



ST. ALOYSIUS SCHOOL

GAUR S.A.I.T CAMPUS



ART & CRAFT

CLASS-7

Explore, create, and Have Fun!

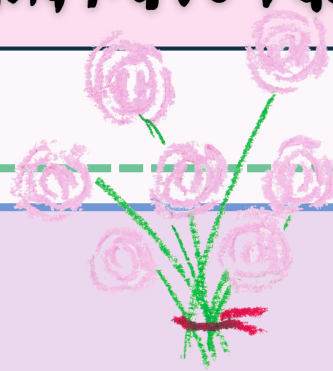


Table of Contents

VII

01

THE ART OF MAKING

Chapter 1: Colour concept
Chapter 2: Element of arts
Chapter 3: Hatching
Chapter 4: Shading
Chapter 5: Handicrafts (skill) Hand book 905A- CBSE website

02

ARTISTRY IN ACTION

Chapter 6 : Doodle art
Chapter 7 : Landscape
Chapter 8 : Free hand designing
Chapter 9 : Paper quilling and collage
Chapter 10 : Block printing (skill) Hand book 920B - CBSE website

03

CRAFTING MAGIC

Chapter 11 : Natures study with water colour
Chapter 12 : Abstract drawing on canvas
Chapter 13 : Poster design
Chapter 14 : Salt art
Chapter 15 : Embroidery (skill) Hand book 930B- CBSE website

04

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Chapter 16 : Cartoon character drawing
Chapter 17 : Still life
Chapter 18 : Freehand design
Chapter 19 : Ball pen art
Chapter 20 : Mask making (skill) Hand book 926B - CBSE website



"ART IS MY LIFE AND MY LIFE IS ART"



UNIT - 1

THE ART OF MAKING



CHAPTER -1

Colour Concepts



Pre-Skills:

- Line drawing & shading
- Shapes & forms
- Brush handling techniques
- Mixing mediums

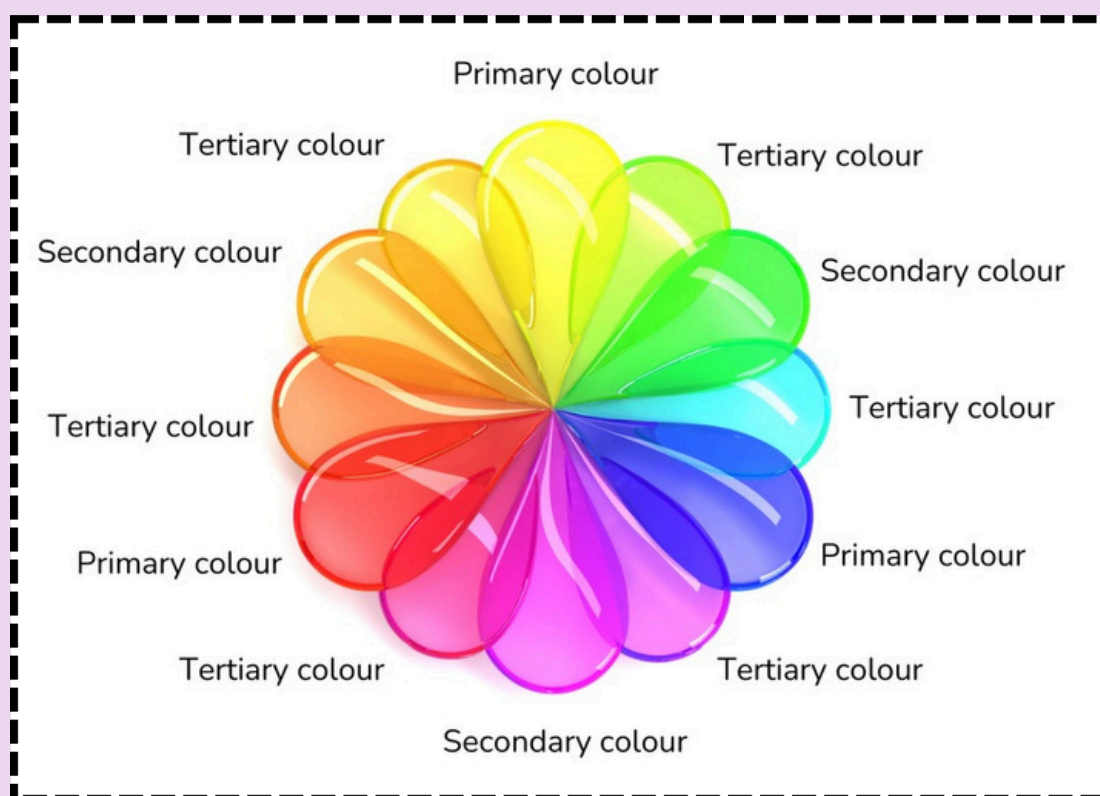
Colour Concepts:

- **Primary Colours** – Red, Blue, Yellow
- **Secondary Colours** – Green, Orange, Purple (Mixing two primaries)
- **Tertiary Colours** – Mix of primary & secondary
- **Warm Colours** – Red, Orange, Yellow (Energetic)
- **Cool Colours** – Blue, Green, Purple (Calming)

- **Tints & Shades** – Mixing with white (tint) or black (shade)
- **Complementary Colours** – Opposites on the wheel (Red & Green)
- **Analogous Colours** – Next to each other (Blue, Blue-Green, Green)

MATERIALS USED

- Paint Brushes
- Water Colours
- Drawing Book, Drawing sheet
- HB Pencils
- Erasers
- Geometry Tools



CHAPTER -2

Elements Of Art

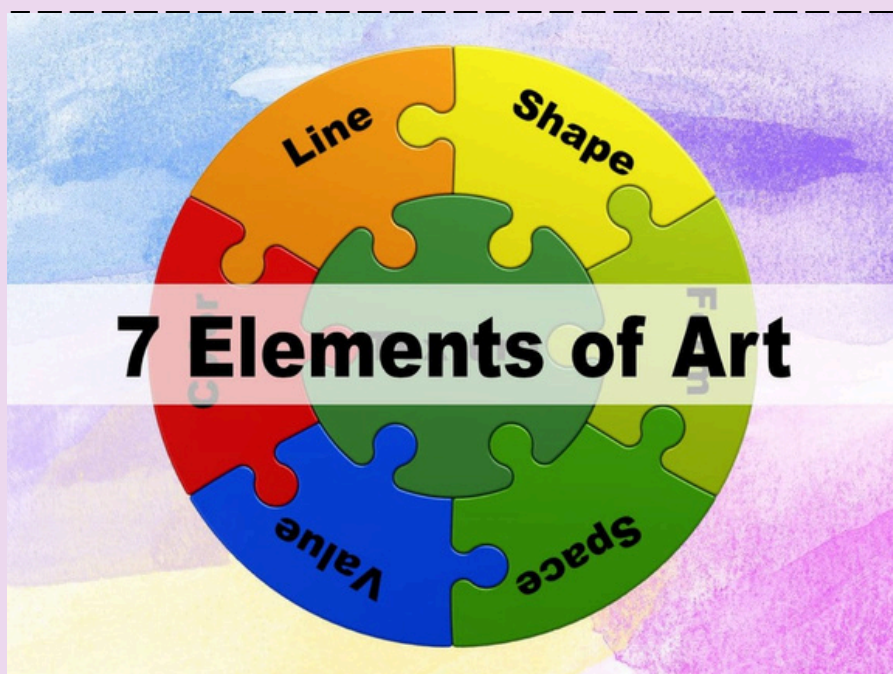
The elements of art are the basic building blocks used to create visual compositions. There are seven main elements:

- ☐ **Line** – A path made by a moving point (straight, curved, thick, thin).
- ☐ **Shape** – A two-dimensional enclosed space (circle, square, organic forms).
- ☐ **Form** – A three-dimensional object (cube, sphere, pyramid).
- ☐ **Colour** – Includes hue (name), value (light/dark), and intensity (brightness).
- ☐ **Value** – The lightness or darkness of a colour or tone.

- ☐ **Texture** – How something feels (real) or looks like it would feel (implied).
- ☐ **Space** – The area around or within objects (positive and negative space).

MATERIALS USED

- Paint Brushes
- Water Colours
- Drawing Book, Drawing sheet
- HB Pencils
- Erasers





CHAPTER -3

Hatching



Hatching is a drawing technique that uses closely spaced parallel lines to create shading, texture, and depth.

Types of Hatching:

- ☐ **Simple Hatching** – Parallel lines in one direction.
- ☐ **Cross-Hatching** – Two or more layers of intersecting lines for darker shading.
- ☐ **Contour Hatching** – Lines follow the shape of the object to enhance form.

- ☐ **Stippling** – Uses dots instead of lines for a textured effect.
- ☐ **Tick Hatching** – Short, quick strokes for rough textures.
- ☐ **Blended Hatching** – Gradual transitions using varying line density..

MATERIALS USED

- Sketch book
- Drawing Sheet
- HB Pencils
- Erasers , Sharpener





CHAPTER -4

Shading



Shading is the technique of creating depth, form, and dimension by varying light and dark tones.

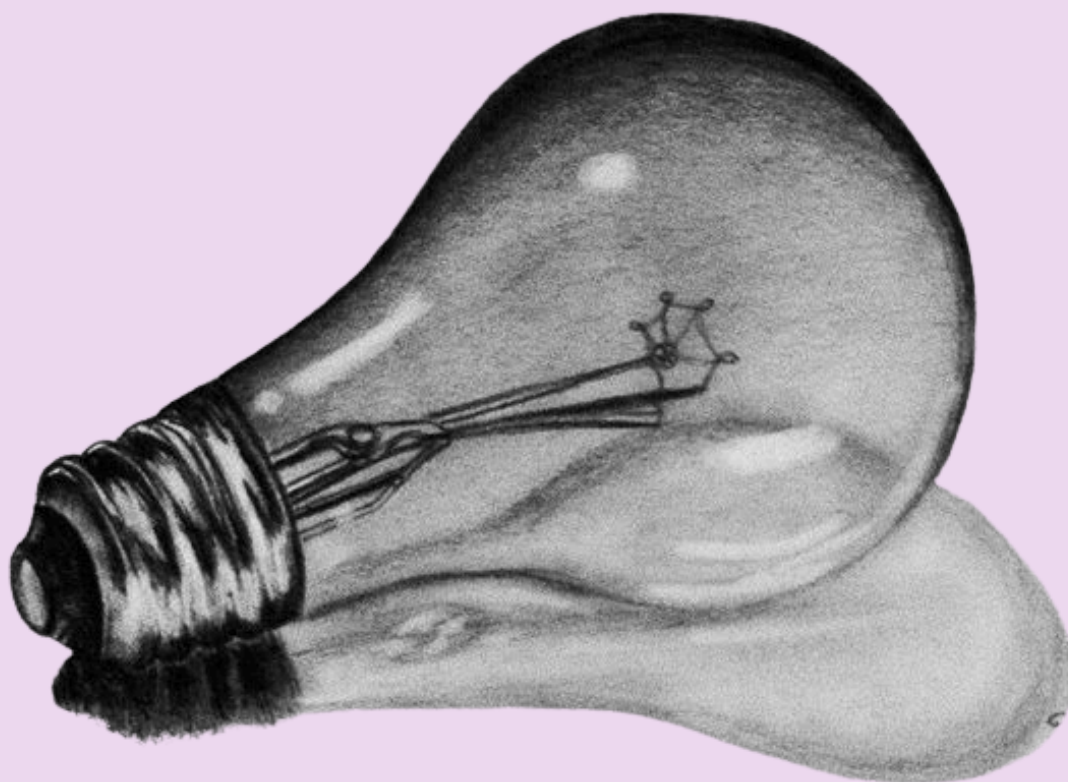
Types of Shading Techniques:

- ☐ **Hatching** – Parallel lines for light and dark areas.
- ☐ **Cross-Hatching** – Overlapping lines for deeper shadows.
- ☐ **Blending** – Smooth shading using fingers, tissue, or a blending stump.
- ☐ **Stippling** – Small dots for texture and shading.

- ☐ **Scumbling** – Small scribbles to create a soft, textured look.
- ☐ **Contour Shading** – Shading that follows the object's curves.

MATERIALS USED

- Sketch book
- Drawing Sheet
- HB Pencils
- Erasers , Sharpener



CHAPTER -5

Handicrafts (Skill)

905 A - CBSE Website

Handicrafts are handmade decorative or functional items created using traditional skills.

Types of Handicrafts:

- ☐ **Textile Crafts** – Embroidery, weaving, knitting, crochet, macramé.
- ☐ **Paper Crafts** – Origami, quilling, papier-mâché, scrapbooking.
- ☐ **Wood Crafts** – Carving, marquetry, woodturning, toy making.
- ☐ **Clay & Ceramic Crafts** – Pottery, sculpting, terracotta.
- ☐ **Metal Crafts** – Jewelry making, engraving, blacksmithing.

- ☐ **Glass Crafts** – Stained glass, glassblowing, mosaics.
- ☐ **Leather Crafts** – Wallets, belts, handbags, bookbinding.
- ☐ **Beadwork** – Jewelry, embroidery, decorative designs.



MATERIALS USED

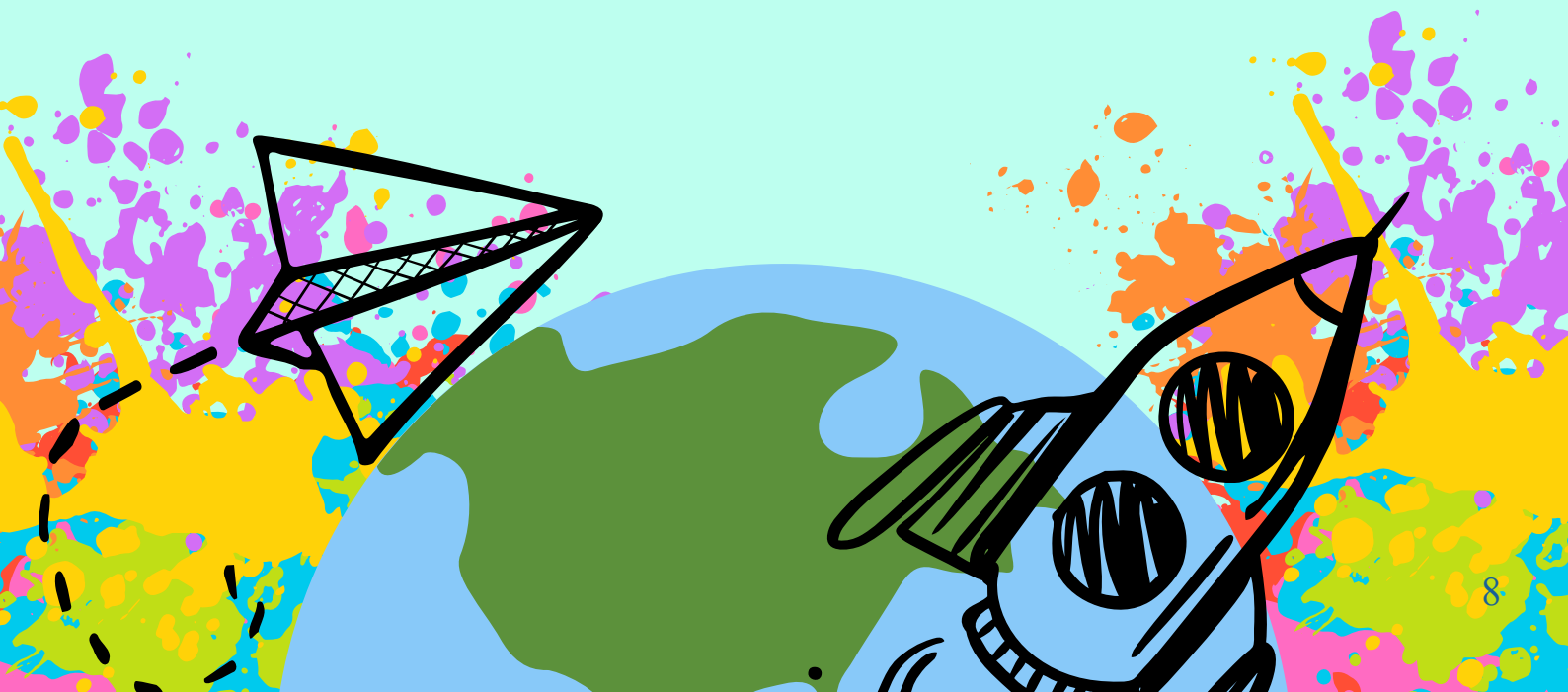
- Sketch book
- Drawing Sheet
- HB Pencils
- Erasers , Sharpener





UNIT- 2

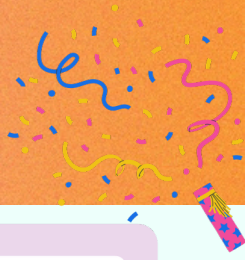
ARTiSTERY in ACTiON





CHAPTER - 6

Doodle Art



Doodle art is a freeform drawing style made up of spontaneous, fun, and sometimes abstract patterns, shapes, and characters.

Characteristics of Doodle Art:

- ☐ Unplanned & Spontaneous – No strict rules or guidelines.
- ☐ Repetitive Patterns – Swirls, lines, dots, and shapes.
- ☐ Cartoonish Elements – Faces, objects, animals, or abstract designs.
- ☐ Highly Expressive – Personal and creative, often reflecting emotions

Materials Used in Doodle Art:

1. Drawing Tools:

- Black ink pens (fineliners, gel pens, markers)
- coloured pens, pencils, or markers for vibrant designs
- Digital tablets & styluses (for digital doodling)

2. Surfaces:

- Sketchbooks & notebooks
- Canvas, walls, or even everyday objects (like shoes & mugs)
- Digital screens (Procreate, Photoshop, etc.)



CHAPTER - 7

Landscape

Landscape art depicts natural scenery like mountains, forests, rivers, and skies. It can be **realistic, abstract, or impressionistic**.

Types of Landscape Art:

- ☐ **Natural Landscapes** – Mountains, rivers, forests, and skies.
- ☐ **Urban Landscapes** – Cities, buildings, streets, and skylines.
- ☐ **Seascapes** – Oceans, beaches, and waves.
- ☐ **Fantasy Landscapes** – Imaginary worlds, surreal environments.

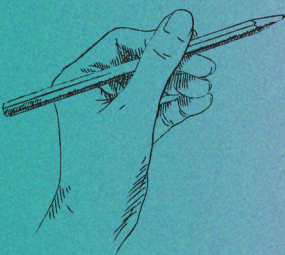
MATERIALS USED

- HB Pencils
- Colourful Pens
- Water Colours
- Acrylic Colours
- Brushes
- Canvas, watercolour paper, sketchbooks



CHAPTER - 8

Free Hand Design



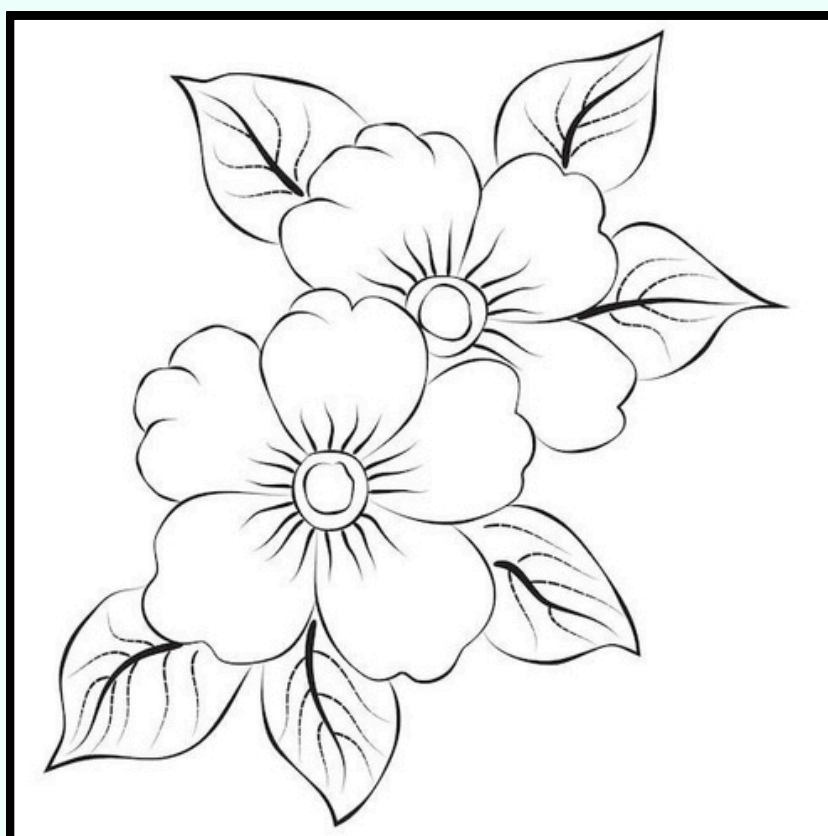
Freehand design refers to drawing or creating artwork without using rulers, stencils, or digital guides. It relies on an artist's hand movements and creativity to make spontaneous, organic designs.

Types of Freehand Design:

- ☐ **Sketching** – Quick, rough drawings capturing an idea.
- ☐ **Doodling** – Spontaneous patterns, shapes, or figures.
- ☐ **Illustration** – Detailed artwork with shading and depth.
- ☐ **Calligraphy & Lettering** – Stylized, hand-drawn text.

MATERIALS USED

- HB Pencils
- Colourful Pens
- Water Colours
- Acrylic Colours
- Brushes
- Drawing Copy, A-4 Size Sheet





CHAPTER - 9

Paper Quilling & Collage

COLLAGE ART

Collage is a technique of assembling different materials (paper, fabric, photos, etc.) onto a surface to create artwork.

MATERIALS USED

- ☐ coloured paper, magazines, newspapers
- ☐ Fabric, buttons, beads
- ☐ Scissors or craft knives
- ☐ Glue or Mod Podge
- ☐ cardboard, paper

PAPER QUILLING

Paper quilling is an art form that involves rolling, shaping, and gluing thin strips of paper to create decorative designs.

MATERIALS USED

- ☐ Quilling paper strips
- ☐ Quilling tool
- ☐ Glue
- ☐ Tweezers
- ☐ Quilling board



CHAPTER - 10

Block Printing

(Skill) 920 B - CBSE Website



Block printing is a traditional printing technique where a carved block is used to transfer ink or paint onto a surface, such as fabric or paper.

Process of Block Printing:

- ☐ **Design the Pattern** – Draw on the block before carving.
- ☐ **Carve the Block** – Use carving tools to remove unwanted areas.
- ☐ **Apply Ink/Paint** – Spread ink evenly on the carved block.
- ☐ **Press & Print** – Place the block on the surface and apply pressure.
- ☐ **Repeat & Dry** – Let the prints dry before using or layering designs.

MATERIALS USED

- Printing Block
- Acrylic Colours
- Fabric Colours
- Cotton Fabric
- Thick Sheet
- Foam
- Paint Brushes





UNIT - 3

CRAFTING

MAGIC



CHAPTER - 11

Nature Study With Water Colours



Nature study in watercolor is the practice of painting elements from nature, such as flowers, leaves, trees, landscapes, or animals, using water-based paints.

Steps to Paint a Nature Study:

- ☐ **Choose a Subject** – A leaf, tree, flower, bird, or landscape.
- ☐ **Sketch Lightly** – Outline basic shapes with a pencil.
- ☐ **Apply a Light Wash** – Start with a base layer of diluted colours.
- ☐ **Layer & Blend Colours** – Build up details using wet-on-wet or wet-on-dry techniques.

- ☐ **Add Depth & Shadows** – Use darker tones for shadows and highlights for realism.
- ☐ **Final Touches** – Use fine brushes for details like veins on leaves or tree textures.

MATERIALS USED

- Water Colours
- Pencils
- Paint Brushes
- A-4 Size Sheet, Sketch Books
- Palette, Water Mug





CHAPTER - 12

Abstract Drawing On Canvas



Abstract drawing is a form of art that does not represent reality directly but instead uses lines, shapes, colours, and textures to express emotions, ideas, or movement.

Characteristics of Abstract Drawing:

- ☐ No clear subject or realism.
- ☐ Focus on composition, balance, and contrast.
- ☐ Can be geometric (structured) or organic (free-flowing).
- ☐ Uses symbolism and emotional expression.

MATERIALS USED

- Pencils (for shading and contrast).
- Ink pens & markers (for bold lines and patterns).
- Colored pencils & pastels (for vibrant effects).
- Watercolours or acrylics (for mixed-media abstract work).
- Canvas



CHAPTER - 13

Poster Design

Poster design is the art of creating visually appealing and informative compositions to convey a message, promote an event, or express an idea.

Key Elements of a Good Poster:

- ☐ **Eye-catching Headline** – Short, bold, and easy to read.
- ☐ **Striking Visuals** – Images, illustrations, or abstract elements.
- ☐ **Minimal & Clear Text** – Important details in a readable font.
- ☐ **Balanced Layout** – Good use of space, color, and alignment.
- ☐ **High Contrast colours** – To grab attention and improve readability.

MATERIALS USED

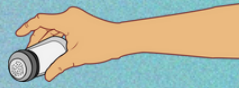
Traditional:

- Drawing sheets, watercolor, acrylic paints.
- Markers, colored pencils, ink pens.

Digital:

- Graphic design software (Canva, Photoshop, Illustrator).
- Tablets & styluses for digital illustrations.





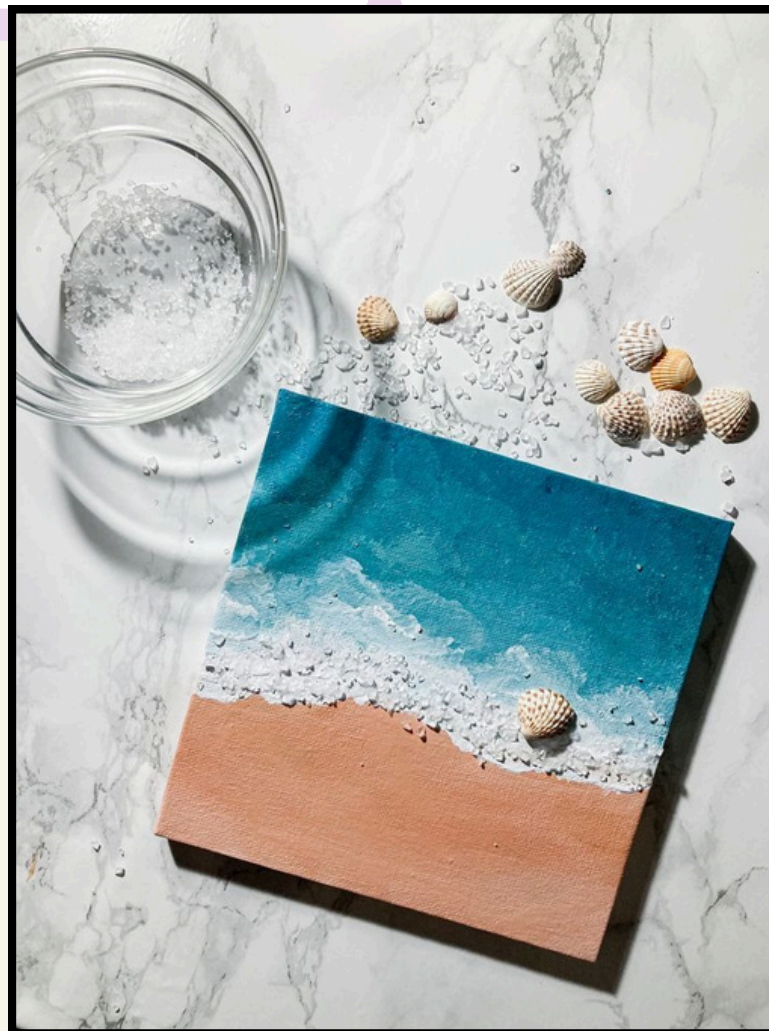
Salt art is a creative technique that uses salt along with paints, glue, or other materials to create unique textures and designs.

How to Make Salt Art (Salt Painting):

1. **Draw a Design** – Lightly sketch on paper.
2. **Apply Glue** – Trace the design with glue.
3. **Sprinkle Salt** – Cover the glue completely and shake off excess.
4. **Add Color** – Use a wet brush or dropper to apply watercolor; watch the colours spread!
5. **Let It Dry** – Allow the artwork to dry completely..

MATERIALS USED

- ☐ **Salt** – Regular table salt or rock salt .
- ☐ **Glue** – White school glue for sticking salt to surfaces.
- ☐ **Paints** – Watercolours, food coloring, or acrylics.
- ☐ **Brushes & Droppers** – To apply paint gently over salt.
- ☐ **Paper or Canvas** – Thick paper or cardboard for best results.





CHAPTER - 15 Embroidery

(Skill) 930 B - CBSE Website



Embroidery is the art of decorating fabric using a needle and thread to create patterns, designs, and textures.

Types of Embroidery:

1. **Hand Embroidery** – Done manually using a needle and thread.
2. **Machine Embroidery** – Created using sewing or embroidery machines.
3. **Cross-Stitch** – X-shaped stitches forming patterns.
4. **Crewel Embroidery** – Uses wool threads for textured designs.
5. **Bead & Sequin Embroidery** – Adds decorative embellishments.

Basic Embroidery Stitches:

- ☐ Running Stitch
- ☐ Backstitch
- ☐ Satin Stitch
- ☐ French Knot
- ☐ Chain Stitch

MATERIALS USED

- Embroidery Ring
- Needle
- Colorful Embroidery Threads
- Fabric
- Scissors
- Carbon Paper



UNIT - 4

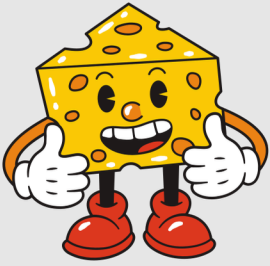
CULTURAL HERITAGE



CHAPTER - 16

CARTOON CHARACTERS

DRAWING



Cartoon character drawing is a fun and expressive art form that simplifies real-life or imaginative figures into exaggerated and stylized forms.

Steps to Draw a Cartoon Character:

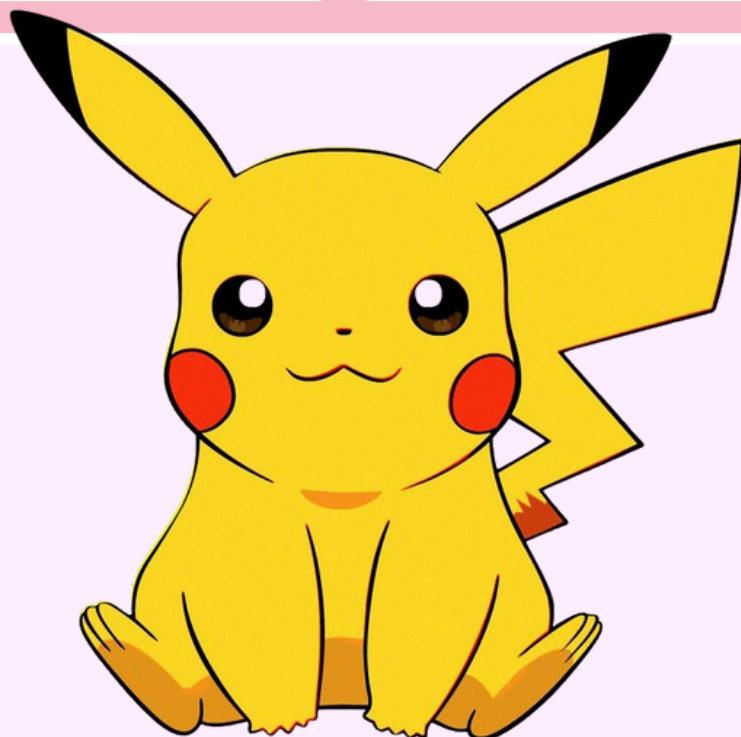
1. **Start with Basic Shapes** – Use circles, ovals, and rectangles for the head and body.
2. **Sketch Facial Features** – Large expressive eyes, simple nose, and mouth.
3. **Outline the Body & Clothing** – Keep it simple and stylized.
4. **Add Details & Expressions** – Eyebrows, hair, accessories.
5. **Ink & Color the Drawing** – Use bold outlines and bright colours.

Key Features of Cartoon Characters:

- ☐ **Exaggerated Features** – Big eyes, oversized heads, expressive emotions.
- ☐ **Simple Lines & Shapes** – Basic circles, ovals, and curves.
- ☐ **Bold Outlines** – Thick, clean lines for a distinct look.
- ☐ **Bright Colors** – Often vibrant and playful.
- ☐ **Expressive Poses** – Dynamic gestures to show personality.

MATERIALS USED

- Pencils A-4
- Size Sheet
- Water Colours





CHAPTER - 17

STILL LIFE

Still life is an art style that depicts inanimate objects arranged in a composition, such as fruits, flowers, books, bottles, or household items. It focuses on shape, texture, light, and shadow.

Steps to Create a Still Life:

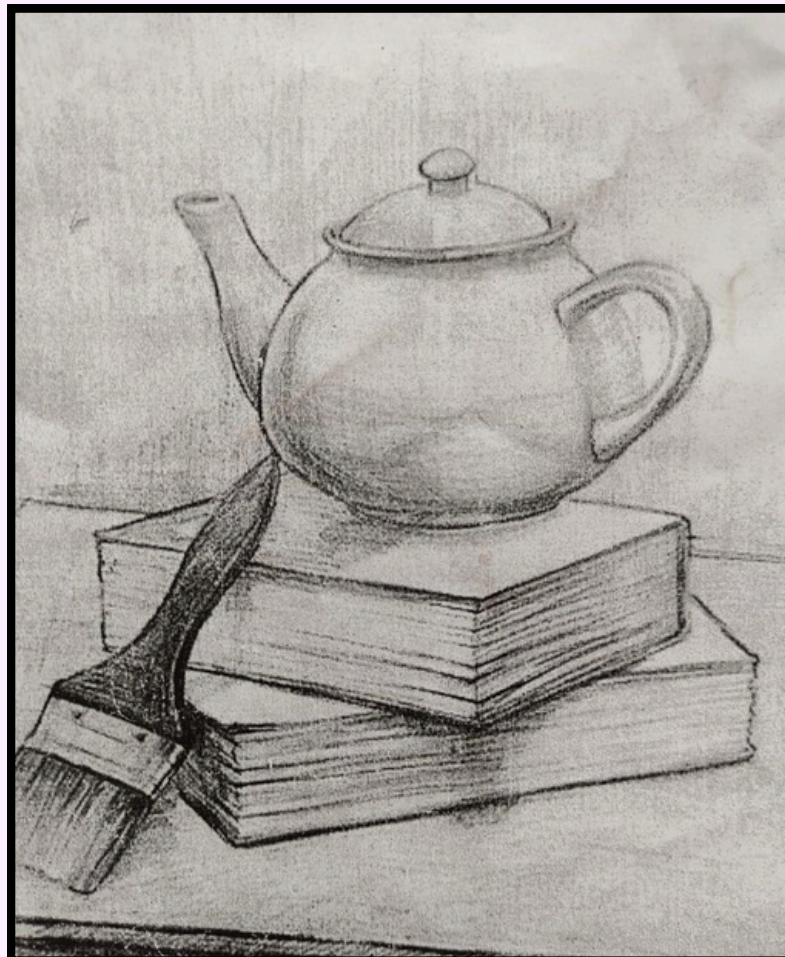
1. Select Objects
2. Arrange the Composition
3. Sketch the Basic Shapes
4. Add Details & Textures
5. Shade or Paint
6. Final Touches

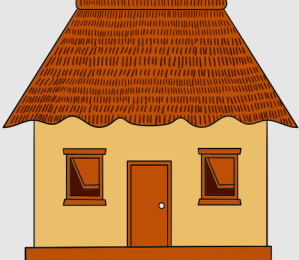
Types of Still Life:

1. Traditional Still Life
2. Contemporary Still Life
3. Thematic Still Life

MATERIALS USED

- HB Pencils
- A-4 Size Sheet
- Scale, Erasers, Sharpeners
- Shading Pencils





CHAPTER - 18

FREEHAND DESIGN WITH WATER COLOURS



Cartoon character drawing is a fun and expressive art form that simplifies real-life or imaginative figures into exaggerated and stylized forms.

Steps to Draw a Cartoon Character:

1. **Start with Basic Shapes** – Use circles, ovals, and rectangles for the head and body.
2. **Sketch Facial Features** – Large expressive eyes, simple nose, and mouth.
3. **Outline the Body & Clothing** – Keep it simple and stylized.
4. **Add Details & Expressions** – Eyebrows, hair, accessories.
5. **Ink & Color the Drawing** – Use bold outlines and bright colours.

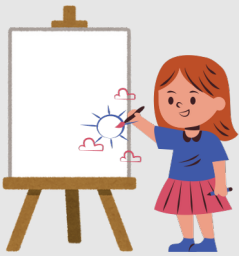
Key Features of Cartoon Characters:

- ☐ **Exaggerated Features** – Big eyes, oversized heads, expressive emotions.
- ☐ **Simple Lines & Shapes** – Basic circles, ovals, and curves.
- ☐ **Bold Outlines** – Thick, clean lines for a distinct look.
- ☐ **Bright Colors** – Often vibrant and playful.
- ☐ **Expressive Poses** – Dynamic gestures to show personality.

MATERIALS USED

- Pencils A-4
- Size Sheet
- Water Colours





CHAPTER - 19

BALL PEN ART



Ball pen art is a drawing technique that uses ballpoint pens to create detailed and expressive artworks. It is known for its fine lines, shading, and depth using simple strokes and layering.

Steps to Create a Ball Pen Drawing:

1. Sketch Lightly with Pencil

(Optional) – Outline the subject for guidance.

2. **Start with Light Strokes** – Gradually build up the shading.

3. **Use Hatching & Cross-Hatching** – Create shadows and textures.

4. **Add Depth & Contrast** – Darken areas with multiple layers.

5. **Refine Details** – Focus on highlights and fine textures.

Techniques in Ball Pen Drawing:

1. **Hatching** – Parallel lines for shading.
2. **Cross-Hatching** – Overlapping lines for darker areas.
3. **Stippling** – Tiny dots to create texture and tone.
4. **Blending with Light Strokes** – Gradual pressure for smooth transitions.

MATERIALS USED

- Ball Pen
- Drawing Copy, A-4 Size Sheet
- Blending Tools



CHAPTER - 20

MASK MAKING (SKILL)

926 B - CBSE WEBSITE

Mask making is a creative craft where masks are designed using various materials for art, theater, festivals, or decoration.

Steps to Make a Simple Paper Mache Mask:

1. Create the Base Shape
2. Layer Paper Strips with Glue
3. Let It Dry
4. Cut Eye & Nose Holes
5. Paint & Decorate
6. Attach Strings or Elastic

Types of Masks:

- Paper Mache Masks
- Clay Masks
- Fabric Masks
- Cardboard Masks
- Plaster Masks

MATERIALS USED

- Colourful Paper
- Scissors
- Pencils
- Glue
- String, Stick

