

2.2 and 3.2 Painting check off

COMPOSITION AND DRAWING TECHNIQUES

Try to attempt all of these. Please make sure you upload all images to your drive and be creating blog posts with your best images. Please annotate these in terms of what you did and how the TECHNIQUE turned out.

Conventions:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------|
| form and contours | multiple viewpoints a la Paul Cezanne | multiple viewpoints a la Ben Nicholson | diagonal leading lines | RULE OF THIRDS |
| collage | scale variations | repetition and pattern | your choice | your choice |
| your choice | negative spaces | implied lines | Frottage | triptych |

Set up a household still life* OR a set of subject matter that you want to use. You are going to create a thumbnail sketch for each of these conventions, with annotations. add colour if you want to. glue stuff like magazine cut outs onto the images if you want to. scrappy images do not matter.

***Household still life** - use this if you are struggling - it's ok if you are, as this is still enough to generate something awesome.

- **cutlery, vessels (cups, glasses bottles anything that holds liquid), vegetation - either as plant forms or as fruit like Cezanne would have used, cloth material - tea towel, scrap material, an old curtain or a hanging one that you put stuff in front of.**

If you are using a household still life, try and make sure no one is going to want it back and take photos of every arrangement as well as the individual bits.

1. **Form and contours** - set up your subject matter - this might be a basic still life or it might be 'things' you want to use.

If it is things, look at your artist models - Marc Chagall uses two or three things per series of works for instance - an angel, a dragon/demon and a place. So figure this out and get yourself some images that represent these three aspects for you, for example. If you can't, then stick with the household still life idea. If you want to trouble shoot this aspect of the project, contact one of us (Miss Keene, Whaea Rowena)

Drawing with forms and contours is about shape and edges. Start with a basic blind contour drawing of your images./shapes. Do you remember what one of these is?

It is where you do not look at the paper, and try not to move the pencil off the page, following the edges and contours of your forms with the pencil and your eye at the same time.



From there experiment with how the contours of your form are best described. This can be a separate drawing or on top of the one you already have.



2. Multiple viewpoints a la Paul Cezanne
look at how his perspective is distorted. This is intentional. He moved while he painted his subject. Not a lot, but enough.



Draw your subject matter from more than one view point. This includes whatever background you choose to use. have a go at some shading with this one, introduce watercolour if you want.

3. Multiple viewpoints a la Ben Nicholson



Nicholson was a “cubist” following on from Picaasso, who invented this movement of art. He was stylising, simplifying and layering his forms together as two dimensional, flattened and from more than one viewpoint. This looks easy, but is harder than you think. What are the main shapes you are working with? What makes them unique? They are what you need to start with.

For this exercise, create 4 - 6 thumbnail sketches first and then choose one to refine further with shading (which should stay flat) and possibly a little colour - you can use coloured pencils.

4. Diagonal leading lines

Position your still life so that when you ‘frame’ it, there are as many diagonal lines as possible. ;you could use a paper viewfinder for this if you want. Generate 4 - 6 thumbnail sketches that show lots of diagonal lines. Choose one to refine a little more and add colour with coloured pencils.

5. **RULE OF THIRDS** – You have already been sent out an email about this. Read through it again to refresh yourselves and have a go at arranging objects you can find or trying to find some examples in natural environments.

4 thumbnail sketches, no refinement required.

6. **Collage.** Use one of your previously generated thumbnail sketches and random materials you can find at home. Newspaper, magazine pages, material, dried leaves, etc. Make this one a ‘fill in the lines and shapes with new materials’ and make it look good!

7. **SCALE** – redraw your subject matter but mess with the scale of objects/things within the picture frame on purpose. Generate 4 thumbnail sketches demonstrating this concept. refine one further however you like.

8. **Repetition and pattern.** Repetition is something repeated. pattern is repeating something but in a sequence.

Choose one aspect of your subject to generate a pattern from and draw it up as a pattern. This can be rough. You may be asked to go back to his and work further on it a little later.

9. **Your choice**

10. **Your choice**

11. **Your choice**

12. Negative spaces - arrange your still life and draw the spaces around rather than the subject itself. use black for the background spaces and white for the subject.



Notice that the image of the chair has NO detail within the white space. Generate 3 of these and use one of them to get you started with “Implied lines”

13. Implied lines.

Drawing with implied line is relative to negative space and understanding that the negative space helps you read the positive space too. using one of your negative space images, add back in what you think helps you read the image better, without destroying the overall emphasis on negative spaces. (you can retrace your image on a window here). Attempt this exercise as often as you need to in order to achieve something you feel works or almost works.

14. Frottage.

Frottage is ‘rubbing’ for texture. On a piece of paper, walk around your home and collect up as many different textural surfaces as pencil rubbings. Use other materials that you might have to make these rubbings (crayons, pastels etc). See if you can find at least 6 significantly different textures.

On another paper, take one of your previously generated thumbnail sketches from any exercise and redraw it. Use the textures you have found and fill it in like a slightly abstract piece of work. Try and vary and balance your light and dark tones as you do this.

15. TRIPTYCH

[David Hilliard](#) is a contemporary photographer who uses the triptych format really effectively. Have a look at his work and take your own photo using three slightly different angles (and zoom in or out) to make your own triptych with your cell phone. This is your thumbnail sketch. you can work up a drawing from these if you would like to.

2 finished series (triptych)

Paint techniques

Try to do 2 examples for each paint technique.

| | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| HUE | glazing | scratching back into paint layers |
| chiaroscuro | | |

