



# NID TRIAL LESSON

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## In this trial lesson students can find:

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## Lecture Flow:

- LP - Learning Points
- LE - Learning Exercises
- EE - Exploration Exercises
- AE - Application Exercises

# TRIAL LECTURE 1 – HUMAN ANATOMY

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## Section A: Introduction to Human Anatomy

### LP 1.1 Human Anatomy

Students are generally wary of drawing human anatomy. However, if you do the following three steps it becomes fairly simple to draw human figures accurately:

- Step 1 Understand the technique and proportions involved in drawing human figures.
- Step 2 Observe (study) the human body and perform live sketching.
- Step 3 Draw human figures from memory as part of compositions.

We will start with Step 1 i.e. to understand and learn the technique of drawing human figures.

## Section B: Understanding the Human Head.

### LP 1.2 Understanding the Human Head

#### 1.2.1. Relation of Human Head to Body

In a human figure, the height and width of the body are related to its head. To measure the position and size of body parts we need to use its height of head as one unit. We calculate the height of a human figure as 7.5 heads (if Indian) or 8 heads (if Caucasian) for tall people. We calculate the width of torso as twice the width of the head. So to draw a full human figure you need to first understand how to draw the human head.

#### 1.2.2. How to draw a human head

The technique to draw a human head can be understood through following steps:

- Step 1 Observe an actual human head

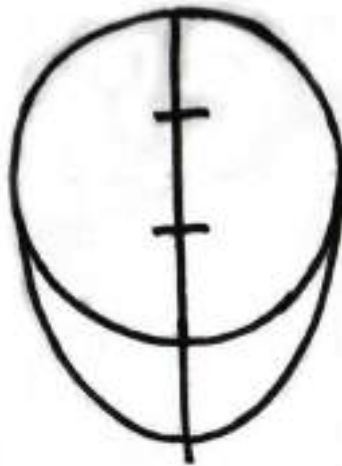


Observe the girl's head in the picture. It looks like an inverted egg.

Step 2      Technique of drawing the head shape

- Draw a circle.
- Divide the circle into 2 equal parts using a vertical line.
- Divide this vertical line into 3 horizontal equal parts.
- Now extend the vertical line by one part i.e.  $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  its size at the bottom.
- Draw a jawline connecting the bottom end of the vertical line, thus creating an egg shape.

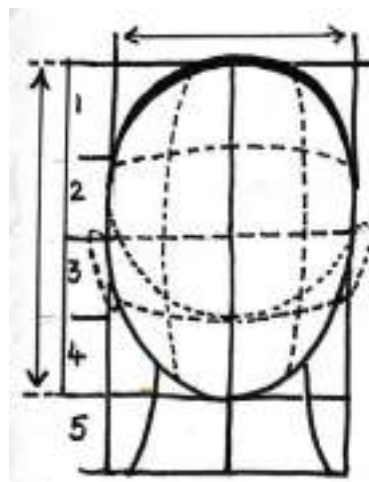
You will achieve the drawing in the picture given below. The top part is the skull which is round. The bottom part is tapering which is the jaw.



**LE 1.2.2.1:**      Make the head Shape as shown in the steps. Practice the same thing at least 5 times.

Step 3      Drawing the human face from the head shape

- Make a grid by dividing the egg shape into 4 equal vertical and horizontal parts as shown below.



1. **Eyes** - The second horizontal line is the guideline for the eyes. Draw the eyes as shown in the image below. The distance between two eyes is equal to one eye. Finish drawing the eyes with upper eye lids in double lines and lower in single line. Keep some distance above the eyes and draw the eyebrows.

**A) Female eyes Front view**

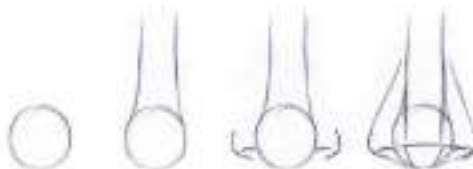
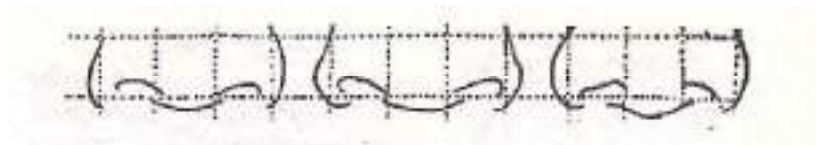


**B) Front view male eye**



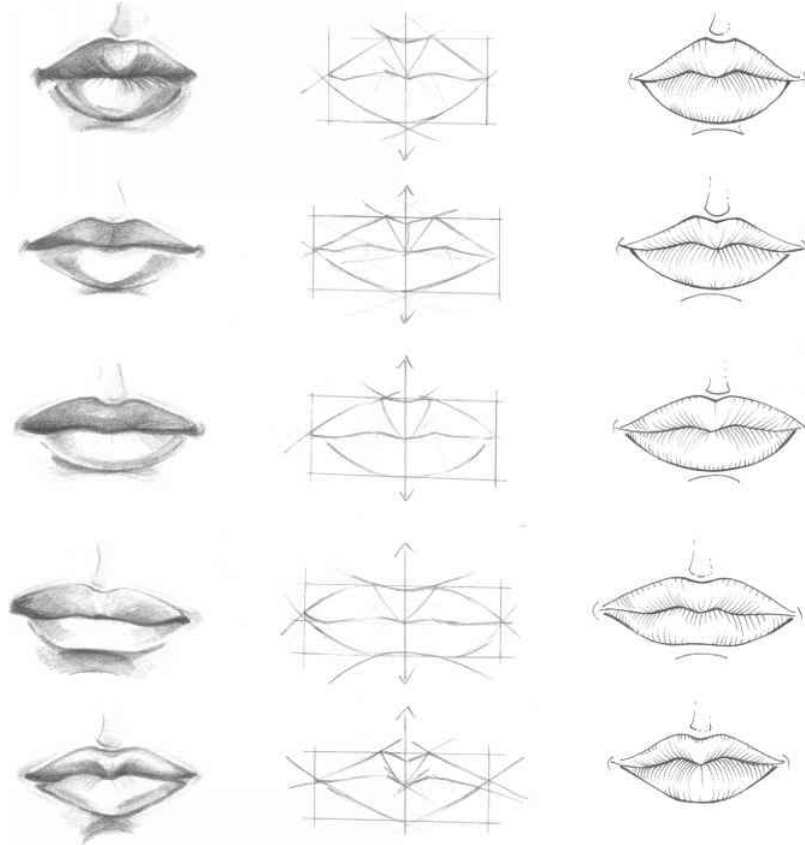
2. Draw an equilateral from outside points of the eyes to central line of the face (as shown in image below). The nose and lips are inside this equilateral triangle.
3. **Nose** – Draw a nose line starting from the left eyebrow and finish it bit above the 3<sup>rd</sup> horizontal line. Draw nostrils in alignment with the starting point ( tear gland) of the eyes. Show the noseholes using horizontal commas.

**Front View nose**



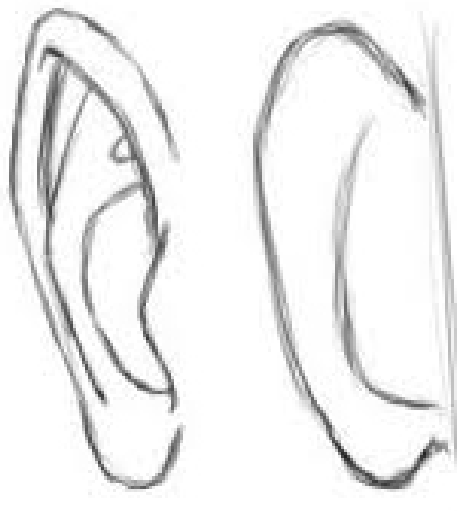
4. **Lips** – Taking cue of the triangle draw lips inside it. The width of the upper lips is slightly bigger than the width of the nose. Draw chin line just below the lips.

**Front View Lips**



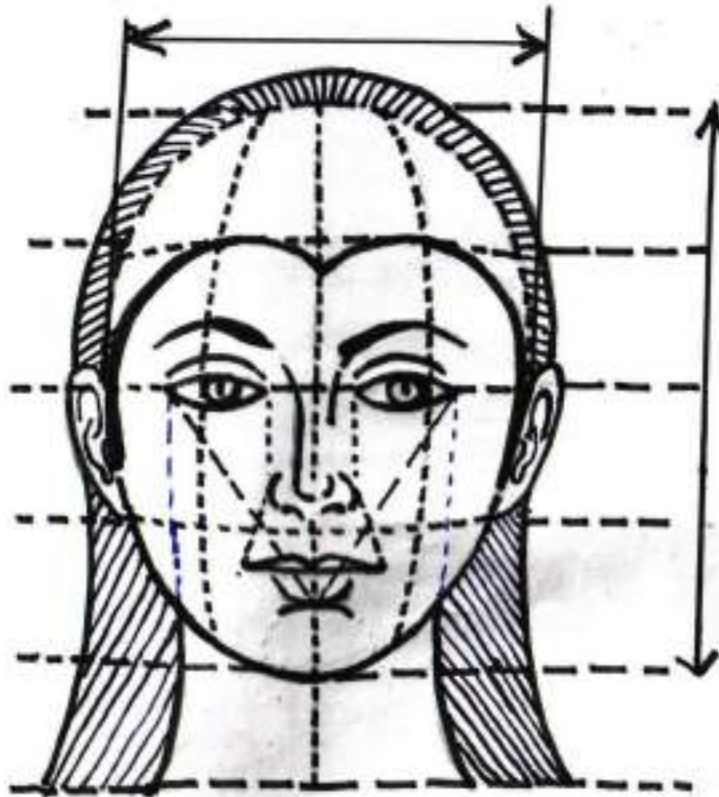
5. **Ears** – The ears are placed between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> horizontal line. Draw the ears taking cue from these lines.

**Front View**



6. **Neck** – Height of the neck is  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of the height of the head. Width of the neck is equal to the width of the triangle. At the end neck joins to the shoulder line.

**Figure showing the front view of Female face in correct proportion**



**LE 1.2.2.2:** Make the face from head shape as shows in the above steps. Practice same thing at least 5 times.

### LP 1.3. How to Draw different views of the Human Face i.e. Side and $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> view

We have learnt how to draw the human face from front view. Now lets learn how to draw the human face in side and  $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> view.

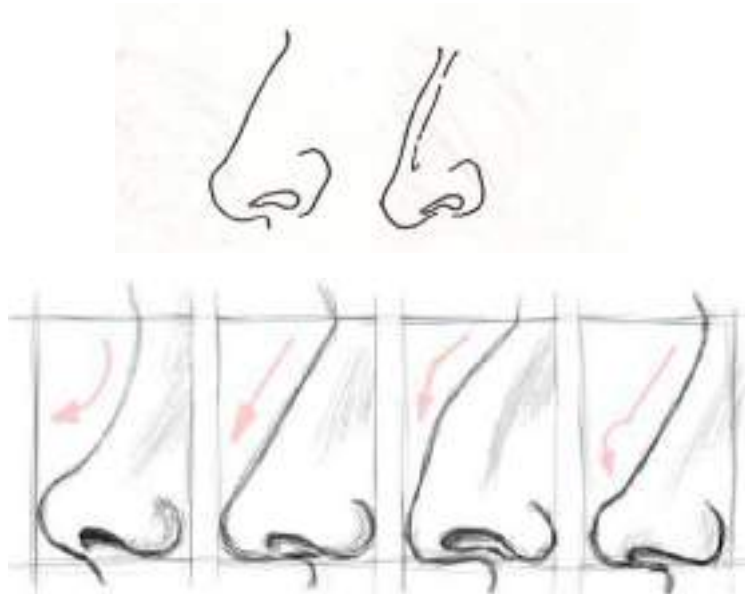
#### **1.3.1. How to draw the side view of the face**

The technique of drawing the side view of human face is similar to that of drawing the front view. The following steps will explain it better:

- Step 1 Draw the egg shaped head and the grid as explained earlier. Just ensure that the grid lines are drawn dotted and with a light pencil.
- Step 2 **Vertical Split:** In side view the vertical split at the central line is very important. One half will have forehead, eyebrows, nose, eyes, mouth and chin. The other half will have ear, the back of the head and starting of the neck.

Step 3 The individual parts of the face can be drawn as follows:

1. **Forehead:** The forehead lies between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> horizontal line. The forehead line curves in from 1st horizontal line and meets the 2<sup>nd</sup> horizontal line. It ends at the start of the nose.
2. **Nose:** The nose lies between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> horizontal line. You can draw the nose and the nostrils as shown in the figure below.



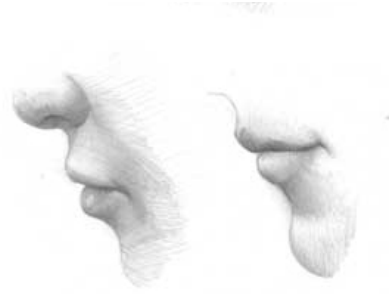
3. **Eyes:** The eyes start from the 2<sup>nd</sup> horizontal line. Vertically they are in alignment with the end of the nostrils. The shape of the eyes will be like a horizontal triangle.

#### Side view Female





4. **Lips:** Leave some space below the nose and draw the lips as shown in the figure below.



5. **Chin:** Below the lips draw chin line like letter “c”. Carry through this chin curve into the second vertical part of the head space i.e. into the ear. This line is the jawline.
6. **Ear:** The ear lies between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> horizontal line. Draw the ear in the same line as the nose. Draw the ear in full view and in detail.



7. **Neck:** The neck line starts from the behind the ear and moves outwards. It continues into the backbone.

### Picture- Side View Female



**LE7.3.1.1** Make side face view using the above steps. Practice same thing at least 5 times

### 1.3.2. How to draw the 3/4<sup>th</sup> view of the face

The technique of drawing the side view of human face is similar to that of drawing the front view. The following steps will explain it better:

- Step 1 Draw the egg shaped head and the grid as explained earlier. Just ensure that the grid lines are drawn dotted and with a light pencil.
- Step 2 In 3/4<sup>th</sup> view vertical split divides the into 3/4<sup>th</sup> angle , making one side 1/4<sup>th</sup> visible and other side 3/4<sup>th</sup> visible and it also indicate the direction where the person is looking.
- Step 3 The individual parts of the face can be drawn as follows:
- 1. Eyes:** The second horizontal line is the guideline for the eyes. The eye on the 1/4<sup>th</sup> side is partially hidden behind the nose. Eyes on the other side is fully seen.

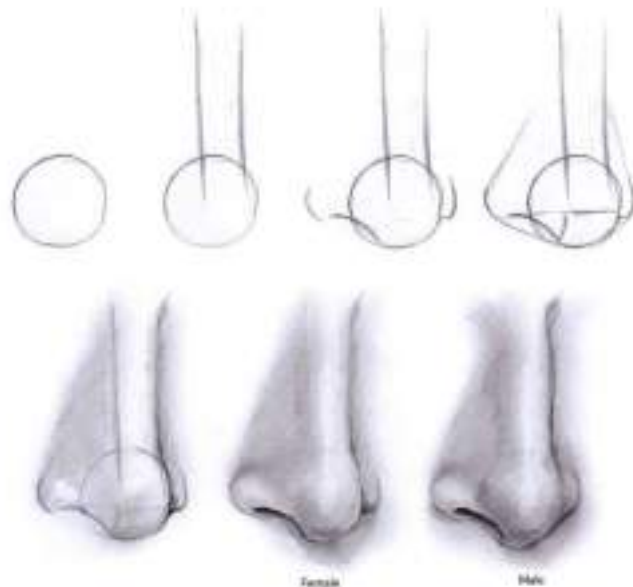
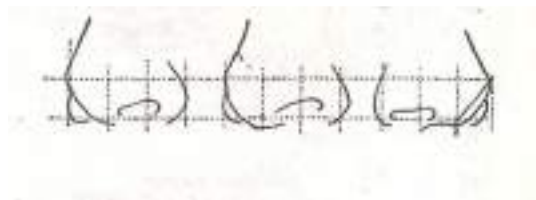
**3/4<sup>th</sup> view Female eye**



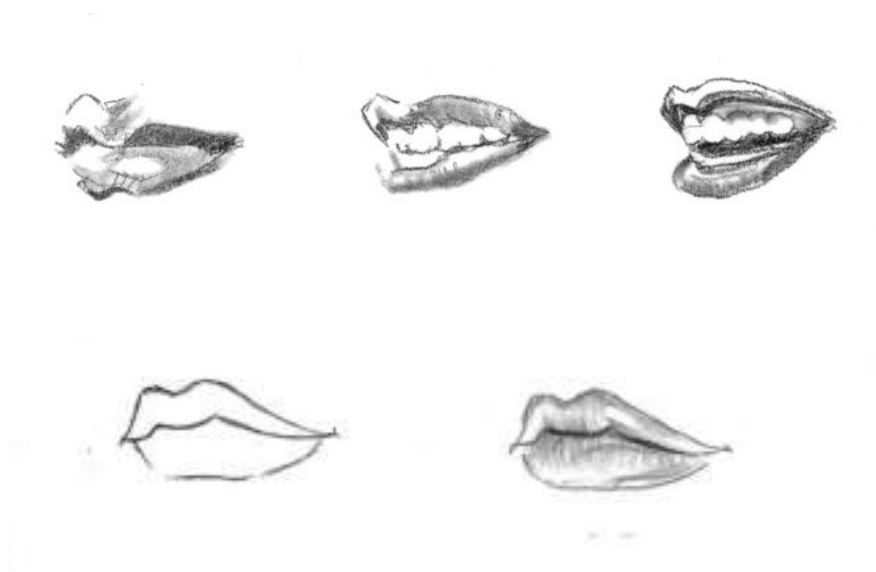
**3/4<sup>th</sup> view Male eye**



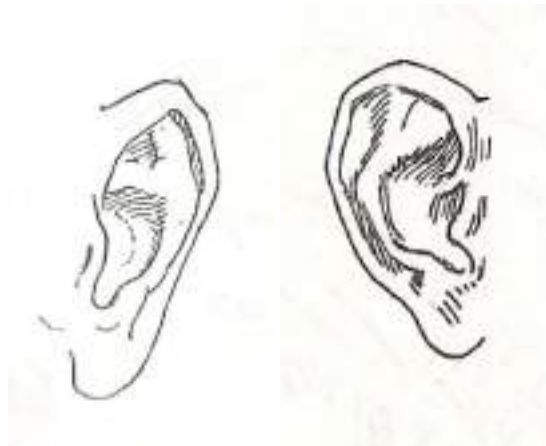
2. **Nose:** The nose lies between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> horizontal line. You can draw the nose and the nostrils as shown in the figure below. The angle of nose is also covering the nostril partially on one side and fully showing on the other side.



3. **Lips:** Below the nose lips are also in 3/4 angle as shown in the figure.

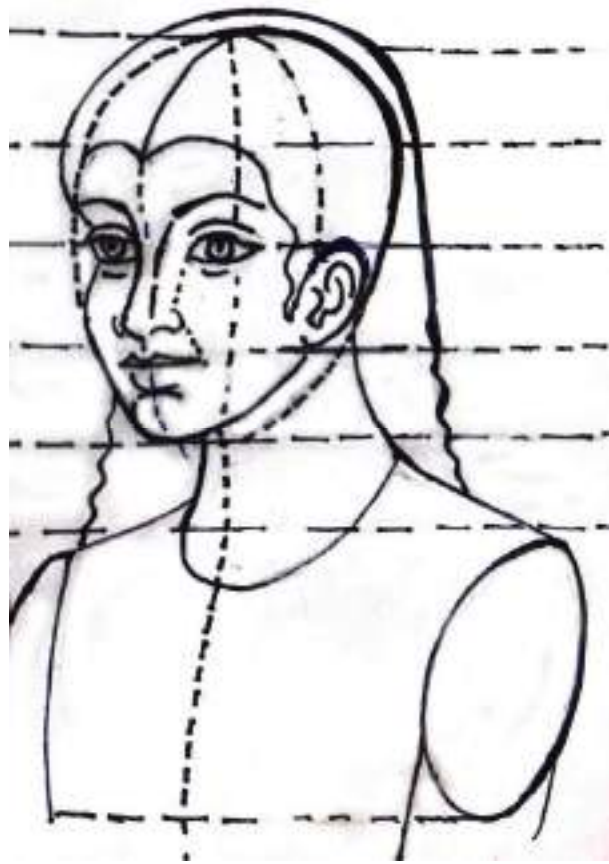


4. **Chin:** Below the lips draw chin line like letter “c”. Carry through this chin curve into the second vertical part of the head space i.e. into the ear. This line is the jaw line.
5. **Ear:** The ear lies between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> horizontal line. Ear is in the alignment to the nose.



6. **Neck:** The front neck line starts from centre of jaw line and back neck line starts from back of ear touching to it.

Figure showing 3/4<sup>th</sup> View Female Face



**LE 1.3.2.1 :** Make 3/4<sup>th</sup> face using above steps . Practice same thing at least 5 times

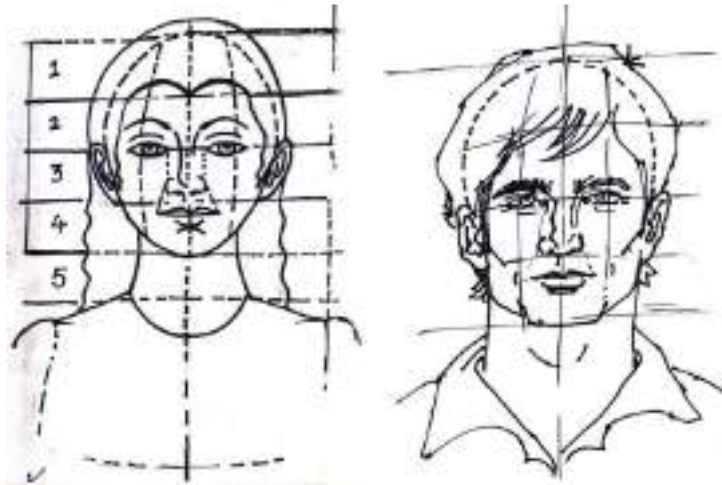
**LP 1.4. Comparison Female and Male Faces**

There are differences when you draw female and male faces. Male features are strong, masculine and bony. Female features are generally delicate and slender. Some of the differences have been described below:

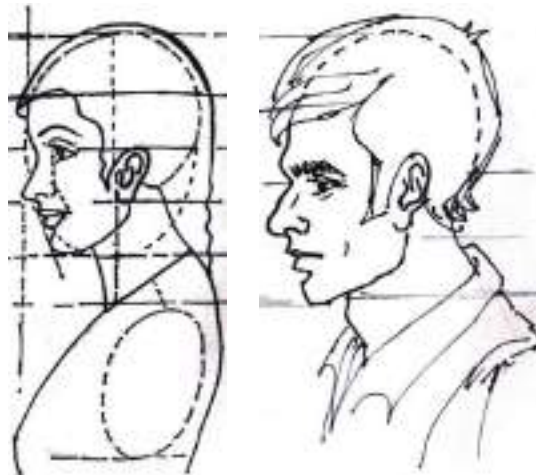
Point of Difference	Male	Female
1. Head	Slightly bigger	Slightly smaller
2. Eyes	Slightly smaller	Slightly bigger
3. Eyebrows	Slightly thicker	Slightly Thin and Curvy
4. Distance between eye & eyebrows	It is less in males	Slightly more in females.
5. Jaw	Sharp and hard	Smooth and soft
6. Neck	Thick and masculine	Slender and delicate

The above differences can be clearly seen in the comparative faces of male and female given below:

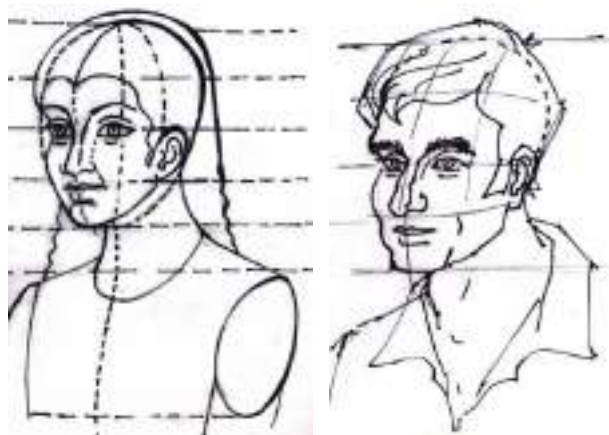
**Female and Male: Front View**



**Female and Male: Side View**



**Female and Male: 3/4<sup>th</sup> View**



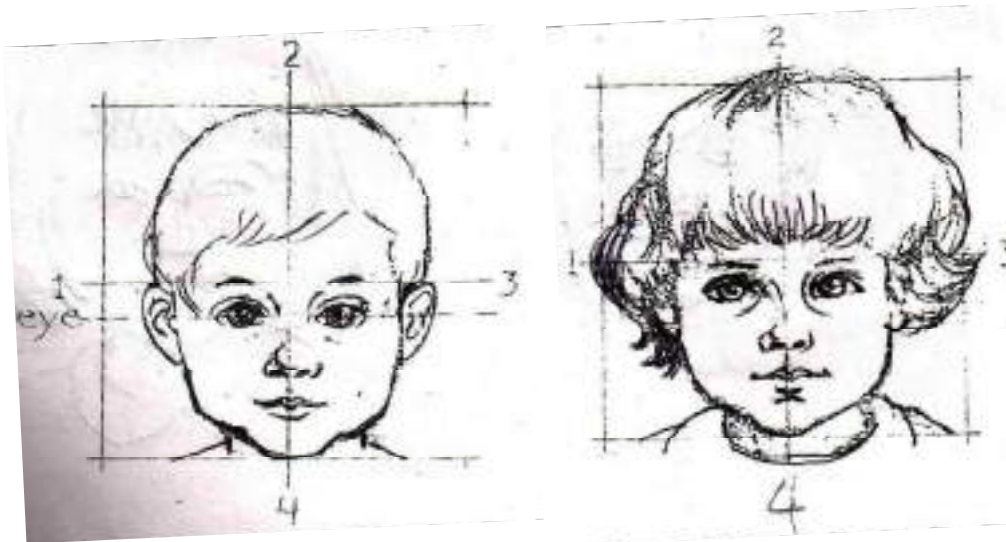
**LE 1.4.1:** Make a male and female face as explained above. Try this at least 5 more times till you get it right.

**LP 1.5. Comparison of Faces of different Ages**

**A) Child Face**

In very young age children's face are round. Checks are soft and round, eyes and ears are in large in proportion. Nose bridge (nose line) is not developed, so nose in the centre is almost flat. Hairs are curly. Neck is small. Look at the figure below and observe.

**Picture: Child Face**



**B) Young Face**

When a person grows, the body as well facial parts also grow and develop. Eyes gets shape, Nose Bridge (nose line) grows and lips get its shape. The checks and jaw line gets into its shape and Person looks beautiful.

**Picture: Young Face**

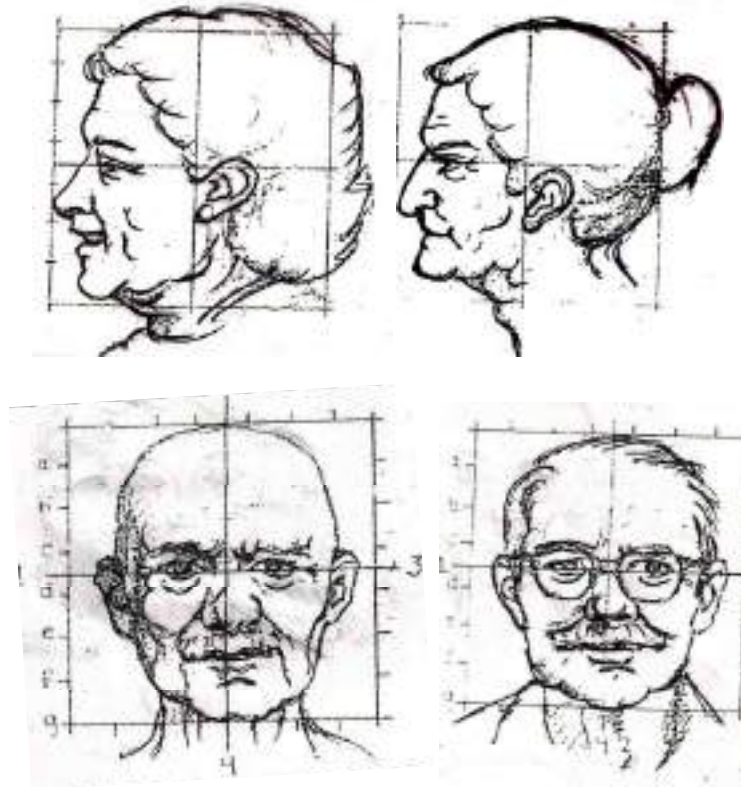




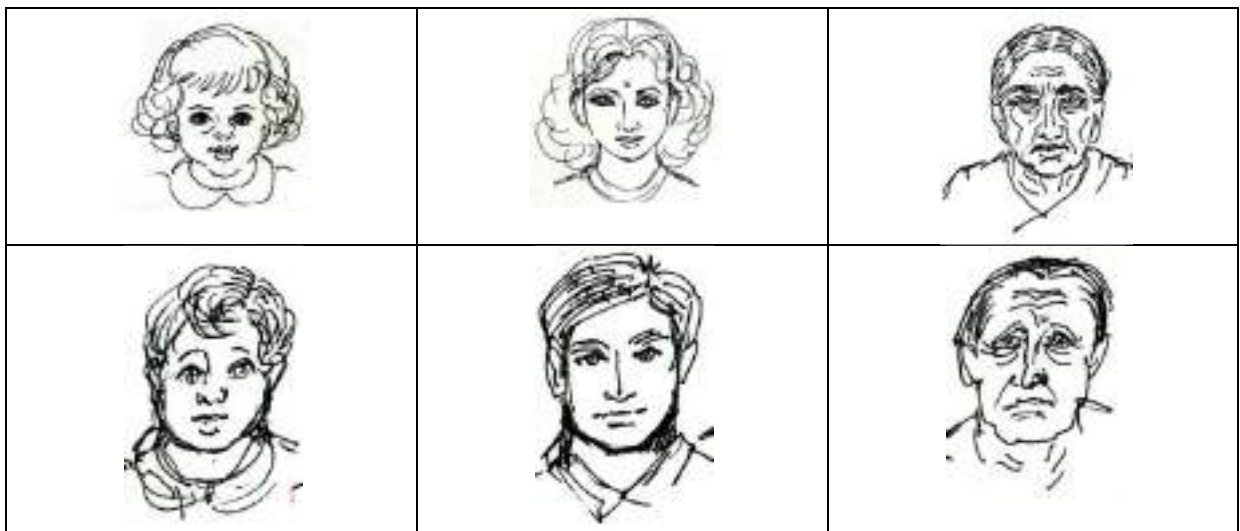
### C) Old Face

With the growing age, skin starts becoming loose and starts hanging on the bone structure of the body. Hence wrinkles start forming on the face, hand and chin. Lower muscles of chin hangs showing double chin in the face.

Picture: Old Face



More Example
































**LE 1.5.1:** Make a Face of Male, Female and Child for all three different ages in all view i.e. front, side and 3/4<sup>th</sup>.

**LP 1.6. Comparison of different expressions**

**Making variations in eyes, mouth and chin on the face, we can show different expressions.**

1. **The Eyes** –The most important feature for evoking a clear emotion. Utilizing the eyelids and eyebrows we create emotional effect.
2. **The Cheeks** – The way they squash and stretch will affect the look and position of the eyes and helps in adding more expression to face.
3. **The Mouth** – The shape of the mouth is also very important. It affects how the cheeks move and the shape of the entire face.

<b>Curious</b> 	<b>Intent</b> 	<b>Frightened</b> 	<b>Happy</b> 	<b>Sad</b> 
<b>Anger</b> 	<b>Unsatisfied</b> 	<b>Crying</b> 	<b>Shy</b> 	<b>Angry</b> 
<b>Distress</b> 	<b>Jealous</b> 	<b>Fear</b> 	<b>Spiritual</b> 	<b>Sad</b> 
<b>Funny</b> 	<b>Laugh</b> 	<b>Pain</b> 	<b>Surprise</b> 	<b>Pleased</b> 
<b>Surprise</b> 	<b>Sad</b> 	<b>Anger</b> 	<b>Smile</b> 	<b>Laugh</b> 

**LE 1.6.1:** Draw faces showing different expression for male, female and child.

### **Exploration Exercises:**

- EE 1** Go and stand in front of mirror. Observe your face and recollect every point that you have learned in the class. Based on your observation try to make a sketch of your face.
- EE 2** Go online and explore faces of people in different parts of India and world. Make a note on the different features of the faces. Also make at least 5 sketches from your observation for your future reference.
- EE 3** Get a photograph of your Favourite Celebrity and sketch the photograph.
- EE 4** Using your mobile camera take photos of faces of the people who you come across in your daily life. Get a print and try to draw it (you can either choose front, side or 3/4<sup>th</sup> whichever is best suited for the particular face to look aesthetically good.)
- EE 5** Choose one of your friends. Click a picture with your mobile phone capturing different expressions. Using these pictures make a expression sheet of you friend. You can either print or sketch.
- EE 6** Try to capture through pictures children, young and old people. Print them and make a comparative study. Note important points using images that you have clicked.

### **Application Exercises:**

- AE 1** Collect 10 photographs of male and female (from newspapers or magazine) and stick it your note book. Beside the photograph sketch the same and also draw front, side and 3/4 face.
- AE 2** Draw 5 different human faces (male and female).
- AE 3** Make 10 sketches of faces (front, side, 3/4) through observation of the people around you (live sketching)
- AE 4** Make 10 sketches of faces through imagination (by memory) (either front, side or 3/4)
- AE 5** Make drawing of each
- Child-girl and Boy
  - Young-girl and Boy
  - Old-man and woman
- AE 6** Draw different expressions for following
- A small girl
  - An old man
  - Young boy
-

# TRIAL LECTURE 2 – COLOUR SCHEME

## Section A: Colour Scheme

In the last class we have already seen Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Colour in the colour wheel. Now will see other colour Scheme

What is the purpose of colour scheme?

Colour Scheme is readymade pallet for us. We have to just use it as per requirement.

### How to choose colours and make beautiful painting or artwork?

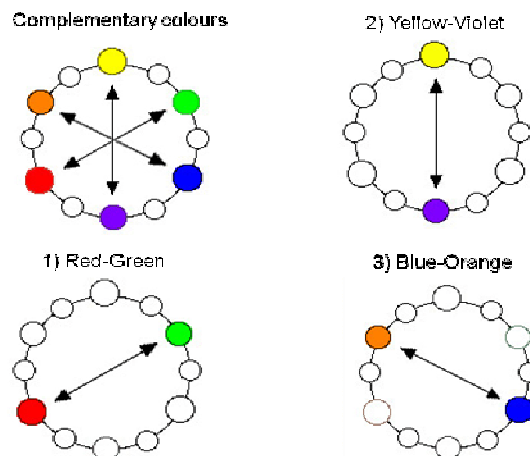
When you paint two colours side by side, there should be some contrast with each other. Not too hard contrast but the value of the colours should match each other and there should be balance in between them. Readability of the colour is important and they should not be loud when placed together. They should give 'Feel good' effect. The value of colours is important, how dark or how light the colour you paint, depends on what you use

Thus use of knowledge of colour schemes becomes essential and key for choosing colours. If it's done well then it creates 'a wow' effect.

### LP 2.1 Complementary Colour Scheme

Look at the colour wheel that you made in previous lecture. If you just draw an arrow opposite to the primary colour it shows its complementary in the colour wheel.

Look at the figure below



So we have following complementary colours

- 1) Red – Green
- 2) Yellow – Violet
- 3) Blue – Orange

These are the set of opposite colours and they complement each other there are so, called as complementary colour. They create contrast with each other. If they are placed together in their full value of 100% then they seem vibrant. So by changing their value (Little darker or Lighter) they look good together.

### Example showing Complementary colour scheme





**LE 2.1.1**

Make a poster on

Environment

Birthday party

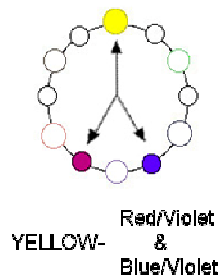
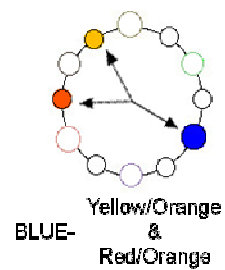
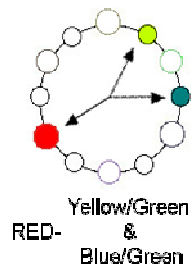
Music festival

Chose any one the following complementary colours

- Red – Green
- Yellow – Violet
- Blue – Orange

**LP 2.2 Split Colour Scheme**

Look the following Figure showing and also check with you colour wheel.





So we get following colours

		Parrot Green
1.	Red ☒	G x
		Peacock Blue

		Prussian Blue
2.	Yellow ☒	V x
		Mauve

		Radish orange = Vermilion
3.	Blue ☒	O x
		Orangish yellow = chrome yellow

Example Showing Split Colour Scheme



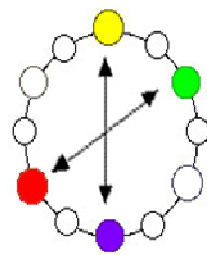
**LE 2.2.1**

Make a drawing of bed Room in one point perspective.

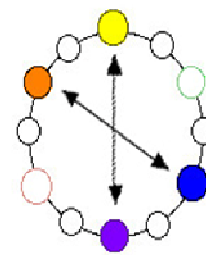
Chose any one the Split Colour Schemes and show interior of house in colour.

**LP 2.3 Double Split Complementary**

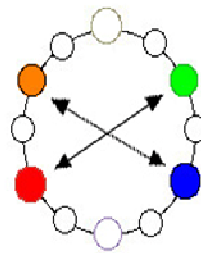
Look at the following Figure showing and also check with you colour wheel .



Yellow-Violet  
&  
Red-Green

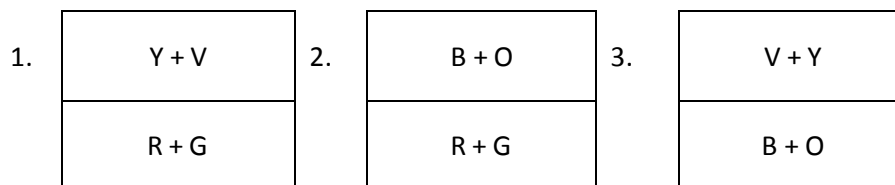


Yellow-Violet  
&  
Blue-Orange



Red-Green  
&  
Blue-orange

- Two pairs of complementary colours which lie opposite and on parallel lines of equilateral triangles.

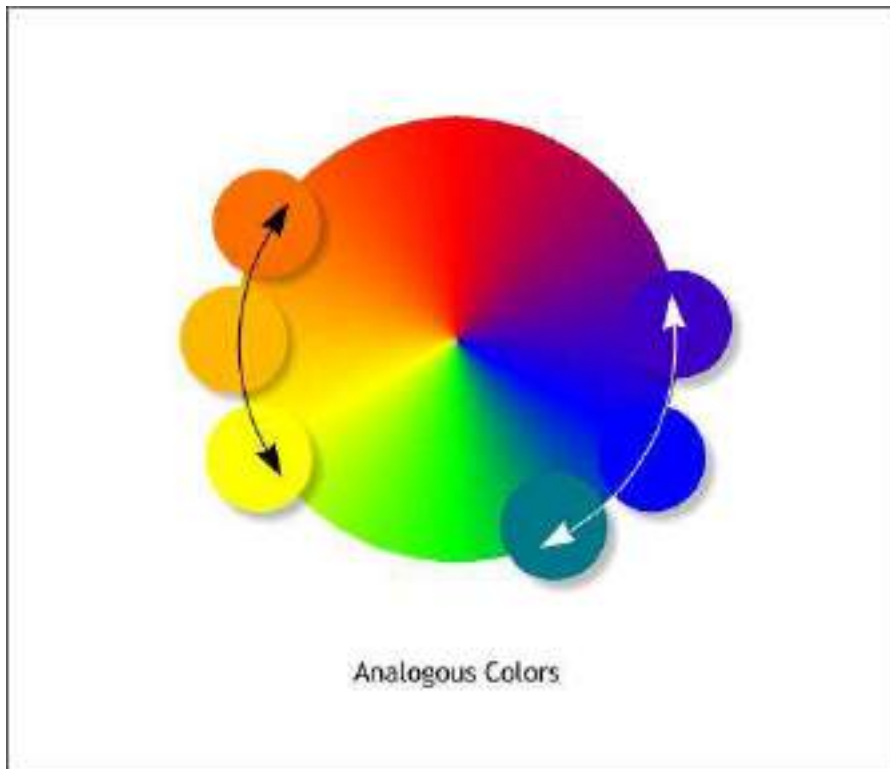


It's a set of 4 colours together.

- LE 2.3.1** Make a drawing of a garment or a bag. Complete it with colours by Choosing any one the Double Split Colour Schemes



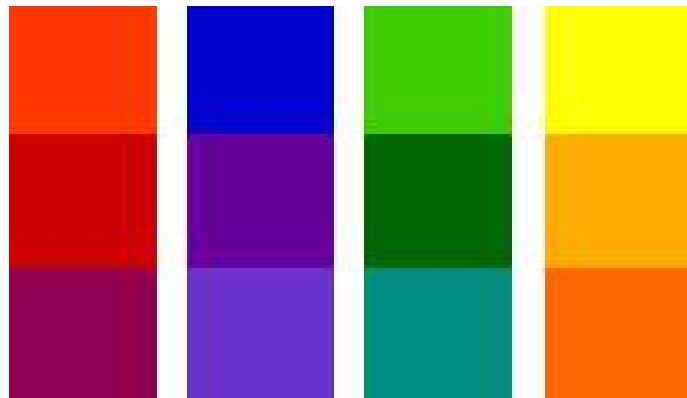
**LP 2.4 Analogous Colour Scheme**



Any three neighbouring colors from the colour wheel are called analogous colour scheme – they get along very well with each other.

1.	Red	Orange	Yellow	These are close to each other in the wheel
2.	Orange	Yellow	Green	
3.	Green	Blue	Violet	
4.	Violet	Red	Orange	

Grid showing Analogous colours



Example showing Analogous Colour Scheme.



**LE 1.4.1** Make a painting using analogous colour scheme.

**LP 2.5 Monotones/ monochromatic Colour Scheme**

When single colour is mixed with white colour we achieve lighter tints and when mixed with black colour we achieve darker shades. They create monotones colour

**Monochromatic colour scheme**

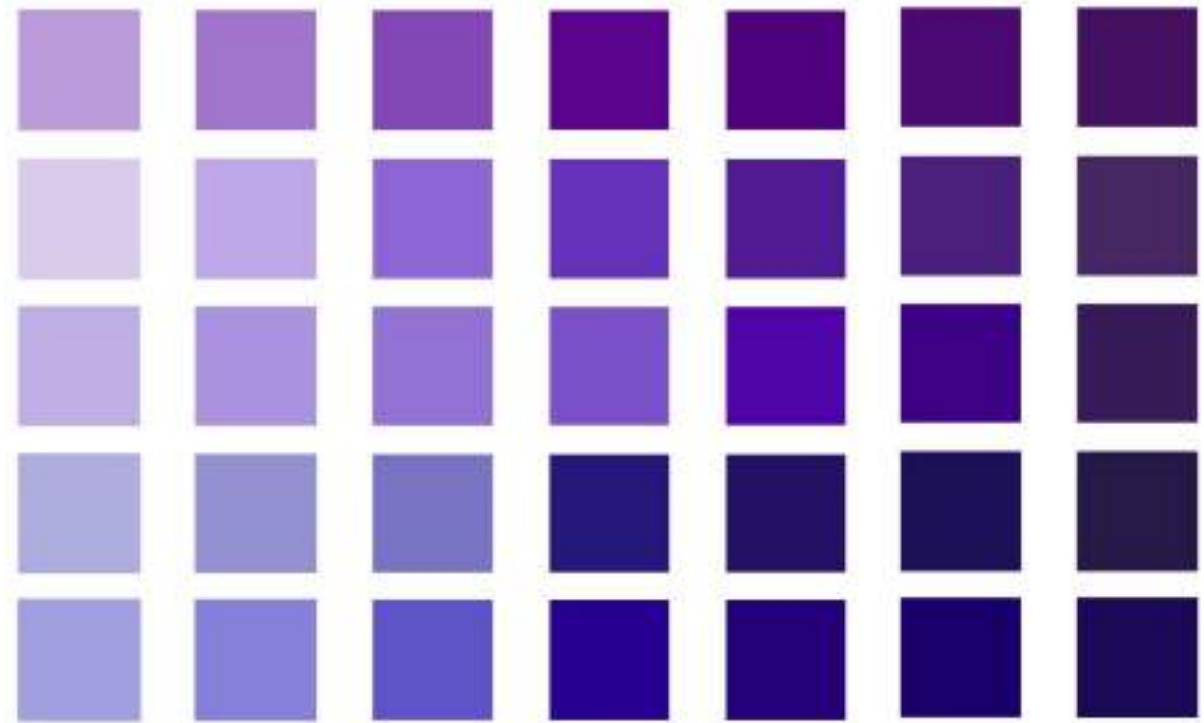
Tints and shades  
Of  
A hue (pure colour)  
Is called  
Monochromatic colour scheme

**Shades:-** When black is added to hue (pure colour), we get shades of that colour

**Tints:-** when white is added to hue (pure colour), we get tints of that colour

White				Colour				Black
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tiny			Middle			Shade		
High key			Middle Key			Low Key		

Example Showing Shade and Tint of Blue



Example showing monochrome scheme





**LE 2.5.1** Make a chart of monotonous colour scheme as shown above for any one colour

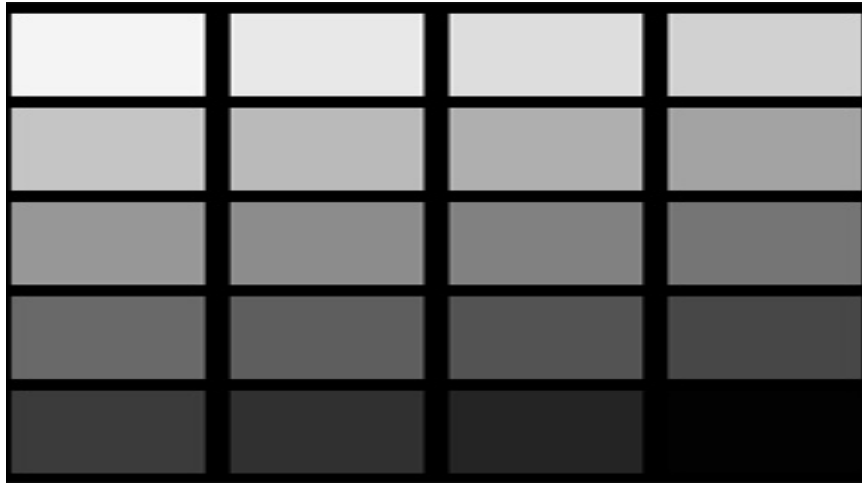
**LP 2.6 Achromatic Colour Scheme (Grey Scale)**

All shades from white to black are achromatic colour scheme.

White	Grey							Black
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Make 9 parts and gradually paint from white to grey and grey to black. Some as monotonous. But in Black & White.

Figure Showing Grey Scale

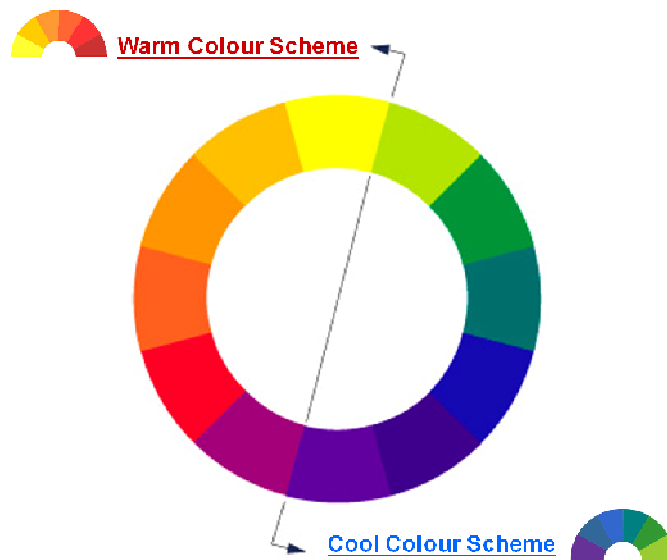


Example Showing Achromatic Colour Scheme



**LE 2.6.1** Make painting using Achromatic Colour Scheme

**LP 2.7** Warm and Cool colour scheme (Grey Scale)





Warm colors are made with orange, red, yellow and combinations of all of them. As the name indicates, they tend to make you think of sunlight and heat.

Cool colors such as blue, green and light purple have the ability to calm and soothe. cool colors remind us of water and sky

Example showing Warm Colours



Example showing cool Colours



**LE 2.7.1** Make a interesting geometrical composition. Divide it into half from centre. Apply warm colour to one part and cool colour to other part

**Exploration Exercises:**

**EE 1** Collects Print Ads from Magazine and News paper which have following colour scheme. Paste in your Drawing book. Write the name of colour Scheme that the print Ads has and also mention the colours

- a) Complementary Colour Scheme
- b) Split Complementary Colour Scheme 4
- c) Double Split complementary Colour Scheme
- d) Analogous Colour Scheme
- e) Monochromatic Colour scheme
- f) Achromatic colour scheme
- g) Warm Colour and warm Scheme
- h) Cool Colour Scheme



**EE 2** Go online and search and check some interesting web sites. Note down the colour scheme that has been used in website



**EE 3** Check Garments online or from some Fashion Magazine and look for following.

- a) Summer collection
- b) Winter collection
- c) Spring collection



Note: Down the colour scheme that has been used in each collection



**EE 4** Chose a plain T Shirt do a T Shirt Painting using Fabric Colours. Choose any one colour scheme you like.



### Application Exercises:

**AE 1** Make Grids of square of 1"x1" and put colour accordingly for

- Complementary Colour Scheme
- Split Complementary Colour Scheme 4
- Double Split complementary Colour Scheme
- Analogous Colour Scheme
- Monochromatic Colour scheme
- Achromatic colour scheme
- Warm Colour and warm Scheme
- Cool Colour Scheme

**AE 2** Create a design for book cover. Choose any one of the above colour scheme.

**AE 3** Make a rhythmic composition using suitable colour scheme from following

- Analogous Colour Scheme
- Monochromatic Colour scheme
- Achromatic colour scheme
- Warm Colour Scheme
- Cool Colour Scheme

**AE 4** Make a comparison study by making same composition in following colour schemes

- Complementary Colour Scheme
  - Split Complementary Colour Scheme 4
  - Double Split complementary Colour Scheme
  - Analogous Colour Scheme
  - Monochromatic Colour scheme
  - Achromatic colour scheme
  - Warm Colour Scheme
  - Cool Colour Scheme
-

# TRIAL LECTURE 3 – APPROACH TO SOLUTIONS

## Suggested Approach to Solutions

### Please note:

1. This lecture is from the Book # 12 of SILICA's NID Study Material Kit for "Approach to Solutions."
2. It has been prepared by a team of NID Alumni with expertise in all 17 disciplines at NID.
3. Students shall be provided with 10 NID Sample Tests as part of SILICA's NID Study Material Kit. The tests have been split into:

**Part A** - Questions on General Proficiency & General Knowledge

**Part B** – Questions on various aspects of Design Aptitude

4. Our team of NID alumni has identified 10 different aspects of Design Aptitude which NID is looking to test in candidates. Those have been explained in the book # 12 of NID Study Material Kit out of which is explained here.
5. Our team believes it would benefit the students most if they are provided with a suggested approach to each aspect (type of question) expected in NID's Design Aptitude Test.
6. Solutions have been designed to help students devise the steps in approaching a given problem and the path that students can follow to represent their thoughts and finally the solution on the answer sheet.
7. Design colleges look for uniqueness and individuality in ideation and presentation.
8. So, **DO NOT COPY** the visuals or specific solutions.

Hope you find this Approach for Solutions book helpful. Wishing you – ALL THE BEST!

**SILICA Team**

## REPRESENTATION BASED:

These questions will introduce the students to a word, concept, shape, form, place, object, person or situation. They are asked to **represent** it visually through use of colors, forms, images etc. Students need to understand **connotations** of different colors, forms and images and then apply them in the question given. E.g. Black connotes death, sorrow etc. Let's see some examples.

- 1. Using geometrical shapes and colour scheme represent following words.**  
a) Fall                      (b) Fake                      (c) Fun                      (d) Fantasy  
(NID UG Paper 10. - Q. 2)

### Suggested Approach to be taken:

We plan to show the approach to represent one word and the similar approach may be opted by the student to derive the approach in representing the other words in geometrical shapes

#### Fall:

##### Step # 1:

Try to look and highlight the literal meaning, trying to find when, where, why it happens. Try to find the incident that symbolizes the word:

Fall: # falling, # happen due to gravitational pull, # falling from height, # pain are some of the possible elements that can be showcased in the design.

##### Step # 2:

- A fall symbolizes # drop, #decline, # autumn fall, # snow fall, #rainfall, #hair-fall problem etc.

##### Step # 3:

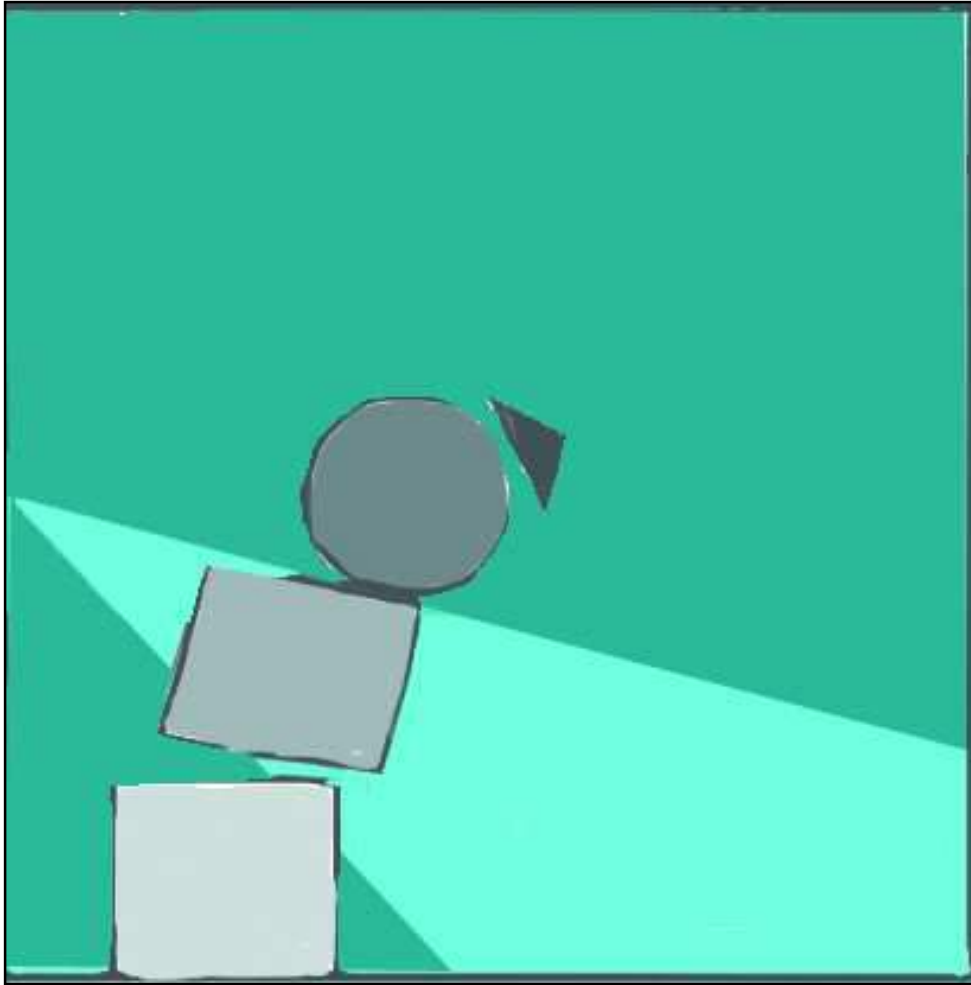
Symbolizing colour scheme to the word:

- Drop: Blue and shades of blue
- Decline: Dark Green, De-motivating, Lose
- Autumn fall: Dark yellow, Chrome – Ochre yellow shades
- Rainfall: Light blue and shades of blue.

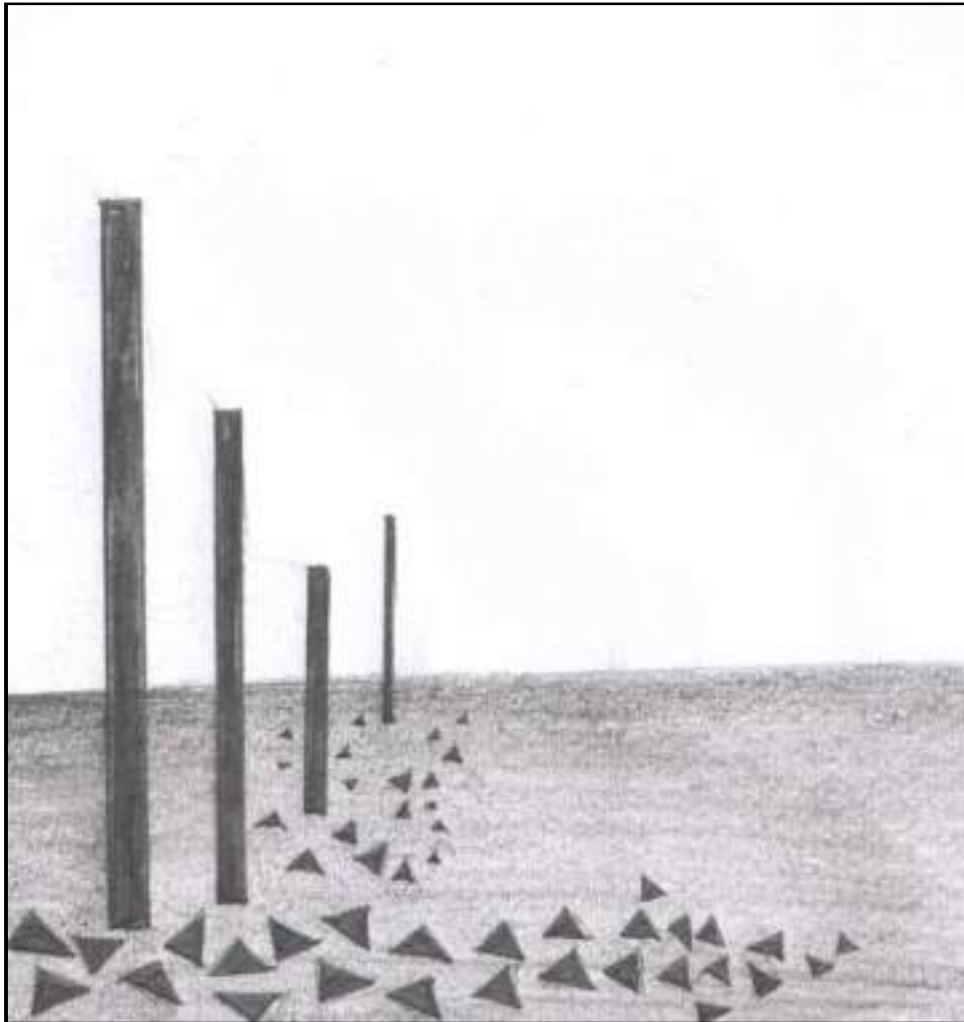
##### Step # 4:

- Combine the colours and shapes in such a way that it looks marvelous conveying a meaning to the design:

Shown below is an example of literal meaning of the word 'FALL':



Shown below is an example of Autumn 'FALL':



---

**B.Des./GDPA**

**DAT Prelims 2019-20**

**Part I**

Questions 1 to 22 are multiple choice questions. Please read the question carefully and select your response from the options provided. The correct answer must be marked in the OMR answer sheet provided separately. Do not write your name anywhere in the booklet. This will lead to disqualification.

Question Nos. 1 to 14 carry 1.0 mark each.

Q1. The icon below is associated with:



- (A) Women (B) Gay  
(C) Labour (D) Transgender

Q2. Match the following line strokes with the related tools with which they were created, depicted in sequence from left to right.



- (A) Pen, Flat brush, Calligraphy pen, Round brush  
(B) Calligraphy pen, Round brush, Pen, Flat brush  
(C) Pen, Round brush, Calligraphy pen, Flat brush  
(D) Calligraphy pen, Flat brush, Pen, Round brush

Q3. Which textile craft does the image below represent?



- (A) Kalamkari (B) Tie and dye (Bandhani)  
(C) Ikkat (D) Block print

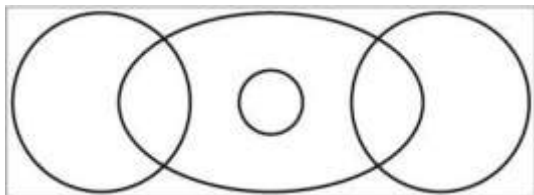
Q4. Which of the following DOES NOT belong with the rest?

- (A) Wool (B) Cotton  
(C) Jute (D) Coir

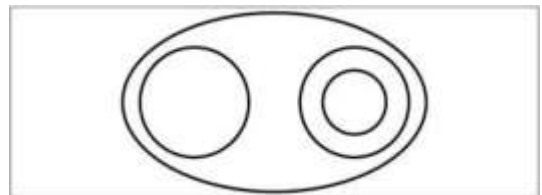


- Q5. Which of these dance forms is NOT a classical dance form?  
 (A) Bharatnatyam (B) Manipuri  
 (C) Odissi (D) Bihu
- Q6. Annapurna Devi was a famous player of which instrument?  
 (A) Sitar (B) Sarod  
 (C) Surbahar (D) Sarangi
- Q7. What is the inspiration for the design of the front portion of the Japanese bullet train?  
 (A) Cheetah (B) Eagle  
 (C) Kingfisher (D) Dolphin
- Q8. During ancient times, people used to navigate with the help of .....  
 (A) The planet Venus (B) The Phases of the moon  
 (C) The Pole star (D) Birds
- Q9. Which of the following Indian personalities is NOT known as an artist?  
 (A) Raja Ravi Verma (B) Raja Rammohan Roy  
 (C) Rabindranath Tagore (D) Ramkinkar Baij
- Q10. Which is the highest sporting award in India?  
 (A) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (B) Dronacharya Award  
 (C) Dhyan Chand Award (D) Maharaja Ranjit Singh Award

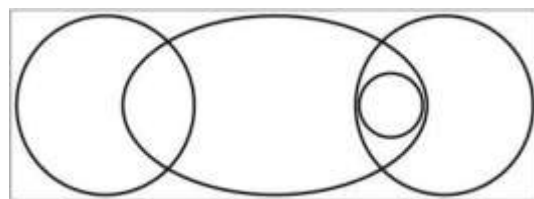
Q11. Which diagram shown below can best depict the relationship between the following 4 words – Boys/Girls/Sister/Sibling, where each of the categories are represented by circles/eclipses.



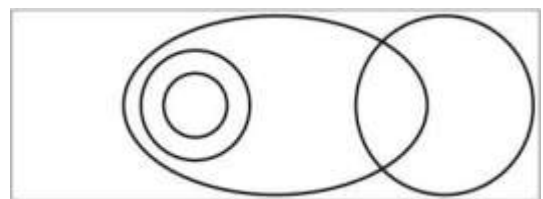
(A)



(B)



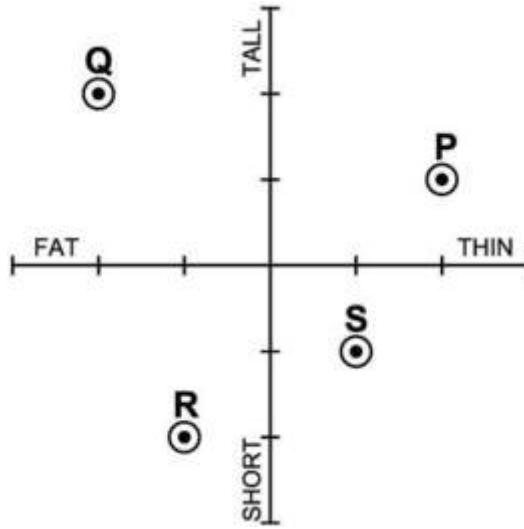
(C)



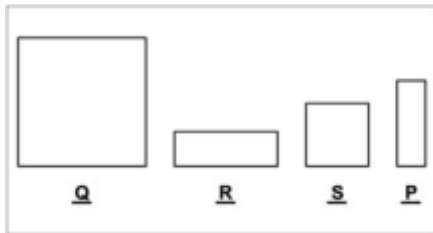
(D)

- Q12. The weight of a mother and her child together is 70 kg. The weight of the father and the child together is 90 kg. The weight of the father and the mother together is 120 kg. What is the combined weight of the family?  
 (A) 100 kg (B) 150 kg  
 (C) 140 kg (D) 200 kg

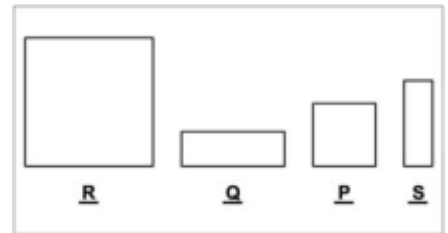
Q13. Based on the graphical representation (Figure X) of the physical characteristics of the 4 rectangles – P, Q, R & S based on the four characteristics of *tall*, *thin*, *short* and *fat*, which of the following depiction of rectangles is correct?



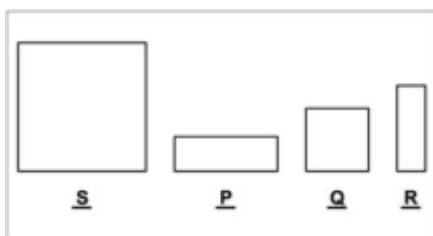
**Figure X**



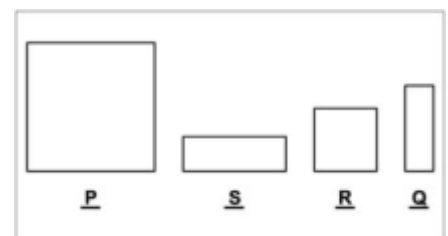
(A)



(B)

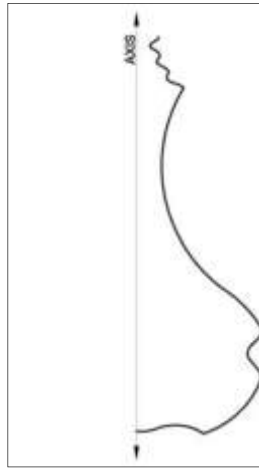


(C)



(D)

Q14. If the following profile is rotated along the given axis by 360 degrees,



which of the following 3-dimensional form would be created?



(A)



(B)



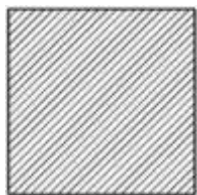
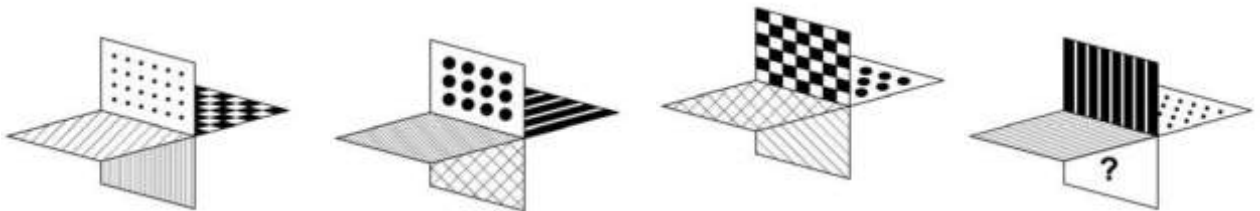
(C)



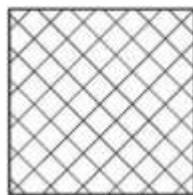
(D)

**Question Nos. 15 to 22 carry 2.0 marks each.**

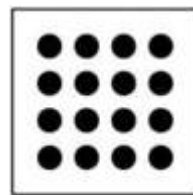
Q15. In the object given below, four different orientations are shown. Identify the pattern on the face with the “question mark(?)”.



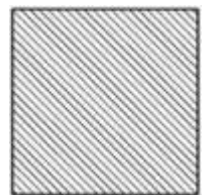
(A)



(B)

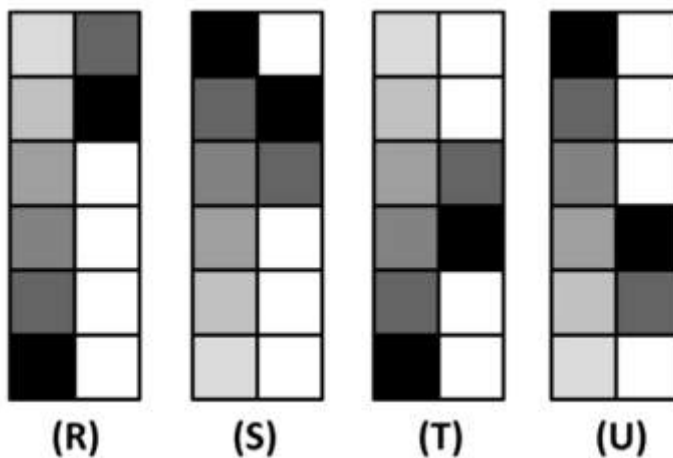


(C)

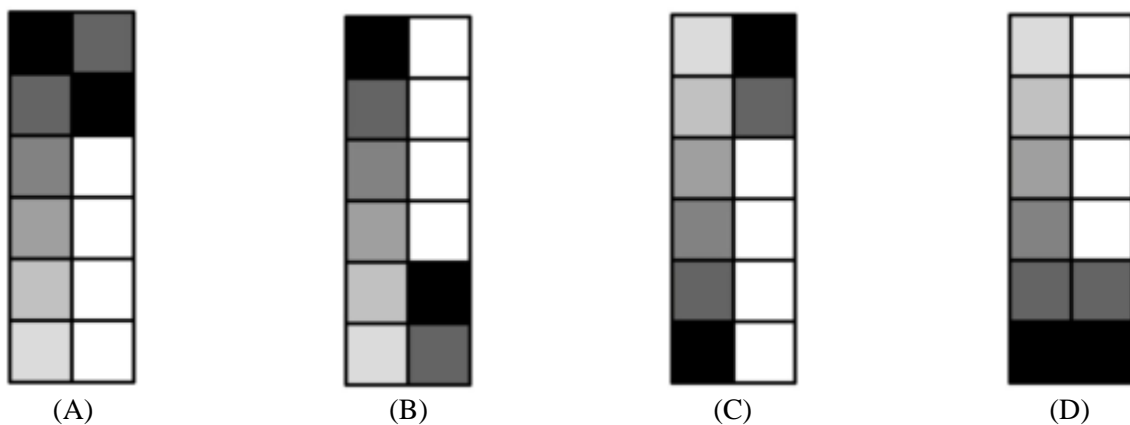


(D)

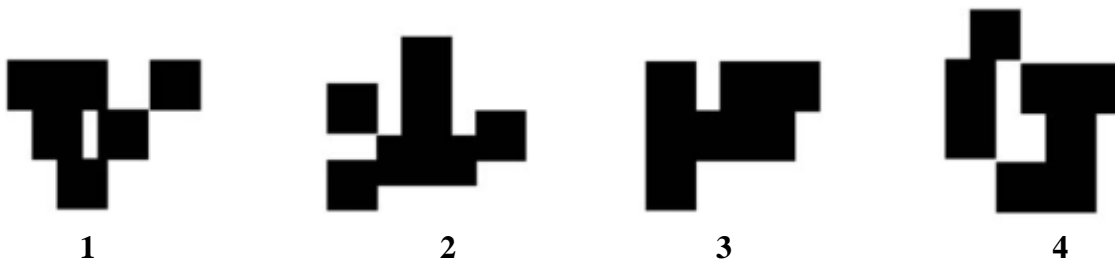
Q16. Four figures “R”, “S”, “T” and “U” are given below.



If figure “R” represents “ASC12”, figure “S” represents “DES23”, figure “T” represents “ASC34” and figure “U” represents “DES45”, then which of the following figures will represent “DES12”?



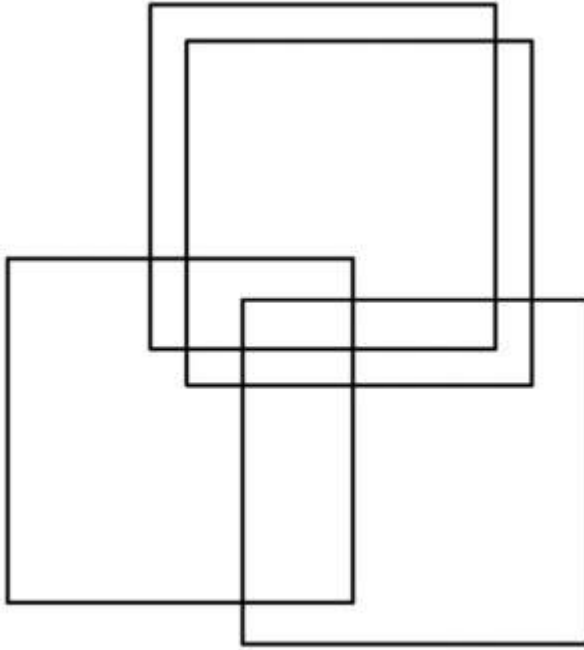
Q17. Observe the images below and indicate which two images are equal in surface area?



(A) 1 and 2  
(C) 1 and 3

(B) 2 and 3  
(D) 3 and 4

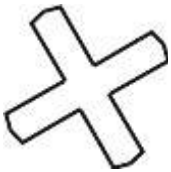
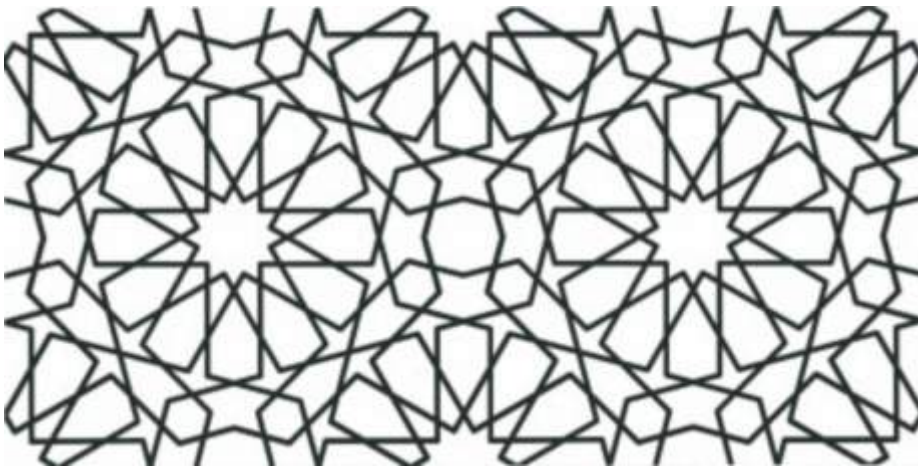
Q18. How many rectangles are there in the image given below?



- (A) 15
- (C) 17

- (B) 21
- (D) 19

Q19. Identify the set of shapes which can lead to the following pattern using repetition and combination as a technique.



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



(v)

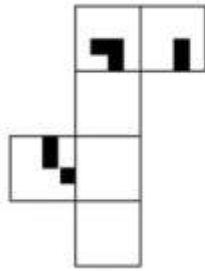


(vi)

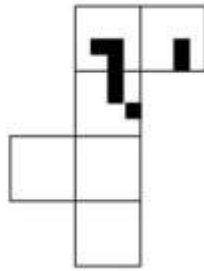
- (A) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)
- (C) (i) (ii) (iii) (v)

- (B) (i) (iii) (v) (vi)
- (D) (ii) (iv) (v) (vi)

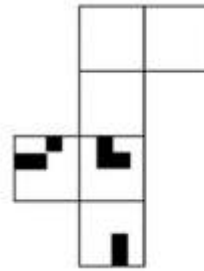
Q20. Which of the papers sets when folded along the intermediate borders can form the cube as given in the image below?



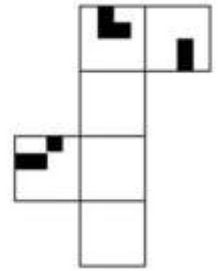
(A)



(B)

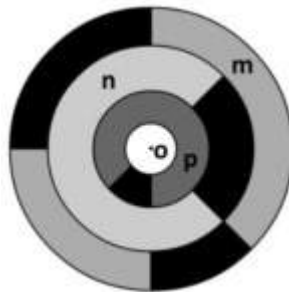


(C)



(D)

Q21. Observe the image given.



Please imagine the following process –

1. Rotate disc “m” 90 degrees clockwise around the center “o”
2. Rotate disc “n” 180 degrees counter-clockwise around the center “o”
3. Rotate disc “p” 180 degrees clockwise around the center “o”

What will the resultant figure look like?



(A)



(B)

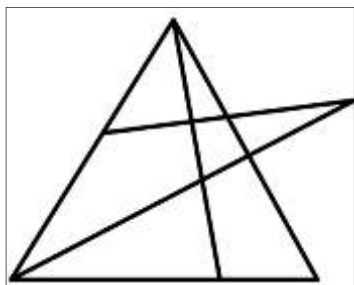


(C)

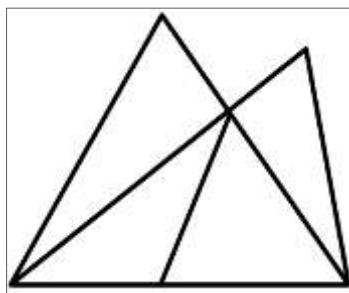


(D)

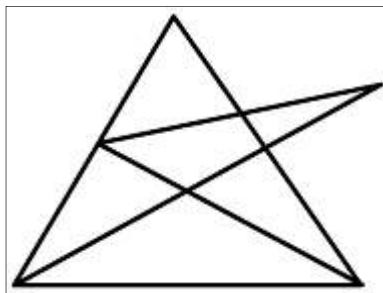
Q22. Which of the following figures can be drawn, if you have to draw it without lifting your pencil and without drawing over the line(s) you have already drawn.



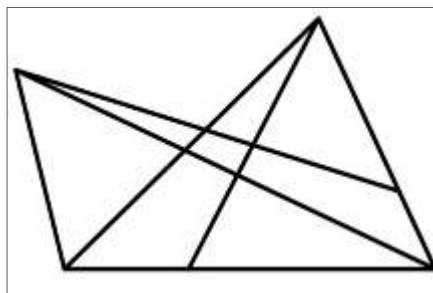
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

## B.DES./GDPD DAT PRELIMS 2019 (PART I) ANSWER KEYS

Question No	Answers
1.	D
2.	D
3.	C
4.	A
5.	D
6.	C
7.	C
8.	C
9.	B
10.	A
11.	C
12.	C
13.	A
14.	B
15.	D
16.	A
17.	B
18.	***
19.	B
20.	B
21.	A
22.	C
*** 02 Marks awarded to all candidates.	





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