

# Drawing I

## Still Life

**Theme:** A still life study of value through the eyes of the beholder

**Size:** 4x6

**Materials and supplies:** black construction paper, color origami paper, cream charcoal paper, pastel paper, color pencils, tortillions, colorless blenders, white charcoal, black charcoal, sandblocks, pastels, tissues, q-tips, drawing paper, still life fruit, vegetables and flowers, pencils, erasers

**Objective:** pick a series of 2-3 flowers/fruit/vegetables that create contrast between each other and within a 4x6 composition create a contour drawing that utilizes the space effectively. The student will explore still life compositions by using 4 different papers and 4 different mediums.

### \*\*\*COMPLETE THESE FOLLOWING STEPS FIRST\*\*\*:

- Begin by cutting out a 4x6 piece drawing paper from the 6x9. Once you set up your still life you will tape it down so it doesn't move.
- With the left over paper, create 3- 2x3 thumbnails of the still life that you will set up.
- Once you have the thumbnail you like, draw the thumbnail onto the 4x6. Fine tune it exactly the way you want it and get approval.
- See the project sheet to start.

## Vocabulary

**Value** – differences in a hue or neutral ranging from the lightest to darkest

**Shape** – a two dimensional area enclosed by an outline measured by length and width

**Form** – a 3D object measured by height, width and depth

**Line** – is a path of a moving point

**Space** – refers to the emptiness or area between, around, above, below or with in objects.

**Negative space** –the area of empty space surrounding shapes and forms (ground )

**Positive space** – the area of shapes or forms in a 2 or 3 dimensional work of art

**Texture** – those which are felt or are perceived to feel a particular way

**Color** – is an element of art that is derived from reflected light

**Hue** – pure color on the color wheel

**Value** – differences in a hue or neutral ranging from the lightest to darkest

**Intensity** – brightness or dullness of a color

**Contrast** – shows differences between the elements of art

**Proportion** – concerned with the size relationships of one part to another

**Balance** – is the equilibrium of various elements in the work of art.

**Symmetrical or formal balance** – equal balance on each side of an imaginary middle line.

**Asymmetrical or informal balance** – balance achieved through unequal distribution on each side of an imaginary line.

**Still life** – painting or drawing of inanimate (non-moving) object

**Rule of Thirds**- a grid used to assist in developing a balanced composition

# PROJECT SHEET



## 1. Color Pencil Still Life

- Objective:** Create a color pencil still life drawing on color paper using fruit, vegetables and/or flowers emphasizing the highlights and shadows.
- Complete the color chart
- Choose color paper. Place white transfer paper soft side down. Place your 4x6 drawing on top and transfer your drawing. Begin applying color.

-**Materials-** 4x6 color origami paper, tortillions, prisma color pencils, colorless blenders

- *By creating a value study, you begin to look at the object more closely, insuring that you look at the object your drawing and not guessing at what you see. (10 points)*



## 2. Black Charcoal on White Charcoal Paper Still Life

- Objective:** Create a charcoal still life drawing using fruit, vegetables and/or flowers emphasizing the highlights and shadows through the chiaroscuro method.
- Materials-** 4x6 Charcoal paper, 2B, 4B, 6B charcoal pencils, soft and hard vine charcoal sticks, sand paper pads, tortillions,
- Complete the value chart
- Select 4x6 charcoal paper. Place your 4x6 drawing on top and trace your drawing. Begin applying white charcoal.

- *By creating a value study, you begin to look at the object more closely, insuring that you look at the object your drawing and not guessing at what you see. (10 points)*

- **Chiaroscuro-** (Italian: bright-dark) term describing the effects of light and shade in a work of art, particularly when they are strongly contrasting. Leonardo Da Vinci was a pioneer of bold chiaroscuro, but the term is most usually associated with 17<sup>th</sup> century artists, particularly the Caravaggisti and Rembrandt.



## 3. White Charcoal on Black Charcoal Paper Still Life

- Objective:** Create a white charcoal still life drawing using fruit, vegetables and/or flowers emphasizing the highlights of the object which intensifies the shadows.
- Materials-** 4x6 Black Construction paper, 2B white charcoal pencils, sand paper pads, tortillions,
- Choose 4x6 black construction paper. Place white transfer paper soft side down. Place your 4x6 drawing on top and transfer your

drawing. Begin applying white charcoal.

- *By creating a value study, you begin to look at the object more closely, insuring that you look at the object your drawing and not guessing at what you see. (10 points)*

- **Chiaroscuro-** (Italian: bright-dark) term describing the effects of light and shade in a work of art, particularly when they are strongly contrasting. Leonardo Da Vinci was a pioneer of bold chiaroscuro, but the term is most usually associated with 17<sup>th</sup> century artists, particularly the Caravaggisti and Rembrandt.



#### 4. Pastel Still Life

**-Objective:** Create a chalk pastel still life drawing color pastel paper of your choice using fruit, vegetables and/or flowers emphasizing the highlights and shadows.

**-Materials-** 4x6 color pastel paper, chalk pastels, tortillions, tissues,

q-tips- *By creating a value study, you begin to look at the object more closely, insuring that you look at the object your drawing and not guessing at what you see. (10 points)*

-Choose 4x6 pastel paper. Place white transfer paper soft side down. Place your 4x6 drawing on top and transfer your drawing. Begin applying color.