

1. Picture

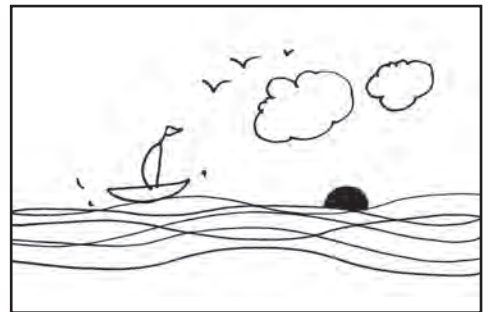
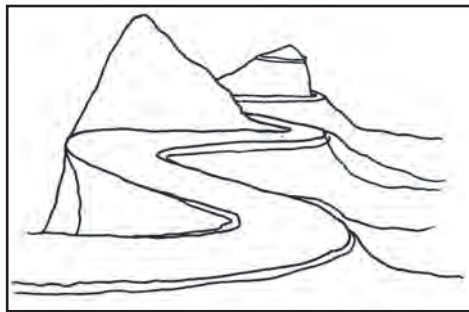
1. Sketching

1.1 Lines

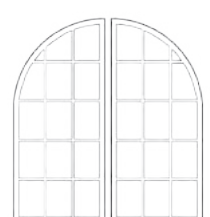
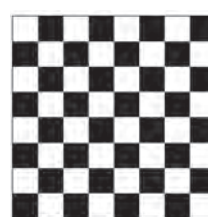
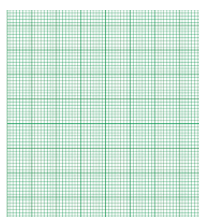
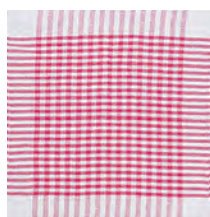
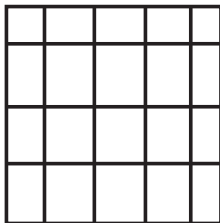
It is necessary to practice lines in order to draw pictures. Use different mediums like colour pencils, crayons, coloured pens or sketch pens to practise lines.

We have practiced vertical lines, horizontal lines, slanting lines, circular lines, zigzag lines and intertwined lines in the earlier Standard. Let's now practise two more types of lines.

Wavy lines: The curving lines are called wavy lines. We find curving lines on waves on water, roads in mountain pass, etc.



Intersecting lines: When two or more lines cross each other in a plane, they are called intersecting lines. We see these lines in the designs on handkerchiefs, graphs, chess boards, window nets and roads that cross each other.



My Activity

Take *rangoli* or soft soil/sand in a big dish or a tray to practice lines on it using a stick or with a finger. Make diagrams of wavy and intersecting lines using thick wool.

- ◆ Make the children practice wavy and intersecting lines. Make them use different mediums like coloured pencils, crayons, coloured pens or sketch pens for practice.

1.2 Shapes

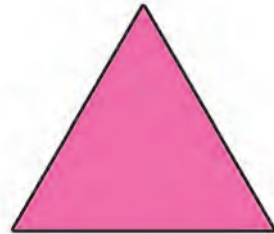
Line, shape, texture, colour and shade are the basic units of pictures. In the previous Standard we have been introduced to the line and its types. Now let's learn more about different types of shapes.

Shapes:

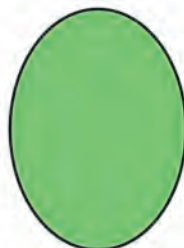
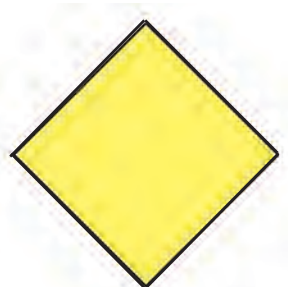
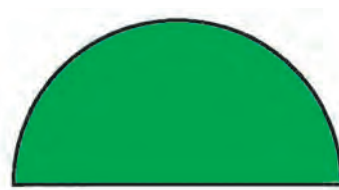
Shapes are made with the help of several lines. Lines indicate the boundary of a shape. Near and far, that is distance, can be shown by smaller or bigger sizes of shapes. Shapes can be filled by colours to make them more attractive. Lines make many different shapes and those shapes go to make pictures. Some shapes made by lines are shown below.

1. Geometrical Shapes

(a) **Basic Shapes** : Square, Triangle, Circle

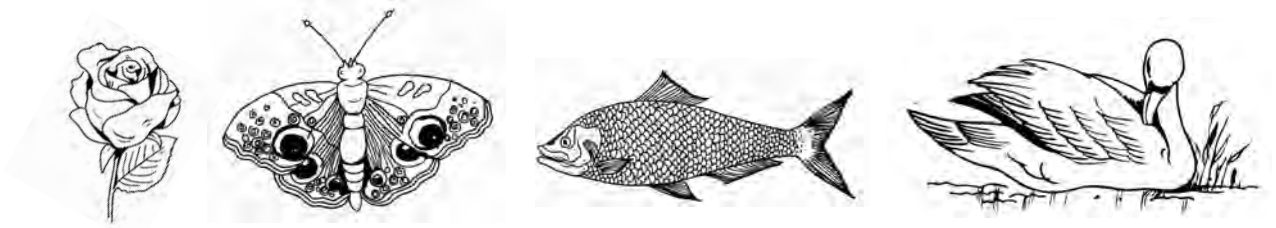


(b) **Secondary Shapes** : Rectangle, Triangle, Semi circle



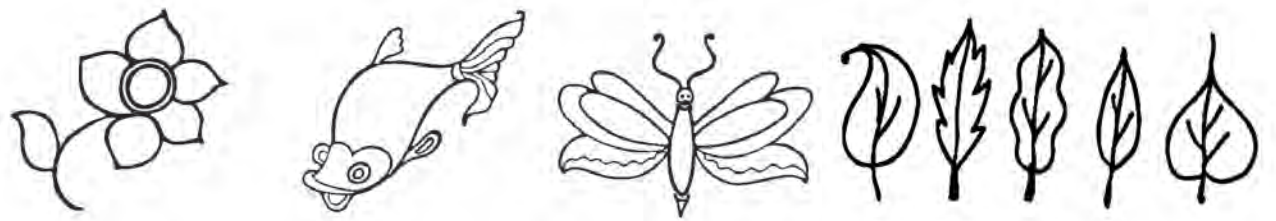
2. Natural Shapes:

Different shapes that are seen in nature are natural shapes. For example, shapes of leaves, flowers, butterflies, birds, animals, conches, shells, fish, etc.



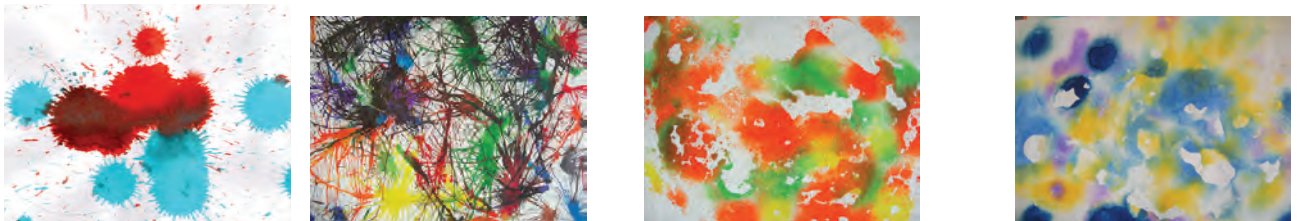
3. Ornamental Shapes:

When natural shapes are modified with individual creativity, to make them more beautiful and novel, the new shapes are called ornamental shapes. For example, the ornamental shapes of fish, leaf, flower, etc., shown below.



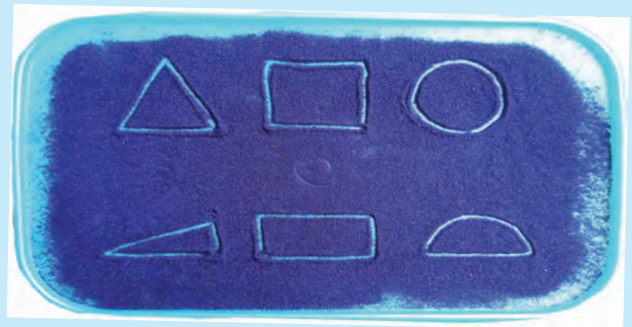
4. Abstract Shapes:

The shapes with no particular form are abstract shapes. For example, flowing colours, drops of colours, etc.



My Activity

Take *rangoli* or soft soil/sand in a big dish or a tray to practise geometrical, natural, and figurative shapes on it with a finger or by using a stick.

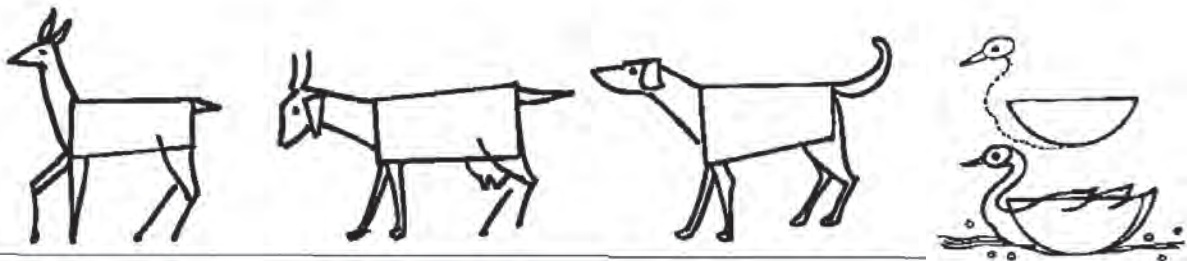
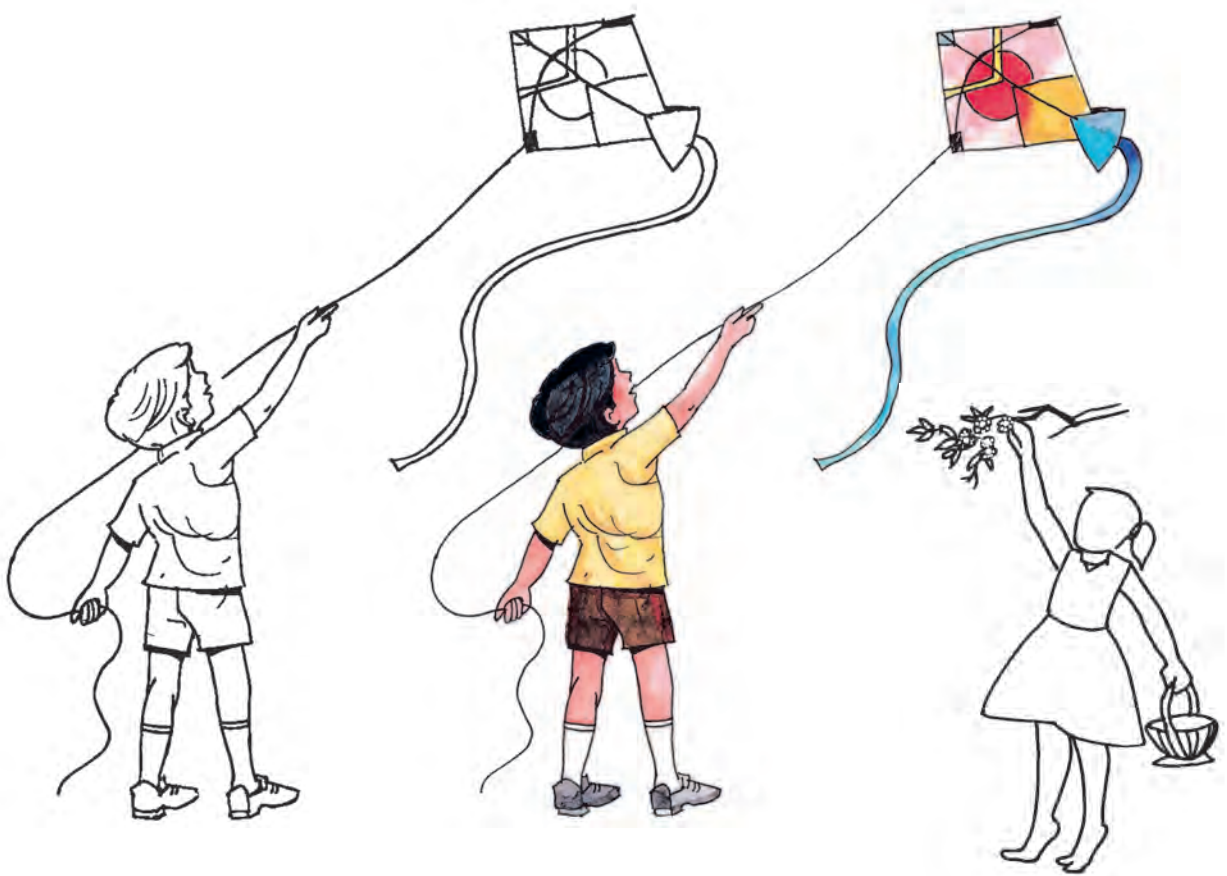


- ◆ Explain to children the difference between geometrical, natural, ornamental and abstract shapes and ask them to draw such shapes.

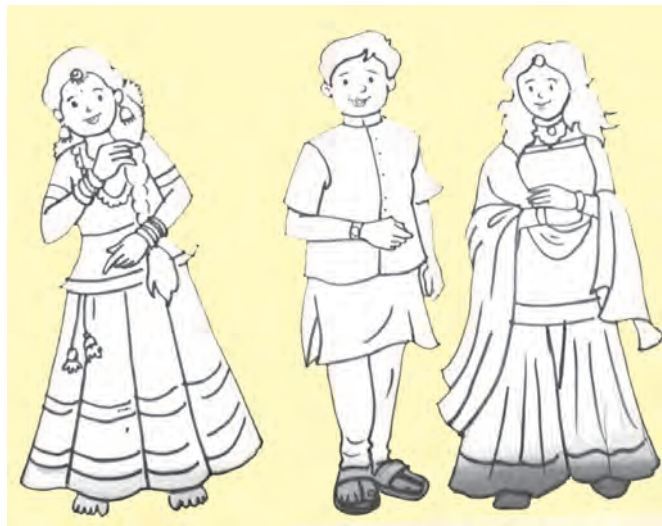
2. Memory Drawing

Memory drawing is a picture drawn by recalling something previously seen. The topics for memory drawing are related to the things that we have already seen. For example: houses, trees, hills, sky, birds, animals, school, a balloon seller, etc.

A memory drawing must have a background. What can be viewed behind the main picture is called the background.







My Activity

Use a match box or a box of stapler pins as parts of body, a marble or a betel nut as a face, use sticks for neck, hands, legs to show/make different movements of human figures.

- ◆ Teach drawing human figures in a simple way using geometrical shapes. Ask them to draw from memory instead of copying from / referring to books. Explain to the students the importance of background for the pictures.

3. Imaginary Drawing

Imaginary drawings are based on imagination. The basic objective here is to give scope to creativity. These pictures have ample scope for imagination.

Feelings like happiness, enchantment, curiosity, surprise, humour can be expressed through things such as animals clad in colourful attires of human beings, dancing fairies, the dreams you see, get together of animals, gathering of birds, a bungalow of chocolates, etc.

Pictures based on stories in textbooks, poems, stories in Panchatantra, imaginary stories, familiar stories are some more examples of imaginary drawings.



My Activity

Narrate any imaginary story in your group, draw any of the imaginary incidents from the story and colour it.

- ◆ See that the students draw pictures with their imagination. Give them the opportunity to express themselves through pictures. Initiate discussions in the groups about the pictures and the imagination that they have used in those pictures.

4. Designs (Decoration)

4.1 Patterns with different shapes

Make designs using geometrical or natural patterns within any outer shape. Colour them according to your choice.

Geometrical shapes: square, circle, triangle, etc.

Natural shapes: leaves, flowers, birds, butterflies, fishes, etc.



My Activity

Use different shapes as designs inside a circle and colour them.

- ◆ Make students understand the use of a ruler and compass while drawing geometrical shapes. Guide them properly about how to colour them and show some specimens of designs.

4.2 Printing (Block Printing)

Block printing is the process of using an object to make an inked impression upon a plain surface or paper, this is also known as the printing technique.

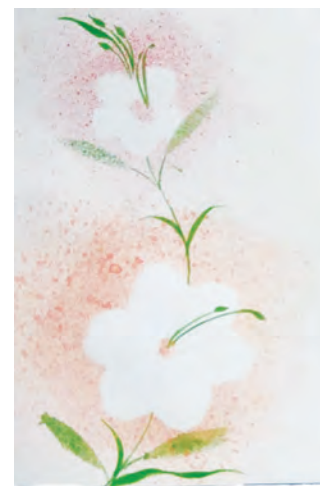
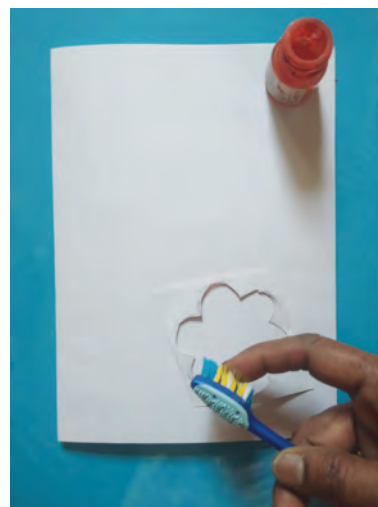
So far, you have learnt to take imprints of natural things. One of its types is given below.

Spray Painting

You must have seen the front yard of your home sprinkled with water. A spray of water on the soil is also a type of imprint where water is imprinted on the earth's surface. In the same way, we can make imprints on paper by spraying colours. Let's see how to make imprints using the spray painting technique.

Material required: water colours, paper, discarded tooth brush, etc.

- Dip the bristles of the brush in any water colour and spray the colour on the paper with your finger.
- Repeat the process using different colours.
- Make a stencil of any simple shape like a vase, a flower or a fish.
- Put the stencil on the paper, dip the bristles of the brush in the water colour and use your finger to spray the colours and make a block painting.



My Activity

Sprinkle the school playground with water and notice the designs created.

Prepare different types of stencils to make spray paintings.

- ◆ Put a big chart on a wall and organize a group activity where children spray colours upon the chart using their hands.
- ◆ Tell the students, what a stencil is and how to make it. Also show them how to use it.

4.3 Collage (Pasting)

In the previous Standard we have seen homogenous collage. A collage is a visual representation made by pasting different forms, colourful papers, materials and other sources available in the surrounding on a surface.

A collage of a cat

Material : A big four sided thick paper as a surface, thick paper of a blackish colour, scissors, glue.

- Stick a big circle of paper as the cat's stomach and a small circle as the face/mouth on a surface.
- Paste two circles as hands and two circles as legs.
- Paste two triangles as ears and one triangle as a nose.
- Paste two ovals as eyes.
- Paste semi circle in the place of mouth.
- Follow the entire procedure as shown in the picture or do it as per your own creativity/ imagination.



My Activity

Cut the shapes of vases, flowers, leaves, butterflies using papers of colourful pictures in newspapers or magazines and paste them to prepare pretty greeting cards.

- ◆ Show the students how various materials like *bindis*, *kundans*, beads, sand, conch-shells, *rangoli*, pieces of bangles, buttons, match-sticks etc. can be used in collage art. Show them some examples of it.

5. Copywriting

- Practice easy and simple shapes initially for copy writing.
- Prepare Marathi, English letters based on your practice.
- Practice vertical lines, horizontal lines and particular curved shapes in Devanagari script.
- After learning about groups of letters that have similar shapes, practice writing words with them. Know the proper distance between two words and the height of letters while writing words.
- After ample practice, make Marathi and English letters.

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Understand the factors that make handwriting good or bad. If simple things like the distance between letters, distance between two lines are observed/ maintained properly, they will definitely help to improve your handwriting.

My Activity

Practice writing letters using graph papers or square lined notebooks.

- ◆ Introduce shapes of letters, aesthetic designs in a simple, easy way.

6. Object Drawing

We see different objects in our surrounding. A picture of those objects is called an object drawing. A still picture can be drawn by observing an object.

- Some objects are found in nature itself. These objects are called **natural objects**. For example, leaves, flowers, fruits, vegetables, stones, shells, etc.
- Some of the objects are not found in nature. Human beings are involved in their creation. These objects are called '**manmade objects**.' For example, cup, saucer, bucket, mug, ball, pots, etc.

Pictures can be drawn using geometrical shapes.

- **Cube / Cuboid** : For example- door, book, mobile, compass box, etc.
- **Cylindrical shape** : For example- cup, glass, mug, bottle, bucket, etc.
- **Spherical shape** : For example- ball, lemon, orange, apple, earthen pot, pumpkin, etc.
- **Pyramidal shape** : For example- ice-cream cone, Mehndi cone, joker's cap, etc.



My Activity

Make easy, simple sketches of manmade and natural objects.

- ◆ Show various objects of different shapes to the students to find out to which shape it matches. Initiate discussion.
- ◆ Show students different objects which are in everyday use and related with each other as well as the inter-related pairs of such objects. For example- cup and saucer, bat and ball, etc.