

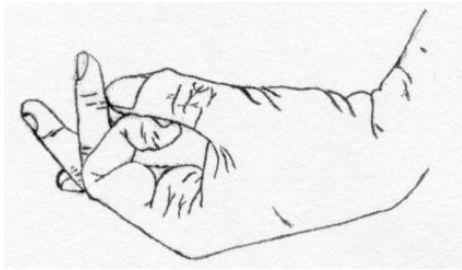
Introduction to Drawing Final Exam Study Guide

There are many ways to draw: line-based, value-based, reverse drawing... these are just a few. This studyguide will break down your drawing study by techniques (ways that we've learned how to draw), materials (types of artist's supplies that we've used), and concepts (ideas we've used to draw or to make better drawings).

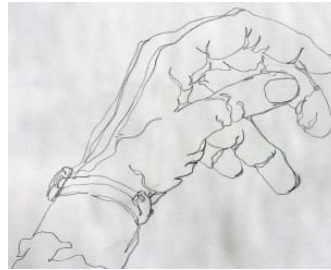
Techniques

Line-based drawing techniques

Contour line-A line drawing that shows the edges of all visible things (physical edges AND edges of shadows and highlights), a contour line drawing can be **continuous contour line** (pencil point NEVER leaves the paper) or non-continuous. Contour line drawing has a particular visual style and is NOT shaded.

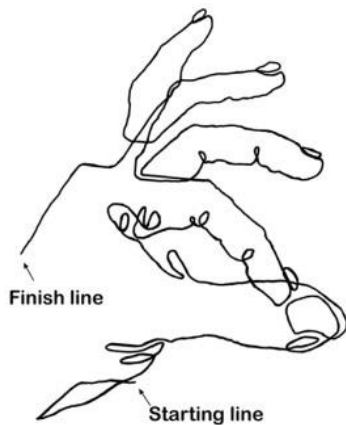


Contour Line



Continuous Contour Line

Blind Contour Line- A type of continuous contour line drawing where the artist doesn't look at the paper while drawing, the blind contour drawing is one in which all of the artist's attention is focused on the subject and on his hand-eye coordination. Often, the artist's view of his paper is blocked so that he can't cheat by sneaking a peak at his drawing.



Blind Contour Line



Cross-contour Line

Cross-Contour Line Drawing- In order to convey a sense of three dimensions, in a cross-contour line drawing, the artist draws the illusion of what appears to be parallel lines moving over a three-dimensional surface. This type of drawing creates a sense that the subject has mass. Cross-contour line drawings achieve this without any shading.

Gesture Drawing- Gesture drawing is a method of fast drawing of the human figure to capture the essential lines of a pose.

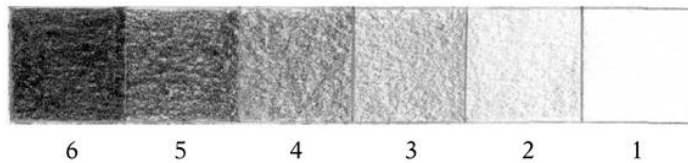


Gesture Drawing

Value-Drawing Techniques

Value is the lightness or darkness of something: a color (light blue, medium blue, or dark blue) or a set of grays (black, dark gray, middle gray, light gray, white). Black is the darkest value and white is the lightest.

A **value scale** is an ordered series of values.



Rendering is the use of a full-range of value to create a realistic sense of mass and space within the drawing. In a value rendering, line is avoided.



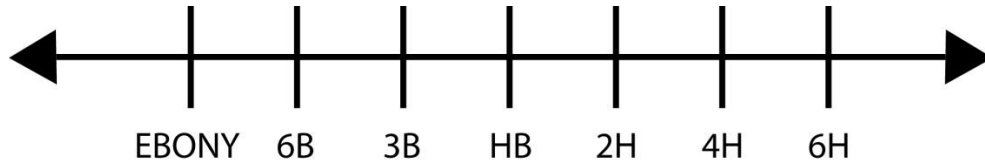
A value rendering

Materials

Graphite is the material used to create pencil “lead.” It is a mineral. Lighter or darker graphite is made by altering the binder (the material used to hold the graphite particles together). Softer binder makes darker graphite. Harder binder makes lighter graphite (see scale below).

GRAPHITE VALUE CHART

SOFTER



DARKER

LIGHTER

Charcoal is a naturally occurring drawing material that is derived from the combustion of wood. It is one of the oldest drawing materials.

Concepts

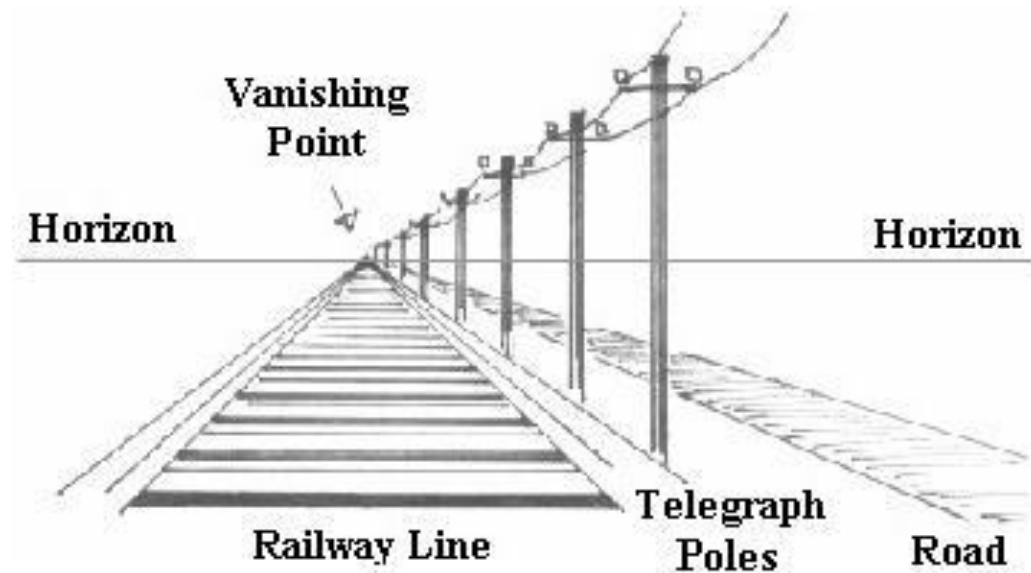
Rule of Thirds is a compositional technique for placing your subjects in a drawing. By dividing your rectangular space into thirds and placing important subjects on the lines or where two third lines cross, you are likely to get the most benefit of the viewer’s attention. Many cameras have a Rule of Thirds grid built into their software.



Rule of Thirds

Perspective

Perspective is a technique that uses lines and points to create a realistic representation of space. The **vanishing point** is the point at which all lines moving away from a viewer seem to converge (join together). The **horizon line** is symbolic of the viewer's eye level. In real space, it is the imaginary line where the earth seems to meet the sky. **Orthogonal lines** are those that appear to go to the vanishing point(s). There are many types of perspective. The simplest is **one-point perspective**.



One-Point Perspective

Atmospheric or Aerial Perspective is a drawing method in which the artist makes objects that are further away appear more gray and with reduced contrast when compared to close-up objects.



Aerial (Atmospheric) Perspective

Figure Drawing is the term used for a drawing of a person or animal, usually from observation of a real subject, although it could also describe a person or animal drawn from imagination. A figure drawing is usually focused on the body and pose; a drawing of just the face or head is not usually called a figure drawing.

Proportion is the size or amount of one thing when compared to another. In drawing, we often use proportion measurement techniques to accurately draw the human figure. Below is an illustration of the proportions of the human head.

