



Notes

## 2

# OBJECT STUDY

### AIM

To learn the drawing and painting of man made objects in terms of volume, perspective and shading.

### INTRODUCTION

In any art work the total perception of art work is very important. An artist can achieve this perception only through constant studies of this object. It is very important to study the manmade objects keeping it in front of him. So the shape, contour and volume are to be studied both with lines and colours. He is supposed to follow some basic steps like perceiving the objects in terms of simple geometrical shapes and he can bring the volume by adding colour and shades. This exercise will help him to perceive the texture, proportion and volume of the manmade objects.



### OBJECTIVE

On completion of this practical exercise you will be able to:

- differentiate between difference in basic shapes of objects;
- draw the perceived objects with all its real appearance.
- apply the proportion perspective, colour, texture, light and shade on the objects.

Draw three basic shapes with pencil or ink.

For Example :- Circle (1) Square (2) Triangle (3)



Notes

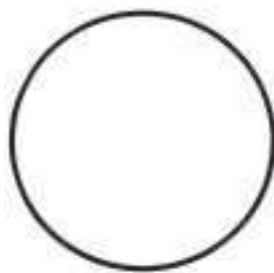


Fig. 1  
(1)

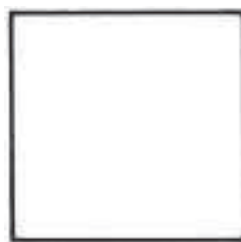


Fig. 2  
(2)

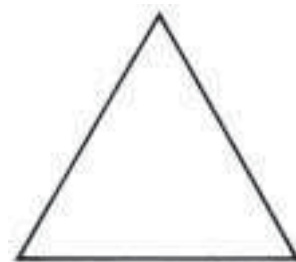


Fig. 3  
(3)

You can draw any round objects with circle.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

You can draw any square & rectangular objects with square.



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

## Object Study

You can draw any triangular objects with triangle.



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

You can make these pictures in light and shade with pencil or transparent water colour as well as with oil pastels.



Fig. 14

Light and Shade



Fig. 15

Water colour



Fig. 16

Water colour



Fig. 17

Oil pastel

Before you start still life (object drawing) in pen and ink, decide which kind of linear shading you will give to get the effect of light and shade.



Fig. 18

## Practical Guidelines (Secondary Level)



Notes



Notes

Shows an object done by dots also called stippling method. The entire form, light and shade is achieved by dots. Draw the object very faintly with your pencil to get the correct shape.

The areas where there is dark, bring the dots very close to each other almost looking like black patches. Gradually move to the middle tone where dots are not so close to each other. The high lighted areas can be achieved by putting dots away from each other almost like a blank space.



Fig. 19

Shows the object done by straight horizontal lines. The entire form and effect of light and shade is achieved by short and quick horizontal strokes.

Draw the object first with faint lines with your pencil to get the basic shape. Then with your pen bring the horizontal strokes (lines) closer to each other for the darkest areas. The high lighted areas can be left blank.



Fig. 20

Shows the objects done by criss-cross lines. This is called hatching. Here the lines are taken in diagonal strokes over-lapping with each other. Lines are brought closer to each other to get the darkest areas and for highlighted areas space is left blank.



Notes



Fig. 21

Objects composition with colour pencil

### Exercises :

- (1) Draw three basic shapes with the pencils free hand in different sizes without the help of any instruments.
- (2) Draw any objects like Watermelon, Orange, Apple with the help of circle and complete in light and shade with pencil.
- (3) Draw any Triangular object like hut, icecream, cone, flower vase and fill in pastel colour.
- (4) Draw Table, Television or lunch box and complete with water colour.