

# ALAIYO BRADSHAW

## MATERIALS:

- large drawing pad
- sketchpad
- graphite pencils and erasers
- color pencils for in-class exercises
- ruler
- triangles
- t-square

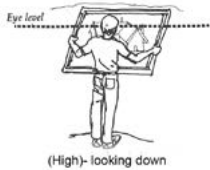
## IN CLASS ASSIGNMENT:

### ANALYSIS AND CONVENTION

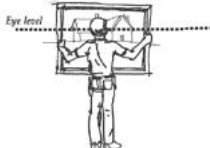
#### Analysis of Space- Perspective Study

(key vocabulary-write in the definitions)

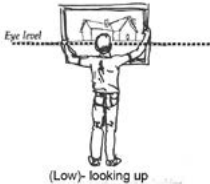
1. PERSPECTIVE-
2. HORIZON LINE-
3. EYE LEVEL-
4. PICTURE PLANE-
5. VANISHING POINT(S)-
6. GROUND PLANE-
7. ORTHOGONAL-
8. CENTRAL RAY OF VISION-
9. STATION POINT-
10. DIMINUTIVE-
11. CONVERGENCE-



(High)- looking down



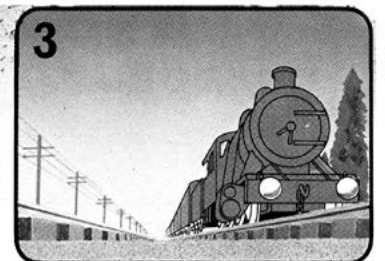
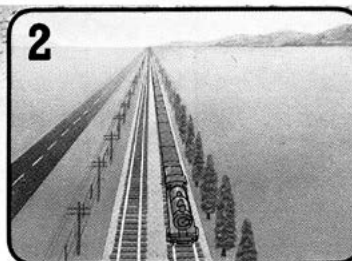
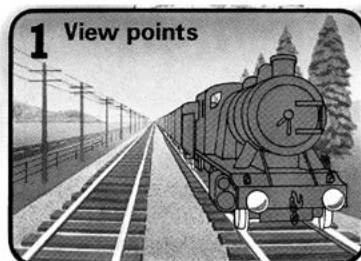
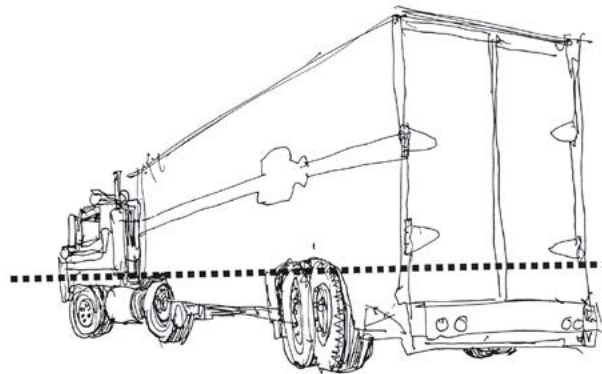
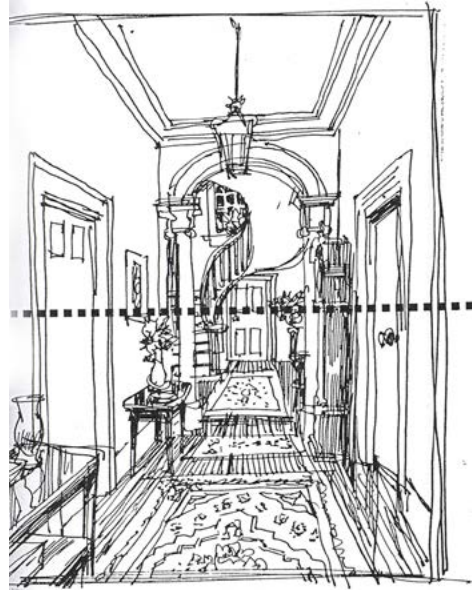
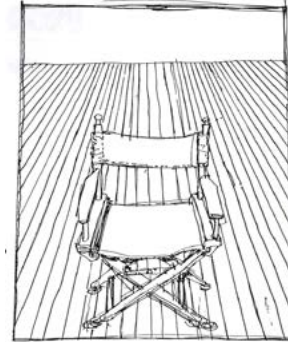
(Medium)- looking across



(Low)- looking up

## EYE LEVELS

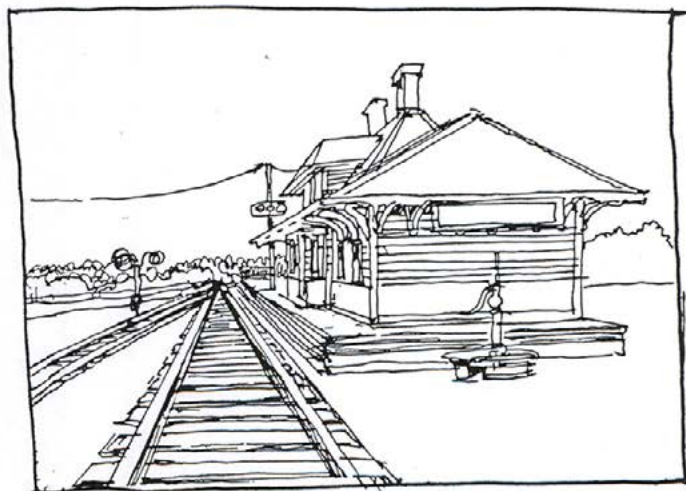
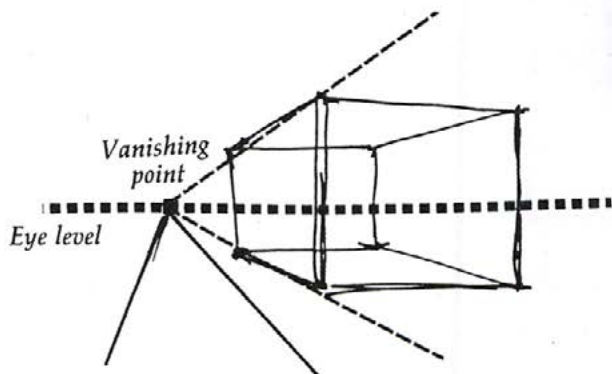
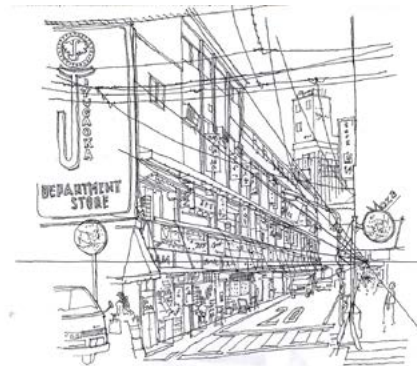
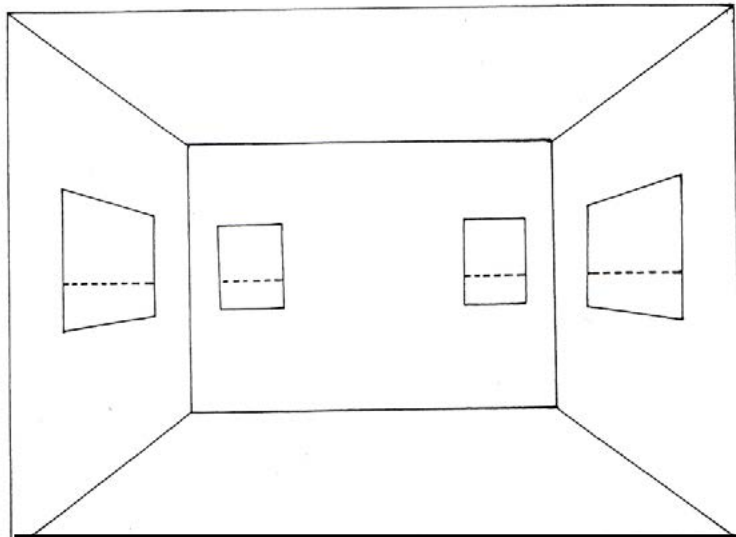
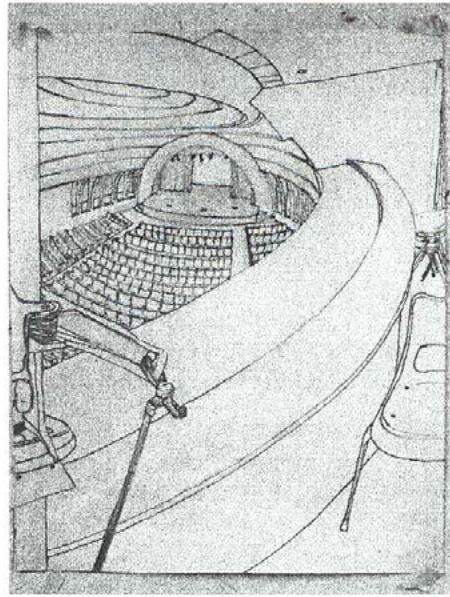
# DRAWING/IMAGING



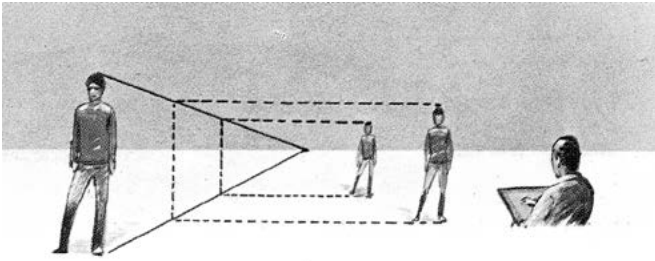
**One-Point Perspective***Analysis of Space- Perspective Study*

**One Point Perspective-** Look straight down a street, hallway or room to find the end point. The parallel lines converge at the horizon. Use an angle finder to establish the angles. Be aware of the of the diminishing sizes of objects as they recede in space. The vertical lines are all straight and parallel. Apply this to your your Library drawing.

ASSIGNMENT 1- One-point perspective. Use the in-class set up to draw 1 pt perspective grids. Your station point and convergence lines will change as will your ground plane.







**USING PERSPECTIVE TO SHOW THE THE FIGURE IN SPACE.**- Use perspective to show how big a figure should be in the distance. Draw one figure and the horizon. Lightly draw in the figure's vanishing point at any point on the horizon. Other figures of similar height will fit between the lines that join the top and bottom of the figure to the vanishing point. If your vanishing point and horizon line are at eye level and you are at a standing point, the eyes or eye level of the people depicted will rest on the horizon line.

**REMEMBER:** In perspective drawing the placement of the human figure indicates the spatial depth and the changes in level.

1. 1st locate where each person is standing.
2. Extend this spot vertically and place the eyes of the head of each figure (if standing) on the horizon line.
3. Establish the height of the figure then use linear perspective to shift the figure right, left, up, or down into the depth of the perspective. Figures above or below the eye level should be first sized as if on eye level, placed there then moved around.
4. When drawing people in a sitting position, draw a person standing alongside the chair first (take them out later). Use the established proportions to draw the sam person sitting down. Notice the seated person is shifted down below eye level, unless you are seated and drawing the horizon line at the seated eye level.

Be careful with placement of the figure. It will indicate scale and become an important element in a composition. It should not conceal or distract from the focus and essential features of a drawing. Use overlap to convey depth. You have to use 2-3 figures. How do they relate? How do they face? How are they positioned? How convincing are they in the space? What activity should go on in this room or space? (The figures should convey the nature of an activity and be appropriate to the place and setting)

