SPRING DRAWING CLASS

New York Chinese School Jan 23, 2021

> Lesson 1 第1课

Welcome! 欢迎

For those of you who don't know me, I am Ms Frank!

I am excited to meet our new classmates, and continue working with our Fall students!



For this class, you will need:

SKETCHBOOK! 2 WOODEN PENCILS!

ERASER!

寫生簿

橡皮擦







Later on in the spring we will start to use COLORED PENCILS!

I will email your families a link, so you can order some!



What will be accomplish this spring?

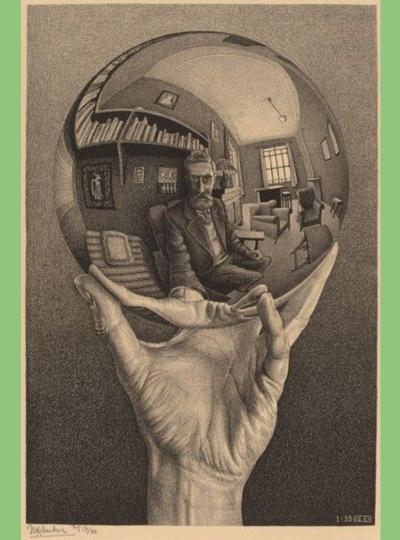
Some of you are already familiar with these elements of art:

LINE, SHAPE, VALUE, TEXTURE.

We have been using LINES, SHAPES and VALUE to learn how to draw animals and realistic faces. To do this, we also learned about SCALE AND PROPORTION.

Because we have some new students, we will spend a couple of weeks reviewing some of what we learned in the fall. IF you already learned these concepts, it is ALWAYS to PRACTICE!!

THEN - we will move forward! We will learn how to draw the human figure and movement, and finally, start to add color to our drawings.



ISEE

ITHINK

I WONDER

M.C ESCHER Hand With Reflecting Sphere (Self Portrait In Spherical Mirror). Lithograph 1935.

Let's open our artist's eye by warming up!

熱身



LET'S WARM UP! Every class we warm up [physically and with drawing.

Why is it important to warm up?

Let's start with our physical warm up - we want to warm up our wrists, fingers and arms, and make sure our shoulders and back are nice and loose for class.

OK - Let's review the first element of ART: LINE

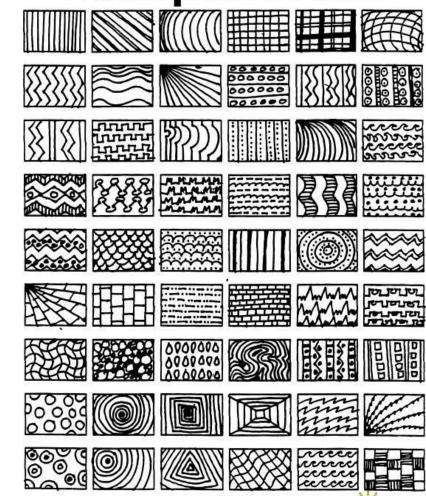
A line is a dot that moves through space.

Let's practice in the air in front of us...

Now, open you sketchbooks to a fresh page and follow along as I prompt you!

The ABCs of Art By M.C.Gillis LONG (largo) SHORT (corta) CURVED (curva (linea) 0000000 HORIZONTAL (horizontal) THICK (Grueso) BROKEN (quebrado) THIN (delgado) VERTICAL (vertical) (linea de puntos) WAVY/CURLY (ondulado) PERPENDICULAF (perpendicular) JAGGED PARALLEL (zig-zag) (vertical) (paralelas) DIAGONAL (diagonal) STRAIGHT (derecho) SPIRAL TAPERED (espiral) (termina en punta conico) (variadas) Copyright 2003 View more... Visit www.awesomeartists.com

Examples of line



When a line closes in on itself - it creates a SHAPE. Everything we see around us can be broken down

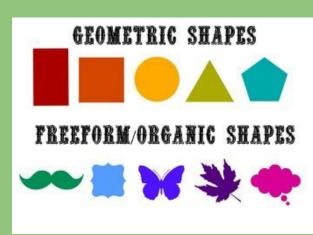
into lines and shapes.

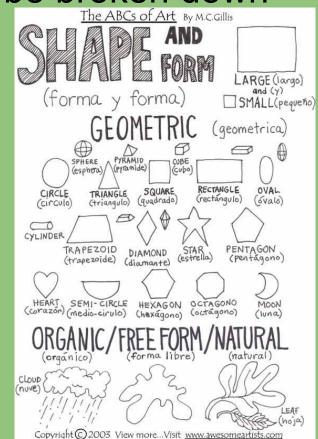
There are two kinds of

shapes:

GEOMETRIC

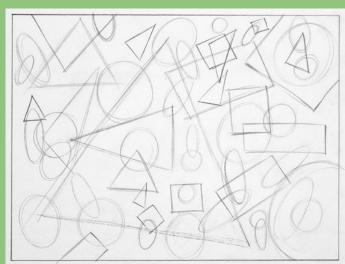
ORGANIC





Turn to a fresh page in your sketchbook - what's your favorite shape? Can you fill an entire page with variations on this shape? Big, little, wide, narrow? Overlapping? Can you create a new picture put of shapes??

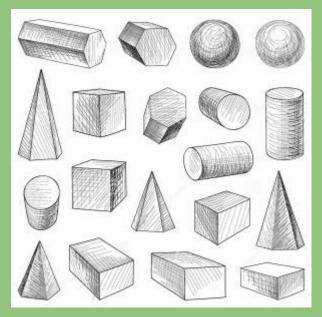


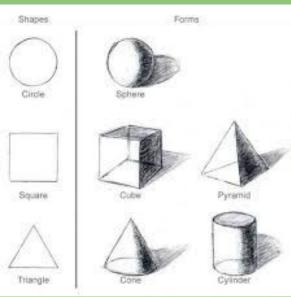




When shapes become 3-Dimensional, and take up space, we call this **FORM**.

Form is also one of the ELEMENTS OF ART





How do we make a shape 3-D?/
We add more lines, and we add VALUE!
But first - let's play around with some CONTOUR
DRAWING

A CONTOUR DRAWING IS A DRAWING OF LINES ONLY

Sometimes we will have fun by creating "Blind Contours" - this means we try to draw without looking down at our paper.

But today we will practice a CONTOUR FREE DRAW -

You will listen to a piece of music. As you listen, try to draw the CONTOUR OF THE MUSIC - what shapes and lines do you visualize when you hear the music?

Don't worry about "getting it right" - just draw what you hear!!

Composer: Alyssa Morris Mathematics: Sonata for Bassoon and Piano.

Movement II: "Trigonometry"



WHAT DID YOU DRAW? Let's share:

How many different kinds of line did you visualize?

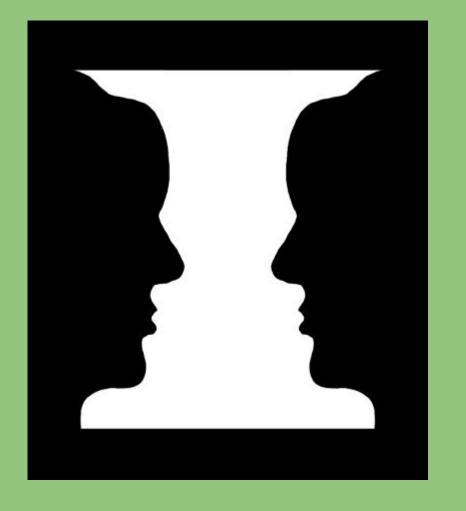
Did you overlap and create shapes? - which ones?

How does music make us "SEE?"

When we draw, we are constantly looking at how to capture both the object we are drawing and the space around it!

So, an artist is always looking at positive and negative space.

Simply put, positive space is best described as the areas in a work of art that are the subjects, or areas of interest. Negative space is area around the subjects, or areas of interest.





When we create a negative space drawing - we are not drawing the object, but rather the space in the background!

It helps us to see the world in a different way - we look at the whole picture and not just the object.

Let's try:

Take 3 minute and gather the following things from

your house:

A cup
A brush or comb
Kitchen utensils







Place these objects in front of you, on a piece of paper in your sketchbook. Look for the shapes around the objects.

Can you pile the objects together. How does that change the space around?

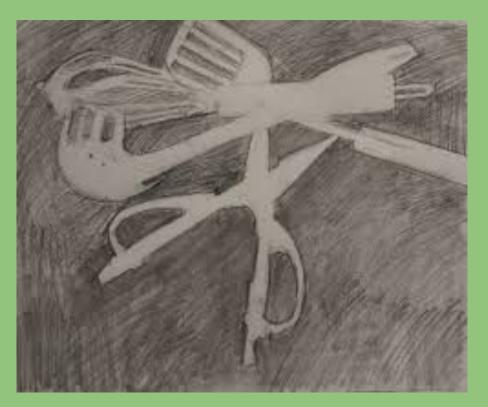
Let's start with the cup. Place it in front of you. Don't draw the cup - draw the area AROUND THE CUP



Now - try the comb, or brush...



What about the stack of utensils?





BREAK TIME!!

Take a 10 minute break to shake it out, stretch, use the restroom, or grab a snack -

See you at 3:09

Once you start to see both positive and negative space, your drawings will start to become more dynamic!

You can use **positive and negative space** to create a sense of balance and rhythm.

Positive and negative space also creates contrast.

It can help us know Where to look when we look at a piece of art.











SELF PORTRAIT

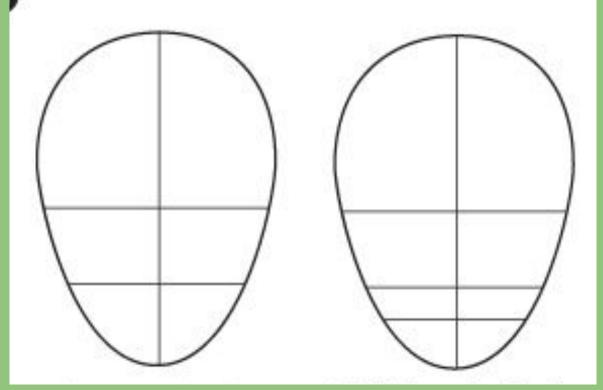




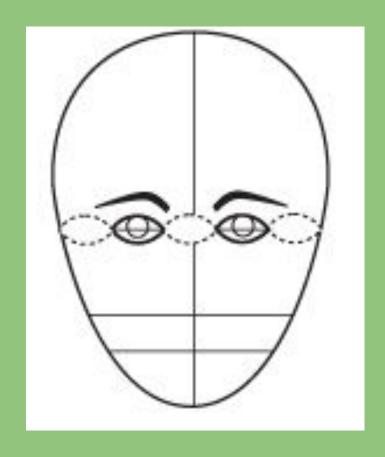


Mexican Artist Frida Kahlo was famous for her many self portraits.

FIND A MIRROR AND LOOK AT THE SHAPE OF YOUR FACE!

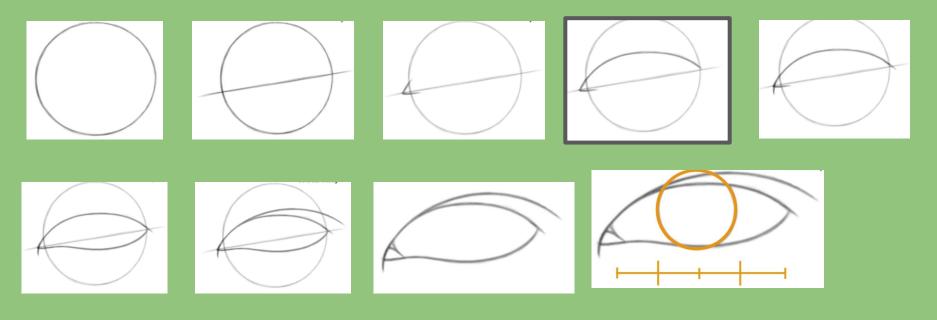


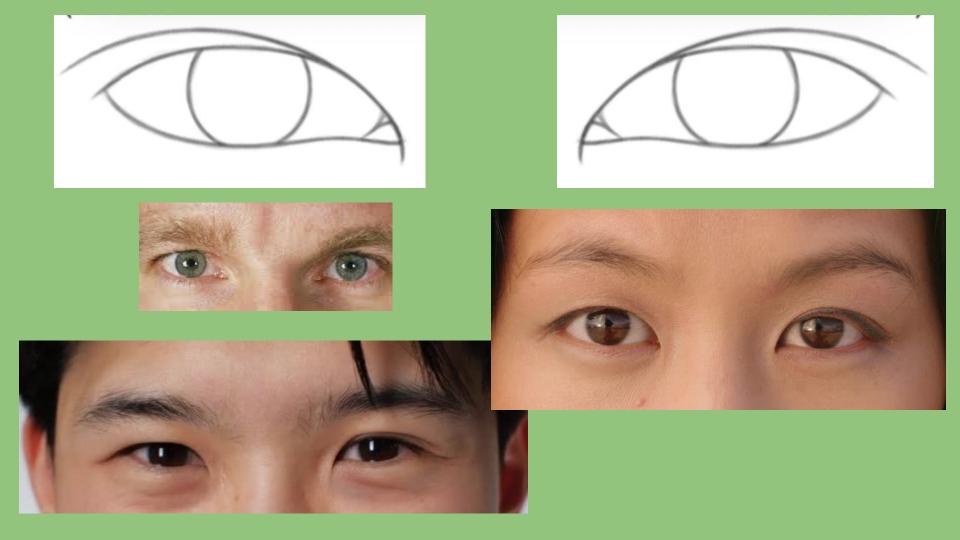
Start by lightly tracing out the position of the eyes:



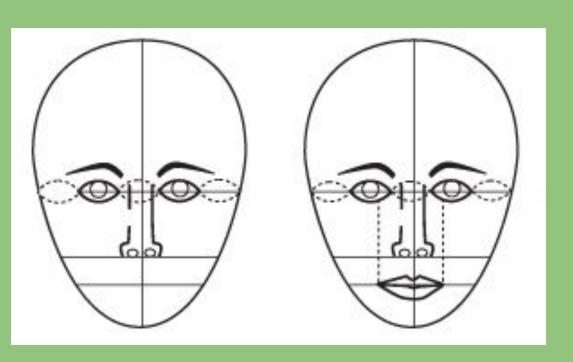
Fill in your pair of eyes!

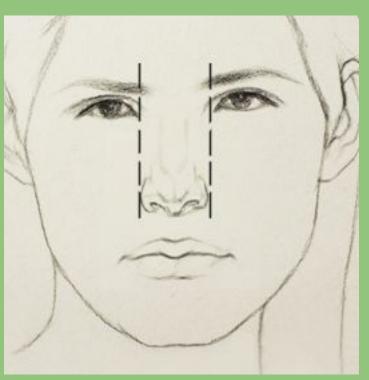
Remember, always start with SHAPES: a circle AND line: a diagonal line:

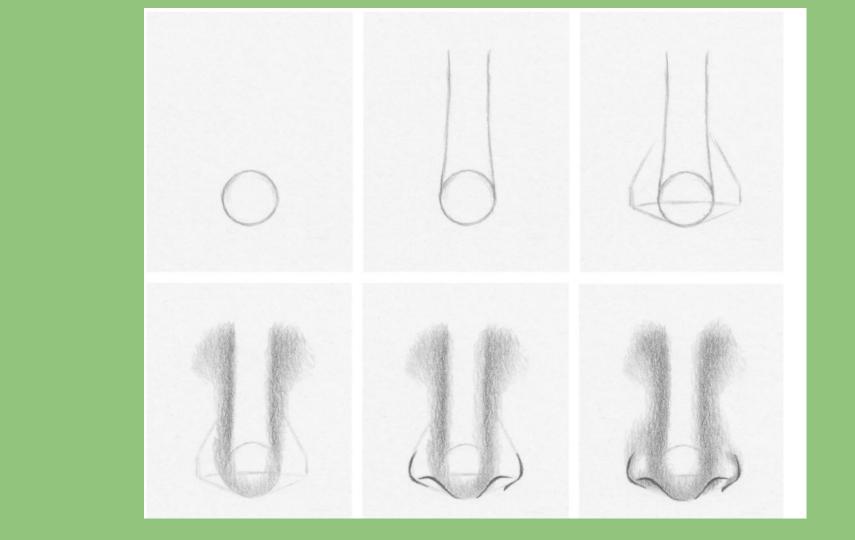




Now, let's add a nose:

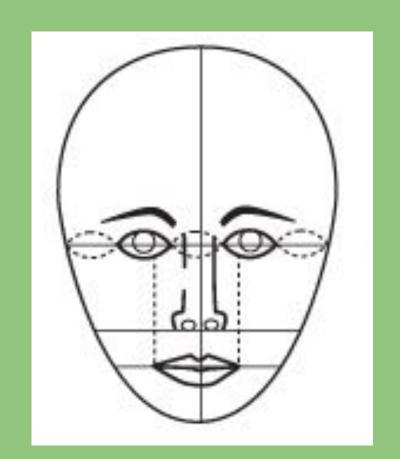


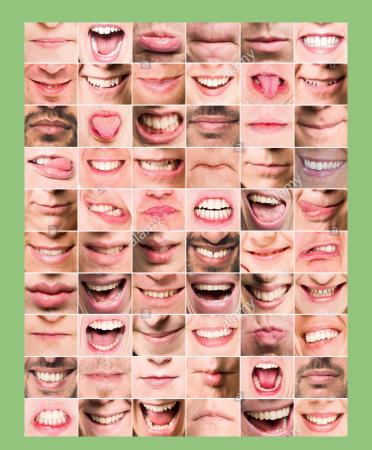


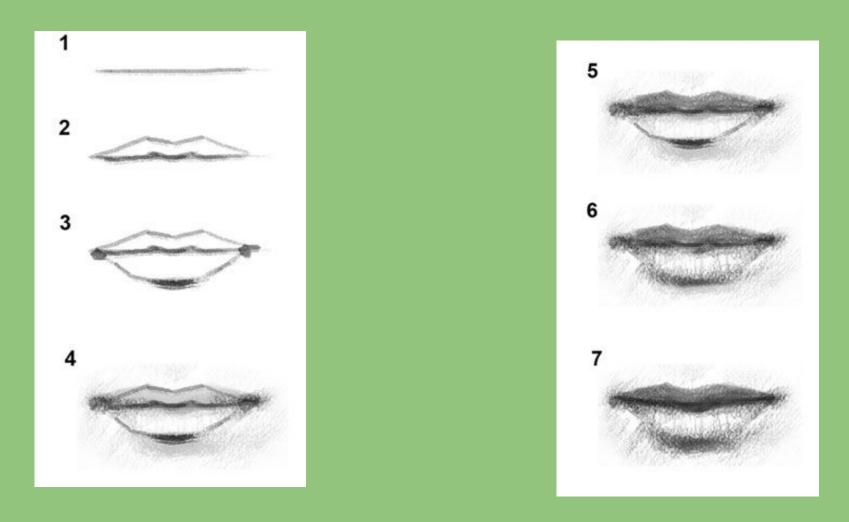


Let's learn how to draw a MOUTH!!!

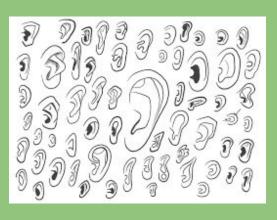


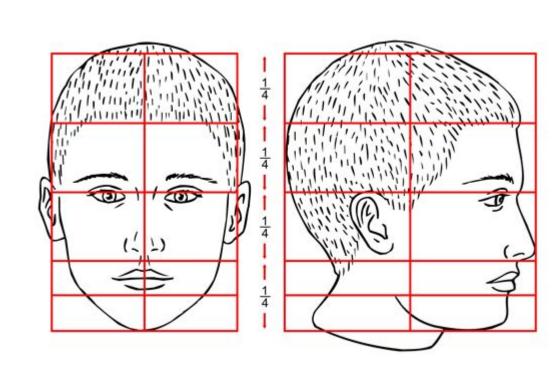


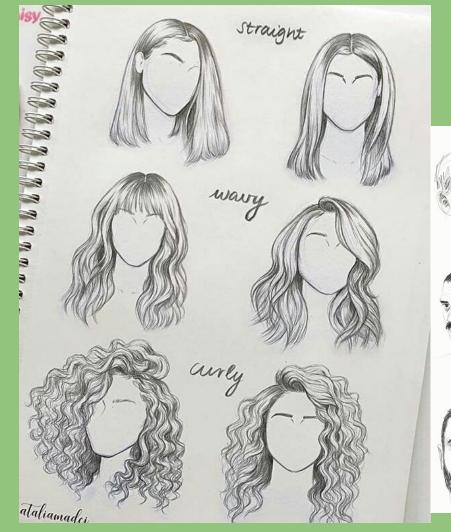




WHAT ABOUT YOUR EARS? 耳朵







FINALLY - ADD THE HAIR AND DETAILS!



Don't forget shading and value!







THANK YOU FOR COMING!!

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See you Next week for LESSON #2

谢谢