

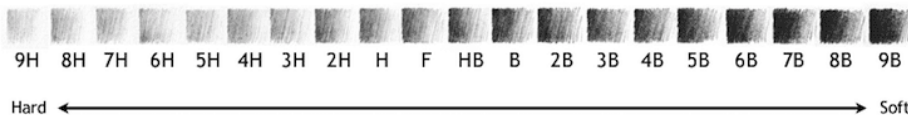
Drawing

Drawing is the technique or art of creating images on a surface using marks, typically made with materials such as pencil, ink, chalk, charcoal, or crayon. This approach often emphasises the representation of form and shape.

Materials:

- **Pencils:** Various grades for different levels of shading.
- **Charcoal:** Used for bold, expressive lines and rich black shading.
- **Ink:** Often used in detailed drawings, either with a pen or brush.
- **Chalk:** Soft, smudgy medium, often used on textured paper.
- **Crayon:** Pigmented wax sticks for bold, colourful marks.

Pencil grades

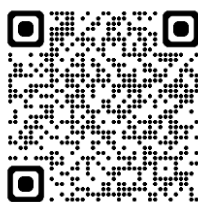


Techniques:

- **Hatching and Cross-Hatching:** Using parallel lines or intersecting lines to create shading or texture.
- **Stippling:** Creating patterns or shading through small dots.
- **Blending:** Softening or smudging marks to create smooth transitions in shading.
- **Contour Drawing:** Drawing the outlines of a subject to emphasize form and structure.
- **Gesture Drawing:** Quick, loose sketches that capture the energy and movement of a subject.

Shape and Form

- **Shape:** A two-dimensional area defined by lines or edges. Shapes can be geometric (e.g., square, circle) or organic (e.g., freeform, natural shapes).
- **Form:** A three-dimensional object that has depth, width, and height. Forms have volume and can be viewed from different angles.



Techniques



Shape and Form

Formal elements

We consider these when we are creating or discussing artwork.

Composition – how the formal elements are laid out and a piece of art is organised.

Line – is a mark made on a surface, such as an outline of a shape, a pattern or texture.

Tone – is how light or dark something is. It can help show contrast between moods and visual effects.

Texture – a suggestion of how something feels or physically how it feels.

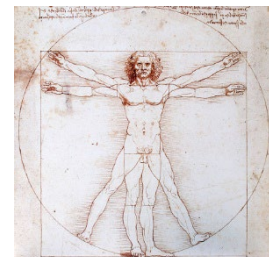
Form – refers to a 3D object – so it shows height, width and depth, like a cube.

Shape – these are 2D, so just show height and width like a square.

Colour - colour is very important as it can help show an emotion or feeling,

Pattern – this is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated.

Space – refers to objects and the area around them. Positive space – the space objects take up and negative is the space around the objects.



Historical Context:

Renaissance Drawing: Master artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo emphasized anatomical accuracy and perspective.

Modern Drawing: Artists like Picasso revolutionized drawing with abstraction and unique interpretations of form.

KEY WORDS:

Proportion: the relationship between the sizes of different parts of a shape or form.

Scale: establishes a context and gives object or figures a sense of proportion in relation to their surroundings.