task much easier and gave a more uniform result.



5. Eraser

Eraser or rubber is used to remove the unwanted marks by pencil, pastel or charcoal. Use a good quality soft eraser. But use it as rarely as possible.



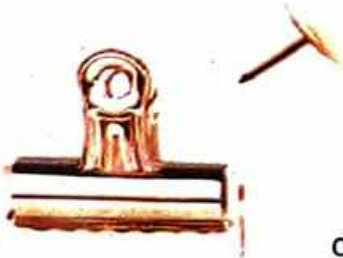
6. Paper Cutter

It is a kind of blade used for cutting paper or sometimes sharpening a pencil. You can replace its blade if it turns blunt. Be very careful in using a cutter to avoid injury.



7. Drawing board

It is a light and hollow wooden board that comes in different sizes. You put your paper on it while drawing or painting.

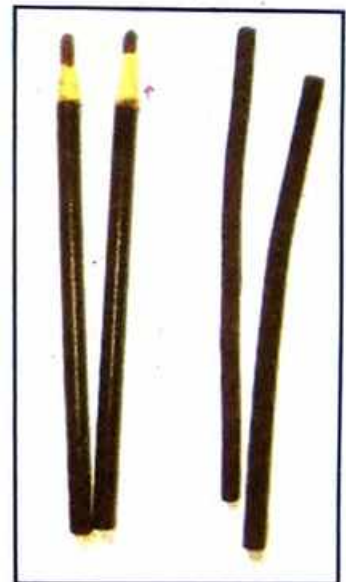


8. Tacks and Board Clips

Tacks or thumb pins and board clips are used to fix the sheet to your board so that it doesn't move while you work on it.

9. Charcoal

It was first used more than 30,000 years ago to make some of the earliest cave paintings. Charcoal is a very interesting drawing medium today. It comes in three forms; sticks, pencils and as compressed sticks. You can also use common coal from burnt wood. A white chalk or pastel is also often used with charcoal for lights and highlights.



Charcoal drawings have to be fixed with a spray called fixative, as they are very powdery and can easily get smudged.

10. Fixative

Drawings done with pencil and particularly charcoal and pastels can easily get smudged. Therefore, in order to prevent them, we spray fixative on them. Fixative is a thin varnish like liquid. As fixative may be expensive for students, a good alternative is the transparent spray available in all paint and hardware stores..



11. Pastels

Pastel is an art medium in stick form, consisting of pure powdered pigment and a binder. Pastel pencils are also available. A pastel work needs to be fixed with a layer of fixative.

12. Crayons

Crayons are of two kinds; wax crayons and oil crayons, also called oil pastels. Children love these bright coloured sticks. You might have used them in early childhood.



13. Pen and Ink

Pen and ink is a drawing technique involving the use of black and other coloured inks with either a dip pen or a reservoir pen. Besides, you can use a reed pen or any pointed instrument dipped in ink. Being a water-based medium, it can be used with watercolour as well. As a pen and ink drawing can not be erased, show great care in handling. A felt tip pen, known as pointer, is now easily available in the market and is best for a start.



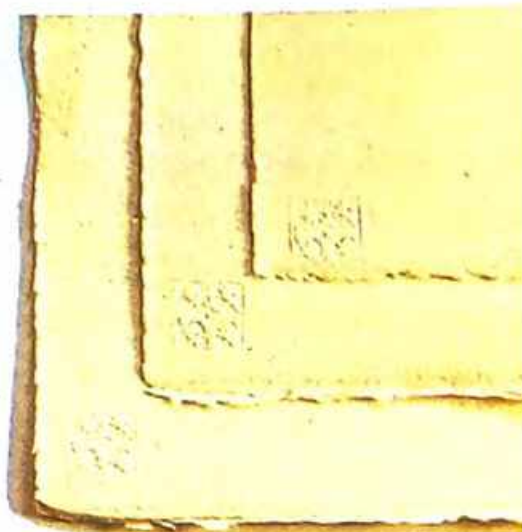
14. Watercolour

Although watercolour painting is extremely old, dating back perhaps to the cave paintings, but its proper use as an art medium began in 16th century AD.

Watercolour is a very interesting painting medium. Its transparency gives it a unique and matchless quality. However, when mixed with white colour, watercolour loses its transparency and is known as *gouache* technique. It is used for bold, bright and decorative paintings.

15. Watercolour Paper

Common paper does not make a good support (surface) for watercolours. Watercolour paper is a paper specially manufactured for this medium. It is specially treated to make it less absorbent. A watercolour paper is usually costly. A good alternative is the textured *scholar sheet*.



16. Watercolour Palette

It is a plastic tray with many compartments where the artist mixes his paints. It must be white to show the actual hue of a colour. You can also use any white non-absorbent flat surface, a plate for example. A glass slab is also used if you put a white sheet beneath it

17. Water Containers

You need two water containers for watercolour painting. It could be any deep containers like a small glass, cup, bowl, etc. In one of them you will clean your brushes and take clean water to mix with paints from the other. Remember, use only clean water, for mixing colours.



18. Watercolour Brushes

Watercolour brushes are traditionally made of the red sable (an animal) hair. But as the sable brushes are usually very expensive, some companies make low cost synthetic watercolour brushes. The unique quality of a watercolour brush is its ability to hold more water.

Watercolour brushes come in different sizes and shapes.



Watercolor brush care tips

- Do not let the paint dry in your brushes.
- Keep your brushes clean and dry when not in use.
- Store upright in jars.
- Use your watercolour brushes only for watercolour painting.

19. Postercolour

Postercolours are also water based paints like water colours. The difference is that they are opaque while watercolours are transparent. They can be used in thin form as watercolours. But commonly they are used in a thick form to evenly cover a given area. They come in sets of small bottles.



20. Postercolour brushes

Postercolour brushes are almost the same as watercolour brushes but a little harder to handle the thick pasty postercolour paints.



Some Tips for Using Art Material

- All the students should have their own material
- Make sure the material you are using is non-toxic
- Don't leave brushes in water. This will shorten their life.
- Don't forget to tightly cap all your paint tubes and bottles after use.
- Pick out only the material you need
- Use less expensive paper for rough sketching.
- Squeeze little paint out of watercolour tubes
- Don't forget putting everything orderly back into a box/bag.

21. Storing Art Material

You need a box for storing your art material. Readymade boxes for this purpose are available in good art stores. But you can use any kind of proper size box, a shoe box for example. You may also keep some material, like charcoal sticks, pencils, rubber and sharpener etc in separate smaller boxes within the large box. This way they will not mix up. Store sharp material separately.



Medium: Dry and Wet

The medium we use for drawing/painting is of two types; dry and wet. As the name shows, dry medium include pencil, crayons, pastels, charcoal etc. while wet medium are watercolour, postercolour, oil colour, pen and ink etc.

Get Ready With Your Sketchbook

Remember that sketch book is basically used for rough sketches, so don't go for drawing all the details. Basically what you will be doing is practicing your eye-hand co-ordination and sketching skills. Remember that practice is more important than the final outcome.

Tips for working in a sketchbook

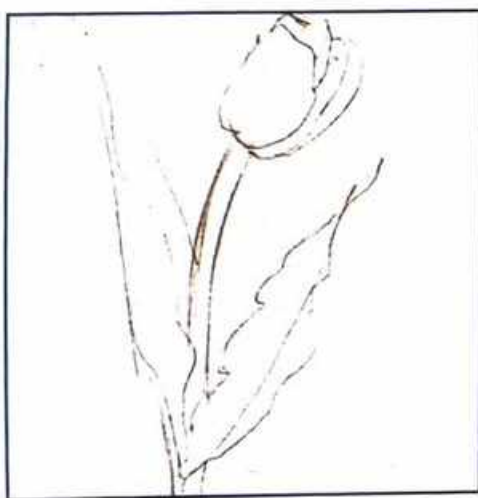
- Keep your sketchbook and a pencil/pen almost all the time and everywhere with yourself.
- Let the sketchbook be small enough to be easily carried around.
- Draw everything that comes in the way. Don't limit yourself to specific subjects.
- Sketch as fast as you can.
- You can sketch many objects on the same page and can even overlap.
- Record relevant art vocabulary in your sketchbook.

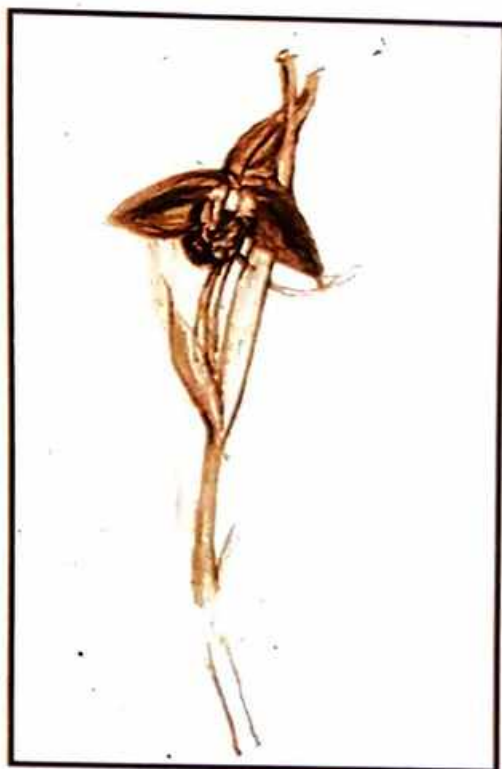
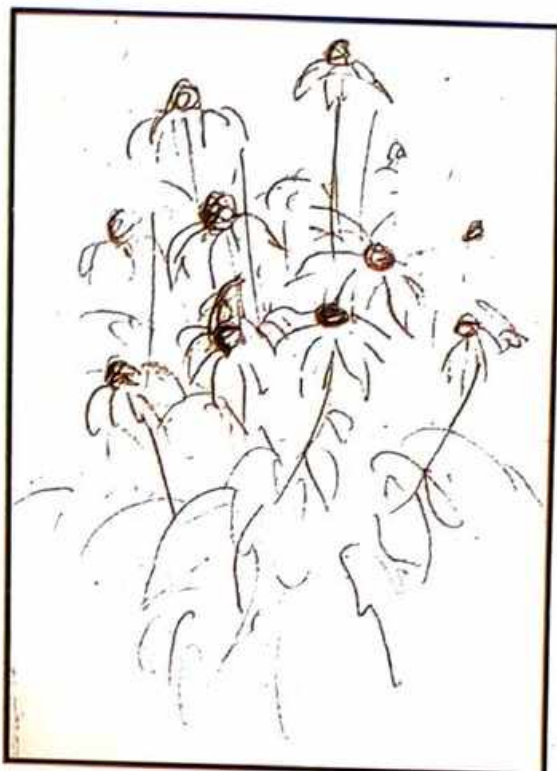
Studying a Plant

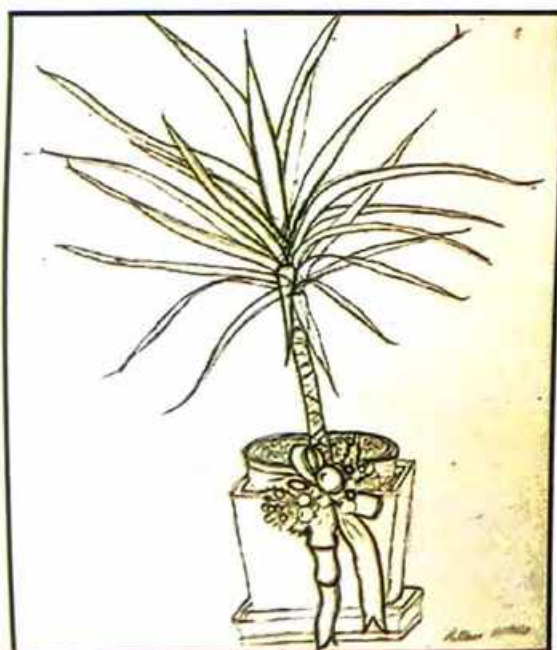
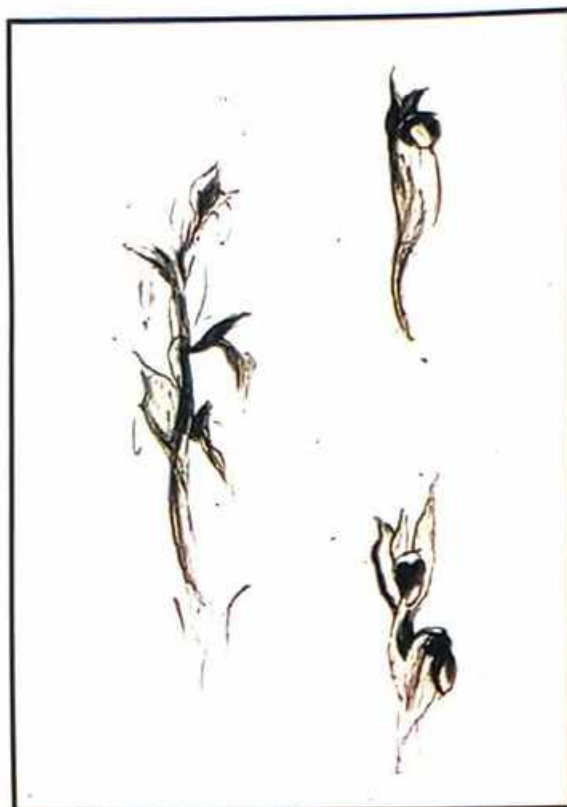
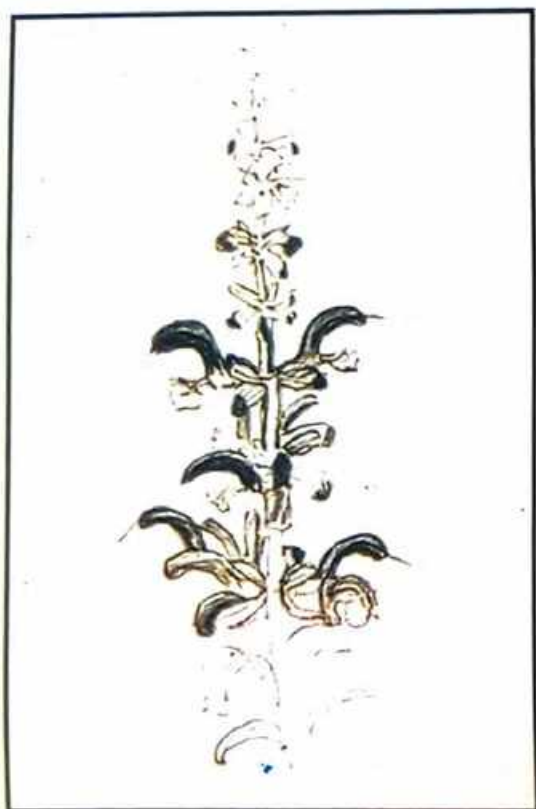


Activity

Take your sketchbook and a pencil or pen. Go out and find some plants for study. Select a simple plant or a small part of a plant. Sit close to it. Observe it deeply i.e the shape of its leaves, the angles of stems the negative spaces (see page 34) etc. Now open your sketchbook and start sketching carefully. Consider the following examples.



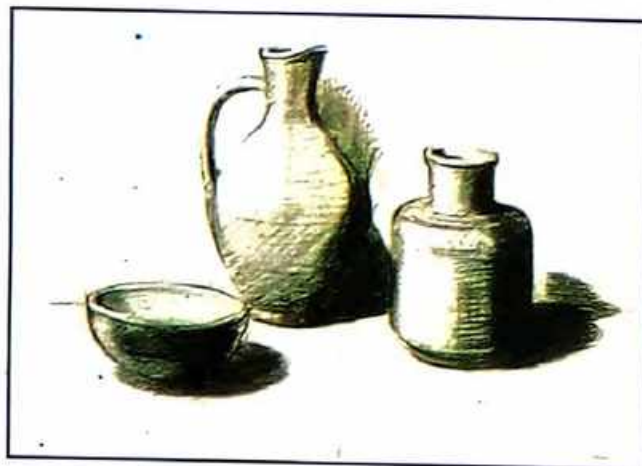






Activity

Now study some still life compositions in your sketchbook. Arrange simple still life. Consider the lighting and arrangement of the objects in particular. Observe the given examples. Remember, you don't have to draw from them. It is just to give you an idea of what you are supposed to do. Also note the difference in the styles of sketching in the examples. You should also experiment with various ways of sketching and shading in your drawings.



A very simple arrangement, even with a single object, can make a wonderful still life. But it must be wisely composed. So keep simple. Consider the following. This drawing is done with charcoal and a white pastel.



Remind once again that you should keep your drawings very loose and sketchy. Do not bother about too much detail and a very, so called, realistic and neat look. You may also record art vocabulary according to the assignment in your sketchbook.

Pastels

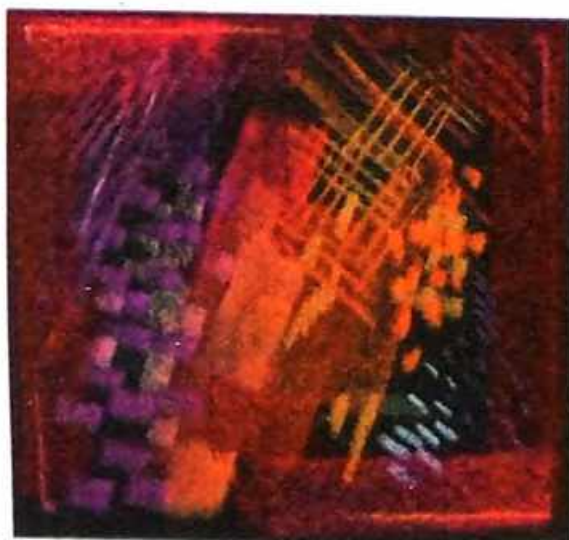
Pastels can be used in a variety of ways, outlined here. Each of these pastel techniques can be used on their own, or combined, to produce a pastel painting.

Here is an exercise for all beginners to try.



Activity

On a small piece of pastel paper, make all possible marks with different colour pastel sticks. Remember, you do not have to draw anything. Just enjoy making various marks. But do concentrate on the composition and colour scheme so that the end product is a pleasant piece of art (but no problem if it is not).



Oil Pastels Still Life Study



Step 1 A loose sketch with some Base colours



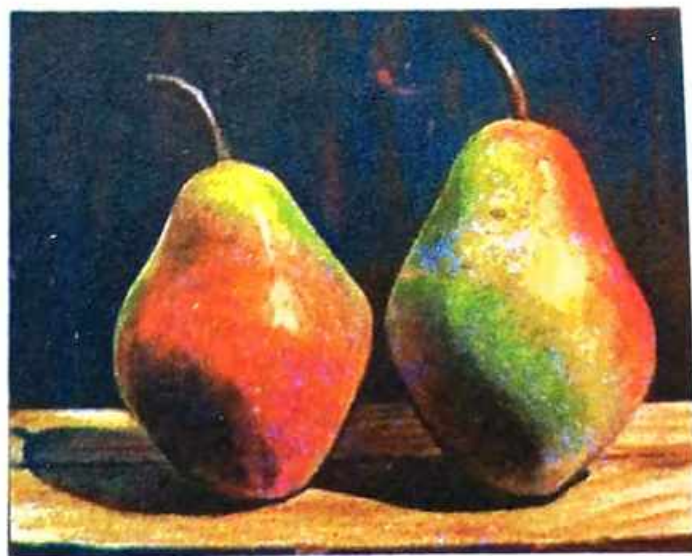
Step 2 Add more colour, a layer to the Background and slight shadows.



Step 3 Apply and blend stronger colours, Darken the cast shadows and Work out the wood details.



Step 4 Work out the background. Add Dark blues and browns.



Step 5 Give final touches; refine highlights Reflected lights and value contrasts.



GLOSSARY

Assignment	A task given to someone.
Background	the area behind the main objects in a drawing or painting
Blunt	Not sharp
Cave Paintings	The earliest paintings (.....Bc) discovered on the walls of caves.
Colour Scheme	the combination of colours an artist uses in his work
Fixative	A thin varnish liquid
Loose Sketch	A quick & rough sketch
Medium	The material used to make an art piece e.g charcoal, pencil or water colours for drawing & paintings & clay, plasticine or wood for sculpture.
Musician	One who has the knowledge & skills of music.
Negative space	The area between & around objects or parts of objects.
Observe	watching carefully
Opaque	Not able to be seen through, not transparent
Palette	A tray for colour mixing
Reflected Light	The light that reflects from surrounding & falls on the objects we draw/paint
Sable	A small animal from the hair of which artistic brushes are made
Still life	Drawing, painting or photograph of non-living things(e.g. books, pots, flowers, fruits etc.) arranged in a proper way
Textured	Having texture. Rough.
Thumbnail	Small preliminary sketches an artist does to decide the best composition & colour scheme for his final work.
Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can distinctly be seen
Value contrast	difference in value/ tone.



EXERCISE

QA. Fill in the blanks

- i) _____ Spray is necessary on charcoal and pastel drawings.
- ii) A unique characteristic of water colour is _____.
- iii) We can use _____ sheet instead of water colour paper.
- iv) Sketch book is Basically used for Drawing _____ Sketches.
- v) For water colour painting you need _____ water containers.

QB. Write short Answer

- i) Why sketch book is necessary?
- ii) Why fixative spray is necessary on charcoal and pastel Drawings?
- iii) What do you know about water colour palette.
- iv) What is the difference between water colour and poster colour.
- v) Write a note on wet and dry medium.

Creative Thinking!

- i) What colours (other than mentioned in the book) you can get form your surroundings. (Example :- green colour from plant leaves)
- ii) Can we use all mediums i.e pencil, water colour pastel, charcoal etc in a painting. Explain your Answer.