

VISUAL ART VIRTUAL LEARNING

ART II: THUMBNAIL THURSDAY

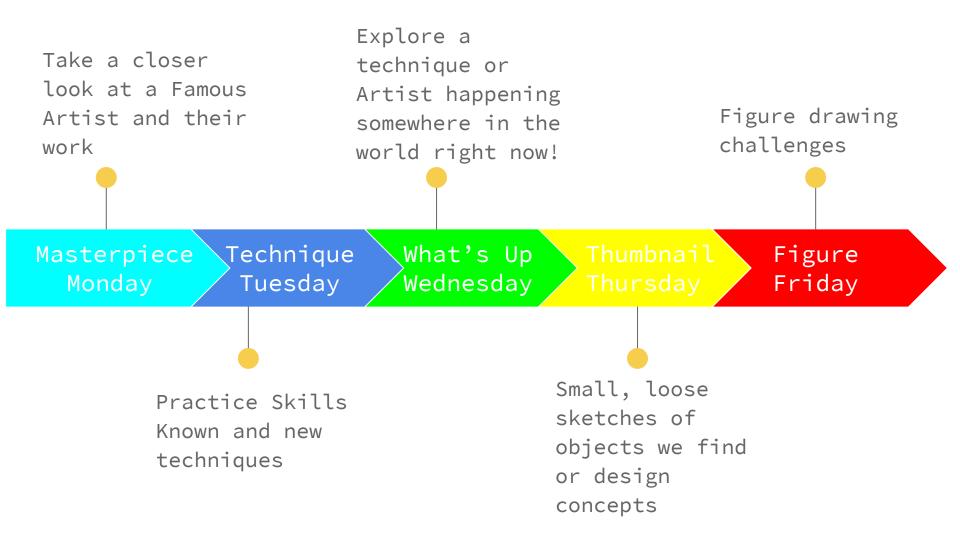
MAY 7TH, 2020



LESSON: 05-07-2020

OBJECTIVE/LEARNING TARGET:

Students will take time to practice the skill of drawing from observation using their hands as their subject



DRAWING HANDS

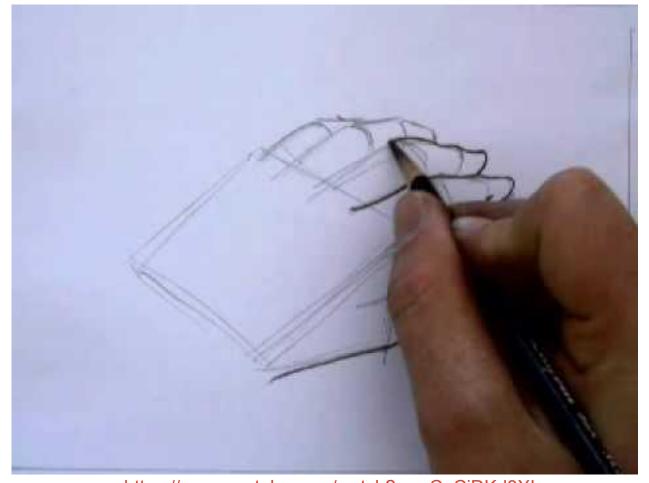
Today I want you to take a break from working on your self-portrait to practice drawing some thumbnails of your hands.

You may be thinking... Hands?! Really?...

Yes, it is common in art classes to practice drawing one's own hands and on the next few slides I will add some tips and tricks to help you through this process.

Feel free to create your thumbnail sketches life-sized so that you are able to capture more detail and work on the overall accuracy of the forms

BEGIN WITH SIMPLE SHAPES AS WE HAVE PRACTICED WITH OTHER DRAWINGS BEFORE



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wCeCiDKd3XI

HANDS

Begin your practice by drawing your non-dominant hand.

If you want more of a challenge, try looking up some pictures of hands on the internet. Be sure to select appropriate hand gestures to draw.

Some neat poses might include incorporating sign-language or trying to spell your name out!

There are **many** different approaches to drawing hands out there. Here is a link to an article which describes one way of thinking about the bone and muscle structures as you begin your drawings: https://mymodernmet.com/how-to-draw-hands/





SOME STEPS TO REMEMBER:

- Begin with a basic sketch (observe & draw the basic shapes)
- Refine the sketch (get rid of guidelines and fix proportions as needed)
- Add shading to give your hand drawings more dimension
- ❖ Blend and refine shading



Remember: Practice, Practice! Happy Drawing!

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

If you would like to take any of your hand sketches from today's thumbnails a couple steps further, here is a more detailed video which outlines how you might go about adding more shading to create a realistic hand drawing:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q_PZ09Qlssw

POSTERS WE USE TO TEACH YOU...

ELEMENTS PRINCIPLES OF ART

LINE Line is the path of a point moving



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...

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We'd love to see your work!!!
Email your art teacher and be sure to tag your
      principal as Well.
           abigail_gordon
       (You may send examples to your own art teacher!)
          @isdschools.org
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