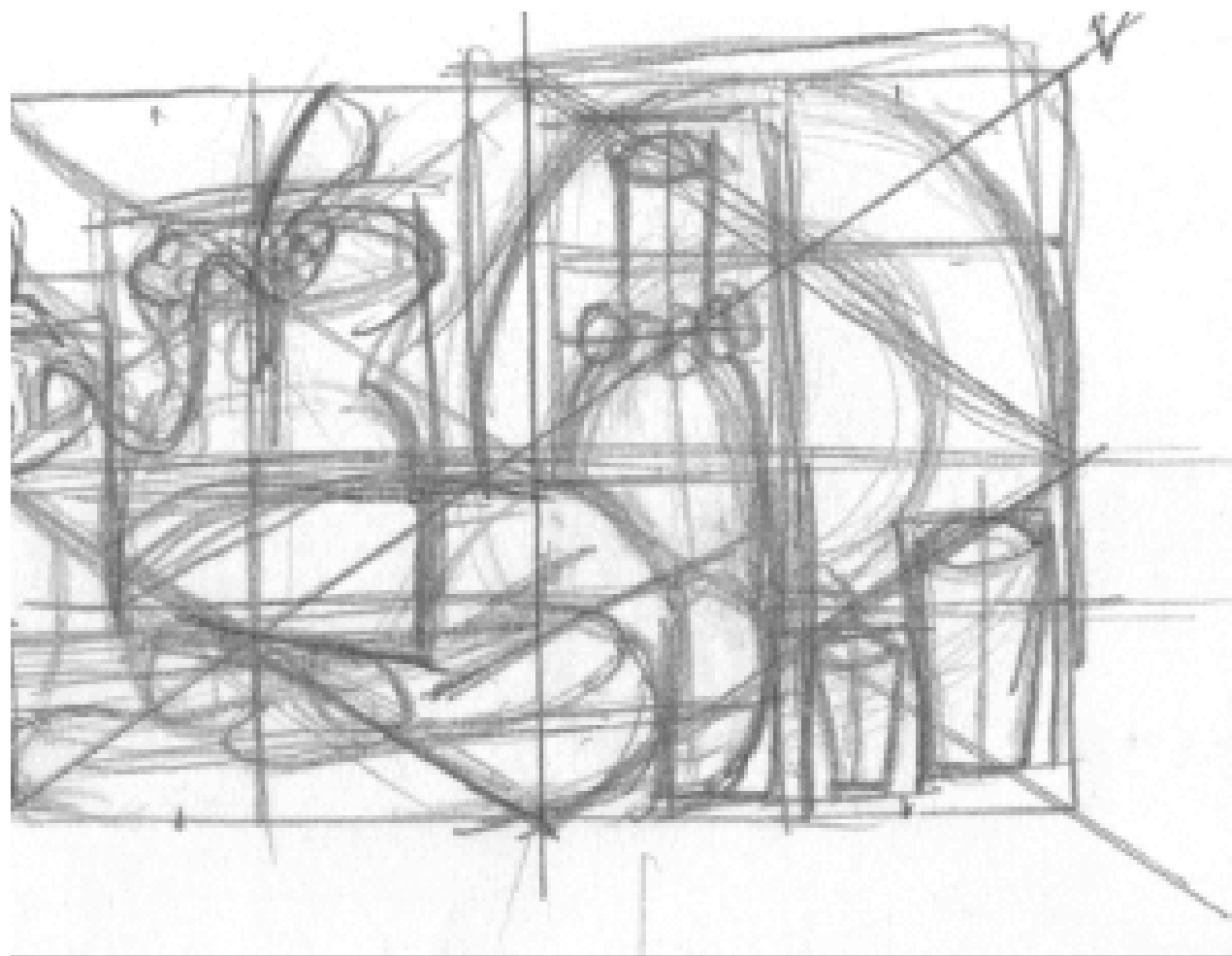
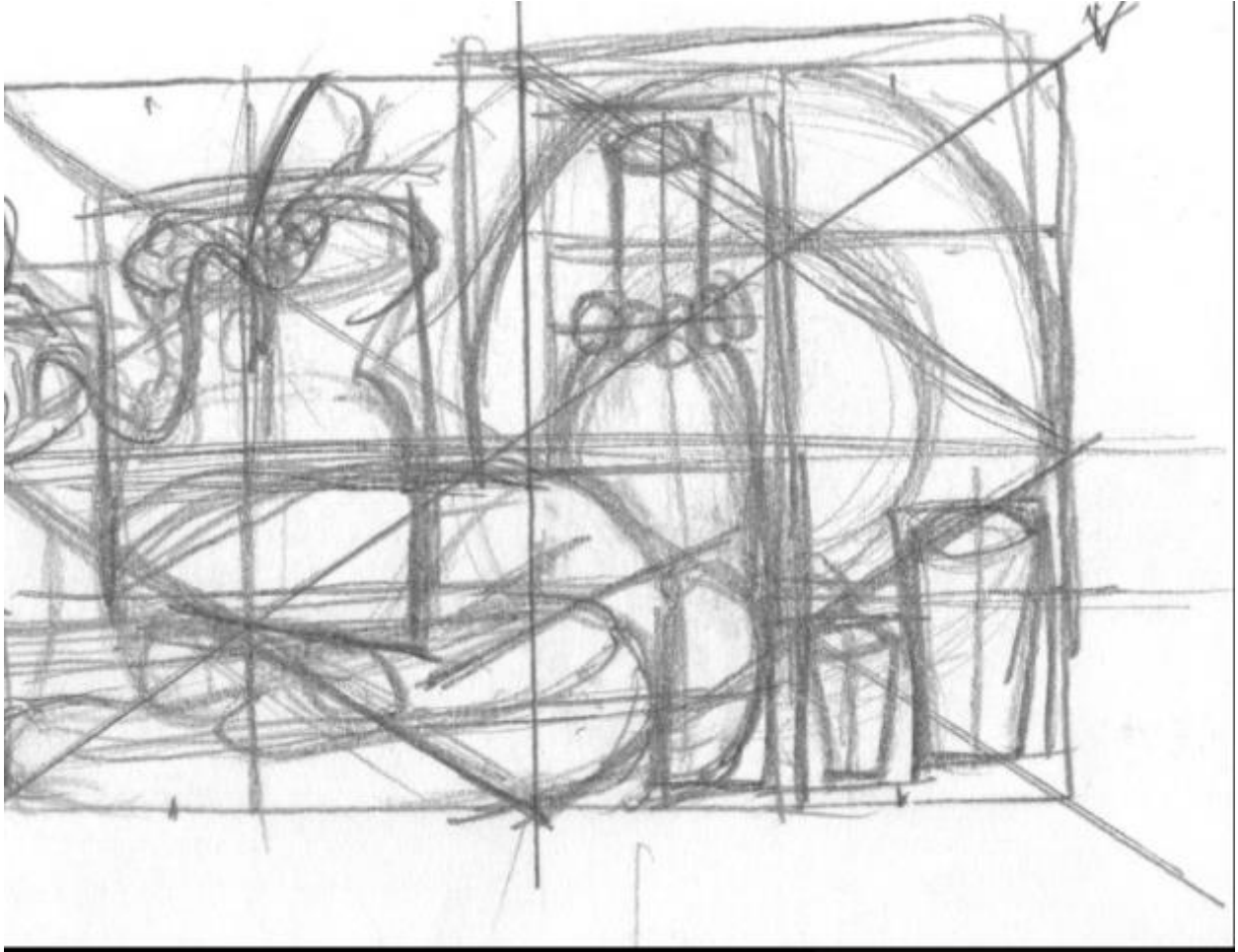


Perspective teaches students how to use basic skills and techniques used in creating wonderful pieces of artwork. These skills and techniques include using contour lines and cross-contours to describe the form of an object in space, and using the theory of chiaroscuro to show how light and shadow on an object, and how to use simple but important tools like the viewfinder and thumbnail to analyze the composition and create a layout or a setting.

One of the most important things in developing drawings is draw what you see, not what you think or know. In other words, observe the world around you.

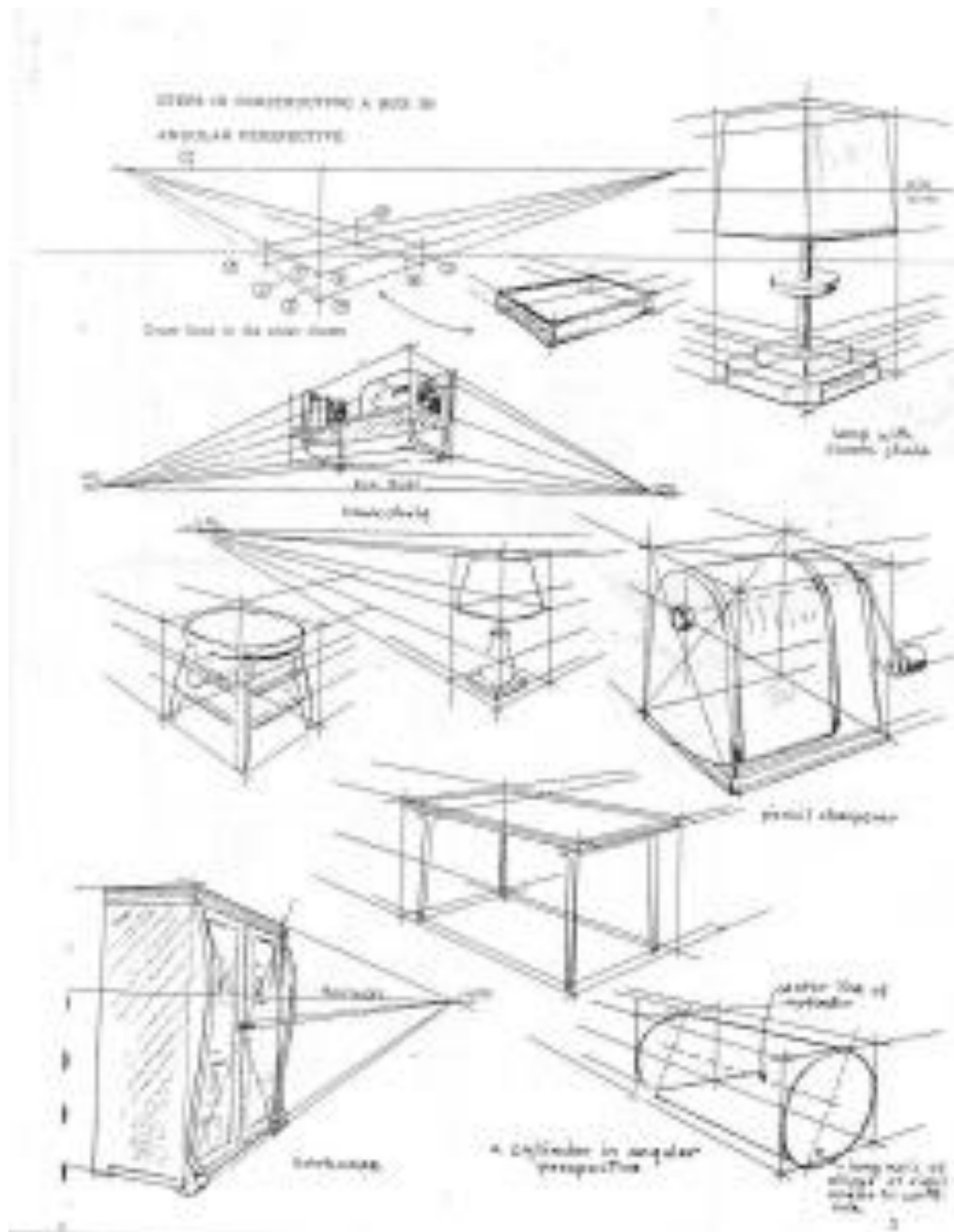
Drawing from life also helps to recognize shapes, patterns, and proportions in subjects. By using sighting and measuring techniques, one can establish an object or two on a page and use parts of that object to help find the proportions of other objects. The draw boxes around the objects as long as the boxes have the height and width of the object.





Original thumbnail sketch showing objects drawn in boxes. The thumbnail is useful in figuring out how a composition looks before drawing the final artwork.

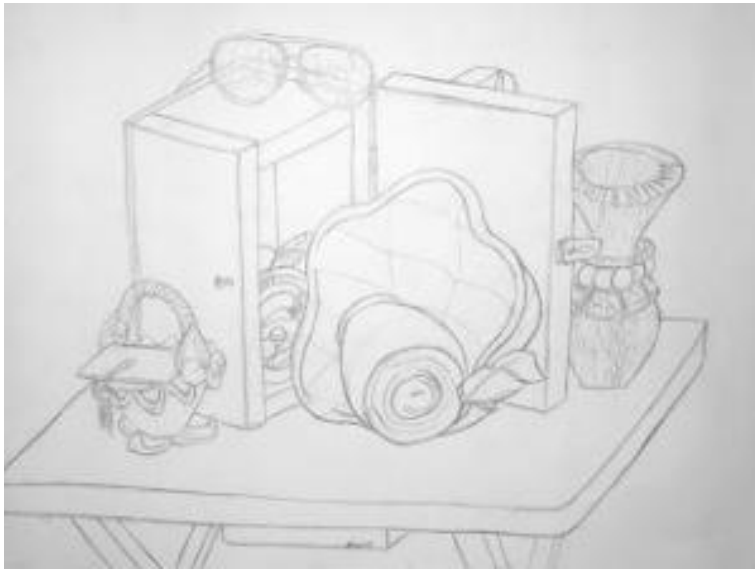
1. this worksheet shows different scenarios for objects in two point and one point perspective.



Ellipses, circles in perspective, can be difficult at first because they almost appear to be 2-dimensional. Use the same boxes with the ellipses' height and width. To get a perfect ellipse, bisect the boxes to find its horizontal and vertical axis and use them to create a smooth ellipse. This is extremely helpful in sighting and measuring objects in perspective. Knowing that an object's edges recede in space, one can measure the height and width of a subject in perspective and draw it according to what perspective one sees it in.

Another important thing is creating a composition which demonstrates an inventive use of the picture plane (your canvas, paper, etc.) and use a variety of lines, rhythm, and scale. The composition is the inventive organization and arrangement of design elements: line, shape, texture, color, and space. In Drawing, we draw still life objects we will have assembled ourselves or a group of objects installed in the class room.

First Drawing example



Drawing still life art may sound boring but if we create a composition that engages the viewer by using movement, rhythm, and scale. We didn't just draw a cup, water bottle, and an apple; we drew a clutter of random objects of different shapes, texture, and sizes. We use a $3 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in viewfinder, a scaled down version of our 18×24 in paper, to select a grouping of objects within the still life. Then we draw the subjects in a $3 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in thumbnail to analyze the composition. From the thumbnail we can see which areas are faster or slower, which objects have vertical, diagonal, or horizontal lines, and if doing a value drawing, which local values of each object are affected by different lighting conditions.

Student's second drawing example



Student's first ellipse drawing



Student's second ellipse drawing



Third line drawing on ellipses and studying detail and line weight.



Linear perspective and ellipses



Final drawing with value.