Module 1: Basic Drawing

Objective

At the end of the module, the participants should be able to:

1. Draw basic lines.
2. Use different techniques of shadings.
3. Draw a face.

Duration

Four 1-hour sessions of drawing
Some free time with family member

Session Content

1.1 Basic Lines
1.2 Types of Shading
1.3 Drawing a face

Key Concepts

Self awareness
1. I can draw.
2. I can learn new skills.

Awareness of the environment
1. Lines and figures around me
2. Working with others

Methodology

Lecture
Drawing
**Participant Activities**

Drawing in class
Sharing about drawings
Collaborative work

**Aids/Equipment Needed**

Oslo paper
HB pencil
Eraser
Envelope
Basic Lines

Lines are the basic building blocks of drawings. They visually separate and/or define the forms, shapes, and patterns of the various components of a drawing. The basic types of lines are: a) straight lines; b) angle lines; and c) curved lines.

STRAIGHT LINES

Straight lines can be thick or thin, long or short, and can be drawn in any direction. The basic types of straight lines include:

1. Vertical lines are straight up and down and at a right angle to a level surface.
2. Horizontal lines are at a right angle to vertical lines, and are parallel to a level surface.
3. Diagonal lines are neither vertical nor horizontal, but rather, slant at various angles.

ANGLE LINES

Angle lines occur when two straight lines meet (or join together), and are used to draw various straight-sided shapes, such as squares, rectangles, and triangles. The sizes of the angles ultimately determine the shapes of the objects you are drawing.
CURVED LINES

Curved lines are formed when a straight line curves or bends (as in the letters "C" and "U"). A compound curve is created when a curved line changes direction (as in the letter S).
Shading

There are many types of shading but the basic three types are shown here.

1. Line shading in the simplest form of shading that uses straight lines close to each other.
2. Cross hatching uses lines that cross each other.
3. Pixilating, also known as “pointillism” or "stippling" is a technique for shading by using many small dots at varying distance to create the feel of shading. This technique is time consuming, but it creates such a unique texture that even when more advanced shading is developed, this method can still be the most effective way to shade textured surfaces such as fur or cloth.
Drawing a face

PROCEDURE

1. Draw an oval shape. Draw one horizontal and one vertical line passing through the centre of the oval shape, intersecting each other. These lines will help you to draw the parts of the face in exact positions. However, make sure that you draw these lines with light strokes of pencil so that they won’t leave any mark after erasing them. The horizontal line indicates the position of the eyes and the vertical line, of the nose. Draw a small line in between the eye-line and the bottom of the vertical line to mark the bottom of the nose. Again, mark the middle of the nose line and chin line to mark the position of the chin. Draw the hair line in the middle of the eye line and the upper end of the oval shape.

2. Draw the eyes on the eye line on the both side of the vertical line. First of all, draw the basic shapes of the eyes, and then the eyebrows. Then carefully draw the nose on the vertical line keeping in mind the line that you have earlier drawn as the bottom of the nose. The other small horizontal line under the nose line is for the mouth. Try to draw the lips with equal proportion on both sides. Draw the hair with light strokes and make the hair style. Erase the extra lines of the frames from the face.

3. Draw the minute features such as eyelashes, pupils of the eyes, detail of the nostrils and its both sides, the lips, etc. Refine the shadows with tight strokes of the pencil. Draw the hair with fine and close stokes from the defined hairline. Keep on working and reworking on the problems till they are properly drawn. Initially, you may find it difficult to sketch the face with exact proportion. But gradually, after you become an expert and know the basics of how to draw a face step by step, you will be able to draw a perfect and symmetric face.

Notes to the facilitator

1. Participants are asked to share heir work on time
2. Participants are given the opportunity to work with a family member at home.
3. Art appreciation can be started by askin the participant to look around the room and identify shapes, imaging shadings.
4. Participants are asked to draw the face of a partner.
5. Participants are asked to draw themselves.