

Seals to Prints Class 6 Arts (Kriti-I)

NCERT Solutions

Step-by-step activity solutions for the NCERT Kriti-I Reprint 2026-27

Chapter 5: Seals to Prints

This PDF explains every activity in Chapter 5 with seal observation, postal stamp study, personal seal design, safe carving, testing impressions and block-print pattern making for Class 6 students.

Also see for this chapter: [Revision Notes](#)

Complete Chapter Solutions

Q 5.1 Activity 1 asks students to look at seals. What should they observe on a seal and what can seals tell us?

QUICK SOLUTION

Concept: Seal observation as visual identity. **Chapter:** Seals to Prints. **Answer:** Observe the image, symbol and text. Seals can show identity, work, status, belief and purpose.

SOLUTION

Concept used. A seal is a stamped mark that can carry a picture, symbol or written text. It often proves identity or gives official information.

Step 1. Look first for the main image or symbol on the seal.

Step 2. Read any letters, numbers or words that are printed on it.

Step 3. Ask what the symbol may stand for, such as a school, office, ruler or organisation.

Step 4. Notice the shape of the seal and the way the design is arranged.

Step 5. Discuss where the seal is used and why the mark is needed.

Step 6. Connect the seal with the life, routine, belief or social position of the person or group that used it.

 Recall

NCERT says seals may have a picture symbol or text, and they give clues about people, societies, kingdoms, institutions and organisations.

Final Answer: Observe the image, text and purpose of the seal because these details reveal identity and meaning.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : *Seal Study Review Team, Art Education Review, Collegedunia*

Observation angle. A seal should be read like a small visual document. It is not only a decoration. It records who used it and what message the user wanted to show.

Step 1. Begin with the visible parts: image, text, border and shape.

Step 2. Then move to meaning: what the symbol may represent.

Step 3. Finally, connect the meaning with use: school record, official paper, kingdom mark, shop identity or personal ownership.

Step 4. Compare two seals to see how different scripts, animals, signs or emblems can show different groups.

This method follows the chapter because students are asked to compare seals from different historical periods and discuss what the symbols may convey. A complete answer therefore names both the visual details and the clues those details provide.

Final Answer: A good seal observation answer explains what is seen and what that mark communicates.

Q 5.2 Activity 2 asks students to visit a post office or study stamped envelopes. What notes should they make?

QUICK SOLUTION

Concept: Field observation of official seals. **Chapter:** Seals to Prints. **Answer:** Note the seal material, postal logo or symbol, and other printed information.

SOLUTION

Concept used. A field observation records real details from an object or place. In this activity, the post office seal is studied as a working stamp.

Step 1. Meet the post-master, postal official or an older family member who can show stamped papers.

Step 2. Observe the material of the stamp seal, such as rubber, metal, wood or another material.

Step 3. Find the postal service logo, symbol or official mark.

Step 4. Note the text printed on the seal, such as place, date, office name or service detail.

Step 5. Sketch the symbol if photography is not allowed.

Step 6. Compare the postal seal with other seals seen in school or at home.

 Notebook tip

Make the notes in three columns: material, symbol and information. This keeps the activity answer neat.

Final Answer: The activity notes should record the seal material, postal symbol and printed information clearly.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Postal Observation Review Team, Art Education Review, Collegedunia

Fieldwork angle. This answer becomes stronger when it sounds like a real observation, not a guessed paragraph.

Step 1. Write where the seal was seen, such as a post office, envelope or old document.

Step 2. Describe how the mark looks after stamping.

Step 3. Mention whether the design is simple enough to be read quickly.

Step 4. Add a small sketch so the symbol and text can be remembered later.

Step 5. Explain the purpose: the seal confirms postal handling and gives official information.

NCERT extends the activity to family documents and postage envelopes because students can find stamped marks outside the classroom too. The best response combines observation, sketching and discussion.

Final Answer: A complete postal-seal answer records what the stamp is made of, what it shows and what information it gives.

Q 5.3 What does the coin rubbing experiment teach students about impressions and surfaces?

QUICK SOLUTION

Concept: Impression from a raised surface. **Chapter:** Seals to Prints. **Answer:** Raised parts of a surface can leave a visible image when pressure and marking are applied.

SOLUTION

Concept used. An impression is the visible mark made when a raised or textured surface transfers its form to another surface.

Step 1. Place a coin on a flat table.

Step 2. Keep a sheet of paper over the coin.

Step 3. Hold the paper steady so it does not move.

Step 4. Rub a pencil gently across the paper above the coin.

Step 5. Watch how the raised lines and shapes of the coin appear.

Step 6. Notice that clearer marks come when the surface has raised detail and the paper is pressed evenly.

♥ Why this matters

This experiment prepares students to understand seals. A seal also works because raised or carved parts create a mark.

Final Answer: The experiment shows that texture, pressure and a raised design can create an impression.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : *Printmaking Review Team, Art Education Review, Collegedunia*

Surface-first angle. The coin is useful because it already has raised details. The paper receives the image only where the pencil pressure catches those raised parts.

Step 1. The flat areas stay lighter because they do not push strongly against the paper.

Step 2. The raised letters, numbers and border become darker in the rubbing.

Step 3. This proves that surface height affects the final image.

Step 4. The same idea helps students later test clay seals, rubber stamps and hand blocks.

The experiment is simple, but it explains the main printmaking idea in the chapter: a designed surface can repeat its mark when pressure is applied.

Final Answer: Coin rubbing teaches the link between raised surfaces and repeated printed impressions.

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Q 5.4 Activity 3 asks students to make their own seal. What steps should they follow from testing objects to designing and making the seal?

QUICK SOLUTION

Concept: Seal design process. **Chapter:** Seals to Prints. **Answer:** Test objects, design a simple symbol, choose safe material, flatten the surface and simplify difficult parts.

SOLUTION

Concept used. A personal seal works best when its symbol is simple, recognisable and easy to press clearly on another surface.

Step 1. Prepare clay or dough and make its surface flat and damp.

Step 2. Press found objects such as buttons, bottle caps, sticks, leaves or coins into the clay.

Step 3. Compare which objects make clearer impressions.

Step 4. Sketch a personal symbol, such as a face, leaf, flower, fruit, object, animal, letter or icon.

Step 5. Keep the design simple so it can be carved or shaped.

Step 6. Choose an available material such as cardboard, clay, sponge, rubber, jute rope or another safe option.

Step 7. Flatten the working surface and make sure all design parts are even.

Step 8. Use safe tools only with teacher guidance.

Step 9. Simplify the design if it becomes too difficult to carve.

✗ Common mistake

Do not choose a very detailed design for the first seal. Small details may break, blur or fail to print clearly.

Final Answer: Make the seal by testing impressions, planning a simple symbol, choosing safe material and shaping it evenly.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Seal Design Review Team, Art Education Review, Collegedunia

Design-process angle. NCERT divides seal making into testing, designing and making because each stage solves a different problem.

Step 1. Testing found objects teaches which textures print clearly.

Step 2. Designing a personal symbol gives the seal meaning.

Step 3. Choosing material decides how easy the seal will be to cut, carve or press.

Step 4. Flattening and evening the surface improves the final impression.

Step 5. Simplifying the design protects the seal from messy edges and broken forms.

A strong response should not jump straight to carving. It should show the full creative process from experiment to final object. This is exactly how artists test materials before making a usable stamp or block.

Final Answer: The correct process is experiment first, design simply, make safely and adjust until the seal prints clearly.

Q 5.5 How should students test their finished seal and improve it after seeing the result?

QUICK SOLUTION

Concept: Testing and improving impressions. **Chapter:** Seals to Prints. **Answer:** Press rounded seals on wet clay, ink flat seals, check the print and improve the design.

SOLUTION

Concept used. Testing checks whether a design actually works. A seal is successful only when it leaves a clear impression.

Step 1. Choose the correct testing surface for the seal.

Step 2. If the seal is rounded, press it into wet clay or dough.

Step 3. If the seal is flat, apply paint or ink to it.

Step 4. Press the inked seal on paper without sliding it.

Step 5. Lift it carefully and look at the printed result.

Step 6. Check whether the symbol is complete, clear and balanced.

Step 7. Make small changes to the seal design if the print is unclear.

Step 8. Repeat the test until the desired effect is achieved.

 Testing tip

Do not judge the seal before testing it. A design that looks good on the block may print differently on paper.

Final Answer: Test the seal on a suitable surface, study the impression and improve the design until it prints clearly.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : *Studio Testing Review Team, Art Education Review, Collegedunia*

Print-check angle. The test print is the real proof of the seal. It shows the student whether the surface height, ink amount and pressure are working together.

Step 1. A rounded seal needs a soft receiving surface because it may not touch paper evenly.

Step 2. A flat seal can use ink or paint because its face can meet paper in one press.

Step 3. A blurred print may mean too much paint, uneven pressure or a complicated design.

Step 4. A broken print may mean some raised parts are lower than others.

Step 5. Each test gives information for the next improvement.

This answer follows NCERT because the chapter asks students to change and improve the seal till they achieve the desired effect.

Final Answer: Seal testing is a cycle of printing, checking and improving.

Q 5.6 Activity 4 connects seals with printing. How is hand block printing similar to using a seal, and how can students create patterns with their seals?

QUICK SOLUTION

Concept: Repeated printing from raised surfaces. **Chapter:** Seals to Prints. **Answer:** Both use an inked raised surface. Repeat the seal carefully to make patterns.

SOLUTION

Concept used. Block printing is a process in which an inked carved block is pressed repeatedly on a surface to make a design or pattern.

Step 1. A rubber stamp has a raised design that receives ink from a stamp pad.

Step 2. When pressed on paper, the inked design leaves a print.

Step 3. A carved wooden block works in a similar way.

Step 4. The raised portions of the block receive colour and transfer the design to cloth.

Step 5. In hand block printing, the same block is placed again and again to build a pattern.

Step 6. Ajrakh from Kutch, Gujarat, is one example of a textile tradition that uses block printing.

Step 7. Students can make repeated prints with their own seal by keeping equal spacing and turning or repeating the design carefully.

Pattern tip

Before printing on fabric, try the pattern on scrap paper. This helps check spacing and direction.

Final Answer: Hand block printing and seal printing both use an inked raised surface to repeat a design.

EXPERT'S SOLUTION : Block Print Review Team, Art Education Review, Collegedunia

Pattern-building angle. A single seal becomes more powerful when it is repeated with planning. Repetition turns one mark into a border, grid or textile pattern.

Step 1. First decide the repeat: straight row, alternate row, mirror pattern or circular

arrangement.

Step 2. Mark light guide points on paper if the spacing must stay equal.

Step 3. Ink the seal evenly so each print has similar colour strength.

Step 4. Press straight down, then lift straight up to avoid smudging.

Step 5. Let each print dry before touching or layering more colour.

Step 6. Study traditional block printing to see how one block can create a larger rhythm on cloth.

The chapter includes Ajrakh to show that classroom seal making connects with a living textile tradition. Students are not only making a craft object. They are learning a basic printmaking process used by skilled block printers.

Final Answer: Use the seal like a small block, repeat it carefully and build a planned pattern on paper or fabric.

Related Collegedunia Resources

Same chapter, other resources:

- [Revision Notes](#)
- [NCERT Book PDF](#)
- [Handwritten Notes](#)

Continue learning:

- [Ch 4: Paper Crafts](#)
- [Ch 6: Music and your Emotions](#)
- [Class 6 Arts Kriti 1 - All Chapters](#)

Key Takeaways

- Seals use symbols and text to show identity, purpose or official meaning.
- Postal seals can be studied through material, logo and printed information.
- Coin rubbing helps explain how raised surfaces create visible impressions.
- A personal seal should have a simple, recognisable and easy-to-print design.
- Testing and improving the seal is part of the art process.
- Block printing repeats an inked raised design to create patterns on paper or fabric.

End of Whole Chapter