

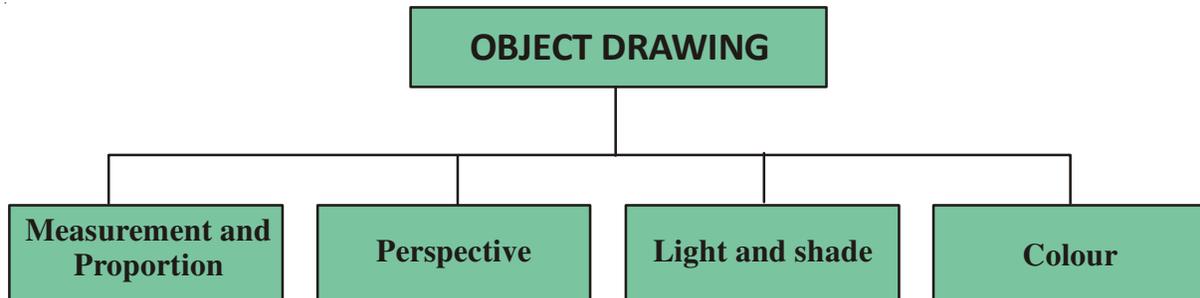
INTRODUCTION

Man has created several objects which we use in everyday life. Among all of these, certain objects such as books and utensils are easily available. The realistic representation of objects in drawing and painting is known as object study.

Materials to be used

1. Drawing board
2. Drawing paper
3. Drawing pin
4. Pencil (2B, 4B, 6B)
5. Eraser
6. Colours
7. Brush
8. Colour mixing palette
9. Objects like books, utensils etc. (non-living objects)

Important Elements to Remember for



Determine the proportion by measurement

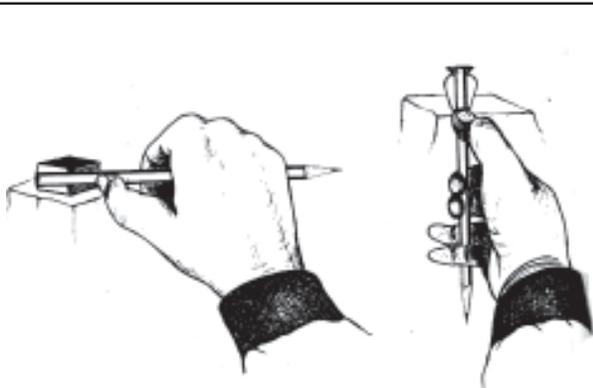


Fig. 1

- Place the pencil in between your fingers as shown in the picture.
- Consider a mark in the pencil as measurement unit of each individual object.
- Sit straight, close one eye, stretch your hand exactly in the line of the shoulder and measure the object.
- Place the hand vertical or horizontal according to the shape of the object for measuring its length, breadth and height.
- Draw the measurement according to the proportion of your sheet.

Know the Basic Rules of Perspective

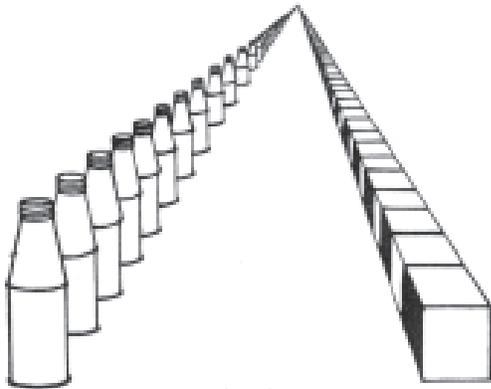


Fig. 2

- Perspective is most essential element in the process of object study.
- The direction and position in which the objects are placed can be shown by increasing and reducing the size of the objects.
- The horizon line can also be moved up and down on the drawing sheet according to the distance and height of the person.

Show the Volume by Light and Shade

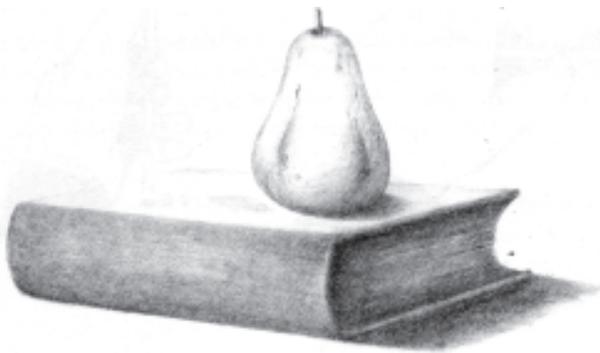


Fig. 3

- Light and shade done on objects give volume and realistic look to the object.
- To show the proper shading, we have to observe the light and dark areas in the given object.
- The initial drawing and shading can be done with 2B pencil.
- For the medium and darker shades, 4B and 6B pencils can be used.
- Shading should be uniform according to the light and shade.

Enjoy the Beauty of Colouring

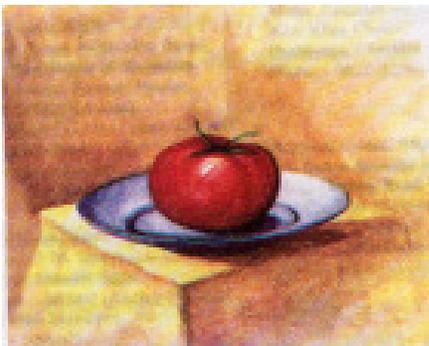
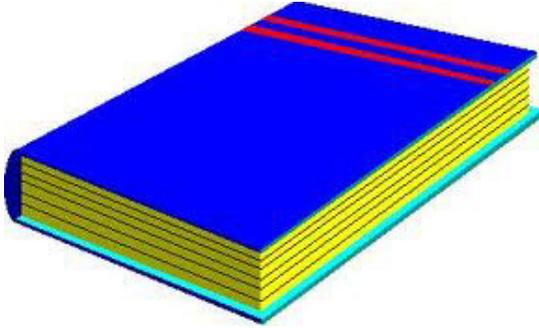


Fig. 4

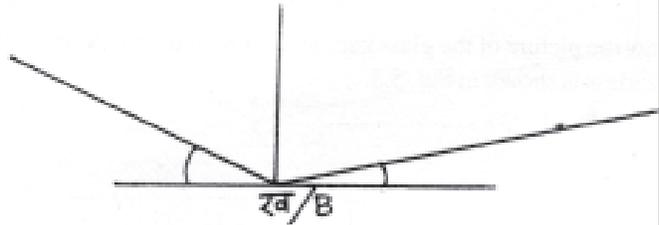
- Paintings look lovely and real after the use of water colour.
- Water colour should also be used like pencil shading i.e. from light to dark.
- We can see different tones of a colour when light and shade falls on an object.
- The realistic look of the objects can be shown by soft and fine blending of the tones.

How to Draw and Paint the Object?



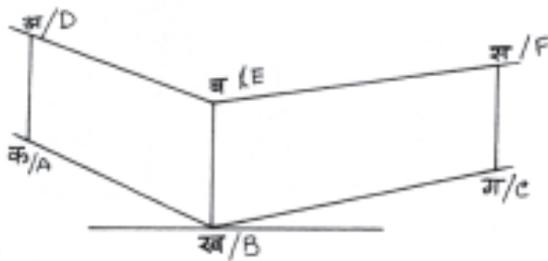
This is the object we will draw and paint.

STEP - 1



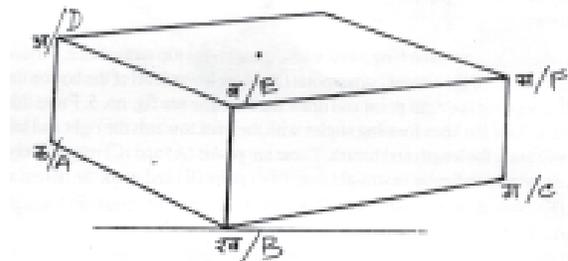
- Keep the object below the eye level at some distance on a surface.
- First of all, we will draw the base line (B).
- After choosing a centrally placed perpendicular line, we draw the two base angles showing two perspectives of the object (Book)

STEP - 2



- After we measure the height of the book, we make the thickness of the book by drawing lines that are parallel to the angle lines.

STEP - 3



- Complete the shape of the book by joining the parallel lines with the angles (or base line of the book).
- For shading, use different pencils No. 2B, 4B and 6B.
- The shading should be uniform.

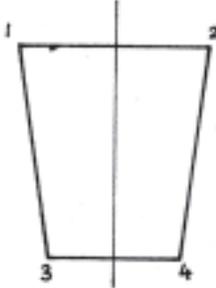
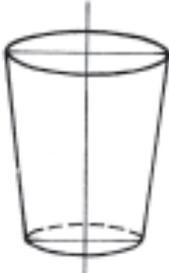
Do You Know

- A student can draw any object if it is practised regularly.
- Visual measurement can also be used to make the drawing most perfect.
- Shading adds volume and reality.

Evaluate Yourself

- Draw a glass on a drawing sheet.
- Use only one object in your composition.
- Try objects of different materials like, glass, steel, wood.

Answer of the Evaluation

 <p>Fig. 1</p>	<p>STEP -1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make a center line to draw a glass.
 <p>Fig. 2</p>	<p>STEP -2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Divide the glass in two equal half with the help of a centre line.
 <p>Fig. 3</p>	<p>STEP -3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draw the finished glass by creating the mouth and bottom in curved lines.