بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE ALL-MERCIFUL, THE ALL-COMPASSIONATE

ART AND MODEL DRAWING

10

Web version of PCTB textbook

PUNJAB CURRICULUM AND TEXTBOOK BOARD, LAHORE

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Author: Dr. Sadia Murtaza
Lahore College for Women University, Lahore

Editor: Ms. Sidra Liaqat
Lahore College for Women University, Lahore

Review Committee Members

- **Ahmad Bilal,** Professor, University College of Art & Design, Punjab University, Lahore
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- **Sadia Zaka,** Lecturer, Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqa Model Degree College, Nicholson Road, Lahore
- **Rozina Mushtaq** (Language Expert), Lecturer, University of Education, Lahore

Subject Coordinator: Mrs. Anjum Wasif

Director (Manuscripts): Mrs. Rehana Farhat

Deputy Director (Art & Design): Mrs. Anjum Wasif

Layout and Design: Naveed Akmal, Instaprint 2-H, Commercial Area, DHA, Lahore

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Special thanks to Research Center for Art & Design, Institute of Design & Visual Arts, Lahore College for Women University Lahore
for library books and support to do research work on this project.

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This book is prepared according to the approved curriculum of Punjab curriculum and text Book Board for the subject of Art and Model Drawing grade 10. The data presented in this book fulfills the requirement of practical utilization of the subject, its practice and relevant history of art, design and architecture in Pakistan.

For better understanding of its aims and objectives this book can be divided into two parts. The first half (from Chapter 1 to 4) is aimed to provide adequate knowledge and understanding of practical aspects of the subject: like drawing, painting, design and sculpture making. The second half (from 5 to 7) is aimed to enhance the knowledge about art of sculpture, architectural relief, pottery, ceramics and crafts in Pakistan.

Following is presented a short description of each chapter:

Chapter 1 is about the practice of drawing on advance level observing the shape of human figure and portrait. This chapter provides multiple exercises for practice of drawing in several different ways which can enhance the skills of the students and make them understand that how can they achieve the desired visuals through practice of drawing with different materials.

Chapter 2 is about painting practice of an advance level. Students can enhance their knowledge about making of portrait and landscape paintings. This chapter also presents multiple exercises for practice of both categories of paintings with different materials.

Chapter 3 is about the practice of graphic design focusing the advance level of poster making and illustrations of different kinds.

Chapter 4 is bases on the practice of sculpture making through multiple exercises in several different ways.

Chapter 5 provides information abut sculpture and architectural relief in Pakistan along with short notes on the two sculptors from Pakistan.

Chapter 6 is focused to provide information about history of pottery and ceramics in Pakistan along with short notes on two ceramist from Pakistan.

Chapter 7 is narration of Pakistani craftsmanship. It provides general information about metal craft, coinage, armor and wood work.

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Chapter # 1
DRAWING AND SKETCHING II

Note: Through the exploration of drawing materials like pencils, charcoal and graphite sticks student will learn more advance level of understanding with material, techniques and creation of shape and form with more observational skills. In this chapter the main exercises will be the basic level of making portrait and life drawing.

1.1. Basic Shading Techniques

Shading helps to transform the simple of any object into a proper form the object. It helps to create a kind of depth to a flat surface. (See instruction for the use of pencils and making shades with pencils in Chapter 2)

Observe the following basic techniques for pencil strokes and practice them to achieve different shades with pencils (Figure 1.1 to 1.3).

Experimenting with these strokes students will learn the control over pencil its strokes. Moreover, the following image will guide them to observe the use of pencil tip with its different kinds of effects.

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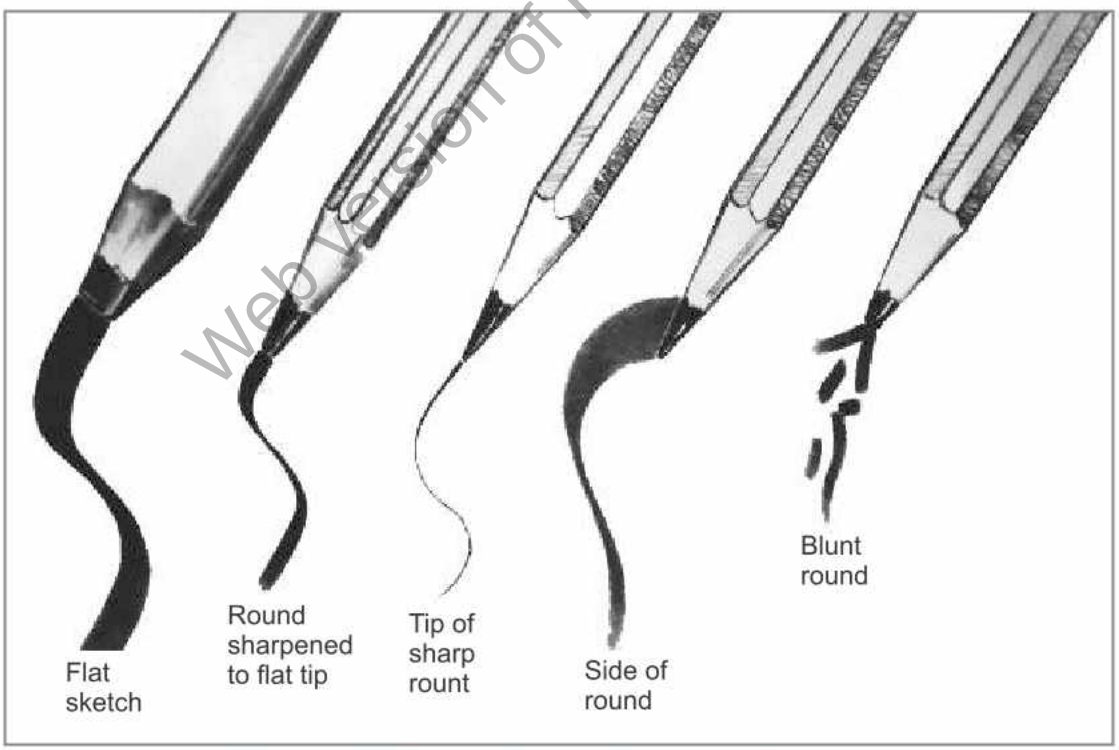
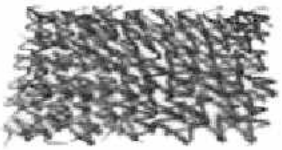


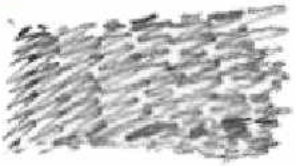
Figure 1.1 Different techniques of using pencil tip

Soft Pencil Marks

2B- Horizontal rows of scribbled shading



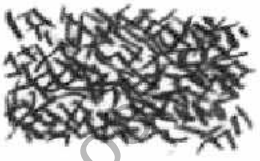
Scribbled lines implying a knitted texture and shadow.



Vertical scribble, creating a soft texture and shading

3B- Heave herringbone texture.

Smudged tone (with the finger) to create atmosphere.

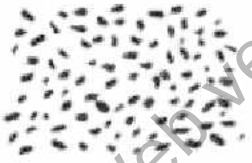


Random marks marking implying a rough texture.

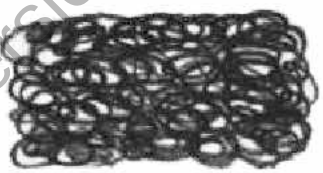
4B- A pushed zigzag line using the side of the pencil..

Rows of vertical scribble, progressing from dark to light

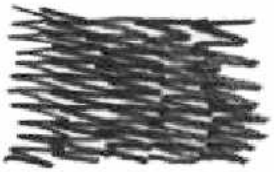
Regular dashes of tone.



5B- Irregular dots, creating an implied texture, perhaps a gravel path.



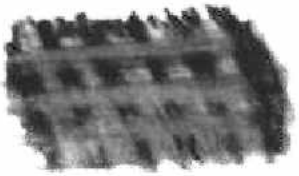
Wooly scribble creating a textured surface.



Open zigzag lines create tone and texture.

6B- Layer of graphite rubbed diagonally to create atmospheres.

Vertical lines rubbed horizontally and then vertical lines drawn over the top to create a woven texture.



Tone rubbed vertically and then horizontally to create a woven texture.

Figure 1.2 Different shading techniques achieved by pencils and charcoal

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Graphite Wooden Pencils

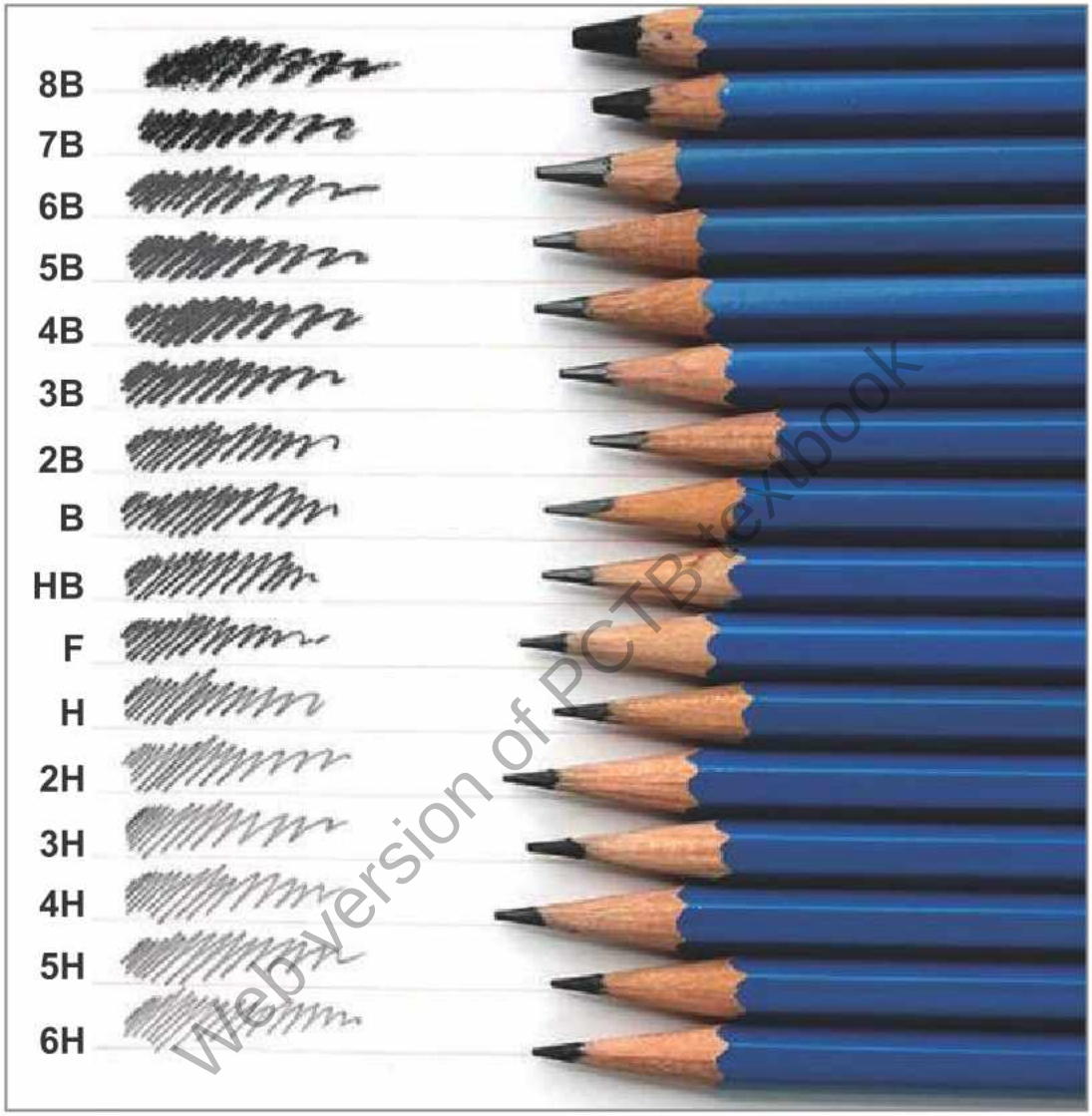

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Figure 1.3 Tones of different numbers of pencils

1.2. Portrait Drawing

A portrait drawing is the depiction of a head or face of a particular person, animal or it can be a group. Traditionally people sit in front of the artist for a portrait drawing or painting but nowadays people do not sit for a long time and artists can use a photograph for reference. Internationally there are several portraits which got worldwide fame and considered some of the best portraits in the world like Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci 1517 (Figure 1.4), A girl with pearl earring by Vermeer 1665 (Figure 1.5) and Portrait of Madam X by John Singer Sargent 1884.

Figure 1.4 Leonardo da Vinci, *Mona Lisa,* oil on canvas, 77x33cm, Louvre, Paris, France, https://www.wikiart.org/en/leonardo-da-vinci/mona-lisa

Figure 1.5 Johannes Vermeer, *A girl with pearl earring,* oil on canvas, 44.5 cm x 39 cm, Mauritshuis, The Hague, Netherlands, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girl_with_a_Pe

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In Pakistan there are several artists who are practicing portrait with great skill and got name in this field. Some of them are Saeed Akhter (Figure 1.6), Musrrat Hasan (Figure 1.7), Iqbal Hussain (Figure 1.8), Rahat Naveed Masaud (Figure 1.9), Maliha Azmi Agha (Figure 1.10) and Ali Azmat (Figure 1.11) etc.

Figure 1.6 Saeed Akhter, *Portrait drawing,* charcoal on paper, http://infoupdate.org/saeed-akhtar-junglekey-in-image/

Figure1.7 Musarrat Hasan, *A group portrait.* Oil on canvas, Artist's own collection P-7 Gulberg

Figure 1.8 Iqbal Hussain, *Self Portrait,* oil on canvas,
https://paintersofpakistan.wordpress.com/2014/04/10/iqbal-hussain/

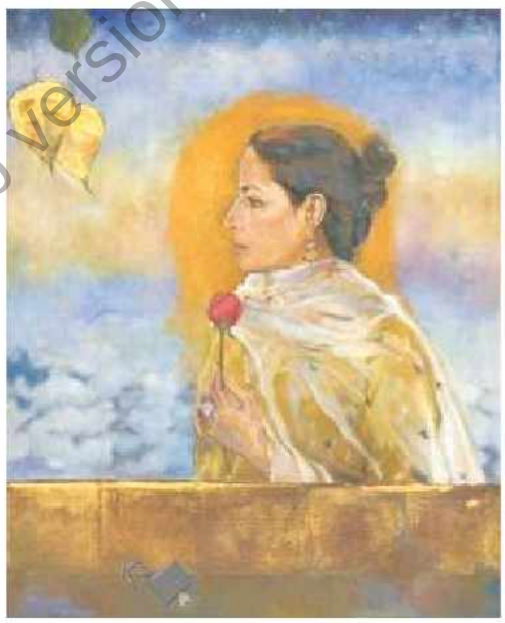

Figure 1.9 Rahat Naveed Masud, *Self Portrait,* oil on canvas, Artist's own collection
98Q Phase 2 DHA Lahore

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Figure 1.10 Maliha Azmi Agha, *A self portrait,* acrylic on canvas, Hamail Art Gallery Lahore

Figure 1.11 Ali Azmat, *A portrait,* charcoal on paper, Artists own collection, https://artciti.com/exhibition/charcoal?product_id=4903

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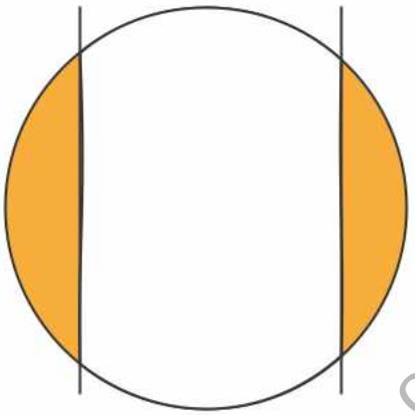
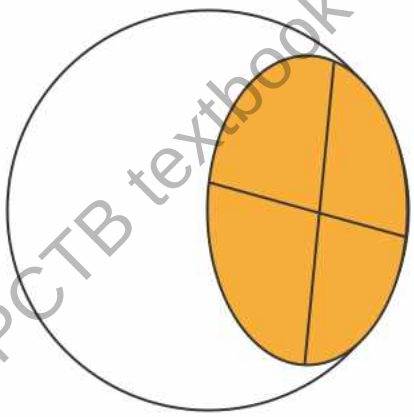
1.3. Making of Portrait Drawing

Portrait Practice #1
Learning the Basic Shape of Head

Students will learn the normal proportion of a face using the basic guidelines given below for understanding the basic structure and making a proportionate portrait.
Portrait can be depicted from different directions like front side portrait, side profile portrait, three quarter portraits etc., but for learning how to draw a portrait the practitioner must get to know the basic structure of a head.





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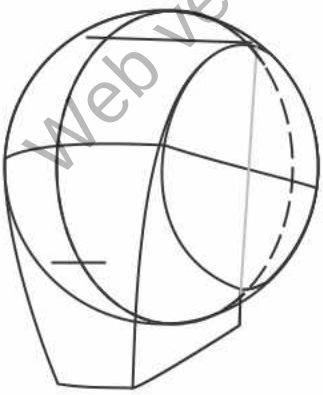
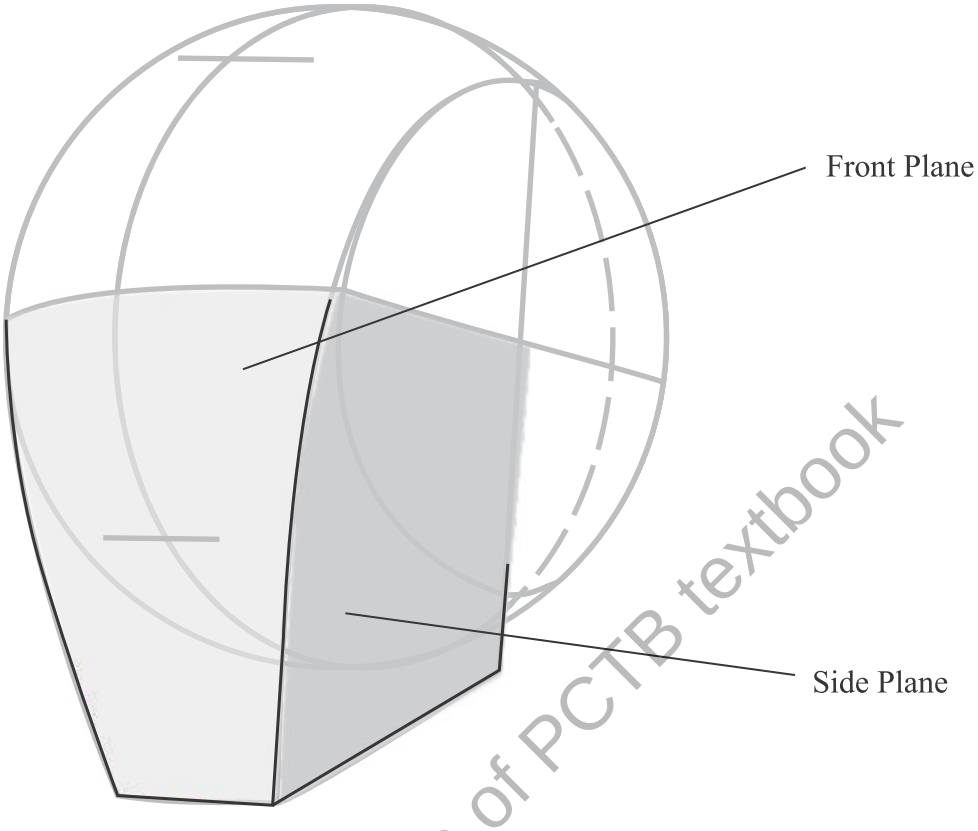
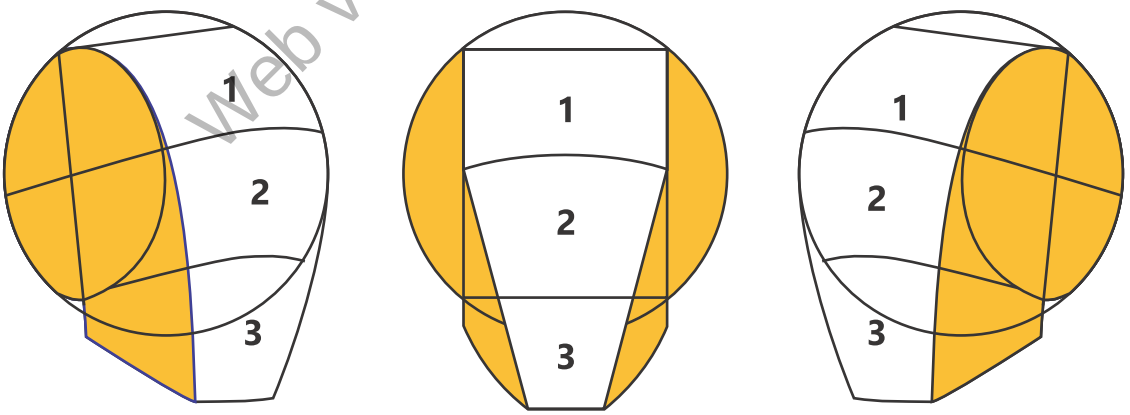
1. Observe the basic shape of a head looks like a ball that needs to be flattened on the sides for making a front view of a head.



2. The head is not flat. It is three dimensional. Like the ball given in the image 1. Now in this image observe the shape of skull and basic form of head. The large ball like circle is for cranial mass and the parts like nose, lips and chine are outside this circle. (observe the image to understand the division and structure from the side view)



3. This image further explains the front and side planes of the face.



4. This image is showing the side and front planes of the face from different directions. Front view and side views.

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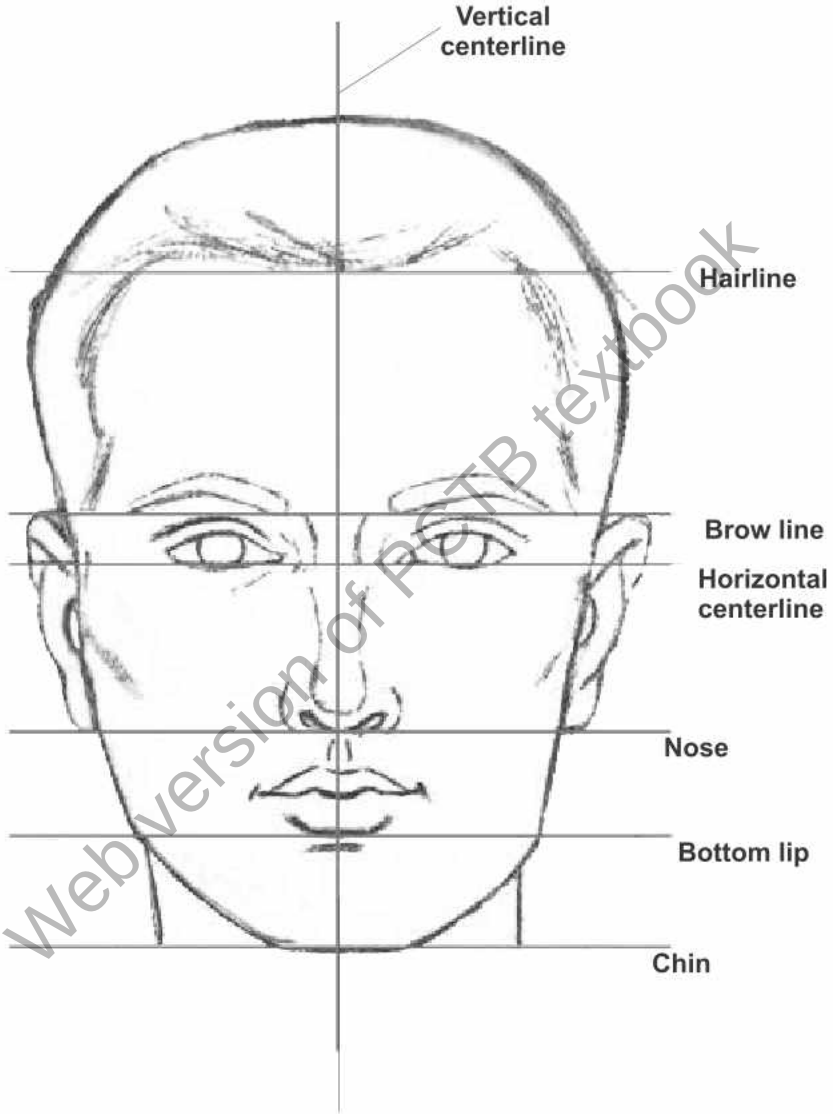
Portrait Practice # 2

Learning the basic Proportions of Front View Portrait



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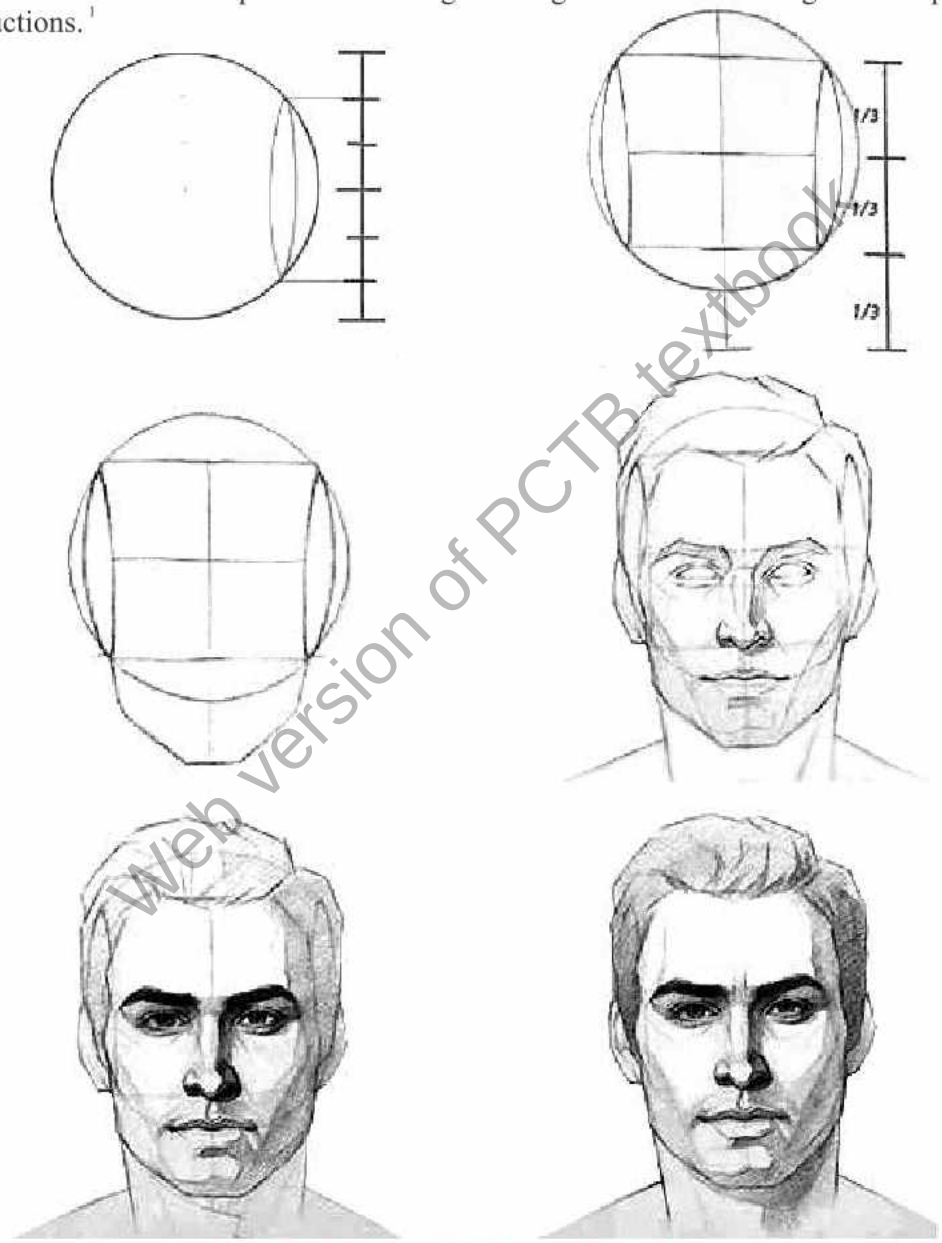
This image shows the division of the head, half horizontally and half vertically. The red lines are the top and bottom points of head. The eyes are just on the central horizontal line. Now the half division of the bottom portion (chin to eyes) shows where end of the nose will be. Once more see the half division of the area (bottom of the nose to chin) for ending point of lips. The hair line is one third down from the top of the head to eyes portion and eye brows will be on the line just above the ears. Eyes are centered between the vertical central line and side of the head.

Portrait Practice # 3
Front view

Students will observe and practice the basic division of the feature according to the normal proportion of a front side portrait observing the image below and learning from the previous instructions.[1]



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A portrait Drawing Practice by Cuong Nguyen

[1]Cuong Nguyen, A Vietnam- American Artist, https://www.icuong.com/bio

Portrait Practice # 4
Front view

This time the teacher will arrange a live model to develop live observational skills or will assign the students to collect some photographs of family or friends as a reference of frontal view of portrait. More over the students can consult some of the photographs given below.

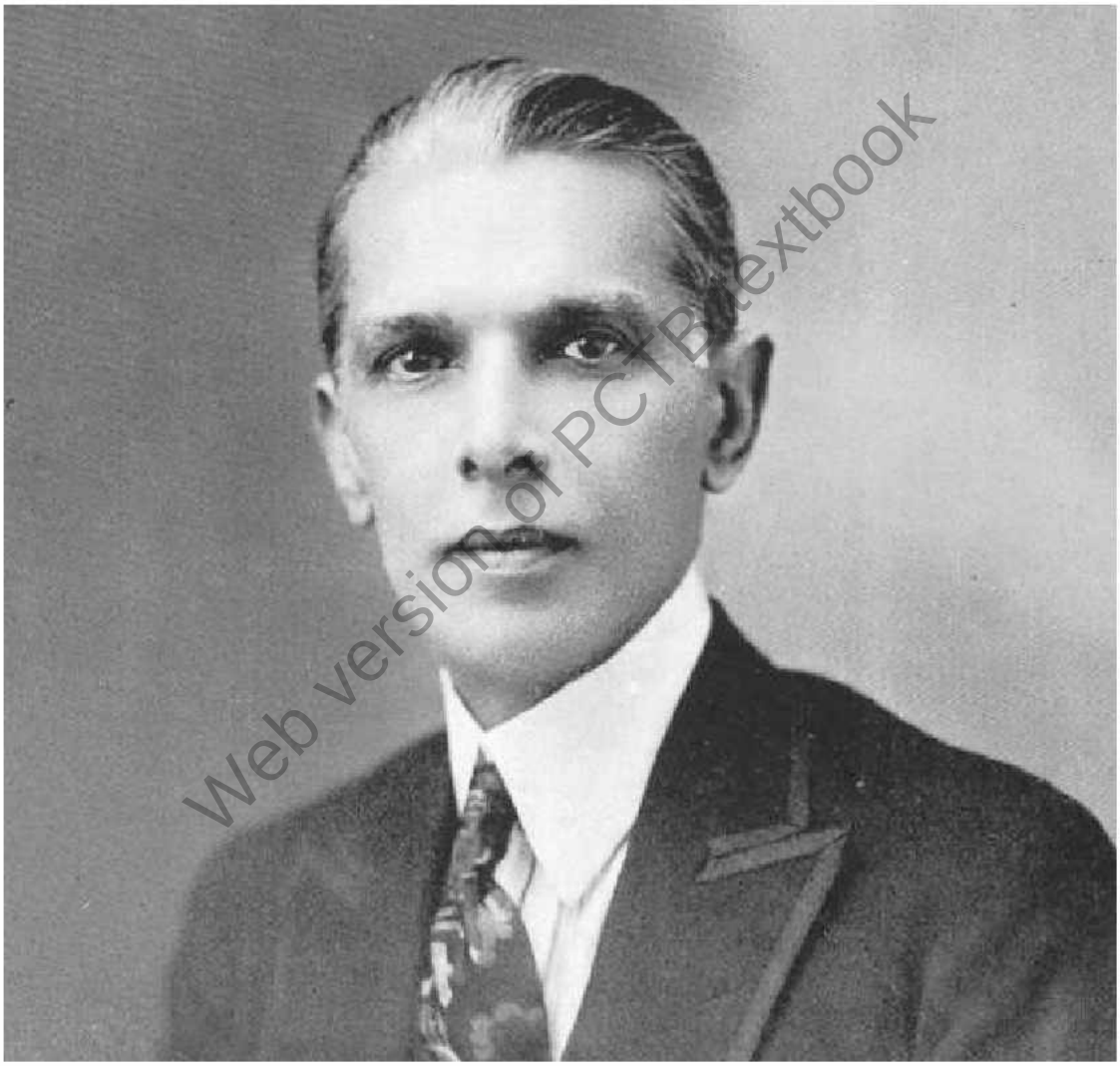

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Figure 1.12 Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)

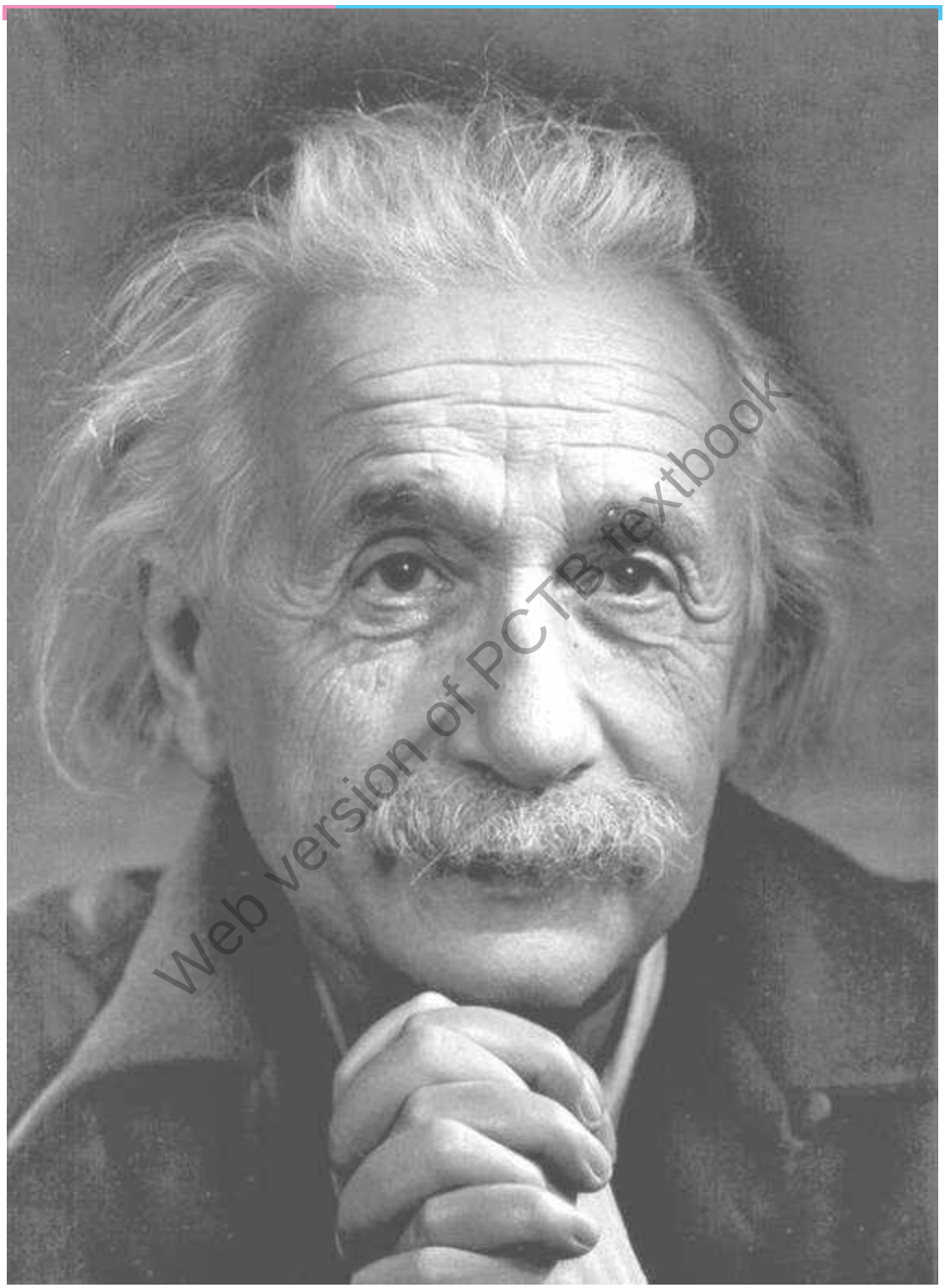

Figure 1.13 Albert Einstein

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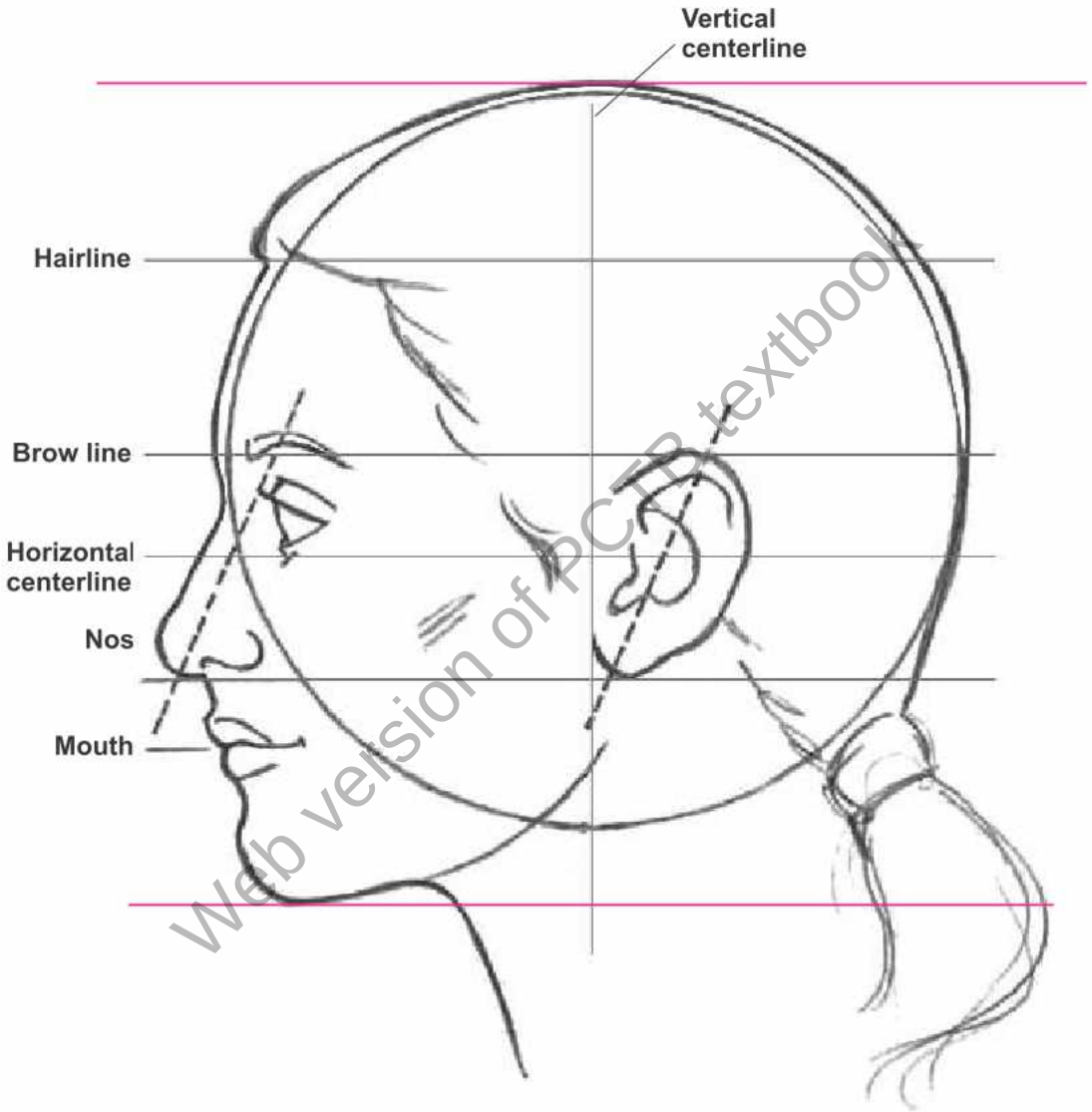
Portrait Practice # 5
Learning the Basic Proportions of Side/Profile View



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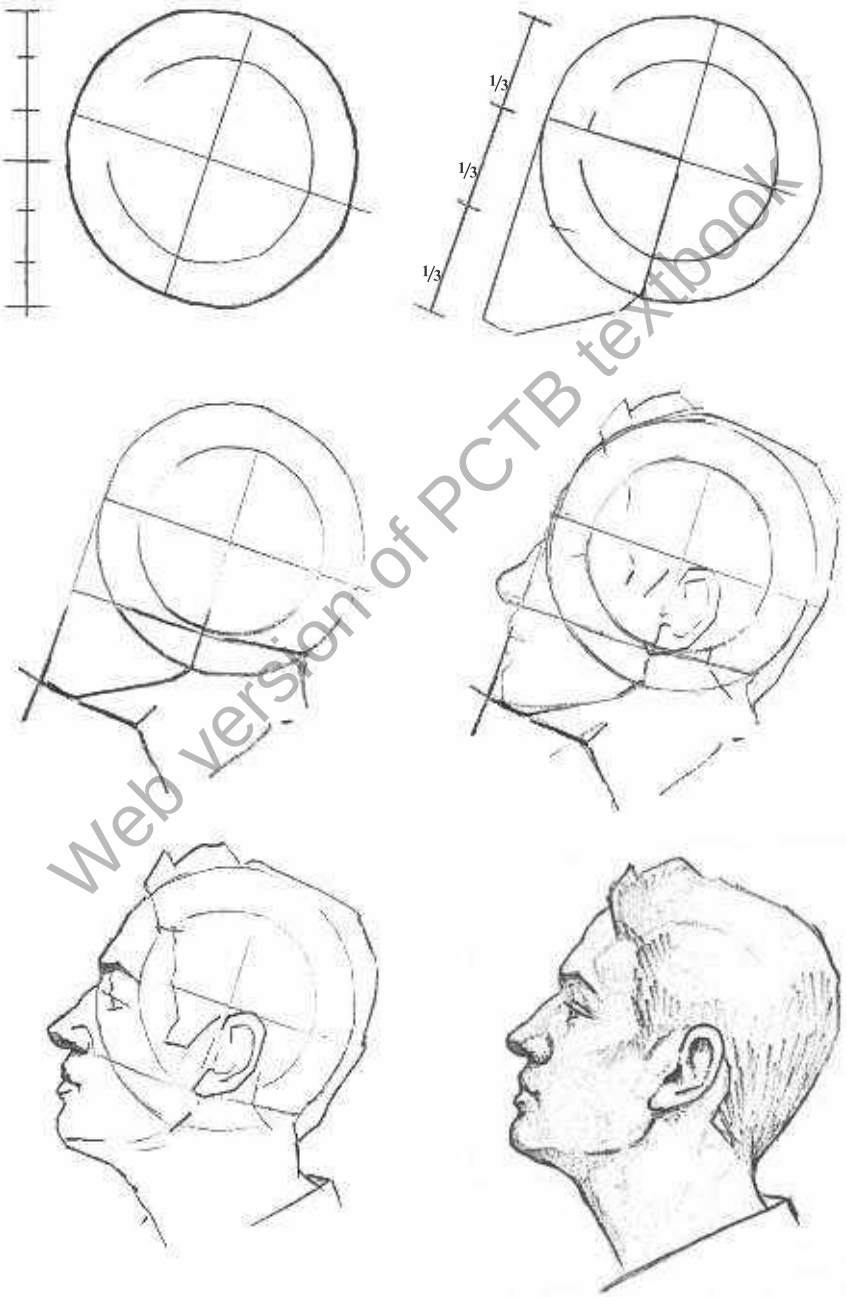
To draw a head in profile, start with the large circle for the cranial mass. The nose, chin and lips all fall outside the circle whereas the eyes and ears remain inside. The dashed slanted lines indicate the parallel slant of the nose and the ear. The ear is just behind the central vertical line, starting from the upper eyebrow horizontal line to downward nose bottom horizontal line. The division of the features is just like the frontal view.

Portrait Practice # 6
Profile View

The students will practice the following demonstration by Cuong Nguyen to learn the profile view of a portrait according to the normal proportions of head.



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Portrait Practice # 7
Profile View

Students will learn the side profile portrait either from the live model or a selected photograph of family and friends. They can also consult the following images as references for practice.

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Figure 1.14 A Filipino lady by Zhaoming Wu a Chinese artist

Figure 1.15 Faiz Ahmad Faiz , Photograph from Remembering the most celebrated poet Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Times International News Service, November 20, 2017, https://tns.world/remembering-the-most-celebrated-poet-faiz-ahmad-faiz/

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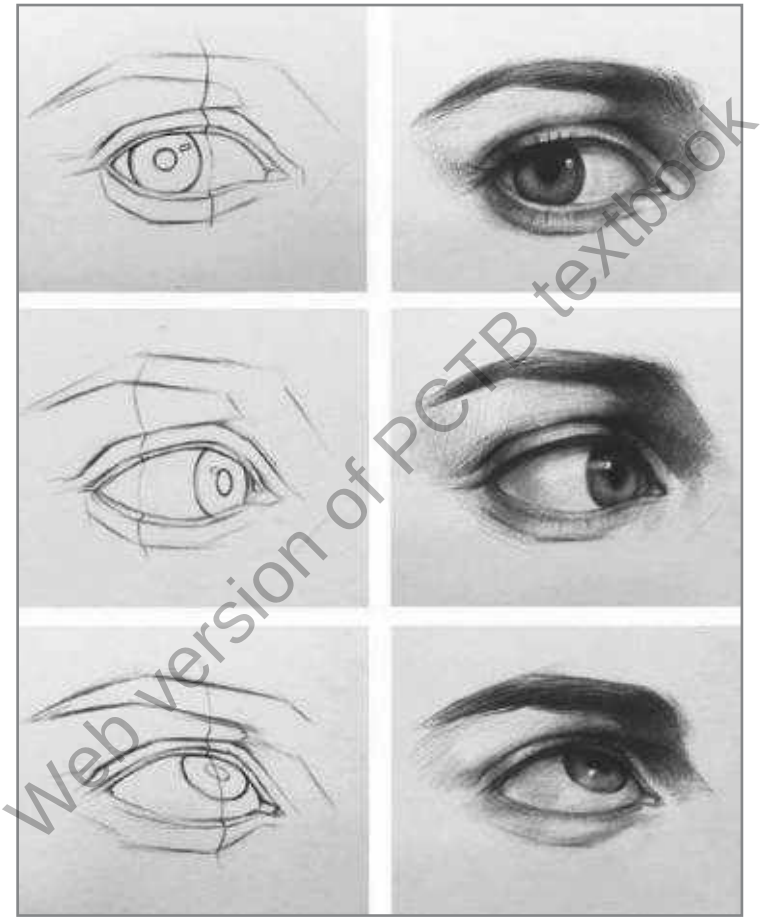
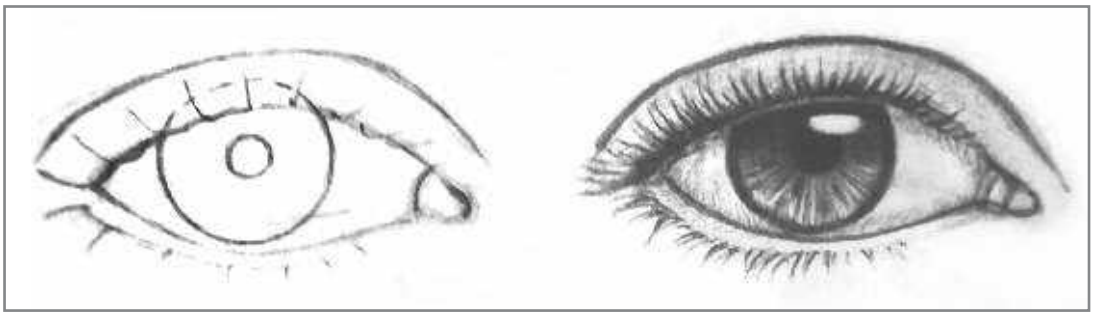
Portrait Practice # 8
Practicing the Facial Features

Students will practice the facial features several times according to the given references to get a complete understanding of the shapes and forms.

Eye Practice





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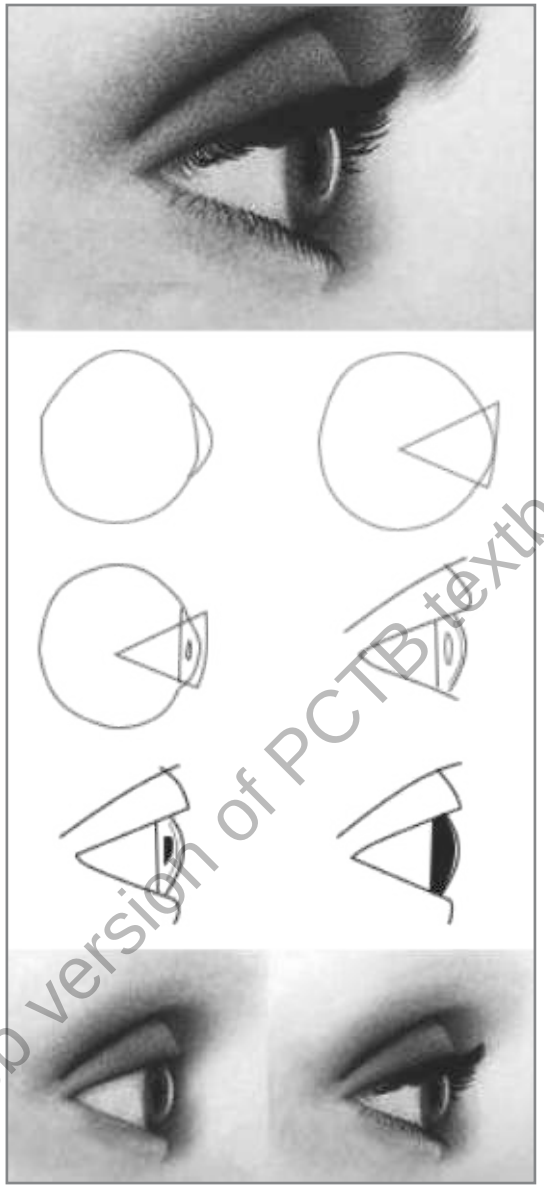

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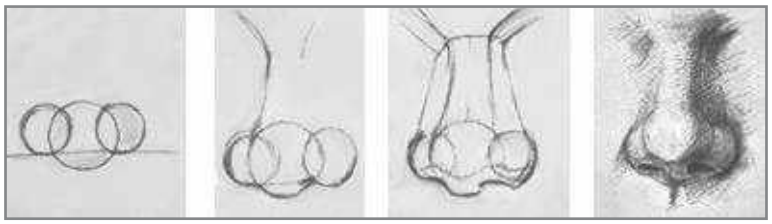
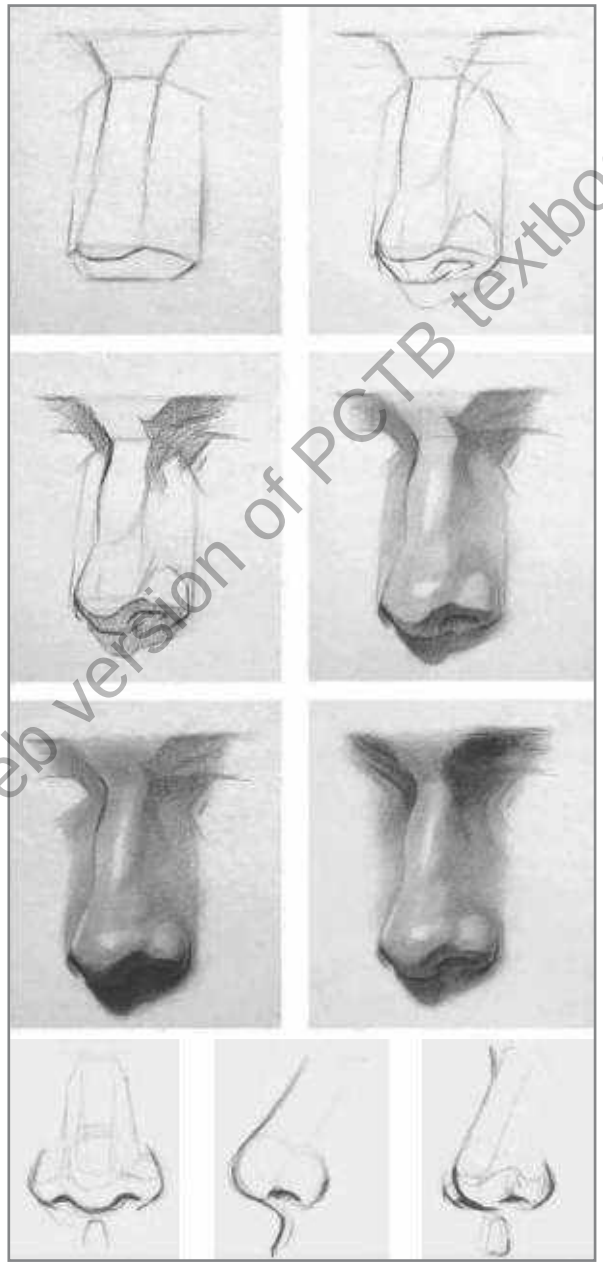
Nose Practice





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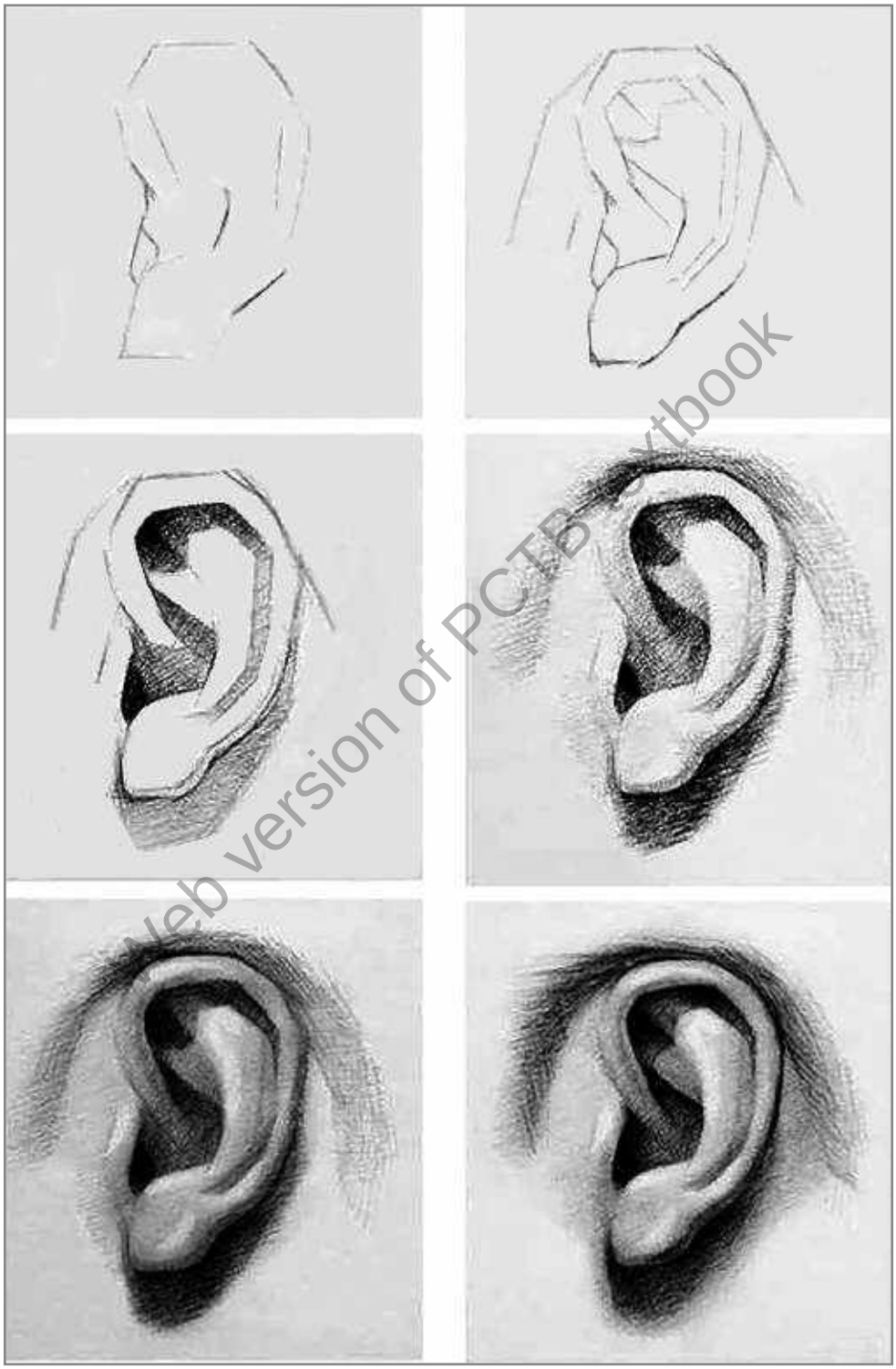
Ear Practice



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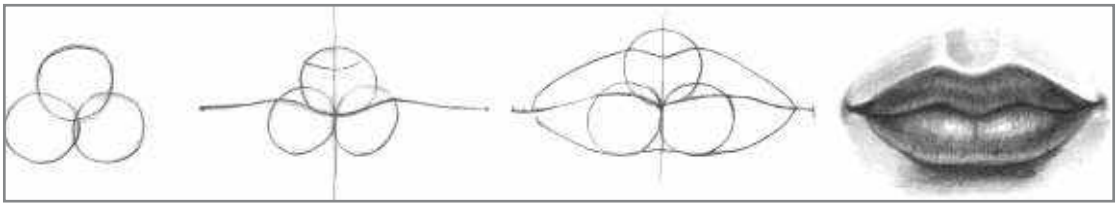
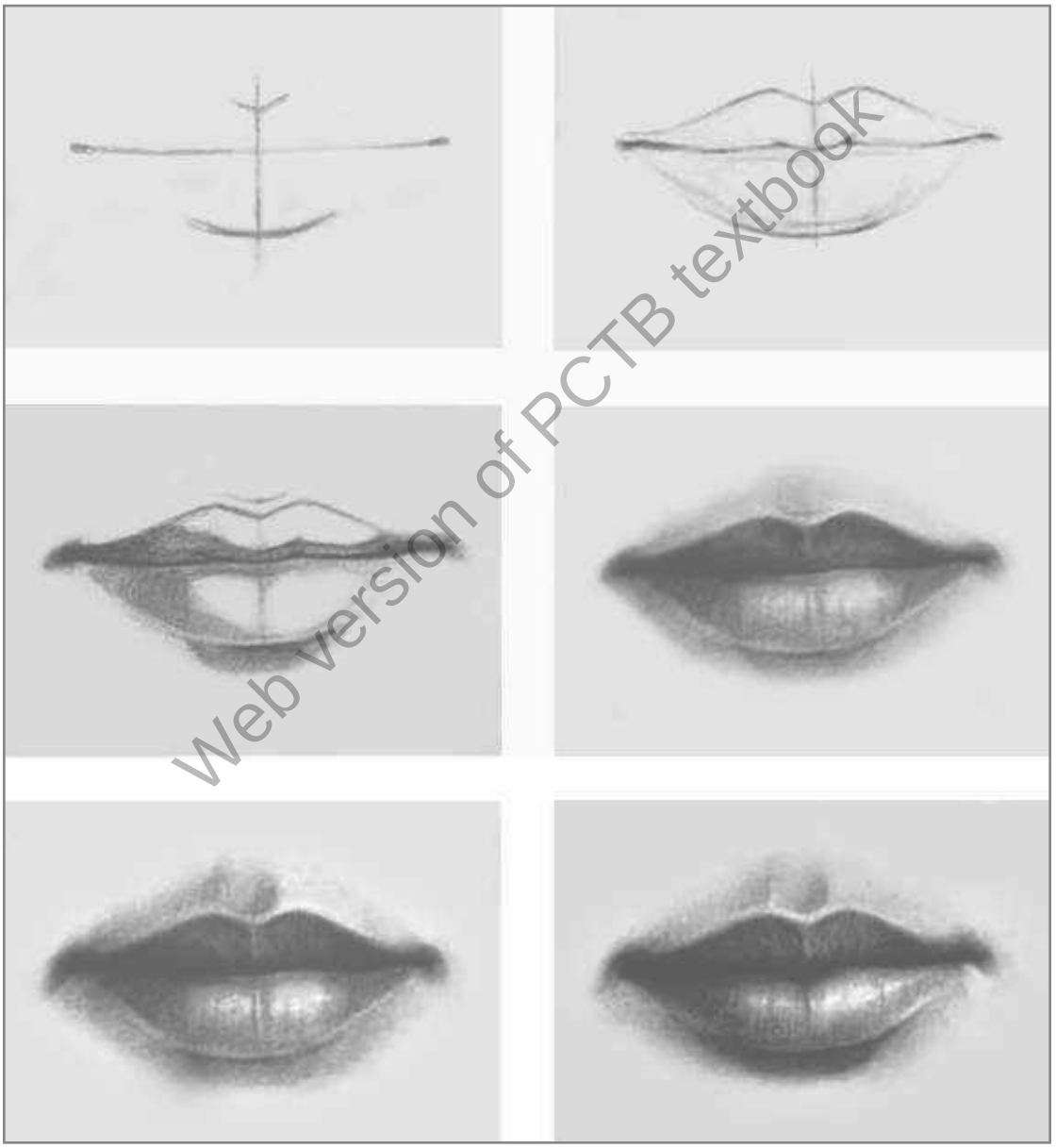
Lips Practice





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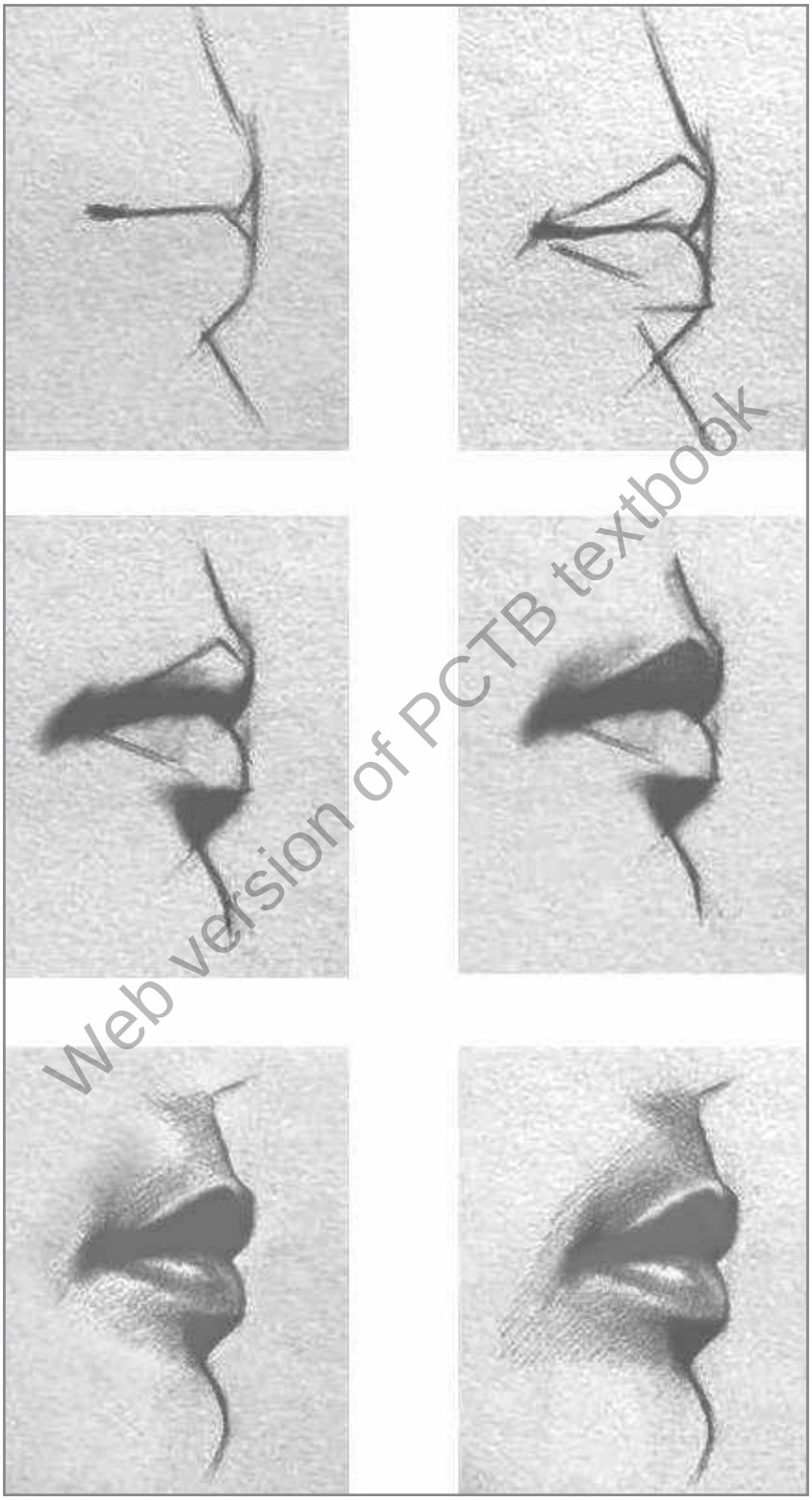

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1.4. Life Drawing

Life drawing is a term which is commonly used to suggest human figure drawing. It is a very interesting subject for an artist. The study of human figure is very fascinating and meaning full for the artists and art lovers. It can be a way to understand and appreciate the form of human being.

Examples of life drawings

There are several examples of life drawings which were created by the western old masters to appreciate the human body form. Mostly the figurative representations of this kind are nude but various clothed life drawings are also worth mentioning. In Pakistan this subject is also equally famous among the artists community and we can find a wider range of life drawings in Pakistani art.

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Figure 1.16 R M Naeem, Drawing, pencil on paper, 2013
http://www.rmnaeem.com

Figure 1.17 Leonardo da Vinci, Virgin and Child with St. Anne, The National Gallery London

Figure 1.18 R.M Naeem, Sacristan, Pakistan. Www.thefridaytimes.com

Figure 1.19 Tanveer Farooqi, Pen and Ink Drawing, Pakistan

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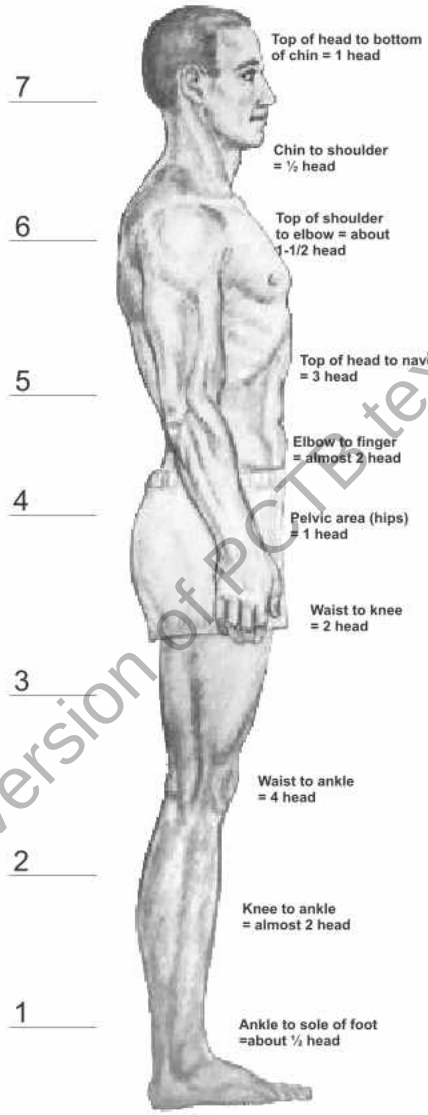
Life Drawing Practice #1

Learning the Basic Proportions



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Male proportions: The average male is approximately 7-1/2 heads high, these proportions vary with different body types.

Female Proportions: The average female is approximately 7 heads high, almost half a head shorter than male. Artists often elongate the female body proportions especially in fashion drawings. Generally female has narrow shoulders and smaller waist than male, but a bit wider hips.

Life Drawing Practice # 2

Learning the anatomy of human figure (Skeleton structure and muscles studies)

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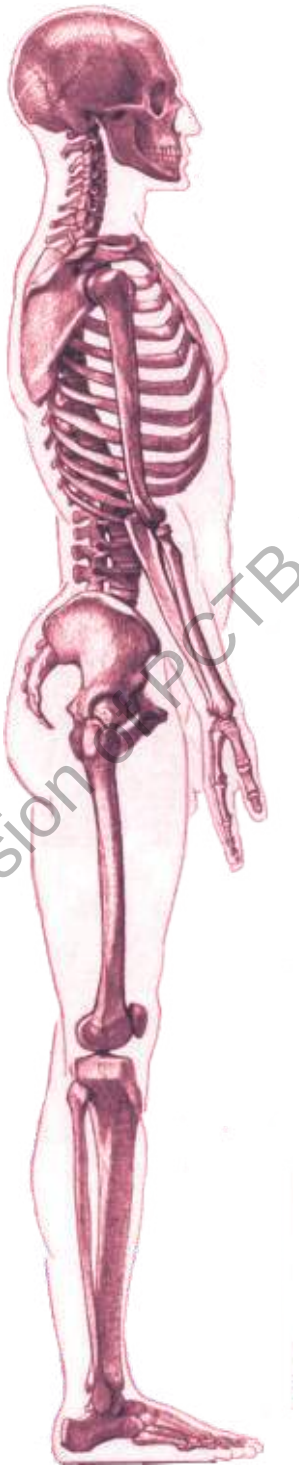
The students may assign the full drawings of skeleton from side and front view to give them an understanding of the basic bone structure of human body. It will enhance their skill to capture the accurate shape and forms of human body.

Apart from the above practice, students can practice the following exercises which show the skeleton with outline of human figure.



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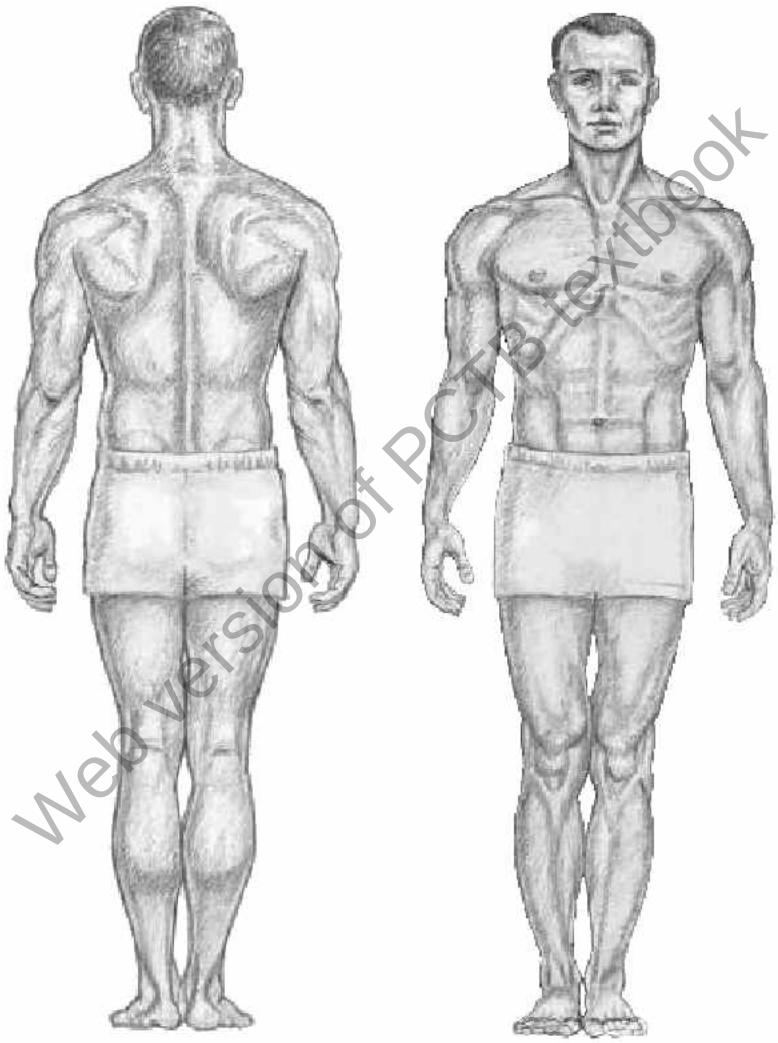
Life Drawing Practice #3
Study of Muscles

After practicing the skeleton and silhouette of human figure students will practice a study of muscles of male figure from front and back. This practice will lead them to observe the structure of human figure with live models.



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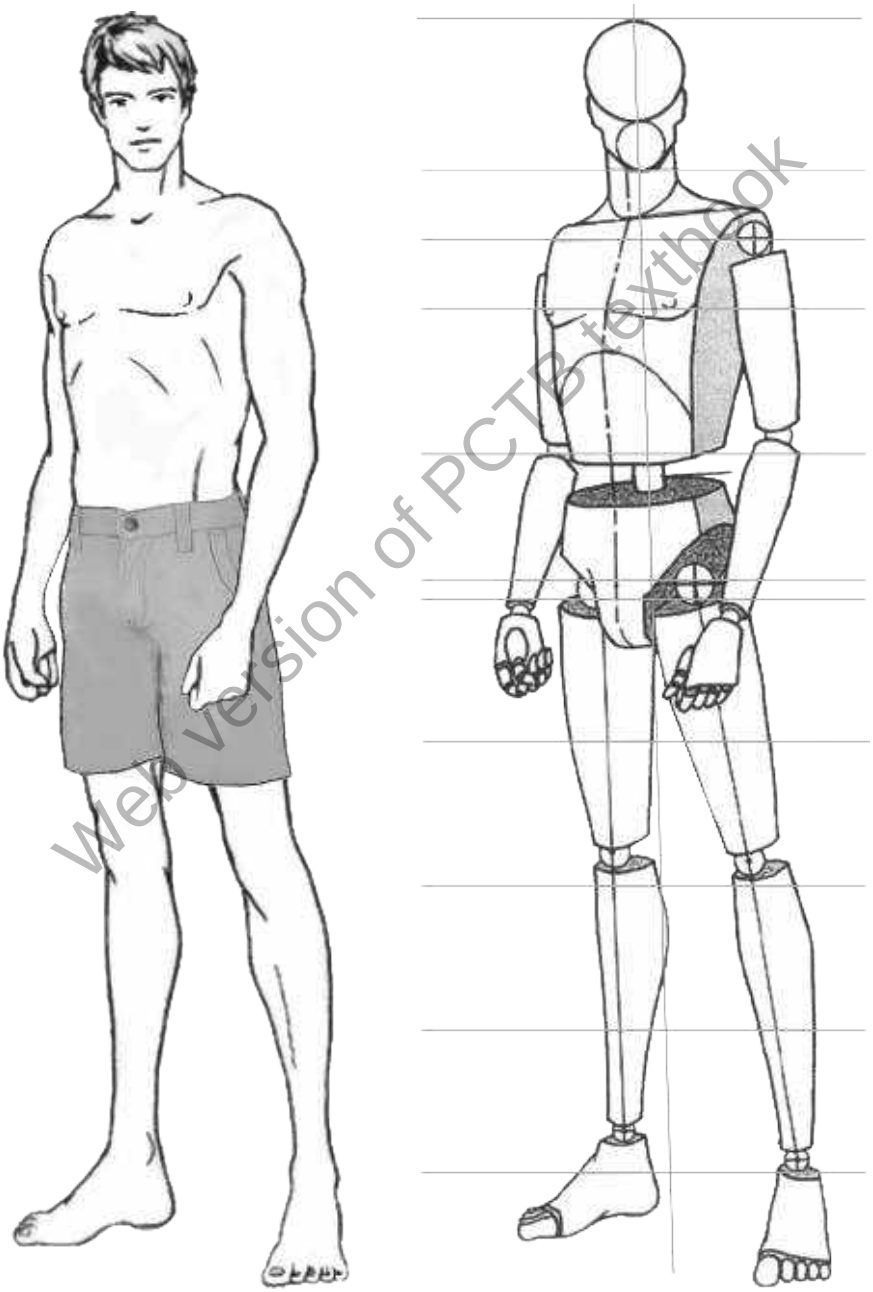
Front side: The torso muscle from neck to the shoulders, across the chest, down and around the rib cage, then from the hips to the legs, control the movement of the body and give a body form to the skeleton.

Back side: The muscles in the back of the torso generally extend across the body rather than up and down as in the front. They hold the body erect, stretching tightly across the back when the limbs move forward.

Life Drawing Practice # 4

Students will practice the exercises of making a human figure box structure to get a more understanding of the basic structure and form of body.



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Life Drawing Practice # 5

After several exercises of drawing the basic structure of the human figure along with the understanding of body form and muscles, now the teacher may arrange a live model for standing posture study. For this exercise the following practice will help them to do it easily.

1. Select a photograph of a standing figure and follow the progression of the drawing details.

Figure 1.20 Warren Chang, Life drawing, Charcoal on paper, 23x17, https://warrenchang.com/workszoom/227883#/

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Life Drawing Practice # 6

Standing figure in Pencil drawing and watercolours

The following demonstration is taken by a Gaon Art Academy.

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1. Draw a standing figure with a soft pencil capturing the details of clothes, observing the body structure and source of light.

[2]https://m.blog.naver.com/PostView.nhn?blogId=una1573&logNo=221343773478&navType=tl

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2. Using water colour washes to the details of clothes and darker tones enhance the quality of drawing and observation.

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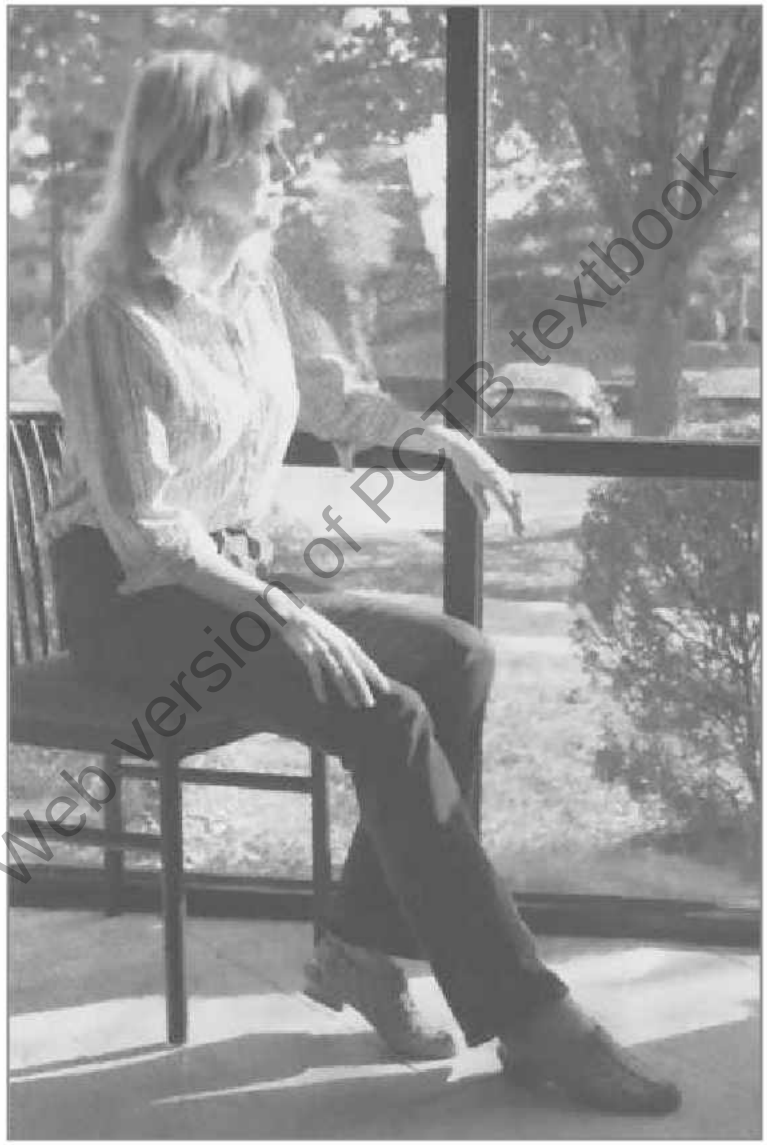
3. Add darker tones of colour washes defining the areas into shadow; render the details of hair, face and shoes to give it a complete look.

Life Drawing Practice # 7

Seated Figure in pencil

The students will practice a life drawing with a seated model male or female. For this exercise the following practice will help the students to do it effectively.



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1. An important aspect of life drawing is the source of light. Whenever the model or any person is seated for a life drawing, light plays very important role to create the body structure, its shape, atmosphere and depth in the drawing. Choose a place near to the window for sitting on a chair or arrange one sided light on the model.

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2. Draw the basic posture of seated model in soft light tone pencil. The face of the model is in profile view according to her glance towards window which is the exact source of light.

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3. Shift your pencil from soft light to soft darker pencil and some of the details in hair, face and body observing the effect and play of light.

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4. Shade the skin using light diagonal strokes except the area where the light is strongest. Draw the strips of the shirt according to the body structure beneath the clothes. Add details to the fold and curves of the clothes leaving the lightest area blank on paper. Draw the direction of shadows on the floor and add a little darker tone with pencil shading on the areas which are in the shade.

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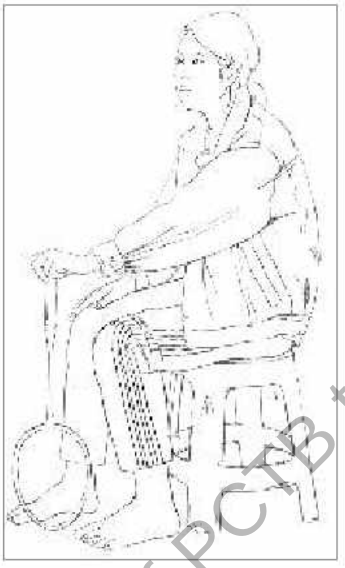
5. Switch to the darker tone B pencil with sharp tip and add some details to the face, hair and shirts stripes with darker strokes. Enhance the colour of jeans with darker strokes of B pencil observing the body shape and leaving the reflective light area a bit lighter. Add shades to the chair, shadows, backside floor dado and finally shoes leaving the lighter area. The shadow underneath the shoes will be a bit darker which will be gradually lighter because of the effect of reflective light.

Life Drawing Practice # 8
Seated Figure in Watercolour

Following demonstration is taken from Gaon Art Academy.[3]



1. Draw the selected seated posture in softer tone light pencil, marking the details of clothes and other objects.

2. Observing the lighter and darker areas of the figure and clothes, gradually develop the shades or tones of skin and clothes with lighter washes.

[3]https://m.blog.naver.com/PostView.nhn?blogId=una1573&logNo=221343773478&navType=tl

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3. Add darker strokes to the areas which are in shadow especially beneath the stool, on trousers and floor.

4. Enhance the skin tone with some fresh orange, pinks and peach. Enhance the details of clothes by adding more value of colours. Create reflective dark shadows on wall and reflection on the floor.

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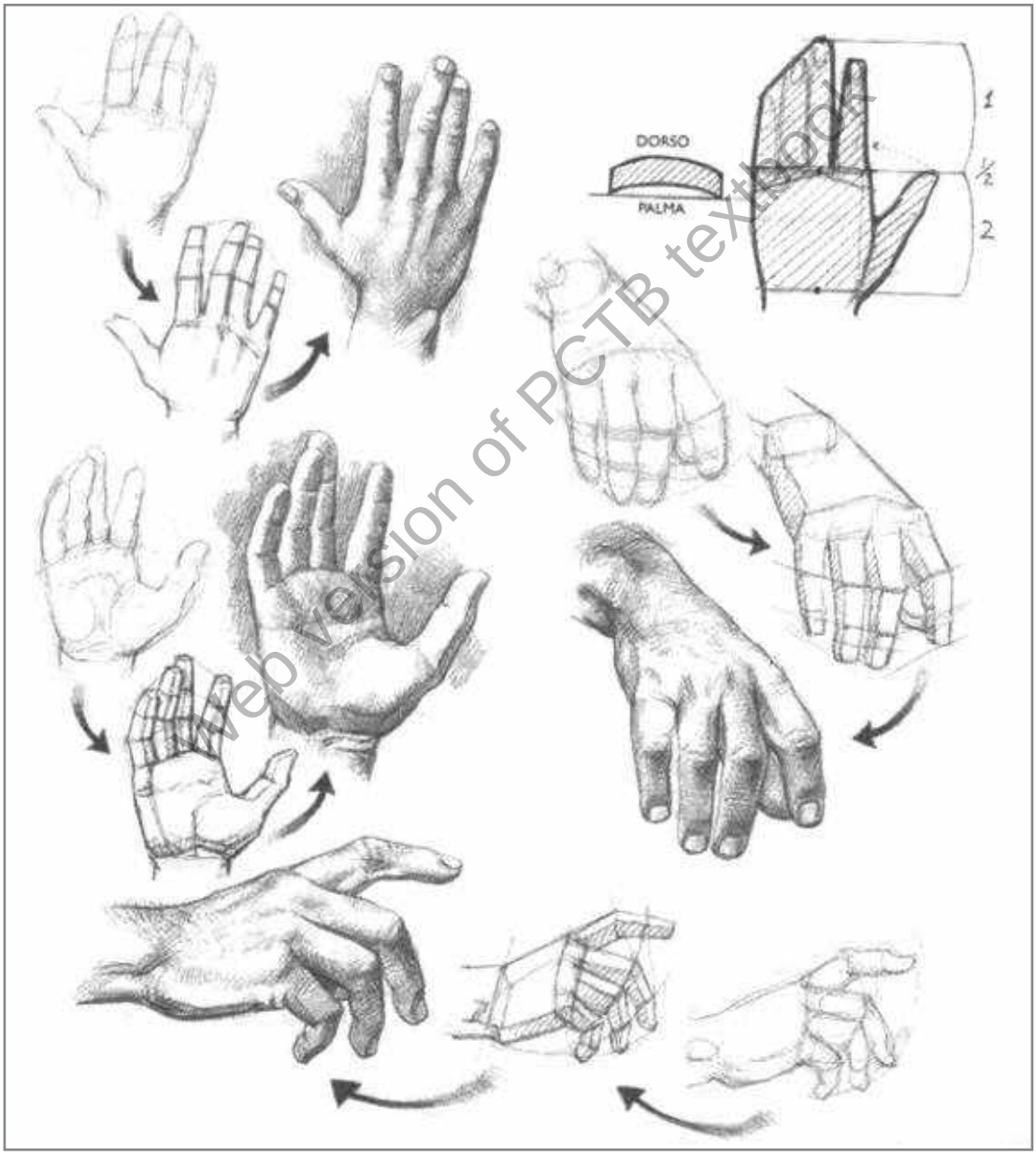
5. To finalize your drawing add some high lights of hair, face, nails and stool with the tip of fine soft water colour brush, some darks on the jeans jacket and broader water colour brush strokes to the wall and floor.

Life Drawing Practice # 9
Practice of Body Parts

The practice of body parts; hands, legs, torso and feet will enhance the quality of life drawing practice by the students and will develop their skill and observation.

Practice of Hands



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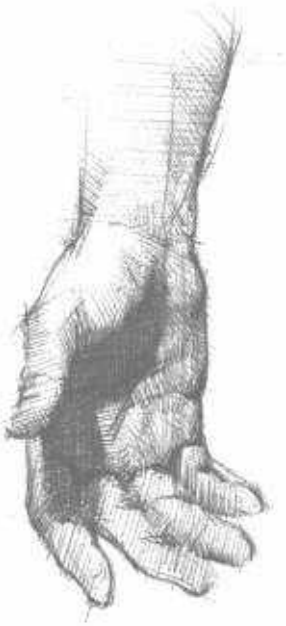

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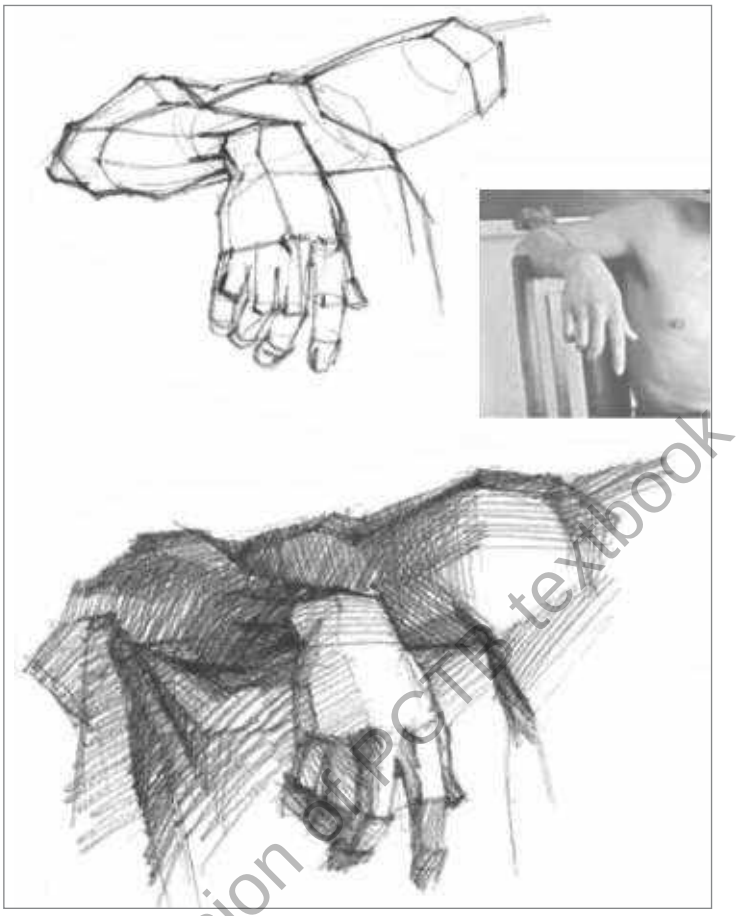

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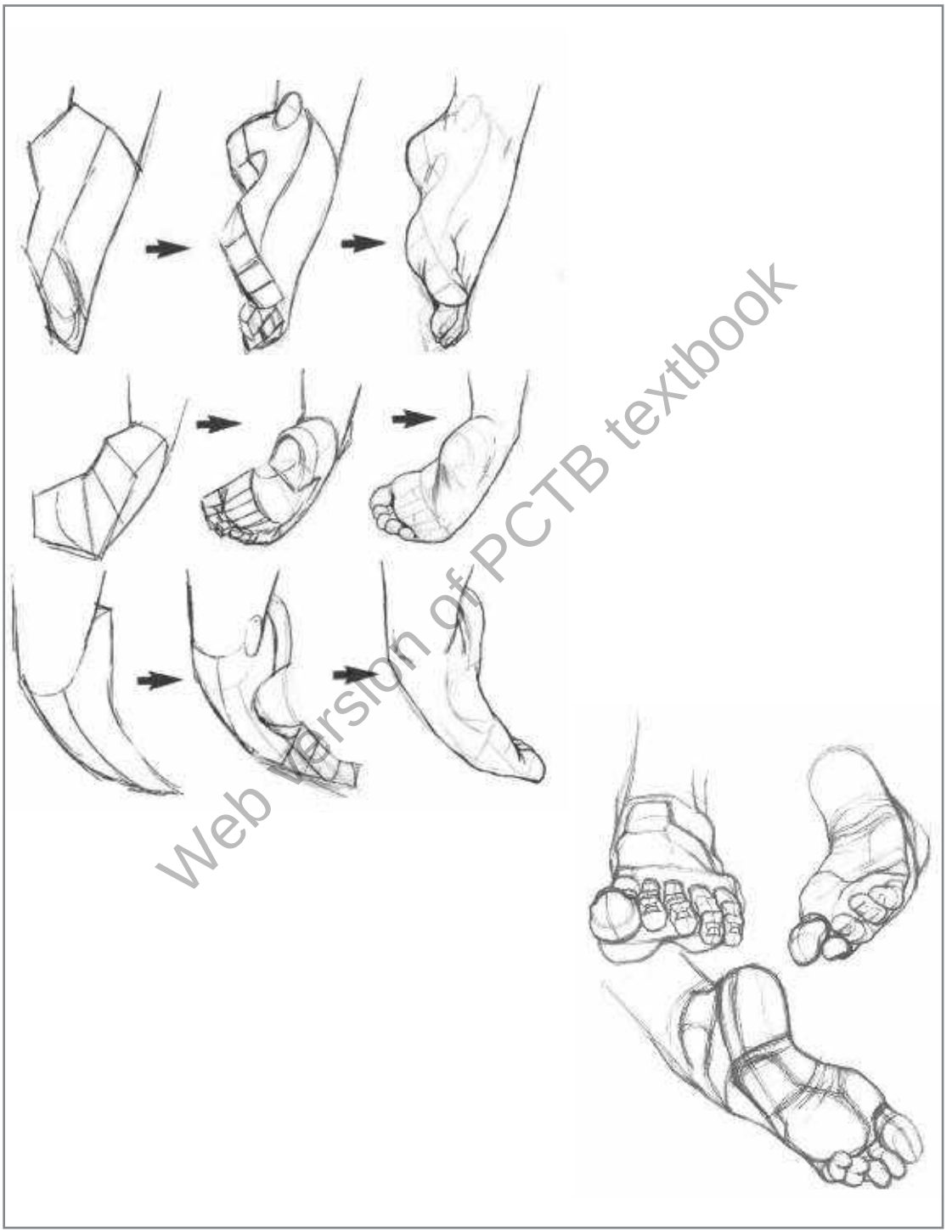
Practice of feet



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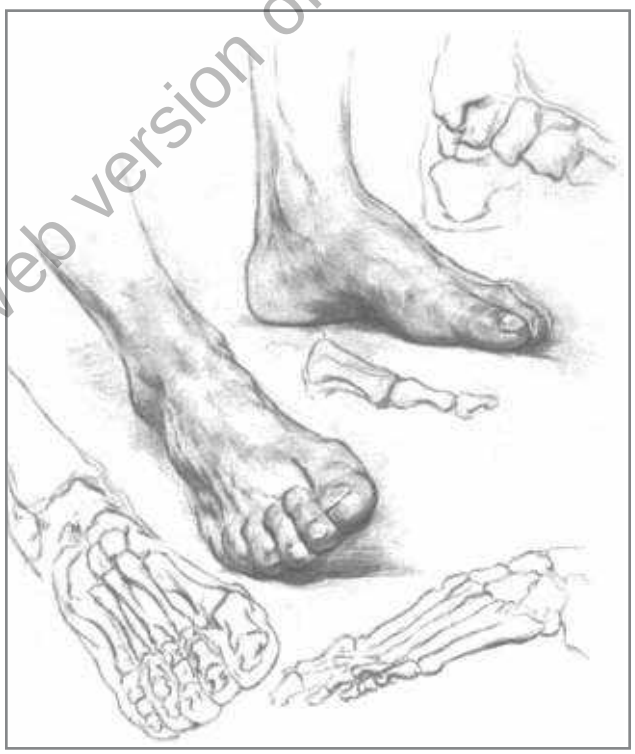

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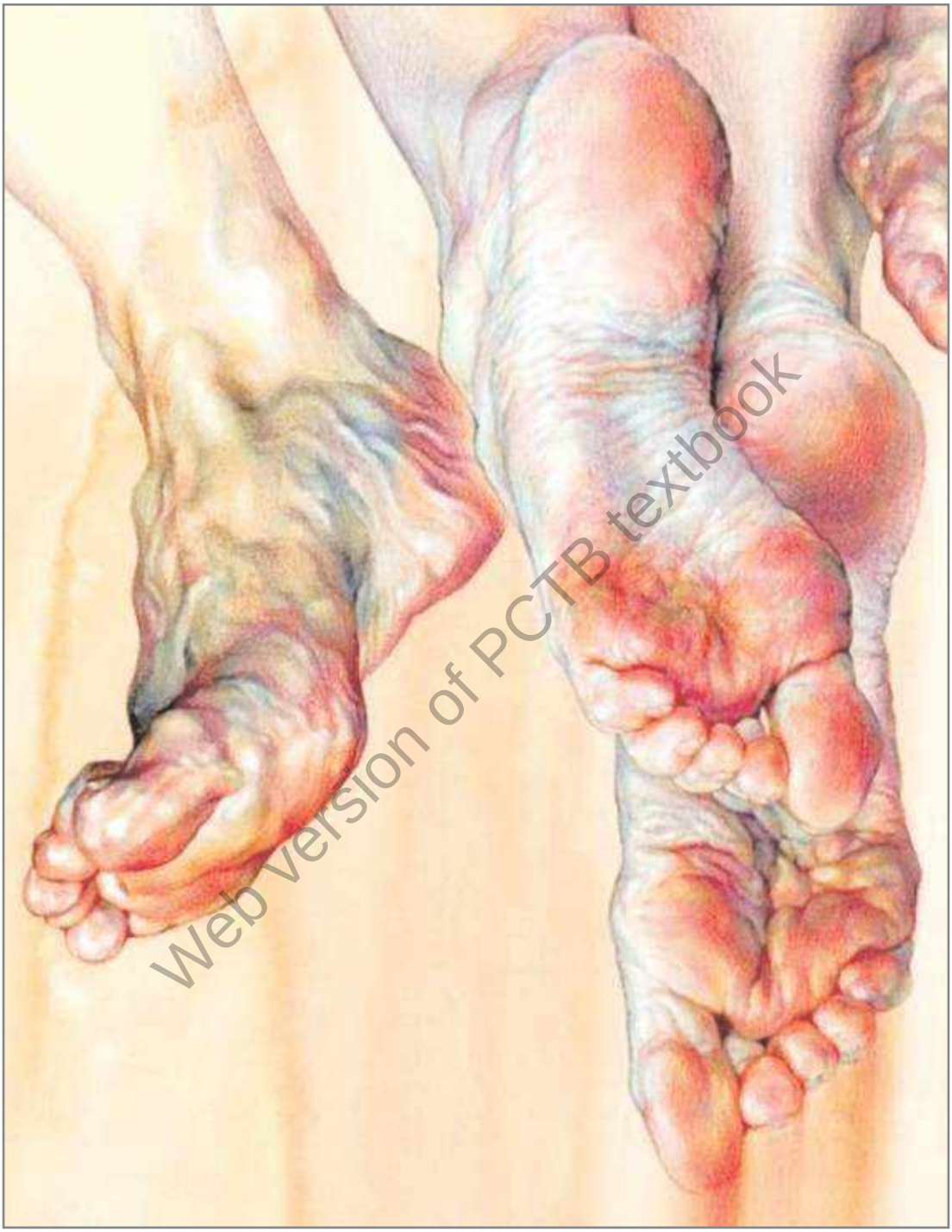

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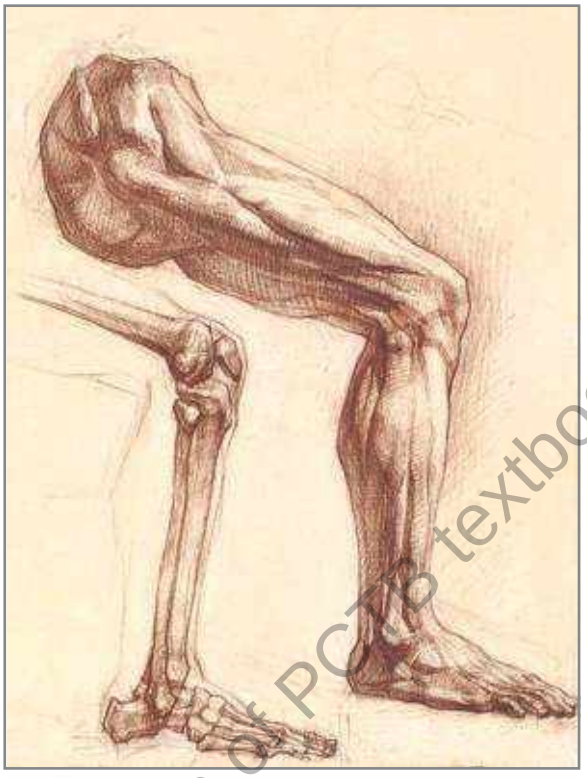
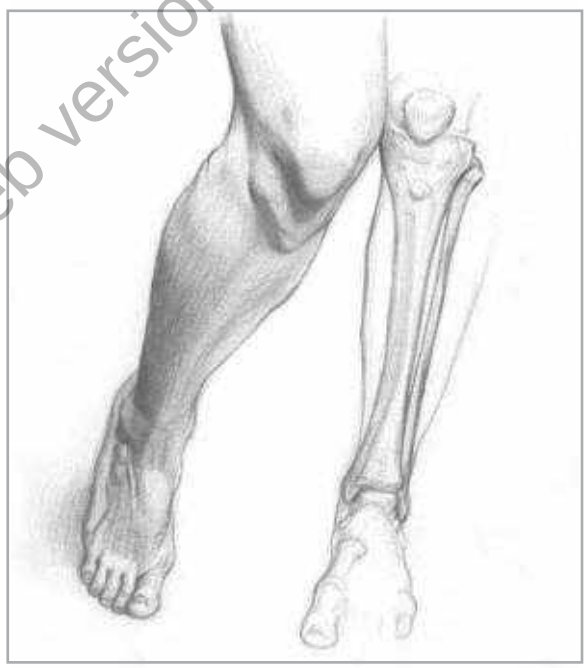
A drawing by Wanjin GIM, He is a Korean artist that is currently working and living in Seoul. He started his career under the nickname "Willeys".

Exercise of legs





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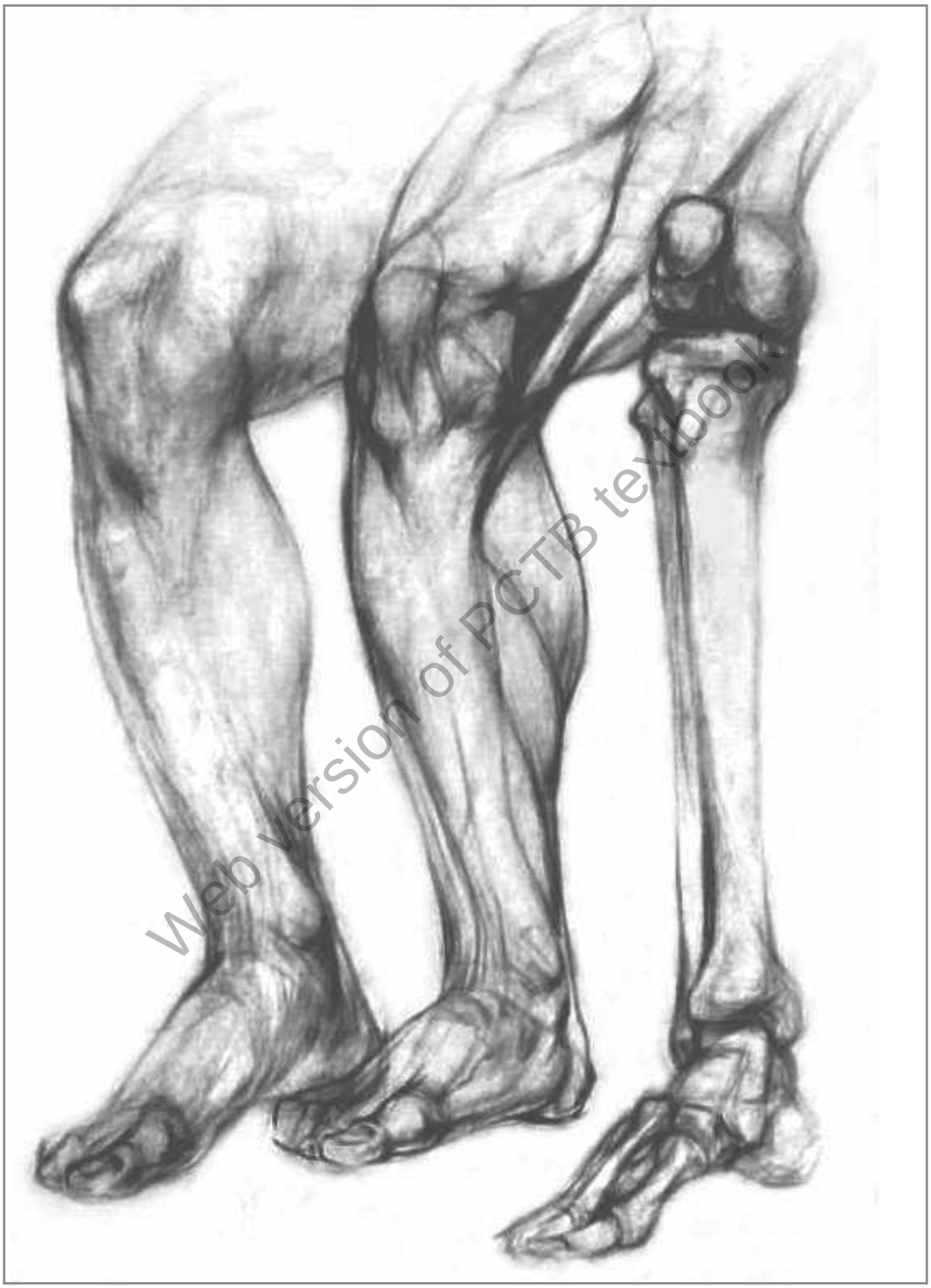

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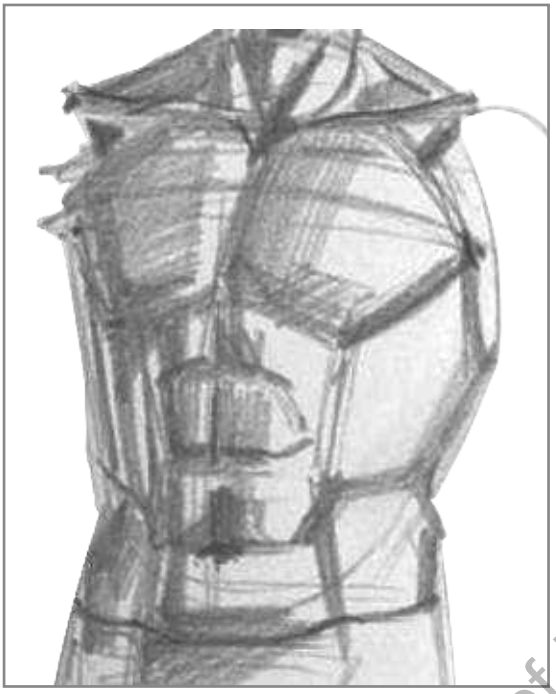
Exercise of torso



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