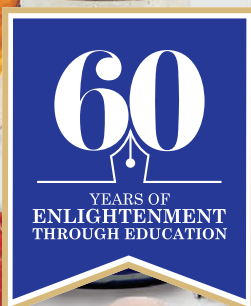
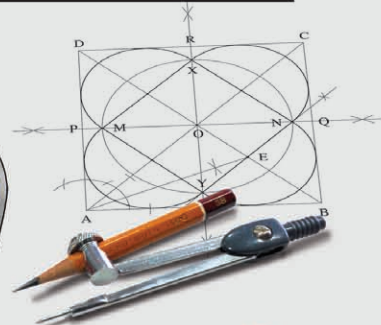
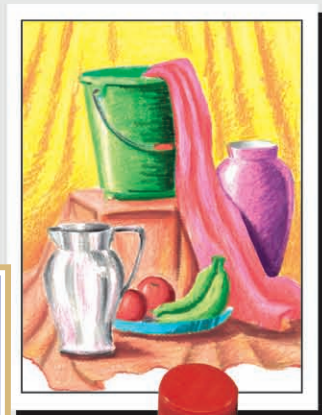
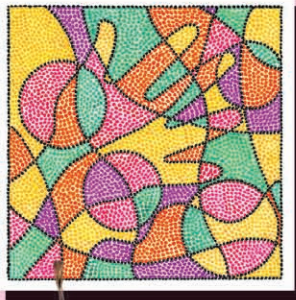


Specially for Elementary and Intermediate Drawing
Grade Examinations

Grade Examinations Drawing Made Easy

Based on
NEW
Syllabus

- Object Drawing
- Still Life
- Memory Drawing
- Design
- Geometry, Solid Geometry and Lettering



FOR ELEMENTARY & INTERMEDIATE DRAWING GRADE EXAMINATIONS

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OBJECT DRAWING

STILL LIFE

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PLANE GEOMETRY

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*Useful for Elementary and Intermediate
Drawing Grade Examinations,
Secondary Level School,
SSC and ICSE Drawing Course,
Foundation Course, ATD course and
for all those who have an interest in art.*

Special Features of this book :

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2. Demonstration of every step for practice of drawing
3. Plenty of specimen drawings and drawings given for practice
4. 24 colour plates for better guidance

: By :

SUBODH NARVEKAR
AVDHUT NARVEKAR



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₹ 190.00

PREFACE

We are pleased to publish the completely revised edition (based on the new syllabus) of **Grade Examination Drawing Made Easy**, which has received the Best Book Production Award at the National level.

The authors of this book, Shri Subodh Narvekar and Avdhut Narvekar have vast knowledge and teaching experience in subjects of Grade Examination such that the students can grasp any particular topic or subject easily and thoroughly. Grade Examination Drawing Made Easy is a book which is inspired by such rich experiences.

Appropriate guidance in simple language is the key of this book. Important guidelines and various techniques on drawing and colouring for all subjects have been given throughout the book. For the purpose of drawing practice, there are step by step methods given. Similarly, plenty of specimen drawings and practice drawings have also been included. **There are a total of 24 coloured pages given in this book so that students can get a thorough knowledge of colours and colouring practice.**

While preparing for the Grade examinations, it is difficult to keep a track of the number of practice work done for each subject. To overcome it, this book has provided the students with a separate page of 'Practice Reckoner Chart' to keep a record of how many times a subject needs to be practised. When a student practises a particular subject, he/she can fill the circle in front of the subject in the chart. This way, the student, teacher and parent will know at a glance how many times a particular subject has been practised.

With correct guidance, use of effective techniques and hardwork, one can master any form of art. We are confident that by using this book, students can achieve mastery in art. Always remember 'Perfection is the Prize of Practice'.

Best wishes to the students appearing for the Grade Examinations and all art lovers.

– The Publishers

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Grade Examinations Timetable

(A) Elementary Grade Examination (Two days)

Day	Paper No.	Subject	Duration	Time
1st	1	Object Drawing	2 ½ hours	10.30 am to 1.00 pm
1st	2	Memory Drawing	2 hours	2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
2nd	3	Design	2 ½ hours	10.30 am to 1.00 pm
2nd	4	Plane Geometry and Lettering	2 hours	2.00 pm to 4.00 pm

(B) Intermediate Grade Examination (Two days)

Day	Paper No.	Subject	Duration	Time
1st	1	Still Life	3 hours	10.30 am to 1.30 pm
1st	2	Memory Drawing	2 hours	2.30 pm to 4.30 pm
2nd	3	Design	3 hours	10.30 am to 1.30 pm
2nd	4	Plane Geometry, Solid Geometry and Lettering	3 hours	2.30 pm to 5.30 pm

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

1. Instructions on using materials:

1. Avoid using the eraser as far as possible.
2. Keep two bowls of water ready (one for cleaning brushes and the other for colour work).
3. Use a big sized white palette instead of a coloured one or use white saucers.
4. The whole picture should not be painted by using one brush only; use a small pointed brush to paint the smaller parts and to outline the picture, and use a brush of a higher number to paint larger parts.
5. Keep all the materials, viz. colours, palette, brushes and water-bowls to your right-hand side (or to the left if you are left-handed).
6. After finishing your colour work, clean and straighten your brushes by wiping them with the rag. Clean your palettes, thoroughly after use. Keep the brushes neatly padded in a box bigger than the brushes.
7. When you want to prepare a particular tint or shade of a colour, or a new colour shade by mixing two or more colours, prepare it in a quantity that would be a little more than necessary; for, it is difficult to prepare the same shade again, in case you find it insufficient.
8. Clean your brush before dipping it in the colour bottle. Otherwise, the traces of colour on the brush will spoil the colour in the bottle.
9. Do not put the cap of one bottle on that of another.
10. If the colours begin to dry up, add 4-5 drops of clean water in the colour bottle, so that the pigment inside does not dry up.

2. Materials needed during the examination :

The candidates are supplied with drawing paper measuring 38 cm × 28 cm as answer paper in the examination centre itself. Tracing paper is also supplied in Design paper. The candidates have to take with them the following materials :

- (1) **Pencils** : HB, 2B graded pencils and a clutch pencil (0.5 HB lead) (Clutch pencil cannot be used by applying pressure. It is used only for Design and Geometry.)
- (2) **Eraser and sharpener** : Good quality soft eraser and a good pencil-sharpener.
- (3) **Compass** : Compass box and 30 cm long plastic scale.
- (4) **Pens** : Ink pen, sketch pen with waterproof ink, gel pen, Uniball pen, Microtip pen (all black).
- (5) **Brushes** : 0, 1, 3, 5, 8 and 12 numbers round brushes and one-inch wide flat brush for applying wash.
- (6) **Pastels** : 25 or 50 shades oil pastels.
- (7) **Colours** : Opaque colours (Poster colours) 12 or 14 shades bottle-set, transparent colours (tube colours or water colour cakes).
- (8) **Palettes** : Large white palette, white saucer or white tile.

- (9) **Water containers** : Two 'no spill pots' or wide-bottomed bowls (narrow-bottomed ones could topple over), one for the colour work and the other for cleaning the brushes.
- (10) **Drawing board** : 1/4 imperial size drawing board with drawing pins or clips or a card-board or mount-board slightly larger than the drawing paper.
- (11) **Cotton cloth** : Handkerchief-sized two cotton rags (to wipe the brush while shading and to clean it later).
- (12) **Other materials** : Materials such as potato, lady's finger, jute, towel, sponge, etc., for printing and impressions. Cutter and scissors for cutting of stencil.
- (13) **Hall ticket** : Hall ticket (i.e., Identification Card).

3. Preparations to be made on the day prior to the examination :

It is always better to pack the colouring bag the previous day itself.

Things to do before packing the colouring bag :

- (1) Sharpen all the pencils.
- (2) Wash and dry the palette, tile and brushes clean.
- (3) Arrange the oil pastels in the box in the order of light to dark shades, i.e., yellow, green, blue, violet, orange, brown, white and black. So your time won't be wasted in searching for the correct shade during the examination. Remember to put back the shade in the same order after use.
- (4) Add 4 to 5 drops of clean water in the poster colour bottles if the colours begin to dry up.
- (5) Check the pencil box, compass box, colouring material, etc., before packing the bag.

4. Points to keep in mind during the examination days :

- (1) On the first day of the examination, be present at the examination centre half an hour before the time to find out the seating arrangement and check your seat number. Reach the examination centre on time on the other examination days as well.
- (2) After receiving the answer paper, write on the top right hand corner of the paper your name, seat number, school name, standard, division, centre name, centre number, date, examination name and subject in legible handwriting.
- (3) Drawings which are much smaller in comparison with the size of the answer paper, will not be evaluated.
- (4) Students should keep in mind that even the slightest trace of the use of ruler and mechanical devices in Object Drawing, Still Life and Memory Drawing, will disqualify their paper.

5. Utilising the allotted time fully :

The time allotted varies and is sufficient for all four subjects of the Grade Examinations. It is expected to draw and colour Still Life, Object Drawing and Design minutely and with details. Instead of hurriedly finishing the colouring you must utilize the time allotted fully.

PRACTICE RECKONER CHART

(Students must use the following chart regularly.)

How to use the reckoner chart : After revising the drawing and colouring of a particular subject once, shade one circle against that subject each time.

Use of the reckoner chart : Students, teachers and parents can know how many times a particular subject has been revised at a glance. Similarly, if a subject has not been revised enough, then it can be practised more.

Students can practise Object Drawing/Still Life by placing objects in the front. For other subjects, practise the new topics given in this book.

A subject like Design can be practised many times using different colouring techniques, colour schemes and various tools with just one topic.

(A) Elementary Grade Examination

Subject	Expected Practice	No. of times practice done												Extra Practice			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	
1. Object Drawing	12 times	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. Memory Drawing	10 times	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	○
3. Design	10 times	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	○
4. Geometry	6 times	○	○	○	○	○	○								○	○	
Lettering	10 times	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	

(B) Intermediate Grade Examination

Subject	Expected Practice	No. of times practice done												Extra Practice			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	
1. Still Life	12 times	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. Memory Drawing	10 times	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	○
3. Design	10 times	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	○
4. Geometry (Complete syllabus with Solid Geometry)	6 times	○	○	○	○	○	○								○	○	
Lettering	10 times	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	

IMPORTANT RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR DRAWING GRADE EXAMINATIONS

Elementary and Intermediate examinations conducted by the Art Directorate of the Government of Maharashtra are generally held in the latter half of September every year.

● **Admission :**

1. The examinations are open to candidates from recognised institutions and to private candidates. The candidates from Schools and private Drawing classes which are *not recognised* by Government may be admitted as 'Private candidates'.
2. Candidates may directly appear for the Intermediate Grade Examination without previously passing the Elementary Grade Examination. However, no candidate can appear for both the examinations in the same year.
3. Candidates having already passed any of the Drawing Grade Examinations cannot re-appear for that particular examination.
4. Applications for admission to these examinations must be made through the participating institutions to the Superintendents of the centres concerned.
5. Elementary Examination fee – Rs. 50/- (For the students from Maharashtra State)
Rs. 100/- (For the students other than Maharashtra State)
Intermediate Examination fee – Rs. 100/- (For the students from Maharashtra State)
Rs. 200/- (For the students other than Maharashtra State)

● **Results of the Examinations:**

- (1) Candidates must appear for all the four papers. Those appearing for less than four papers shall be declared to have failed in the examination.
- (2) The quality of the candidates' performance in all the four papers is judged as a whole and the final results of successful candidates are declared accordingly in 'A', 'B' and 'C' grades.
- (3) Although grades are awarded to individual papers, final results are declared as a whole.
- (4) A certain fee will be charged for verification of results within one month of the examination results.

● **Certificates :** All successful candidates are awarded certificates from the Art Directorate of the Government of Maharashtra.

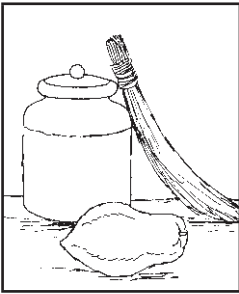
● **General Order of Merit :** The names of the first 25 successful candidates in order of merit for each of the Grade Examinations are announced at the examination centres. This is a 'general' order of merit based on the total performance of the candidates in all the four subjects of the examination.

● **Government Prizes :** Government prizes in order of merit on the basis of the total performance in all the four papers as also those for excellence in individual subjects will be awarded to the successful candidates at each of the two examinations, subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions:

- (1) They must be from recognised Secondary Schools.
- (2) They must be within the prescribed age-limit, i.e., 17 years for the Elementary and 18 years for the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examinations.

Merit Certificates will also be awarded to the winners of Government prizes.

- Deserving candidates are also awarded special prizes offered by Private Donors.
- Candidates who have failed can appear for the examination again.

**1**

OBJECT DRAWING

Elementary Grade Drawing Examination

(First Paper)

Exam Timings

10.30 am to
1.00 pm

(2½ Hours)

1. Important information

1. Syllabus :

- To draw a group of man-made and natural objects placed in the front.
- To draw the objects in appropriate sizes in proportion to the given paper size.
- To skillfully colour the objects as they appear, with exact shade and light and using appropriate colours.
- Any colour medium or colouring techniques of your choice may be used for e.g., stippling, textures, collage, etc.

2. Suggested media :

- (1) Water colours – Tube colours (Transparent) Poster colours (Opaque)
- (2) Oil pastels (3) Wax crayons (4) Colour pencils.

These media may be used either singly or in combination.

3. Objects :

- (1) Bucket, dustbin, tub, drum, water bottle.
- (2) Big clay pots, pitchers in attractive shapes, China clay utensils.
- (3) Glass containers, glass, plate.
- (4) Basket, mug, bowl, tray, big and small water vessels, broom.
- (5) Large sized square boxes, wooden blocks.
- (6) Natural objects such as big-sized flowers, brinjal, tomato, pumpkin, capsicum, cabbage, cucumber, coconut, banana, apple, orange, papaya, sweetlime, etc.

2. Introduction

There would be two man-made and one natural object of different shapes arranged in front of the candidate. It is important to draw these objects exactly as they appear.

In Object Drawing :

- (1) There would be no drapery in the background, however there may be drapery spread below the objects.
- (2) The objects may also be arranged on white or coloured paper.

Draw the arrangement of the objects in appropriate sizes and in proportion to the given paper size. Colour the objects realistically, depicting its shade and light.

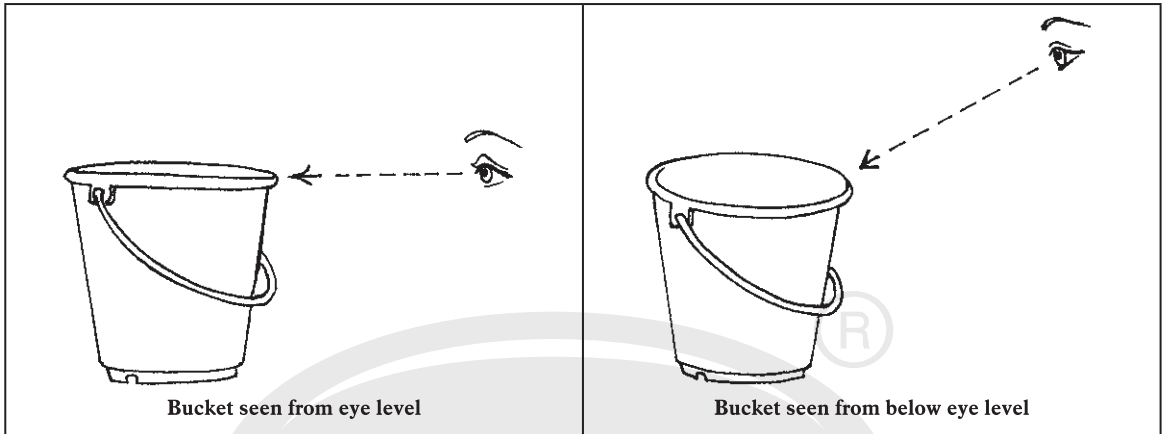
Drawing should be done without the help of any mechanical instruments. To be able to draw the arrangement of objects correctly, it is important to practise drawing each of the objects individually.

3. Drawing of Objects (Individual Objects)

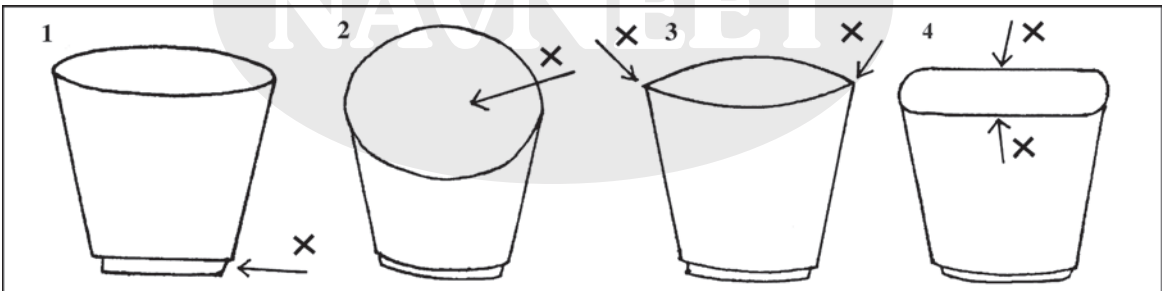
1. Difference in Eye Level

Let us first view an object placed on the floor by sitting on the floor itself. Then, let us view the same object sitting on a bench. The views we see in these two cases are different. This happens due to the difference in the eye level. This is shown in the diagram below. While drawing, keep this point always in mind.

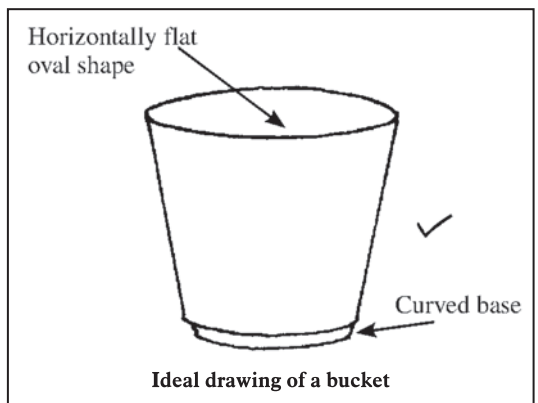
Study of a bucket seen from different eye levels



2. Avoid these common mistakes



- (1) The bottom part of a round object should not be drawn straight. It should be drawn curved.
- (2) The objects arranged before you, during the examination, are slightly below the eye level. Many a time, students tend to draw the objects as if seen from a top angle.
- (3) The brim of circular objects like a bucket or a round-shaped vessel, when viewed below the eye level, will appear to be oval shaped. It will not appear to be flat, straight or pointed at the ends.

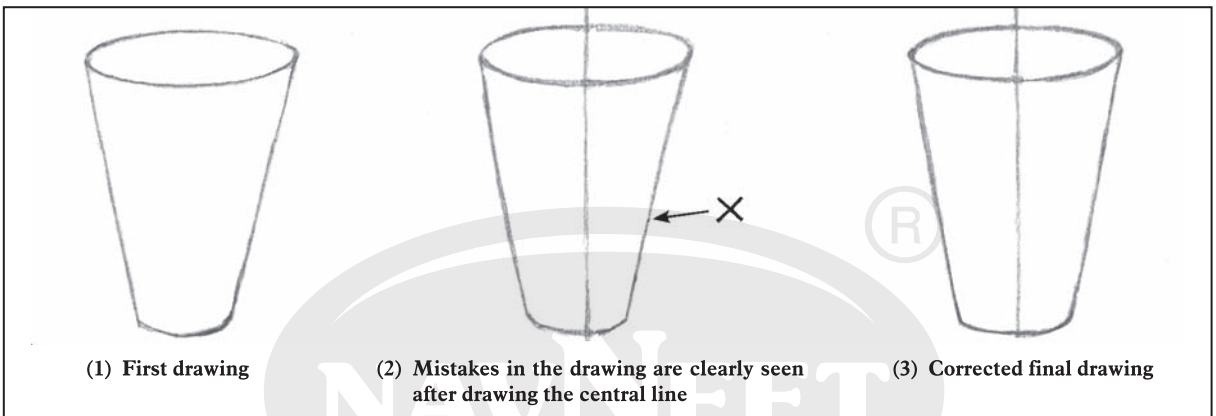


3. Drawing of Symmetrical Objects

(1) Drawing of symmetrical objects on the basis of only a vertical central line :

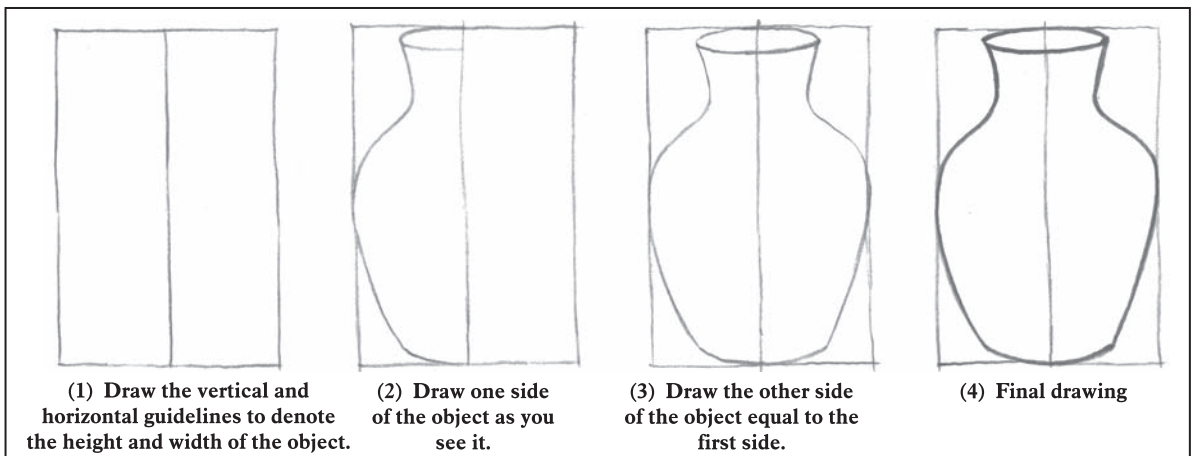
Objects like jars, bottles, buckets, pots, pitchers, etc., when seen vertically from the front appear symmetrical, i.e., their shapes on the left and right of their central lines are exactly alike as mirrored images.

- While practising object drawing, do not try to draw the complete group of objects at once. You should practise by drawing medium-sized objects of different shapes, which you find in your house, one at a time.
- While drawing symmetrical objects such as pots, saucers, bowls, pitchers, etc., draw the central line first and then proceed to drawing the outline on both sides.
- Mistakes in the drawing can be noticed clearly by drawing a central line to the symmetrical object. Find them out and correct the picture accordingly.



(2) Drawing of symmetrical objects using vertical and horizontal guidelines :

- To begin with, draw the vertical and horizontal guidelines to denote the height and width of the object in a light hand. Then draw a vertical central line.
- Draw the left side of the object as it is on the left side of the central line.
- Similarly, draw the mirror image of the object on the right side of the central line equal to the drawing done on the left side in a light hand.
- Lastly draw the final drawing.

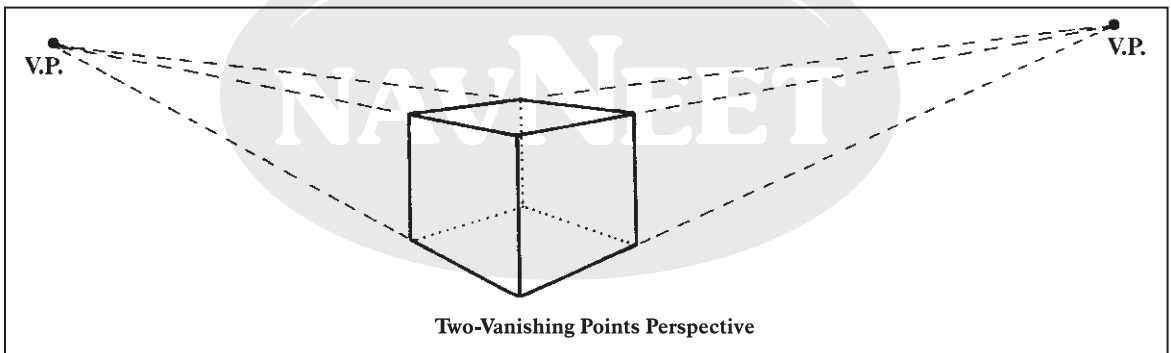
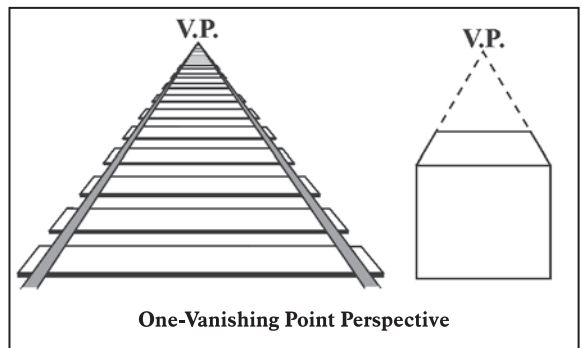


4. Drawing of Asymmetrical Objects

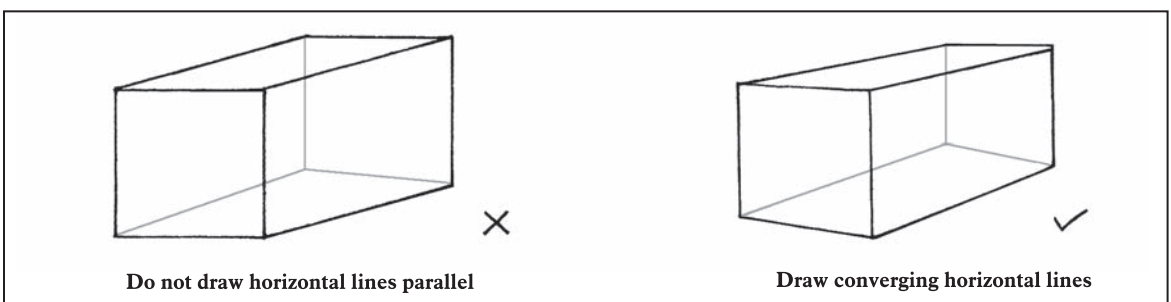
Rectilinear objects like book, rectangular box, broom, horizontally placed coconut, compass box, an umbrella, etc., are all asymmetrical. There is no need of drawing construction lines while drawing these objects. But it is necessary to have the knowledge of perspective to draw them.

(1) Illusion of Perspective :

- It is important to keep a reality check while drawing objects.
- Objects which are nearer appear comparatively larger than objects which are farther. This is called Perspective.
- The parallel rails appear to meet at the Vanishing point.
- The horizontal parallel lines in objects like cube and square prism have to be drawn in such a way that the distance between the lines becomes lesser as they converge to meet finally at the vanishing point.
- Though the height of the vertical lines is same in a cube, when observed carefully, the line which is closest to you appears comparatively longer. (See the figure below.)



(2) Points to remember while studying perspective :

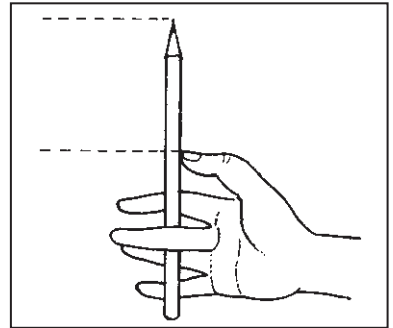


- The horizontal parallel lines in rectilinear objects like trunk, box, square container, etc. should never be drawn parallel. They should be drawn in such a way that the distance between the two lines becomes lesser as the lines converge.

- First draw the outline of the rectilinear object in a light hand. Compare it with the object kept in the front. If you find any mistakes, correct them, and then do the final sketch.

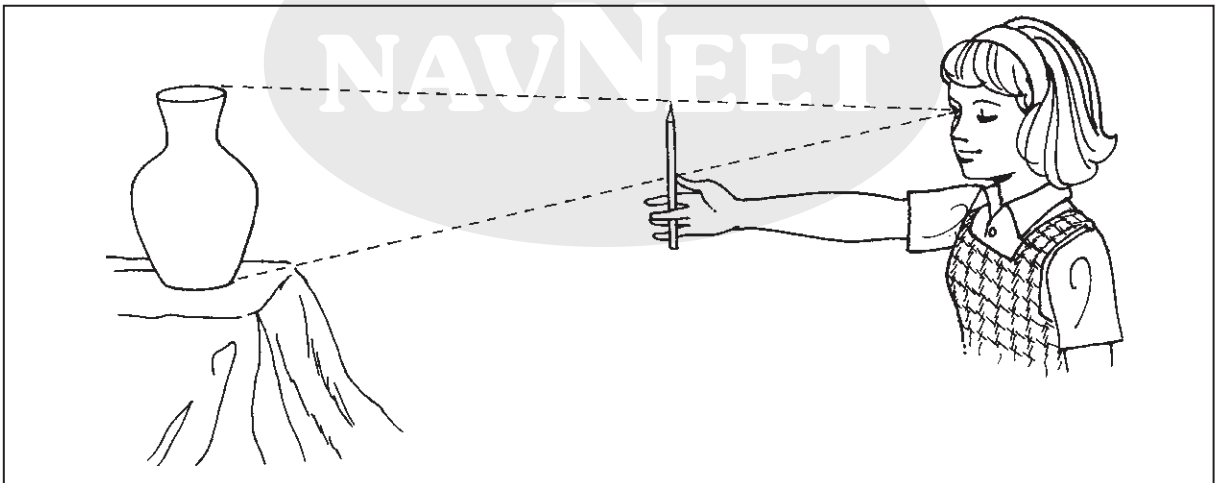
4. Method of taking measurements with the help of a pencil

Though no mechanical device is used for examination, you can judge the relative proportion of height and breadth of an object or group of objects as a whole by taking measurements with the help of your pencil. You can use the technique of taking measurements given below to know the relative proportions of objects and the general proportion of height and breadth of the group of objects, as also to ascertain whether the given drawing paper is to be held vertically or horizontally. Use this technique only for the purposes stated above.



Method of taking measurements : Measurements are taken with the help of a pencil by using your hand, eye and the pencil together in combination.

As shown in the diagram, hold a sufficiently long pencil firmly in the four fingers leaving the thumb free to take measurements. Hold the pencil, as shown in the diagram for taking vertical measurements. Similarly, turn your wrist at a right angle for horizontal measurements.



Keep your arm fully stretched as shown in the diagram, while taking horizontal and vertical measurements. Do not bend the elbow; or else the measurements will change due to the change in the distance between the pencil and the eye. Keep one eye shut and use the other for taking measurements.

The distance from the top of the pencil (aligned to the top of the object) to the point where the nail of your thumb rests (aligned to the bottom of the object), is the required measurement. It can be ascertained by moving the thumb up or down along the pencil. Always take the measurements by holding the pencil only in vertical and horizontal position and never in a slanting position.

5. Drawing practice of symmetrical and asymmetrical objects

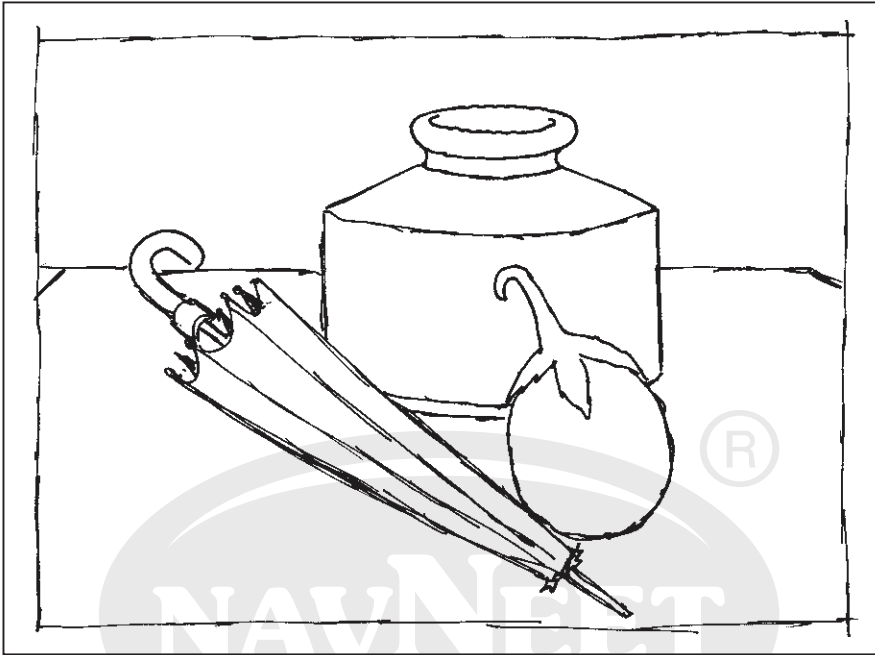
Practise drawing the following individual objects in a separate book on a larger scale :



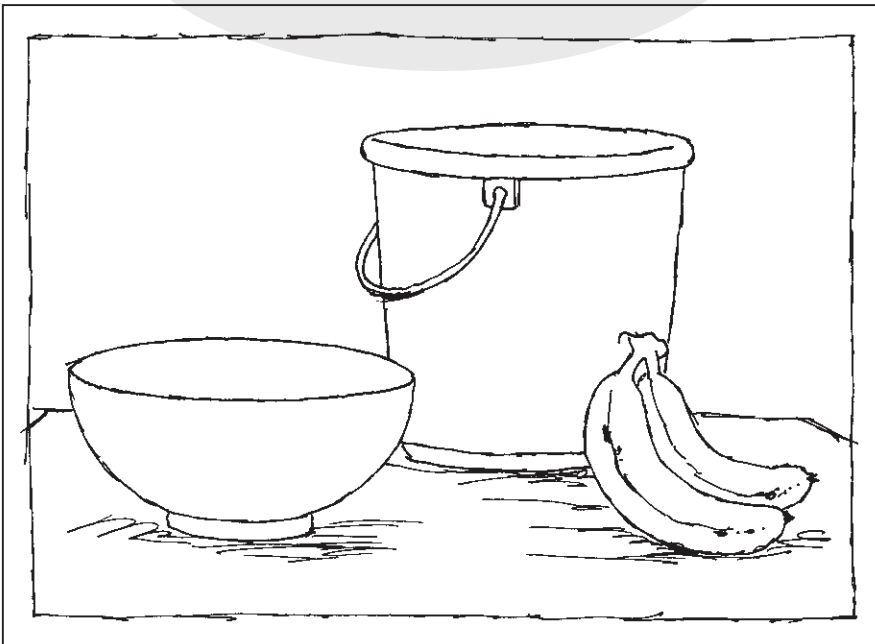
6. Drawing practice of object drawing

- Practise drawing each of the following Object drawings on separate paper : (Use the paper horizontally or vertically as shown.)

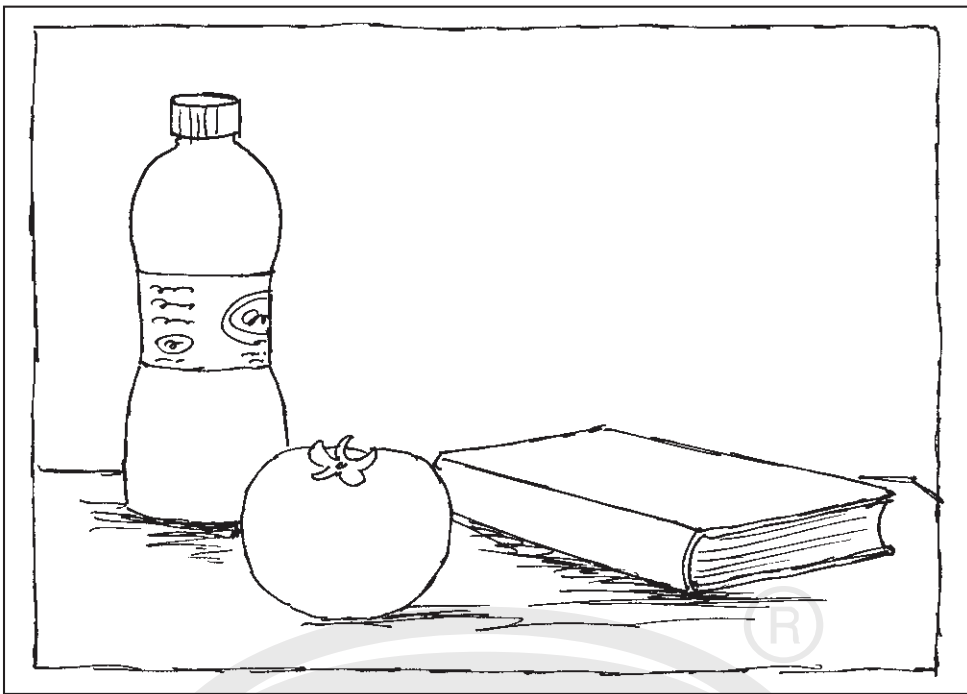
Object drawing 1 :



Object drawing 2 :



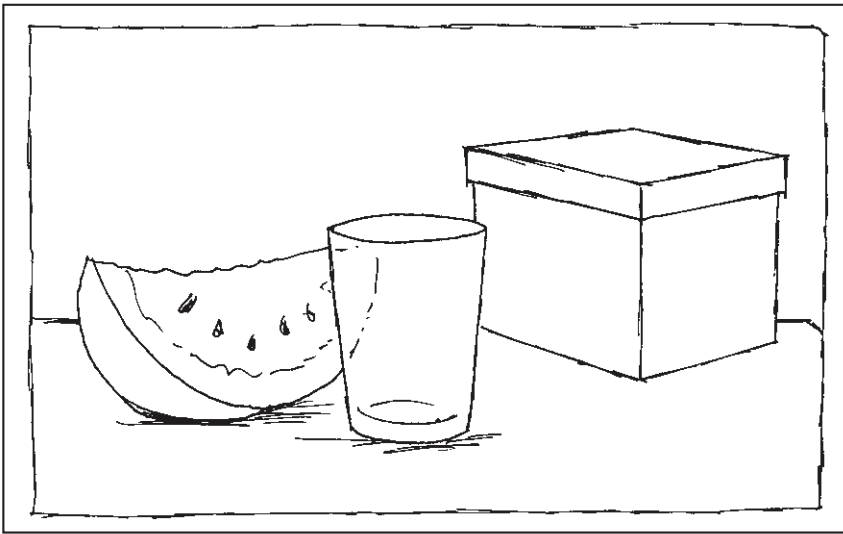
Object drawing 3 :



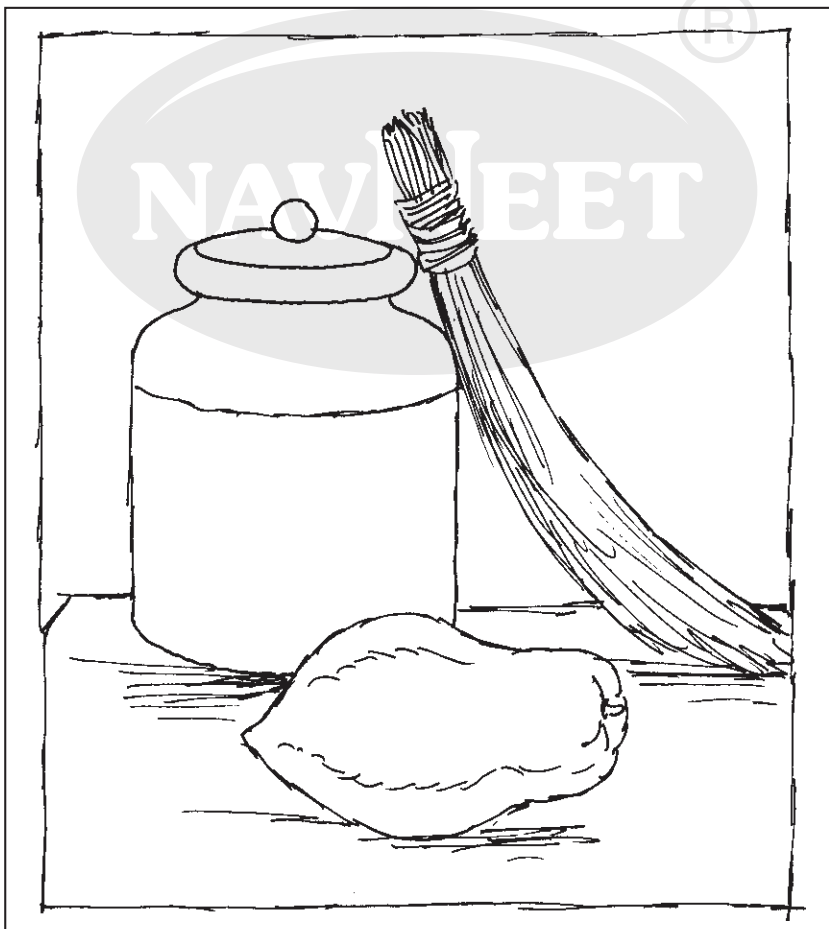
Object drawing 4 :



Object drawing 5 :



Object drawing 6 :

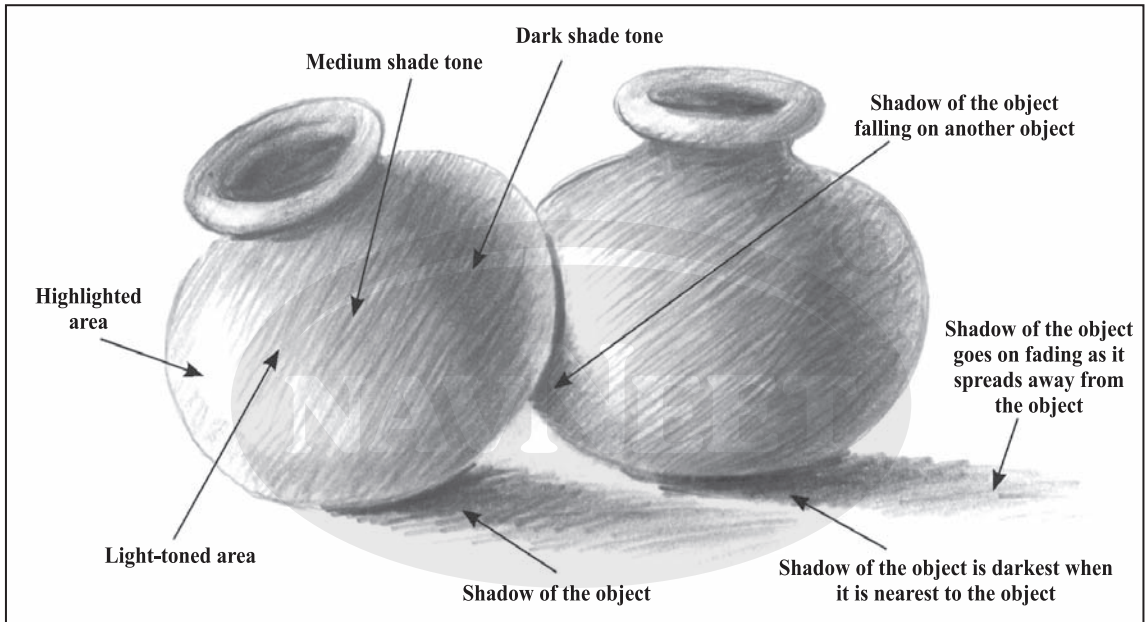


7. Shade and light on objects

In Object drawing, the objects attain prominence due to shade and light. The round shape of the objects can be expressed only through shades. The shades give a three-dimensional effect to the drawing. Every object in the group exists independently, but these objects are brought together as a whole, through shade and light. Your aim while making the picture will be to create a sense of an integrated whole by rendering an element of life to the group of objects.

Pencil shading or monochromatic colouring is not allowed in the examination. It is supposed to be coloured. But before colouring the Object Drawing or Still Life, it is important to practise it with pencil shading or in a monochromatic colour scheme to get a better understanding of the effects of shade and light on objects.

(1) **Different forms of shade and light on the object when light falls from the left side :**

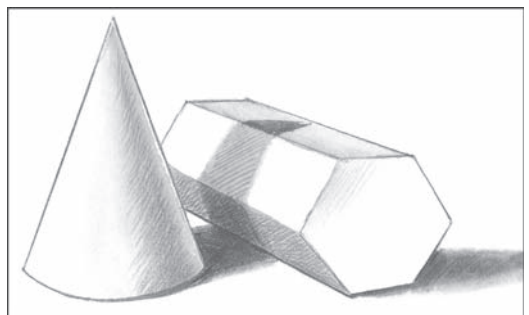


In the above picture, as the light falls on the object, we can see a lightened area on one side and a shaded area on the opposite side. The lightened side has two tone areas, viz. highlighted area and light-toned area. Likewise, the shaded area has medium shade tone area and dark shade tone area. Observe carefully the light and the shade tone areas.

(2) **Study of object's shadow :**

Study of an object's shadow is just as important as the study of the object's shade and light.

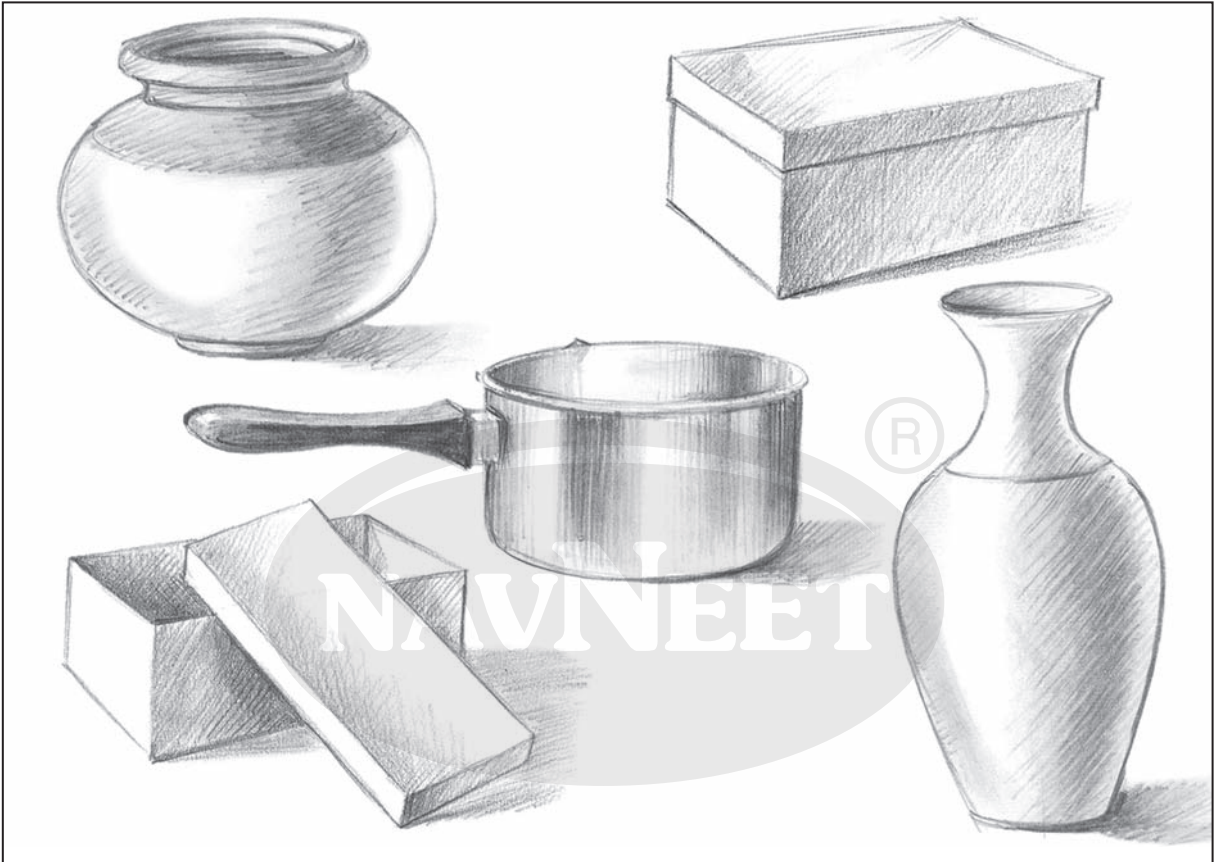
A beautiful Object Drawing or Still Life painting can be created by carefully observing the shadows of each object. These shadows can be created on the ground or on another object. Shadows also change their shapes on the object it falls on.



Shadow of a cone falling on another object changes its shape according to the shape of the latter object.

(3) Shading of specimen drawings of objects using 2B pencil :

(1) Place different objects in front of you and make their drawings for the purpose of practice in rendering tonal values. (2) Then show the shades by using a 2B pencil and rub the shaded portion with your finger, thus giving it a soft look. However, make arrangements such that light falls on the objects only from one direction, only then would the shading be highly effective. Study the specimens of shading given below.

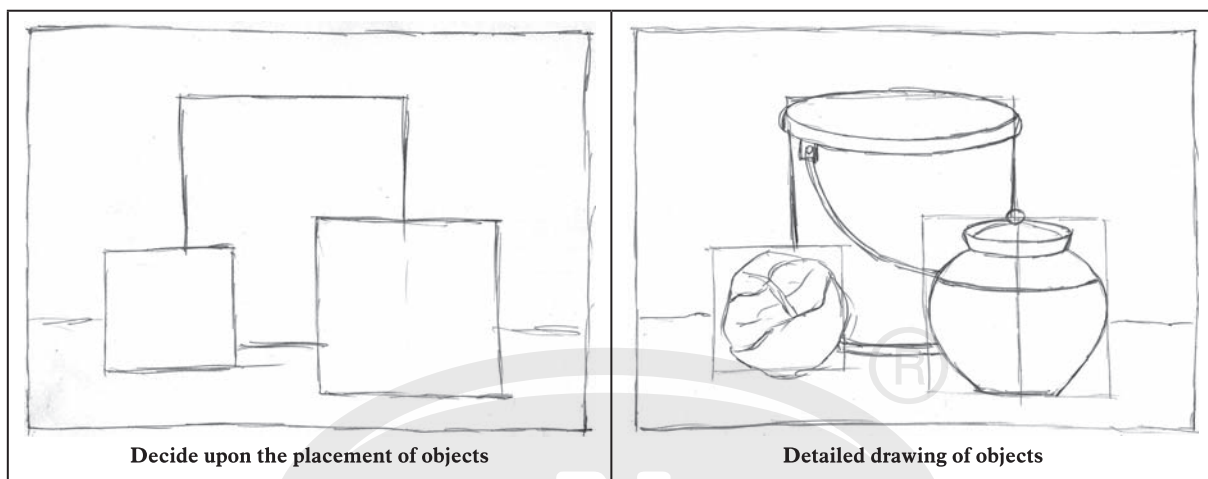


8. Colouring of Object Drawing

- While colouring Object Drawing, observe its shape first and the shade and light falling on it.
- Colour every object using light, medium and dark tones.
- While colouring a glossy object, leave out the highlighted area on the object. So the object would look shiny.
- Finally show the shadows of objects so that the entire picture will stand out.
- There is sufficient time allotted for Object Drawing. Therefore you may use textures or stippling method for colouring.

9. How to draw Object Drawing

- (1) Drawing border : Draw a freehand border leaving about 1 cm from the edges on all four sides of the drawing paper provided.
- (2) Decide upon the placement of the objects.
- (3) Then make a detailed drawing. Erase the construction lines that you may have drawn for symmetrical objects and start colouring.



(See the coloured pages at the back of this book.)

10. Distribution of time for drawing and colouring during examination.

The chart below explains how to divide the time allotted for drawing and colouring during the examination. However, the time allotment may vary depending on the type of the objects and the capacity of the students.

ELEMENTARY GRADE EXAMINATION	
Total time allotted : 2½ Hours (150 minutes)	
• Rough drawing and final drawing	– 15 to 20 minutes
• Colouring	– 1 Hour 50 minutes (110 minutes)
• Finishing touches and drying time	– 20 minutes

Difficulties in the examination hall and their solutions

- (1) There are at least 3 to 4 tubelights in the examination hall. Besides, there is light coming through the door and windows. Since light falls from every direction, the objects in Object Drawing (or Still Life) look flat to a certain extent. In this case, imagine the light falling from any one direction and colour the objects using contrasting colours, (i.e., light tones further lightened and dark tones further darkened.)
- (2) In the examination hall, the Object Drawing (or Still life) is set up against the wall and the benches are usually arranged in a semicircle in the front. If by chance you are seated (according to seat no.) on the back bench and you have difficulty viewing the object set-up then you can request the supervisor to either change your place (with an absent candidate) or allow you to sit on the floor and work.

11. General instructions regarding Question Paper

ELEMENTARY GRADE EXAMINATION OBJECT DRAWING (First Paper)

Total Time : 2½ Hours]

(First Day)

[Time : 10.30 am to 1.00 pm

Special instructions : (1) Mechanical devices should not be used. (2) No credit will be given for small pictures. (3) It is expected that the group of objects should be drawn identical to what the candidate sees from his/her position.

- (1) Drawing should not be small. It is very important to arrange or compose the group of objects harmoniously and in proportion to the rectangle.
- (2) The characteristic forms of all objects and their relative proportions drawn on paper should appropriately suit the objects kept in front of the candidate.
- (3) Colour the objects displaying their shade and light, texture and colours, as you see and feel them. However, your chief aim should be to create a beautiful composition.
- (4) You may use any one of the media suggested below, individually or in combination, as needed, to enhance the beauty of your picture.

Water colours : Tube colours (Transparent), Poster colours (Opaque).

Crayons : Oil pastels or Wax crayons.

Colour pencils.

Study coloured page nos. 4 to 9 for colouring practice of Object Drawing.



2

STILL LIFE

Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination (First Paper)

Exam Timings

10.30 am to

1.30 pm

(3 Hours)

- Know the difference between Object Drawing and Still Life :

Object Drawing	Still Life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Object Drawing, it is important to draw and colour the object exactly as they appear. You are not allowed to make any changes in their arrangement or colour scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Still Life, however, you can make a drawing as per your perception. You are also allowed to make some changes in the arrangement and colouring of the objects and drapery.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Object Drawing, the number of objects arranged are less, therefore objects have to be drawn big. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Still Life, usually 5 to 7 objects are arranged, therefore objects have to be drawn smaller than in Object Drawing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Object Drawing, there is no background drapery, however, there may be drapery or a paper kept below the arranged objects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Still Life, there is drapery placed in the background as well as below the objects.

The aims of Still Life for Intermediate Examination and Elementary Examination are the same. However, some additional content has been included in the syllabus for Intermediate Examination.

1. Important information

1. Syllabus :

- To draw and colour a group of 4 to 6 man-made and natural objects of different sizes arranged before you, as per your perception. The drawing must be made along with the background and foreground drapery.
- Natural objects like leaves, flowers, fruits, vegetables, etc., may also be included.
- To aesthetically render a group of objects arranged before you, with proportionate size and shape. Various techniques can be used to complete the picture.
- To give importance to aesthetic arrangement of objects, proportion to other objects, shade and light, texture and overall presentation.

- Mechanical devices should not be used.

(The objects may be arranged on the floor or above at a suitable height.)

2. Suggested media :

- (1) Water colours – Tube colours (Transparent) Poster colours (Opaque) (2) Oil pastels
- (3) Wax crayons (4) Colour pencils. These media may be used singly or in a combination.

3. Arranged objects :

There would be an arrangement of man-made and natural objects for Still Life. There may be one or more coloured drapery in the background and one in the foreground (below the objects). There may even be a drapery flowing out of an object like a bucket.

2. Introduction

Still Life is an important subject in the Drawing Grade Examination, because it assesses how well candidates can aesthetically render a group of objects arranged before them.

For Still Life, there would be 3 to 4 man-made objects (e.g., bucket, mug, dustbin, tub, basket, box, vessel, bottle, plate, glass, book, water bottle, etc.) and 2 to 3 natural objects (e.g., fruits, vegetables or flowers) arranged in front of the candidate.

Usually, this arrangement is done on two levels; the top level and the bottom level. Drapery (cloth hanging in loose folds) is spread over a small stool or a few thick books could be stacked one upon another to get the desired height of the top level. One or two coloured drapery is arranged in the background so as to make the objects stand out.

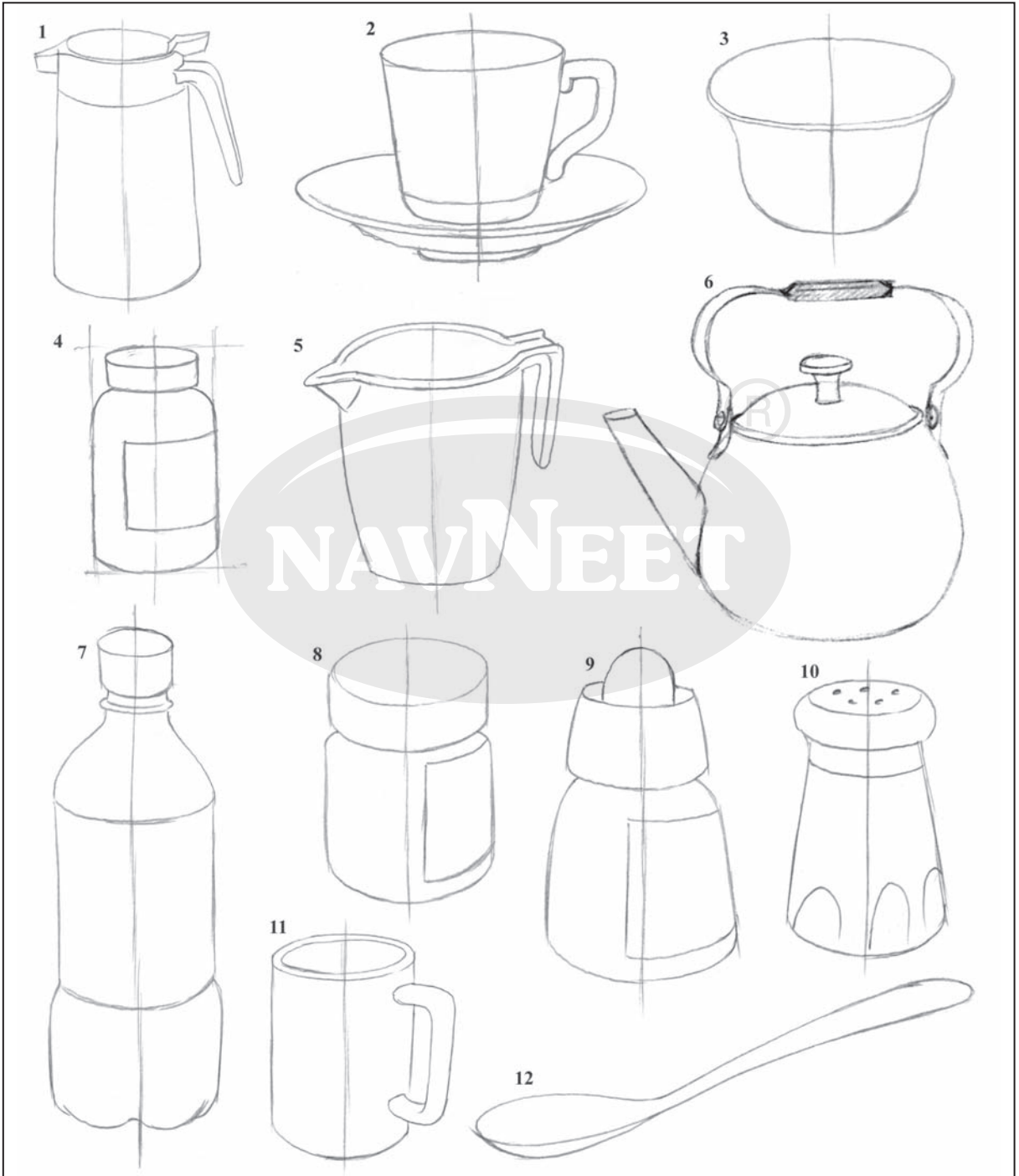
In painting a Still Life, the group of objects arranged in front of you is to be regarded not just as a simple collection of objects, but as life itself presented in a still, motionless form. With this viewpoint, your aim should be to present a group of objects in an aesthetic form, full of life and vitality through the drawing, arrangement and colour-work. A Still Life painting is judged on how captivating the forms, lines, shades of colour, texture or shade and light, have been expressed. So in Still Life painting, you have full freedom to make necessary changes in the arrangement and colouring of the objects in your painting for the purpose of making the picture aesthetically appealing.

You may change the colour of the drapery and / or the man-made objects provided it makes the colour scheme of the Still Life more beautiful and attractive. Colour schemes of natural objects must not be changed.

Students appearing for Intermediate Examination without appearing for Elementary Examination, should practise each object separately.

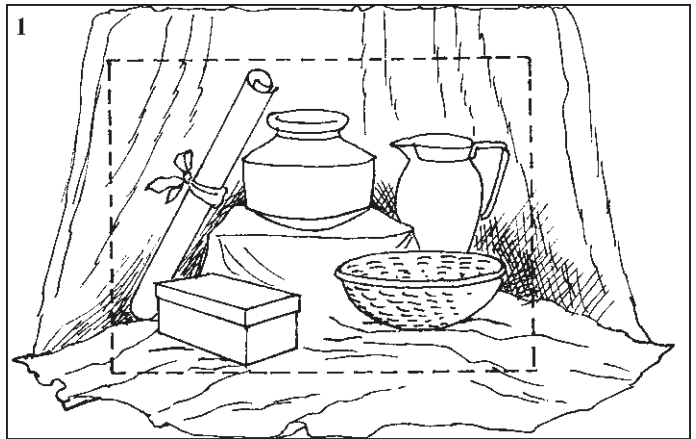
3. Drawing practice of symmetrical and asymmetrical objects

Draw household objects of different shapes and sizes by drawing the centre line or construction lines wherever required. Study the specimen drawing of objects shown below and draw them in a separate book :

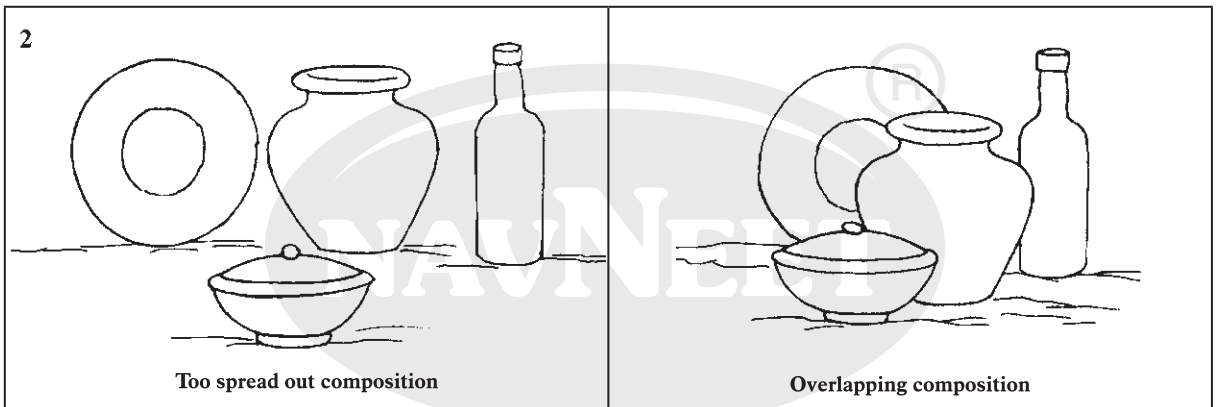


4. Tips on drawing a group of Still Life objects

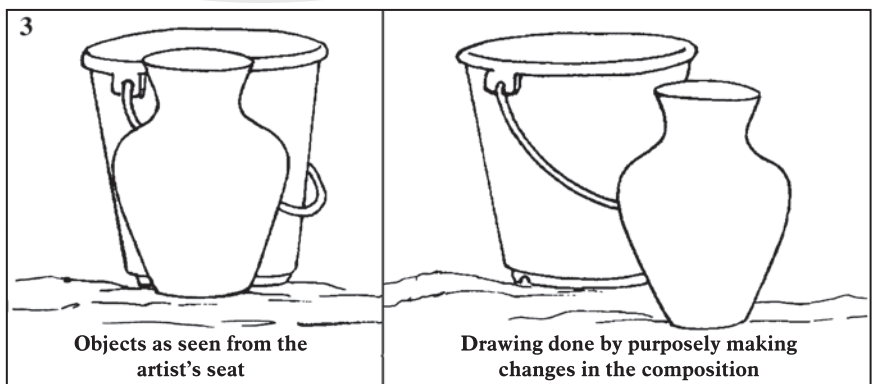
(1) While drawing a group of Still Life objects, take care that the drawing is not too small. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ part of the paper should be covered by the objects. It is appropriate to leave out unnecessary parts of the Still Life. Framing only the group of objects and composing them appropriately is shown by a dotted rectangle in the figure.



(2) If the objects when seen from the place where you sit are too spread out, instead of drawing them as they are, let the objects overlap partly. This will give unity and compactness to the composition.



(3) If an object is almost hidden by another, when seen from the place where you sit, it is not advisable to copy the objects just as they appear. You can make appropriate changes in the composition and placement of the objects in your drawing.



(4) The relative proportionate sizes of the objects vary in Still Life. For instance, a sizeably big bucket placed among smaller objects will make the smaller ones appear much smaller. In such a case, you may enlarge the small objects to appropriate sizes.

5. Drawing and colouring practice of Still Life

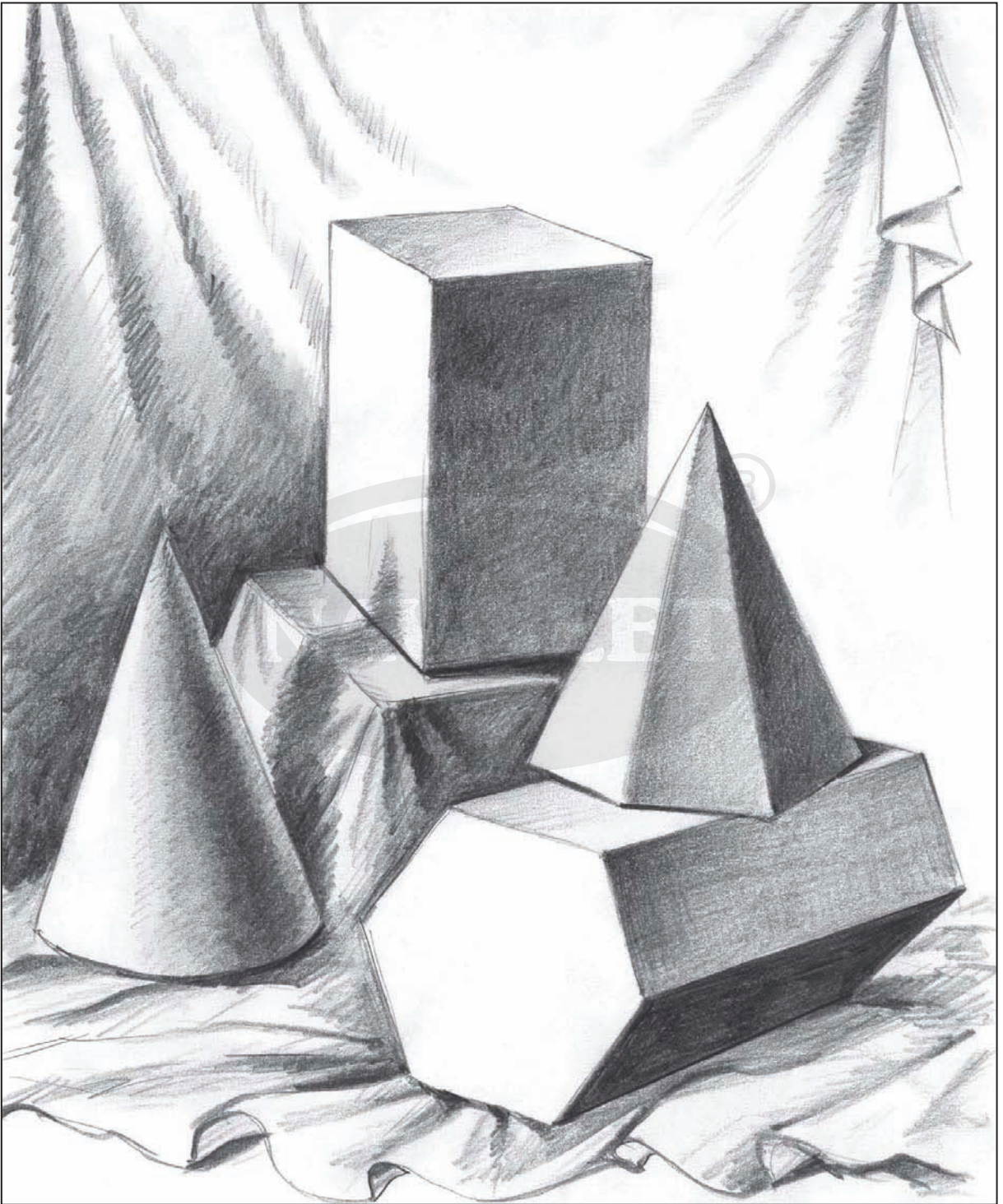
Practice 1 : Enlarge and draw the Still Life shown below on a separate 1/4 size paper.



Practice 2 : Enlarge and draw the Still Life shown below on a separate 1/4 size paper.



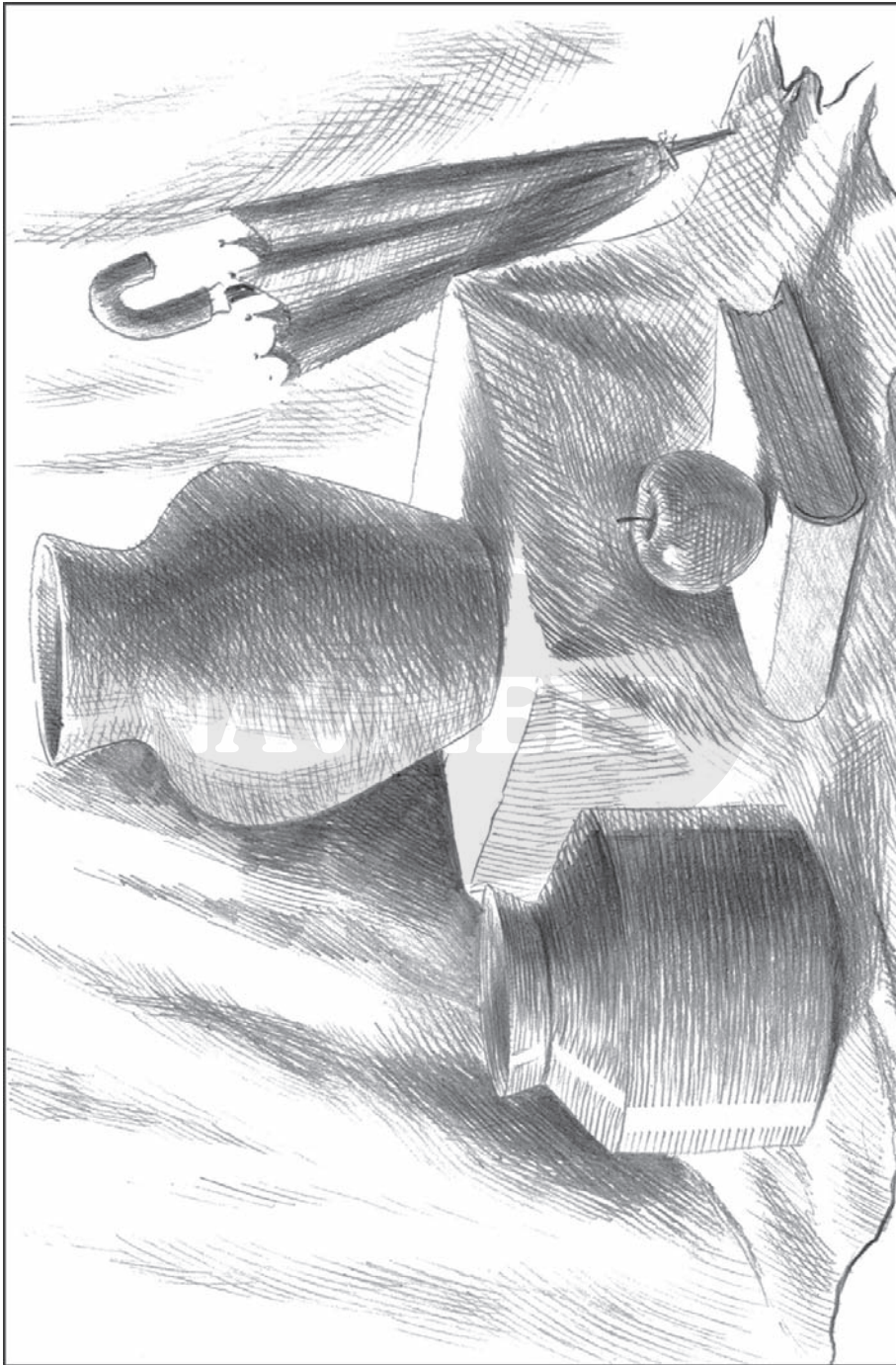
Practice 3 : (Study this Still Life carefully and observe how shadows can help the picture to stand out.) Practise this Still Life in a separate book.



Geometric objects and drapery done with pencil shading

Practice 4 : Draw the following Still Life on a ¼ size paper and shade it using graphite pencils.

A Still Life drawing done with pencil shading to study the tonal values of objects.

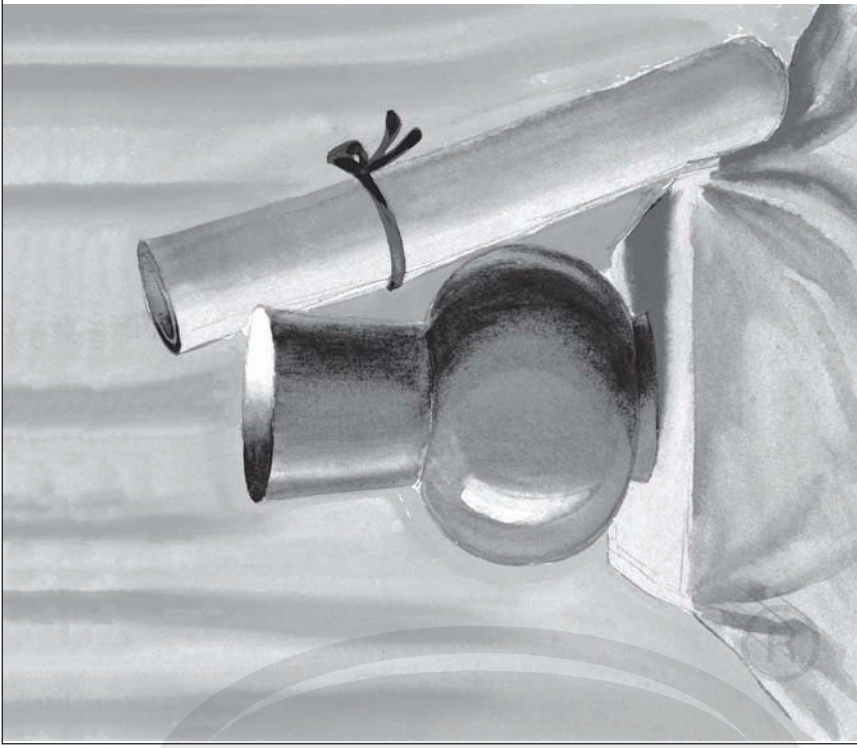


Applying the same shading technique, but instead of using graphite pencils, Still Life can also be coloured by applying light-toned transparent colours first and then using coloured pencils.

Practice 5 and 6 : Practise one or two objects with background and foreground drapery. Both specimens can be practised on $\frac{1}{4}$ size paper.

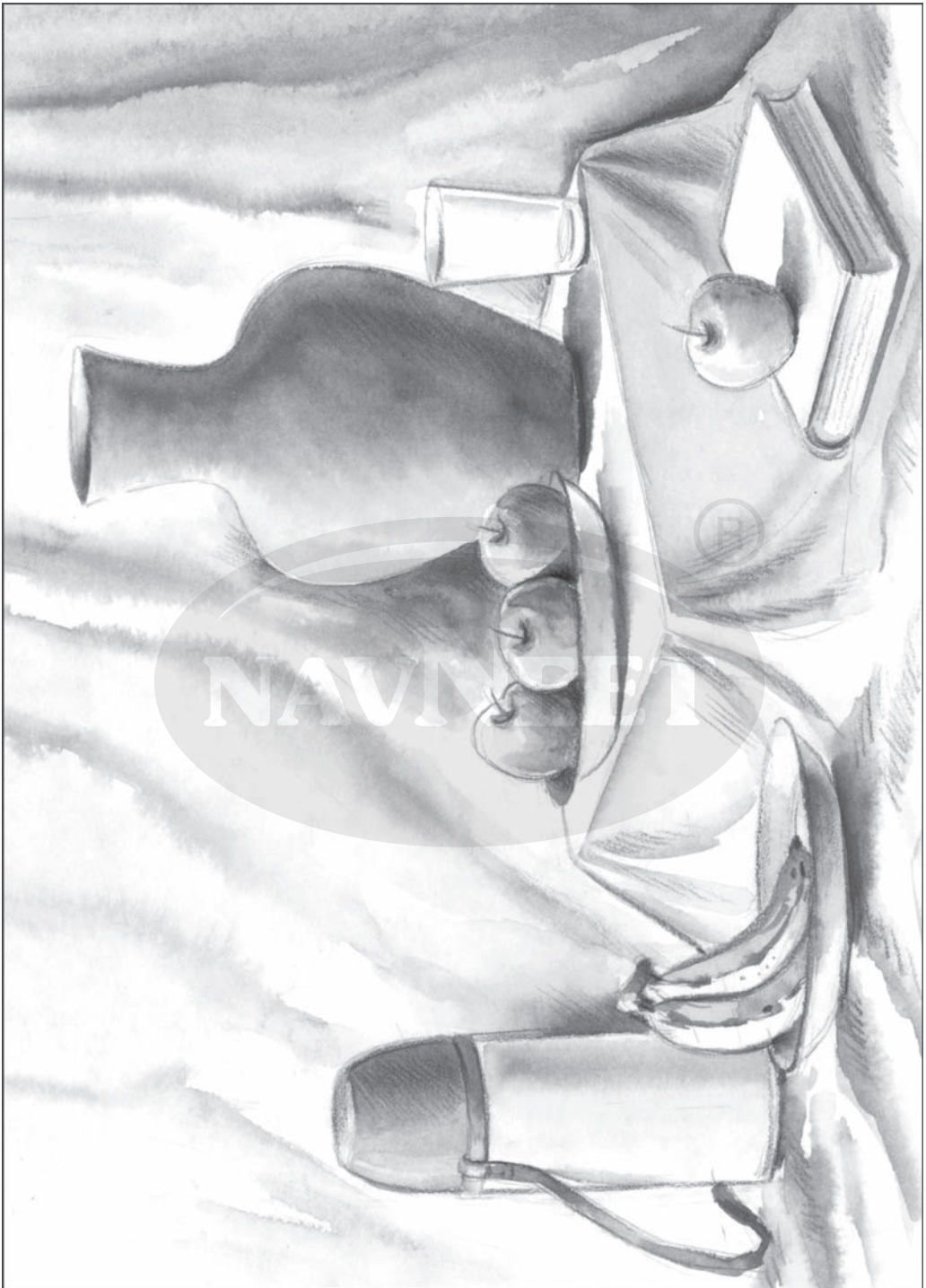


Colouring of bucket done with drapery



Colouring of object and paper roll with drapery

Practice 7 : Enlarge and draw the following Still Life on a ¼ size paper and colour it using one colour only.



A Still Life done with monochromatic colour scheme to study the tonal values of the objects caused by shade and light.

1. Colouring practice of separate objects

- (1) In a Still Life, objects attain importance due to shade and light. If a round object is kept in front, the 3-dimensional effect is found due to the play of shade and light on the object. If the colouring of the object is done in only one shade, the object will appear to be flat. So, while colouring in any medium, an object should have at least three tones—light, medium and dark.
- (2) When you first begin to practise colouring, colour each object separately instead of colouring them in a group.
- (3) Arrange the objects and lighting in such a way that light falls on one side of the objects. For this, close all windows and switch off the lights from the other sides. By doing so, the light and shade of the object will be more prominent.
- (4) The size of the objects should be drawn and coloured in the same size as expected in the examination.
- (5) First colour the light tones, then medium and finally the dark tones. Later practise colouring and highlight with light, medium, dark, and very dark tones.

2. How to arrange Still Life for colouring practice

- (1) Place a small stool or stack a few thick books one upon the other near a wall. Spread a coloured cloth over it. Keep a drawing board leaning against the wall behind it. Spread another coloured cloth on the board. Now there are two levels of space for composition; one on the stool and the other on the ground. Place and arrange four to five man-made and natural objects on the upper and lower levels.
- (2) See to it that light falls from one direction on Still Life composition.

3. Tips for colouring Still Life

- (1) While colouring Still Life, colour the main objects first, then the others. Colour the background and foreground drapery later. The shadows of the objects should be coloured last.
- (2) If the objects and drapery are of the same colour, then colour the drapery in a different colour. By doing so, the objects will stand out.
- (3) If an object is glossy, leave the highlighted area white and colour the rest of the object. This way, the effect of shine (glossiness) can be created on the object.
- (4) When two objects are placed close to each other, and one of the objects is shiny, then that shiny object will have the reflection of its colour on the other object near to it. After colouring the shiny object, apply a tinge of overlapping colour of the reflected object to achieve the desired effect.

4. Final improvements in colouring

During the examination, always observe your painting minutely after completion. To create more contrast in the painting, darken the shaded areas further. If shadows have been left out anywhere, colour them and complete the painting.

5. Various methods of colouring Still Life using different media.

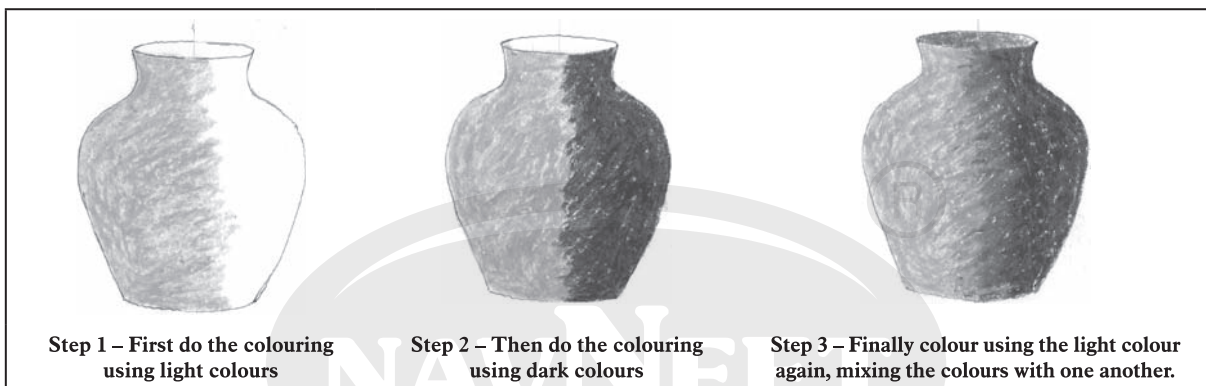
Media :

(1) Oil pastels or Wax crayons. (2) Transparent colours–Tube or Cake colours. (3) Opaque colours–Poster colours (Bottle colours). (4) Coloured pencils.

Still Life can be coloured either by using one of the media mentioned above or by using a combination together. Different techniques for handling different media are used while colouring. You may use any of the media mentioned above but objects should have at least light, medium and dark tones. It is also equally important that these tones merge with one another. This is called ‘shading’.

(1) Colouring with pastels :

Use oil pastels of 25 shades set. A 50 shades set would be even better.



- Colour the light area of the object with a light coloured pastel. Then colour the dark tones on the opposite side of the light area. Then mix the tones with one another using the light colour again.
- If there are more shades in the pastels, colour the object with light, medium and dark tones and merge them with one another.
- If an object is glossy, then colour the highlighted area with white first and later colour the rest of the object.
- When colouring drapery, colour the folds and creases with the medium tone first. Then colour the rest with light tone and merge the two tones with one another.
- Colour the dark tones and the shadows of the objects with a dark shade.
- By varying the pressure on the pastel, you can make the tone either light or dark.
- Colouring can also be done by making short strokes (hatching) as done in pencil shading.
- Similarly, colouring can also be done by applying forceful strokes with an oil pastel held horizontally.

(2) Colouring with transparent colours :

- Transparent colours should be applied in a thin or medium coat. In order to make the colour light, add water to the colour.

- Colour the main objects first, and then the other objects and drapery, and finally the shadows of the objects.
- While colouring, apply a light-toned wash on the entire object. Leave the portion to be highlighted paper-white.
- Apply the dark tones on the object while the previously applied wash is still damp. Merge the two tones.
- Since the previous wash is still damp, both the shades will merge with each other properly.
- While colouring the drapery, apply a light wash to the entire area of the drapery. Colour the folds and creases of the drapery with a medium tone while the previous wash is still damp. Merge the light and medium tones into one another.
- Colour the shadows of the objects and the dark areas on the drapery with a dark tone.

(3) Colouring with opaque colours :

- Opaque colours should be applied in a medium and thick coat.
- Add white to the colour to make it lighter.
- The highlights have to be coloured using white colour.

(4) Shading with coloured pencils :

- Coloured pencils could be used for colouring Still Life. The painting looks attractive if shading is done by applying short strokes (hatching technique).
- First use transparent colours to apply flat, light tones of different colours on the entire picture.
- After it dries up completely, colour the Still Life using coloured pencils using light, middle and dark tones.
- Colour the Still Life as shown using pencil shading method on page 28, but with coloured pencils.



(5) Using water colour and oil pastels together :

- Colour the entire Still Life with transparent colours in light flat tones using the respective colours. By doing so, the entire light tone in the Still Life will be completed.
- After it has dried up completely, use the light, medium and dark toned oil pastels of that respective colour shade and blend them with one another.

Practise using all these different media. Select the medium which is most suitable to you and continue practising with it. This way, you will surely become an expert in using that medium.

7. Creating textures in Still Life

A higher level of work is expected for the Intermediate examination than for the Elementary examination.

Due to the sufficient time allotted for Still Life in Intermediate examination, you can have greater freedom while colouring. A beautiful painting can be created by applying textures using various techniques.

'Texture' is an additional factor that enhances the beauty of a Still Life. Using texture in Still Life will make the painting look more attractive. Texture means the smoothness or roughness of the surface of an object. It is a sort of decoration of the surface of the object. Observe the difference between a fine and a rough piece of cloth of the same colour. The difference between them is due to their textures only.

You can produce a variety of textures by using only a brush. Similarly, various media can be used to enhance the beauty of the painting through texture.

Before applying textures, it is important to apply a light wash of that respective colour. Using texture in colouring, helps to achieve a special effect, though mastering it would require more practice.

- **Study and practise the different types of textures given below :**



Colouring done with stippling dots



Colouring done with a dry brush



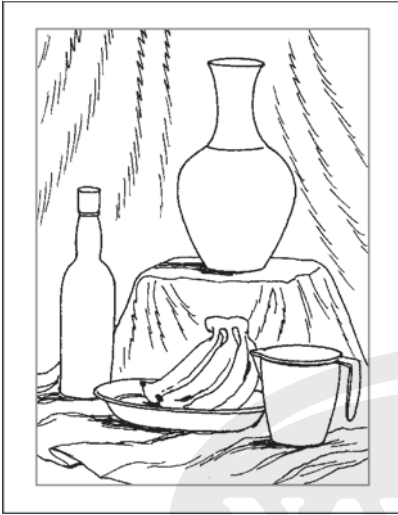
Colouring done with the help of a paper cutter



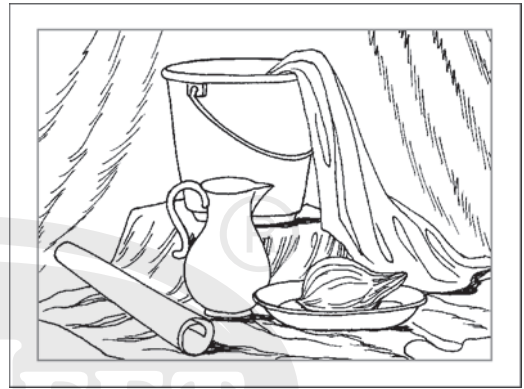
Colouring done by dabbing a piece of jute

8. How to draw Still Life

- (1) **Drawing the border** : On the drawing paper, draw a freehand border on all four sides of the paper leaving 1 cm margin from the edge of the paper.
- (2) **Deciding the composition** : Study properly the composition of the objects. Measure the height and width of the group of objects with the help of a pencil. If the height of the group of objects is more than its width, hold the paper vertically. If the width of the group of objects is more than its height, hold the paper horizontally.

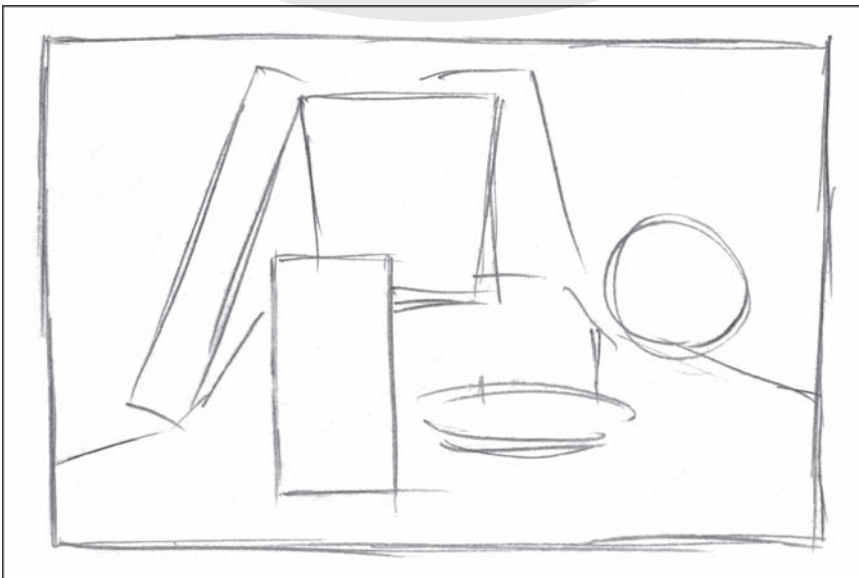


Vertical Composition



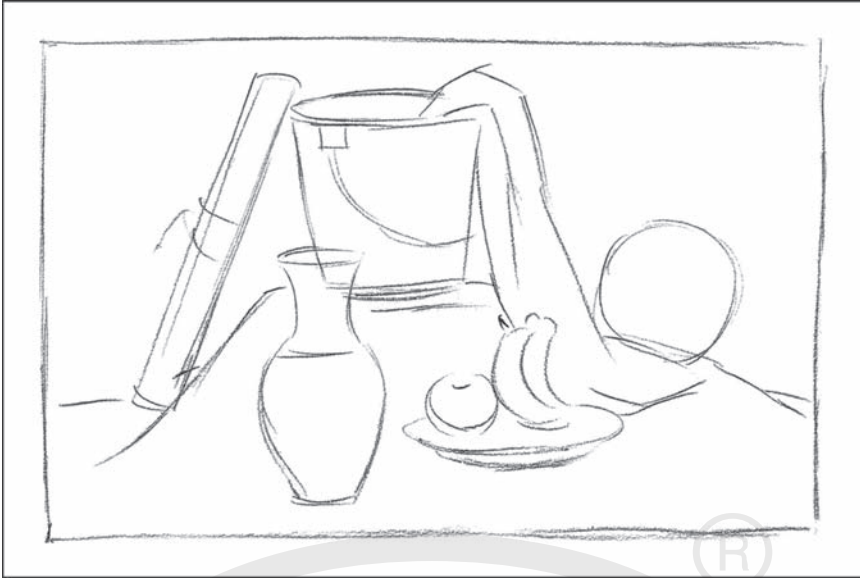
Horizontal Composition

- (3) **Deciding on the placement of objects** : Draw the placement of the objects on the paper using as minimum lines as possible. Start drawing the main and centrally-placed objects. Then draw the other objects near to them.



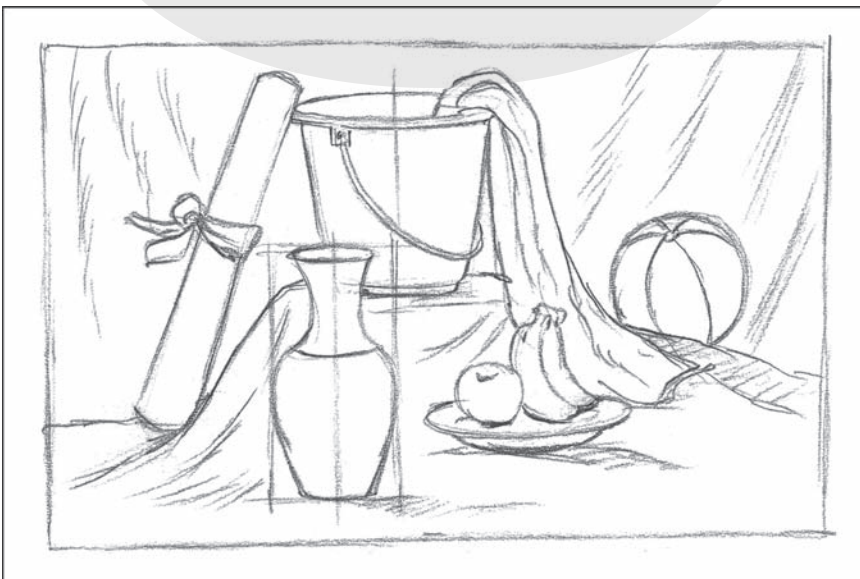
Step 1 – Placing the objects of Still Life with faint lines

- (4) **Light drawing** : Draw the light sketch in the same sequence. Check if there is a lot of space left in the background or if the objects are too clustered together. In both the cases, make necessary changes in the drawing.



Step 2 – Light drawing of Still Life done with faint lines

- (5) **Final drawing** : Draw the final drawing on the light sketch without using the eraser. This final drawing should be done with details. The folds and creases of drapery and shadows of objects should be depicted. Erase the guidelines drawn for the symmetrical objects, if any, and make preparation for colouring.



Step 3 – Study the final drawing of Still Life.
Erase the centre lines and construction lines before colouring.

9. Distribution of time for drawing and colouring during the examination

The general time distribution of drawing and colouring for Still Life during the examination is shown below. But it can vary owing to the form of the objects, the number of objects given in the examination and the student's individual capacity.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION	
Total time allotted : 3 Hours (180 minutes)	
• Light drawing and final drawing	– 30 minutes
• Colouring	– 2 hours (120 minutes)
• Finishing touches and drying time	– 30 minutes

10. General instructions regarding Question paper

INTERMEDIATE GRADE EXAMINATION **STILL LIFE** (First Paper)

Total Time : 3 Hours]

(First Day)

[Time : 10.30 am to 1.30 pm

Special instructions : (1) Mechanical devices should not be used. (2) No credit will be given for small pictures. (3) It is expected that the group of objects should be drawn identical to what the candidate sees from his/her position.

- (1) Draw a freehand border leaving about 1 cm margin on all four sides of the paper.
- (2) Draw the group of objects placed before you in the rectangle, large enough to suit the size of the paper.
- (3) Organizing the group of objects in the rectangle harmoniously and proportionately is very important. To make the drawing more impressive, you are allowed to make minor changes in the placement of the objects or proportion of the objects with each other or the size of the objects.
- (4) The characteristic forms of objects and relative proportions should suit the creation of your picture.
- (5) Colour the drawing showing shade and light, texture and colours, as you feel them and while doing so, creation of beauty should be your chief aim.
- (6) You may use any one of the media or in combination, as needed, with a view to enhance the beauty of the picture.

Water colours : Tube colours (Transparent), Poster colours (Opaque).

Crayons : Oil pastels or Wax crayons.

Colour pencils.

Four colour plates of Still Life are given at the end of this book. Study them carefully.



Avdhut Narvekar
BFA (Drawing & Painting)
J J School of Art, 2002

- Illustrated several art books, children's general books and story books.
- Worked and taught as an Art Educator and SUPW instructor in schools in the primary and secondary sections.
- Successfully running Art institutes in Mumbai with several branches since the past 18 years.
- Regularly conducting workshops based on art, photography and outdoor landscapes for students.
- Led and Judged several art competitions in schools, colleges and multi-cultural art projects.
- An organizer of art exhibition to showcase art works and inspire students and teachers.

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