

1. Picture

Sketching

1. Types of Lines



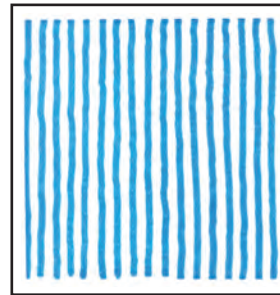
Sketching means drawing lines.

Shapes are made by connecting the lines to one another. As you see, |, —, /, \ these are different types of lines. By connecting them to each other  these shapes are made. A picture is made from such shapes.

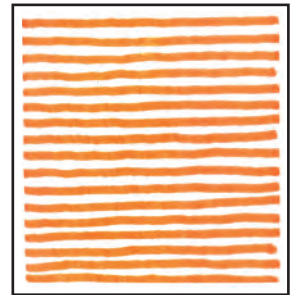
A fine shape will make a beautiful picture. Look at the different kinds of lines in the picture.

My Activity :

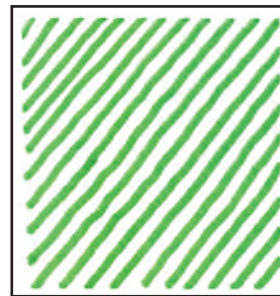
1. Draw various types of lines on a paper and stick wool on it.
2. Make a flat square of wet soil and carve different types of lines on it with a stick or used refill.
3. Draw a big shape on the paper and trace it with a black sketch pen. Draw shapes of lines in the inner plane with pencil or a colour sketch pen.



Vertical line



Horizontal line



Slanting line



Circular line



Zigzag line



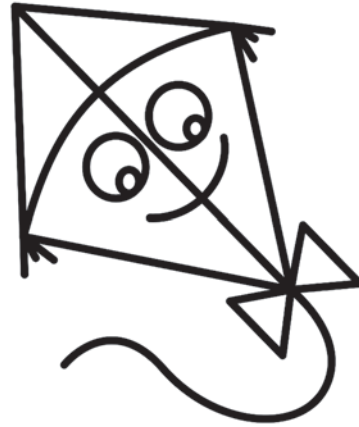
Scribbling line

◆ Guidance should be provided wherever required. Discuss if designs can be made by drawing the lines.

2. Fun with Lines



- Draw outer shapes of various things with the help of lines, such as, home kite, rocket, boat, flower vase, fish, cloud, leaves, fruits, etc.
- Trace these shapes with a black sketch pen. Colour the inner portions by drawing criss-crossed lines using colour pens, sketch pens or pencils.



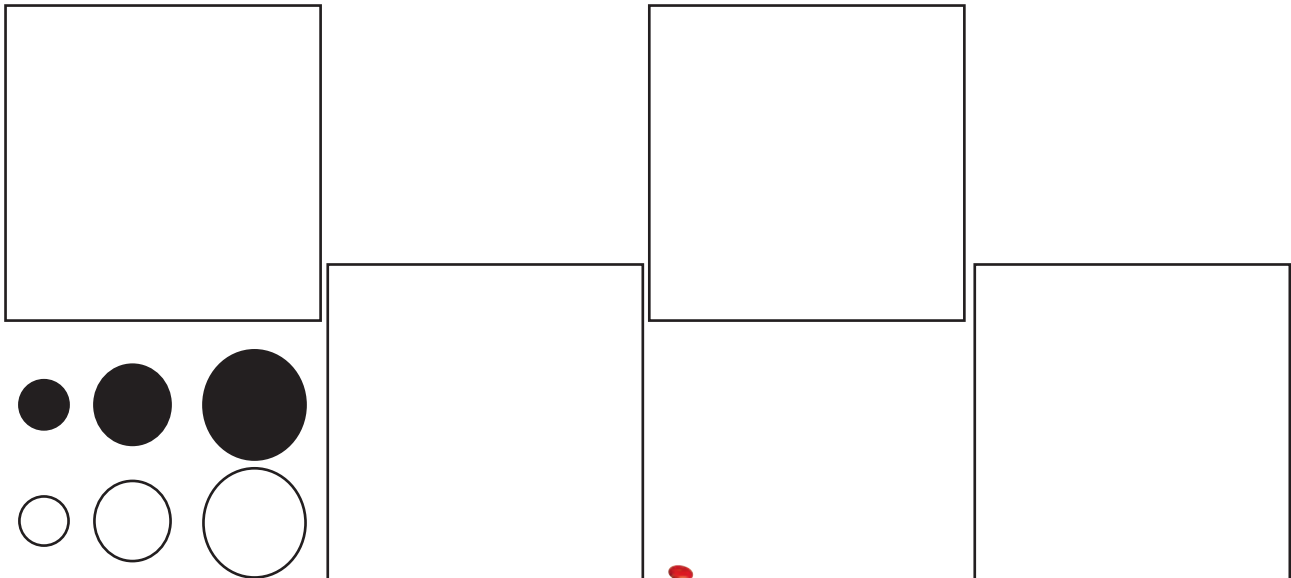
My Activity :

- Draw a big circle. In that circle draw two-three small circles and place tiny seeds, beads, *bindis* on them. Take care that the shapes of the circles does not change while you do so.

3. Fun with Dots



Draw in order small, big, medium, hollow and filled dots at a same distance in the following squares.



My Activity : Practise drawing the dots with colour pencils, sketch pens or marker pens.

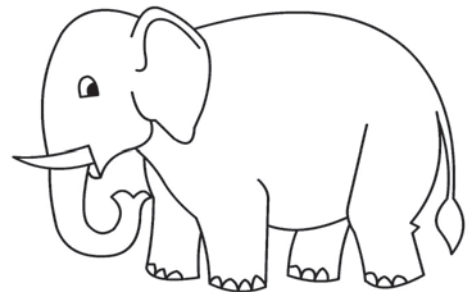
Memory Drawing

Sketching

A memory drawing is a picture drawn by recalling something previously seen/ from memory. Memory drawing is very important in the art of drawing. Let's try to remember the things, landscapes and incidents around us and draw them.

- For example.**
- My house
 - The flowers in the yard
 - The pussy cat
 - The cloud that I have seen
 - The elephant that I have seen
 - My favourite fruit
 - My favourite bird

My Pictures



My Activity :

- Try to understand Warali drawings and draw some Warali pictures.



- ◆ Take care that the children do not copy the pictures. Avoid looking for mistakes in their drawings. Try to understand ideas in the picture. The pictures drawn by the students are their original creations. Show these pictures to other students and appreciate them.

Imaginary Drawing

We see the moon almost every day. Sometimes it is a complete round, sometimes it is only a crescent. It grows gradually or i.e. it waxes and wanes becomes lean. And it is not seen on the New Moon Day. Let's imagine such a moon and draw some pictures. A picture that is drawn by imagining it, is known as imaginary drawing.

For example :

- Imagining clouds as water and drawing moon as a boat
- If the moon becomes a swing...
- The moon gets legs
- The moon hides amongst the bushes
- The town where the moon lives
- The moon has a great laugh
- The crescent of the moon
- A journey to the moon
- The moon on the Full Moon Day
- The sleeping moon
- The moon's hat
- The moon's house



My Activity :

- Draw imaginary pictures of the following.

For example : The sun, a sparrow, a doll, The fairy queen, My favourite cartoon, etc.

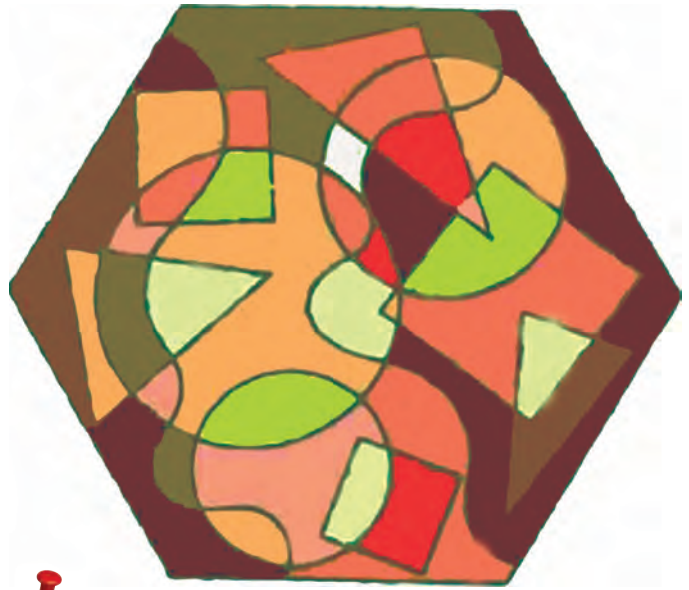
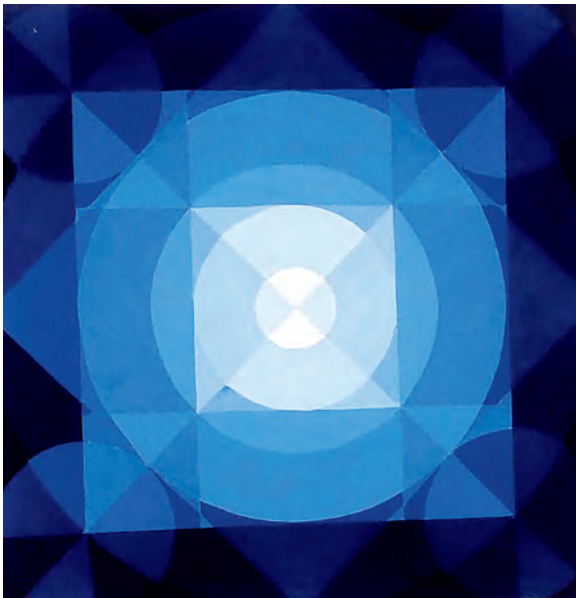
- ◆ Have a discussion about the topic 'The moon'. Children will tell what they imagine about the moon and will draw a picture of the moon. If expressive eyes, a round nose, smiling mouth are added to the picture, it would instantly become an imaginary picture. A useful project, assignment or activity should be given to enable the children to draw an imaginary picture from their experience.

Abstract / Concept Drawing

To make patterns with the help of geometrical shapes

Making patterns : Patterns are ornamental / decorative drawings made by curved lines attractively. A pattern can be made in many ways. A design is also called 'Abstract Drawing'. Abstract drawing can be made in many ways.

Patterns can also be called 'abstract drawing'. They can be made in many different ways. One of them is by using geometrical shapes. In this type, an arrangement can be made of geometrical shapes like triangles, squares, circles, etc.



My Activity :

- Draw a square and in that square draw two, three or many lines and colour a specific part with a black sketch pen or any other coloured pen.



- ◆ Discuss which articles are seen to have patterns on them and make a list of those articles.

Printing (Block Printing)

(1) Imprint of the palm

You wash your hands, don't you? That is why they are clean. Look closely at your palms. What do you see ? There are many lines on your palm. Some short, some long, some faint, some dark, some straight..... Can this be used for drawing a picture ? Let's see.

Material : A paper, various water colours, sketch pens and water, etc.

Apply various colours to your palm. Do not apply too thick or too thin layer of any colour. Take the colours in proper proportions and apply evenly on the palm. Take imprints of the palm on paper. Nice! How beautiful these imprints are ! Let's practice a little.

Join the imprints of two palms. A pretty butterfly can be seen. Let's draw eyes and other parts with a sketch pen. Isn't it fun? Let us see which other patterns can be made.



My Activity : Make different artistic patterns using the imprints of your palms.

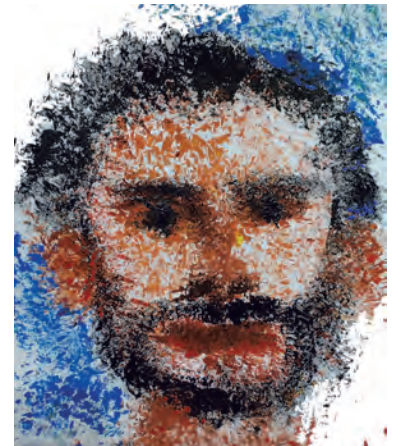
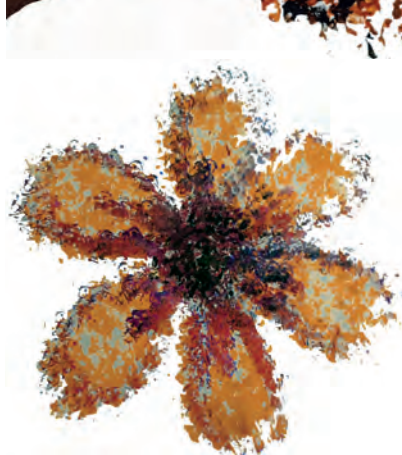
- ◆ Stick a large paper on the wall outside the class. Tell them to observe and choose any prints and draw pictures / patterns on them from their own imagination.

(2) Imprint- work with crushed paper

Everyone likes paper. Some like to fold papers, some like to tear and some like to crush them. Come on, let's have some fun with papers. We throw away the crushed paper. But we could make the picture using that. We require water colours, poster colours, papers and a drawing notebook.

What to do ?

- (1) Take a paper and crush it with your hands.
- (2) Observe the crushed paper.
- (3) Dip the crushed paper in the colour.
- (4) Take its print in the notebook.
- (5) Make a picture with the help of the imprints.
- (6) Observe the imprints.



My Activity : Make various pictures from the imprints of the crushed papers.

- ◆ Divide children into groups and encourage them to make pictures from the imprints of the crushed papers.
- ◆ Give them the project of collecting different types of papers and tell them to observe the differences in the imprints of the various papers. Discuss the differences.

Paper Collage

• Symmetrical Collage

We learnt to make a collage in Std III. Let's learn a different type of pasting. We require the following materials for that :

Material : Papers of different colours, scissors, glue, etc.

- Cut papers of three – four colours into a different shapes such as a triangle, a square and a circle.
- Draw a square on a white drawing paper.
- Paste the shapes in the square as you like. A pretty collage is ready. In the same way we will make more collages. A beautiful collage can be made like this by using the coloured scraps of paper or cloth, coloured beads and seeds instead of colouring with pencils, chalks or water colours.



Papers of different colours



Rectangular paper



A half -folded paper



Keep another paper of half the size inside.



Shapes cut with scissors



A collage completed after sticking the paper pieces of similar size symmetrically.



My Activity :

- Make a collage using scraps of coloured cloth left over after stitching, instead of coloured papers.



♦ Give the guidance required for making a collage using scraps of paper, cloth, etc. and other things.

Painting

(1) Different mediums of colours

Saksham : My picture is ready. But which colours should I use?

Anu : Which colours do you have?

Saksham : I have coloured oil crayons sticks.

Anu : Wonderful! You can paint very well with oil colours. I have colour pencils. Should I use them?

Tai : We use the colours we have. But there many different kinds of colours. They are called the mediums of colour.

Saksham : What are they? Tai, tell us also.

Tai : Yes. Wax crayons or pastels, oil pastels means the oil colour sticks, plastic crayons, colour pencils, sketch pen, marker, water colours and poster colours. Like these there are many types of colours.

Anu : Are there so many types of colours less ? Wow! We will also use different colours.

Tai : The method of using every type of colour is different.

Anu : We will try using as we will get them.

Saksham : Yes. It will be a great fun to use all these colours.



My Activity : Try painting a picture by using the mediums of colour you have.

- ◆ Introduce the variety of the mediums of colours to the students and give information about them.

(2) Natural colours

There are flowers, leaves and fruits around us. Colours are made from these natural sources. They are natural sources of colour. They are called 'Natural colours.' These natural colours are made by mixing water with the flowers, leaves and fruits of different colours or by pounding or squeezing juices from them.

	Colour	Natural elements	
	Yellow	Marigold, turmeric, yellow flowers	
	Red	Kumkum, Palash flowers, Rose and Mulberry fruits	
	Deep pink	Pomegranate juice, beetroot	
	Purple	Jamun (Indian Blackberry)	
	Orange	Flowers of orange colour	
	Chocolate	Bricks, pieces of bricks	
	Grey	Ash	
	Black	Charcoal, burnt wood	
	White	Lime, Pencil powder, Rice powder	
	Green/Parrot green	Leaves of various trees	
	Blue	Indigo, blue colour flowers	

My Activity :

- Make natural colours. Paint the picture with those colours.
- Make natural colours for Holi and use them.



- ◆ Encourage the students to make natural colours as explained above and also by other methods. Natural colours should be made with whatever material is available.

2. Sculpture

Paper Work

The art of shaping, carving out or joining hard or soft material into a three dimensional structure is known as ‘sculpture’. A sculpture can also be made from paper.

Let’s learn how to make the paper masks, in paper work.

Take one rectangular piece of paper and fold it in the middle as shown in the picture.

- (1) Draw a picture of the face on the folded part as it is shown in the diagram.
Cut along the outline of the mask and the outline of the eyes.
- (2) Decorate it as you like with the help of the coloured sketch pens and the pieces of colour paper.
- (3) Tie a thread from behind to the sides of the mask.



My Activity :

- Make different masks and use them in a skit/play.
- Make a mask for Holi with your own hands.

◆ Let children make masks according to their own preferences.

Clay Work

We have learnt to sieve the soil, to soak it and to knead it. Now you can knead the soil very well. There are many varieties of the soil that can be used for the clay work. For example,

- (1) Plasticine clay (2) Shadu clay (3) Common clay (4) Poyta soil (5) Black soil in the farms.

(1) Plasticine clay : This artificial clay can be used many times. It is available in various colours.



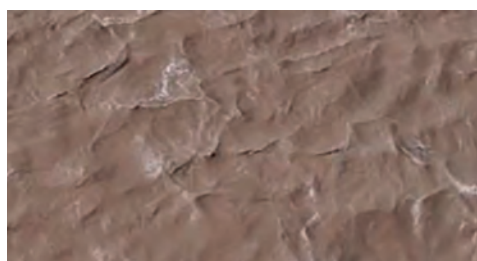
(2) Shadu clay : This soil is sticky, but easily dissolves in water. This soil can be used again and again. It is eco – friendly. It is grey in colour.



(3) Common clay : This clay is available on the banks of brooks or channels or even in the yards. Various articles can be made from this clay. But it can crack. Cow dung, cotton and sawdust can be mixed with this soil before making a sculpture, to prevent cracks to some extent.



(4) Loam soil : This soil is used for gardening. It is of reddish colour and sticky. It becomes soft to touch, if sieved through a cloth. It is easily available.



(5) Black soil in the farms : The soil in the farm is black and sticky.



◆ Show the types of soil available in the surroundings and tell children to collect samples.



My Activity :

- Meet a clay artisan in your neighbourhood and interview her / him.
- Make clay pots and other articles according to your liking.

Earthen articles made by my friend.



Names of the earthen articles I made :

- ◆ Give the guidance required for making earthen pots and other articles.

Use of other Mediums

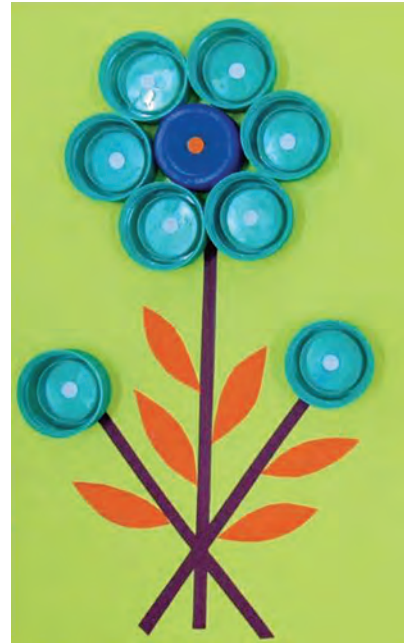
There are many things around us which we use and which after some days they go out of use. But some part of such things may be durable or their the shape is beautiful, and so, such things are not thrown away. Let's make an artistic piece by using such things.

An artistic piece by using empty lids/corks

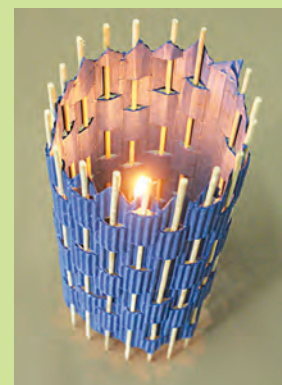
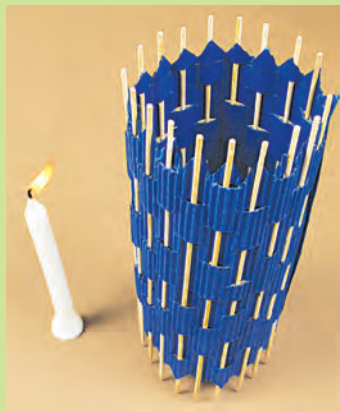
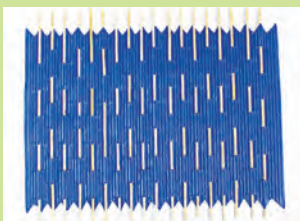
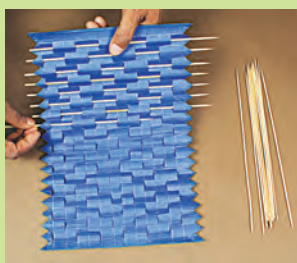
Material : Lids/corks of various sizes, cardboard, a strip of green colour paper, glue, etc.

Procedure : Arrange the corks/lids on the cardboard in the shape of a flower, as you like. Cut a stem and a leaf from a green colour paper strip and paste properly.

See more if you can think of something innovative.



My Activity : • Try this.



- ◆ Let the children use their own imagination to make the ornamental article. Provide guidance wherever necessary.

3. Singing

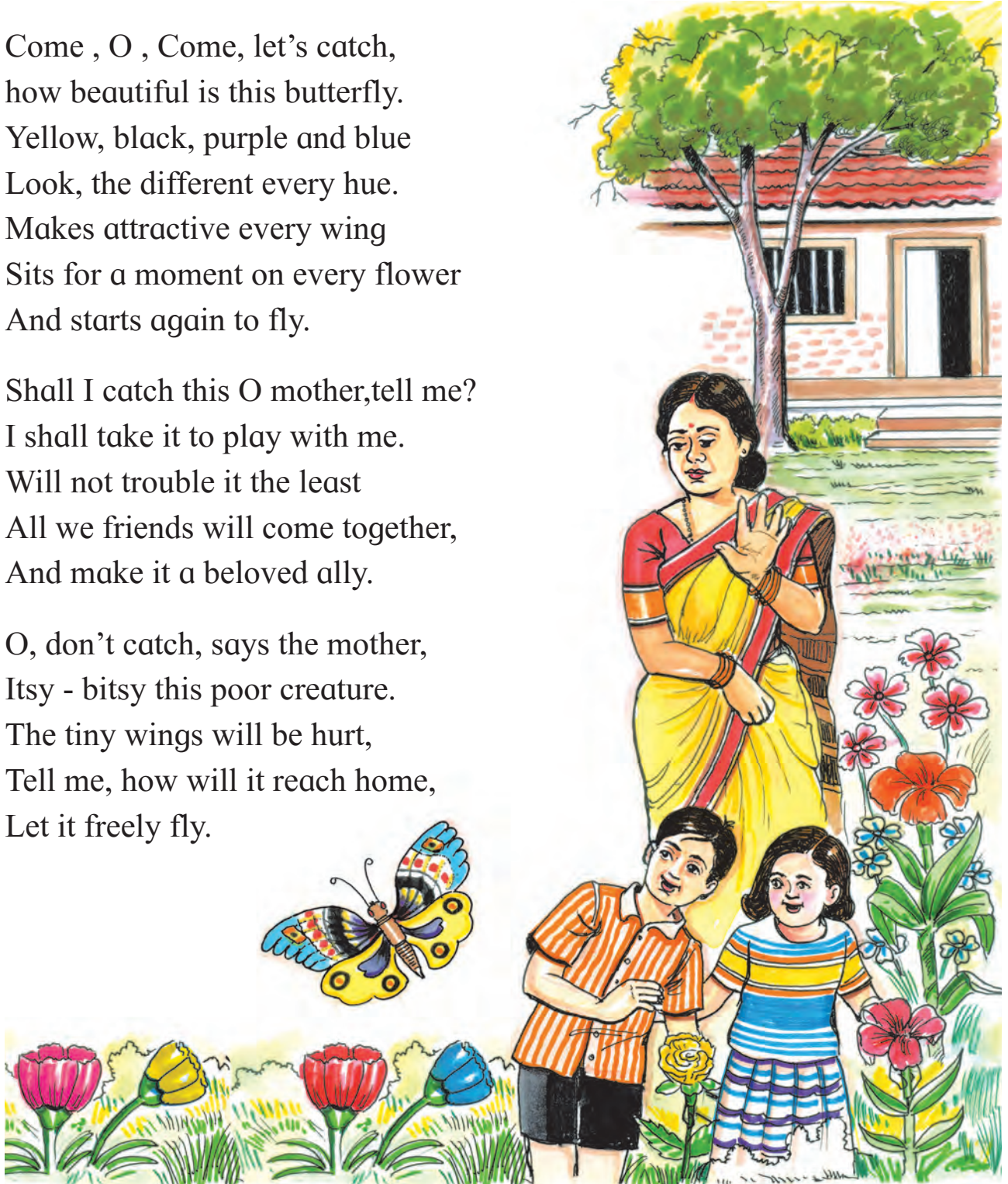
How beautiful is this butterfly!

Children's Song

Come , O , Come, let's catch,
how beautiful is this butterfly.
Yellow, black, purple and blue
Look, the different every hue.
Makes attractive every wing
Sits for a moment on every flower
And starts again to fly.

Shall I catch this O mother,tell me?
I shall take it to play with me.
Will not trouble it the least
All we friends will come together,
And make it a beloved ally.

O, don't catch, says the mother,
Itsy - bitsy this poor creature.
The tiny wings will be hurt,
Tell me, how will it reach home,
Let it freely fly.



Chorus Song / Nature Song

Kites

A violet kite, like the flower
One indigo, full of power
A blue kite, like the sky
Another green, I wonder why
A yellow kite like the sun
Just like an orange, an orange one
Like the rose, one red kite
See what happens when they unite
On their strings - flying high
They make a rainbow in the sky

*(This is translated poem of Shri. Vasant Bapat
from Kishor Magazine 1972)*

Sweet Treat

Oh what fun, what a feast
Of laddoos sweet and jalebis
But the naughty pair if you please
Had a secret up their sleeve.
Said Jalebi, 'I'm a wheel'
Laddoo said 'I'm a ball'
Who can ever stop us them
Let's roll away fast and fat !
Oh see how they roll
Catch them if you can !
But syrup's dripping
And people are shipping
The place is nothing it not a JAM !

*(This is translated poem of Smt. Kamala Pawar
from Kishor Magazine July 1973)*

Folk Song

Folk Song

When feelings of joy, sorrow,
despair in the minds of the people
are told through a song, that song is
known as a 'Folk Song'. Folk songs
are of many different types. Read this
folk song which is sung to ask for rain
for the crops in fields.

धोंडी बाई धोंडी | धोंडी गेली हाटा

पाऊस आला मोठा

धोंडीच्या भाकरी भिजल्या

आमच्या कण्या शिजल्या

भिजू द्या ग भिजू द्या, चारा पाणी पिकू द्या

खंडीभर दाणा पिकू द्या |

(मराठी संस्कृती मराठी अस्मिता)

My Activity :

- Search and learn a folk song.

SWARALANKAAR

The group of seven *swara's* **sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni, sa'** is known as 'Saptak.' In a Saptak, there are twelve *swara's* consisting of seven *Shuddh swara's*, four *komal* or flat *swara's* and one *tivra* (sharp) *swar*.

(1) **Ascending** : sa ga, re ma, ga pa, ma dha, pa ni, dha sa'

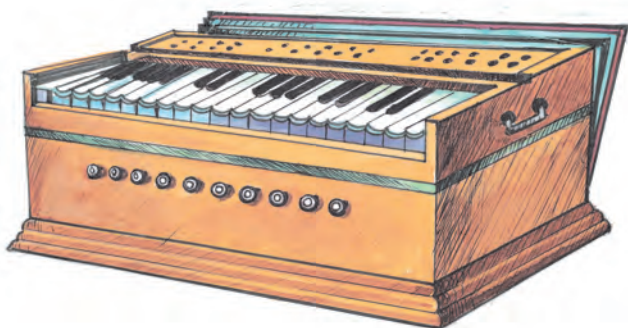
Descending : sa' dha, ni pa, dha ma, pa ga, ma re, ga sa

(2) **Ascending** : sa ga re sa, re ma ga re , ga pa ma ga, ma dh pa ma, pa ni dha pa, dha sa' ni dha, ni re' sa' ni, sa' ga re' sa'

Descending : sa' ga re' sa', ni re' sa' ni , dha sa' ni dha, pa ni dha pa, ma dha pa ma, ga pa ma ga, re ma ga re, sa ga re sa

(3) **Ascending** : sa re ga sa re ga ma, re ga ma re ga ma pa, ga ma pa ga ma pa dha, ma pa dha ma pa dha ni, pa dha ni pa dha ni sa'

Descending : sa' ni dha sa' ni dha pa, ni dh pa ni dha pa ma, dha pa ma dha pa ma ga, pa ma ga pa ma ga re, ma ga re, ma ga re, sa



My Activity : Write *Swaralankaar*.

- ◆ Conduct a practice of *swaralankaar* regularly. Provide guidance wherever necessary. Explain Ascending and Descending order of *swara's*.

4. Instrumental Music

Songs are of many types, such as *abhang*, devotional songs, *powadas*, *aaratis*, lyrical songs and *bhajan*, and other songs that express feelings and emotions. All types of songs are sung in the particular tune to which they are set. Thus songs include *swara's*, lyrics and words whereas playing an instrument involves *swara's*. The sounds that come from the instruments are 'Swara's'.

The *swara's* sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni, sa' are played on the *swara* instruments whereas dhaa, dhin, dheen, dhaa or taa, tinan, trak, tun sounds are played on the *Tabla*. Instruments such as harmonium, *tabla*, *mrudanga*, *taal*, *ghungroo*, *tipri*, *zhanj*, etc. may be played as accompaniment for the singing. Instruments like *Tamboraa*, *ektaari*, *Veena* etc. are also sometimes included.

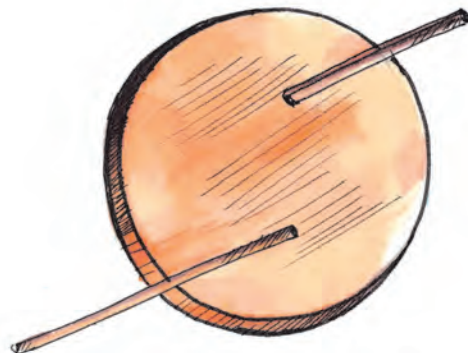
Tabla :

Tabla includes both *tabla* and *dagga*. *Tabla* is made from wooden trunk and *dagga* is made from metal. *Tabla* is smaller than *dagga* in size. *Tabla* is played by one hand while the other is used for *dagga*.



Duph :

This instrument is mainly used in folk music. A sheet of leather stretched and fitted over a circle wooden or metal band to make a *duph*. A *duph* is held in one hand and played by the other.



Tambourine :

This is a rhythm instrument that looks like a *duph*. The round metal or wooden band is fitted with metal discs fixed at a particular distances from each other. These discs make a sound as they hit against each other. *Tambourine* is used for the rhythm while singing and make the singing interesting. A *tambourine* is held in one hand and played with the other.

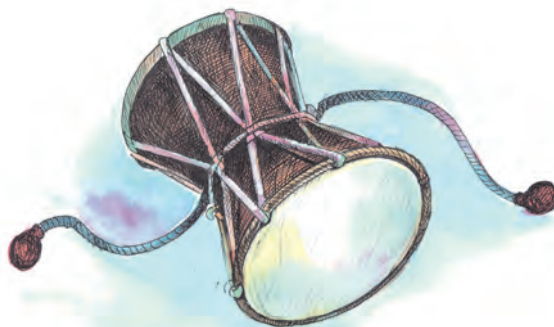
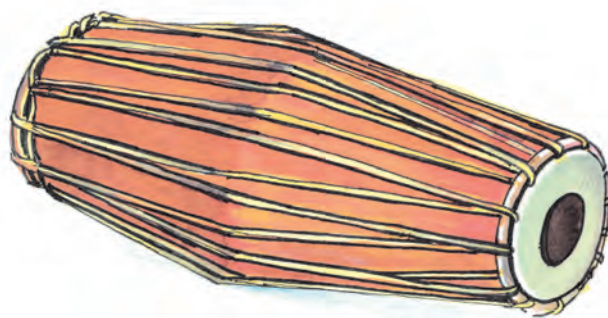


Mrudang :

Both sides of *mrudang* are covered with leather. *Mrudang* is predominantly used for *bhajan* and *kirtan*.

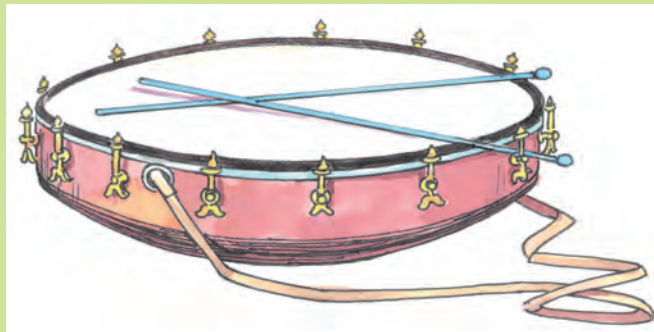
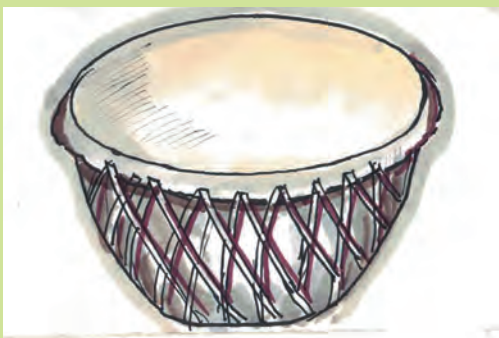
This instrument is played using both hands. Sometimes it is used instead of a *tabla*.

All instruments mentioned above are *Avanaddha* or percussion instruments. Apart from these *dhol*, *dafali*, *nagara*, *taasha*, *damroo*, *dholaki* are also *avanaddha* or percussion instruments. In all these instruments a taut leather membrane is played by striking with the fingers. The musician plays a *taal* which makes the song more interesting.



My Activity :

- Collect pictures of *taal* instruments that appear in the print media and paste them in a scrapbook. (For example, in magazines, newspapers, advertisements, etc.)
- Identify the instruments in the pictures.



- ◆ Introduce the children to locally used musical instruments. If possible take the children to attended a musical concert.

5. Dance

Hand Gestures (*Hastmudra*)

While dancing, fingers of the hands are used to form different shapes indicating the emotions of the dancer. These are known as 'Hand Gestures.' They add beauty to the dance. Hand Gestures are classified into three kinds.



(1) Asamyukta Hand Gestures : A *mudra* performed using only one hand.

Flags : In *Flags mudra* all fingers of the hand are held straight and the thumb bent slightly inwards.

For example, *flags mudra* is used when starting a dance, or to show the actions of applying sandal (*chandan*), touching, vowing, beckoning etc.

(2) Samyukta Hand Gestures : A single *mudra* which is performed using both hands is known as *samyukta mudra*.



Offering : Joining *pataka mudra* of both palms facing each other is *Offering mudra*.

For example, if this *mudra* is performed taking both hands above the head, it indicates a *namaskara* to the god/goddess. If this *mudra* is performed keeping the hands in front of the face, it indicates a *namaskara* to the *Guru* and if it is performed keeping the hands at the chest, it indicates paying respect to the people.

(3) Mishra Hand Gestures : The *mudras* performed by both hands.

Shikhar : This is used for indicating a summit or peak or cupola of a temple carrying a weapon, questioning.

Flag : *Flag mudra* is used for applying sandal (*chandan*), touching, vowing, beckoning etc.

Offering : This is used to show respect.

- ◆ Explain what is Hand Gesture and give information about the types of dances in which they are used.



My Activity :

- Collect pictures of the various dances that appear in the print media and paste them in scrapbook. (For example, magazines, newspapers, advertisements, etc.)





Look at my friend's dance. Can you identify the type of dance ?



.....

.....

.....

.....



.....

.....

My photograph

Action Song



Grandpa: It's raining, it's raining,
Let's close all windows and
doors,
Water, water everywhere
Come on all move indoors.

Children: It's raining, it's raining,
Let's open all windows and
doors.
Come on all move outdoors.
Let's get wet and dance and
sing,
Because it's raining,
Oh, it's raining.

Grandpa: It's raining, it's raining,
Put on your cap and wear
your sweater.
Add ginger to the tea,
To protect you from cold
weather.
It's raining, it's raining.

Children: It's raining, it's raining,
The wind outside is cold,
"Come, see the hailstorm" It
says,
"Come together to collect
hailstones, all young and
old."
It's raining, it's raining.



6. Drama

Soliloquy

Soliloquy

A solo speech in a play in which an actor express his/her own thoughts to the audience rather than to the other characters.

A soliloquy of a tree

“I am a tree. A boy like you had planted me in the school yard. He looked after me well and helped me grow. He had protected me by fixing a tree guard around me. (Smiles.)

I am grown up today. I give shade to all of you. I give fruits. Besides, you take shelter under me when it rains. Once someone chopped/cut me with an axe. (Cries.) I was in great pain. It caused me to bleed gumon use that as a glue, don't you?

How much you have given troubled us, but we never take revenge. Instead, we give flowers, fruits, wood, gum, honey, wax, lac and even shade, air and medicines.

Therefore, keep me alive. Save me. If I live, the environment will sustain. Otherwise it will all be over forever.



- ◆ Topics such as a stone speaking its mind, I am a tree speaking, a soliloquy of a loaf of bread, a soliloquy of a leader, sorrow of a banana tree, a flower in the forest, a magician, a demon, a fairy should be given as a practice of preparing soliloquy.

Monodrama

Monodrama

When one character has conversation from the stage with other characters, and the other characters are just an illusion, it is monodrama.

‘Grandma’

(A character standing on the stage.) (Looking at the audience) Oh, you have all come! I am Grandma, I was waiting for you. Because I want to tell you many things. (Looks towards the wings) Why? Why shouldn't I tell? You keep quiet. (To the audience) (Towards the wings) Looks towards the wings : Oh, be quiet please. Why wouldn't I speak? To the audience : I studied a lot in my childhood. So I could learn many new things. (Looking towards other wings) I gained a lot of knowledge, I came to know a lot about the environment which you may not have heard of.

(Looking towards a corner lost in thought.) You see whatever we study it enriches. We come to know facts about our modern age, about our ancient and present culture health and science.

It teaches us what we should do, how we should behave. We develop our powers of concentration, and thinking reflections. We develop our mental capacity for good purpose.

(To the audience) So, you will study now, won't you?



My Activity :

- Write down the monodrama that you would like to present.

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- ◆ Prepare and give the passages for monodramas. Guide the children about the intonation, that is, rising and falling tone of the voice and about gestures.

Make-up and Costumes

Make – up and Costumes

Actors are chosen to perform a play. The age of the character, costume, scars or marks on the face, appearance teeth, hair are all of great importance in making the performance impressive. That is why the make-up and costumes of the characters are suitably planned.

For example, if the characters are an old grandma and grandpa then wrinkles on the face, grey hair or for the bald head of grandpa and suitable clothes have to be thought of.



My Activity :

- Study and discuss a few varieties of make – up and costumes.

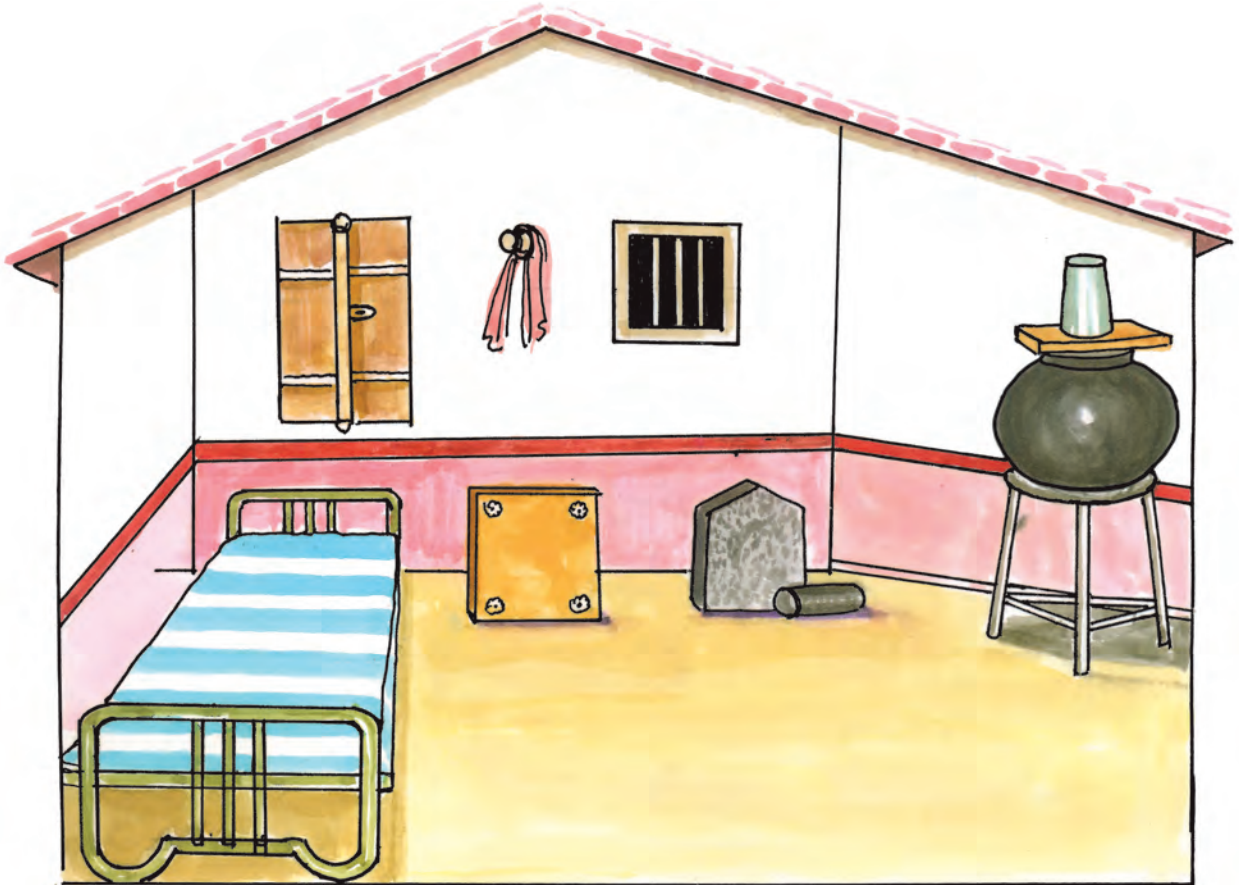


- ◆ Various costumes and make – up should be rehearsed. For example, those of a British officer, a soldier, a clown, a fisherman, a woodcutter, a peon etc.

Stage Set

Stage set (Creation of a scene)

A stage set has to be planned to show the locations / settings in the drama such as a garden, a house, a forest, a house in a village, a stable etc., and the properties are arranged accordingly on the stage. For the big plays huge sets are put up. For example, a set of a bungalow in a village.



My Activity :

- Write down the properties that can be seen in the set. Think of what can be added to this set and list those things below.

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- ◆ Perform a drama using the sets of a school, a house, a garden, a hotel, a bungalow, a forest etc. Try to put up the set which can be prepared with material that is free or cheaply available on the school premises or in the neighbourhood and is environment-friendly.

Mime

‘Miming’ is an act done by means of gestures, signals, signs, facial expressions but without speech.



My Activity :

- Perform the actions of act of drinking hot tea, walking through water, threading a needle, pricking of a thorn, getting an injection from a doctor, etc. in mime without any conversation.

◆ Get the children to give some performances in mime. Show a video clip, if possible.



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