



VISUAL ART VIRTUAL LEARNING

ART II: FIGURE FRIDAY

APRIL 24TH, 2020



LESSON: 04-24-2020

OBJECTIVE/LEARNING TARGET:

Students will practice the basics of portrait drawing using common facial proportion guidelines to draw accurately.

Take a closer look at a Famous Artist and their work

Explore a technique or Artist happening somewhere in the world right now!

Figure drawing challenges

Masterpiece Monday

Technique Tuesday

What's Up Wednesday

Thumbnail Thursday

Figure Friday

Practice Skills:
Known and new techniques

Small, loose sketches of objects we find or design concepts

FROM FIGURES TO PORTRAITS

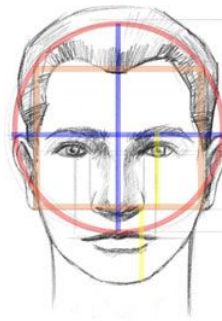
Today, I would like to take a break from working on drawing figures to draw portraits and facial features.

You are more than welcome to draw yourself (if you have a mirror to use), a friend/family member, or even to draw from a reference picture.

Note: There are several common angles from which to draw. The three below are some of the most common.

Please begin today by focusing on the **Full Front** view.

Full Front



Profile



$\frac{3}{4}$ View



BEGIN TODAY BY VIEWING THIS VIDEO:

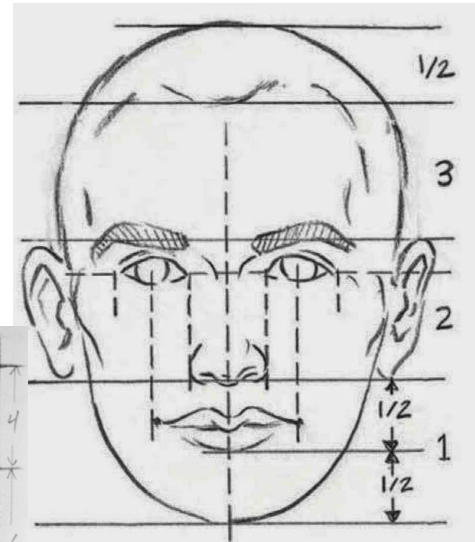
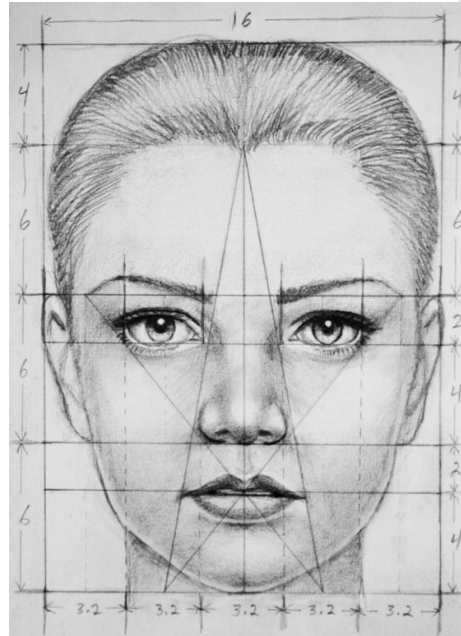
Feel free
to draw
as you
watch &
pause as
needed!



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1kHzAh9sCH4>

BASIC PROPORTION REMINDERS

- ❖ Your head should be sort of egg-shaped.
- ❖ The eyes are about $\frac{1}{2}$ way down the head.
- ❖ The space between the eyes is about one eye width.
- ❖ The head is about 5 eyes wide.
- ❖ The corners of the mouth should line up with the pupils of the eyes.



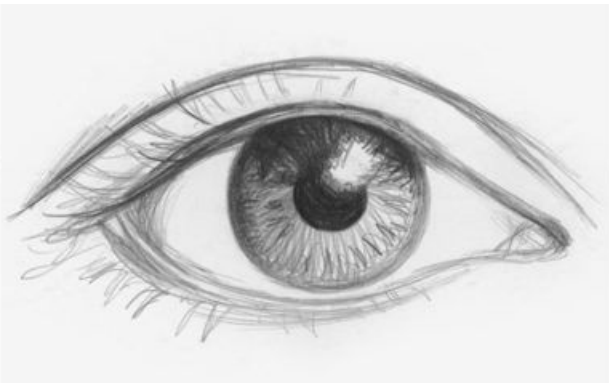
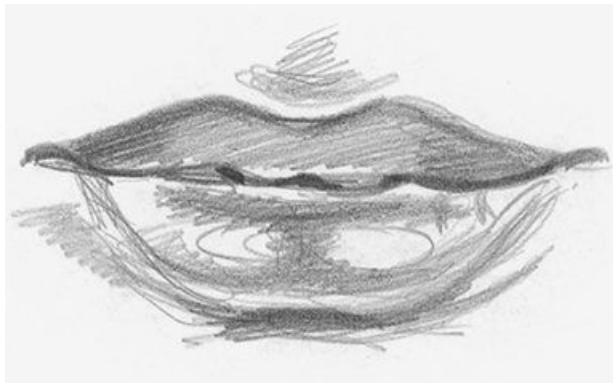


PRACTICE PRACTICE PRACTICE!

The more you practice, the better you will become.

Familiar with drawing portraits already? Maybe take some time to draw specific facial features:

- ❖ Look at different people or reference images
- ❖ Draw different noses, eyes, ears and lips



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

If you tend to struggle with keeping your drawings of eyes symmetrical, this video may be a helpful one for you:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1kHzAh9sCH4>

Keep on practicing and thinking about proportion!

Happy drawing:)

POSTERS WE USE TO
TEACH YOU...

ELEMENTS & PRINCIPLES OF ART

LINE

Line is the path of a point moving through space



PATTERN

Pattern refers to the repetition or reoccurrence of a design element, exact or varied, which establishes a visual beat.



SHAPE / FORM



Shape implies spatial form and is usually perceived as two-dimensional. Form has depth, length, and width and resides in space. It is perceived as three-dimensional.

RHYTHM / MOVEMENT

Rhythm or movement refers to the suggestion of motion through the use of various elements.



COLOR

Colors all come from the three primaries and black and white. They have three properties – hue, value, and intensity.



PROPORTION / SCALE

Proportion is the size relationship of parts to a whole and to one another. Scale refers to relating size to a constant, such as a human body.



VALUE

Value refers to relative lightness and darkness and is perceived in terms of varying levels of contrast.



BALANCE

Balance is the impression of equilibrium in a pictorial or sculptural composition. Balance is often referred to as symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial.



TEXTURE

Texture refers to the tactile qualities of a surface (actual) or to the visual representation of such surface qualities (implied).



UNITY

Unity is achieved when the components of a work of art are perceived as harmonious, giving the work a sense of completion.



SPACE / PERSPECTIVE

Space refers to the area in which art is organized. Perspective is representing a volume of space or a 3-dimensional object on a flat surface.



EMPHASIS

Emphasis refers to the created center of interest, the place in an artwork where your eye first lands.



HOW TO SHOW US YOUR CREATIONS...

We'd love to see your
work!!!

**Email your art teacher and
be sure to tag your
principal as well.**

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(You may send examples to your own art teacher!)