

# *Teaching Drawing*

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Students can first develop drawing skills around drawing basic shapes.

## Two-Dimensional Shapes:

- Geometric Shapes – Square, Triangle, Circle
- Organic Shapes

## Three Dimensional Shapes:

- Cube
- Cone
- Sphere

## Shading Techniques:

- Hatching
- Cross-Hatching
- Blending
- Stippling
- Contouring and Outlining
- Looping

## Drawing Tools and Recommended Uses

Tool	Types	Uses	Tips
<b>Graphite Pencils</b>	<p>Pencils are rated by hardness or softness of the graphite (lead) they contain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>‘Hard’ graphite leads</b> gives a light line, and the lead itself if durable, keeps its point when sharpened, and is slow to wear down. Hard leads range from 2H to 7H (hardest).</li> <li>• <b>‘Soft’ graphite leads</b> are most often used by artists. Soft lead pencils give a very dark line, tend to break more easily and wear down quickly – particularly the points. Soft leads range from 2B to 9B (softest).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artists often use a range of graphite pencils depending on the desired effect or technique.</li> <li>• Artists use soft graphite for shading and creating dark values.</li> <li>• Standard 2B pencils work fine for quick sketches or linear types of work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A heavy weight of paper is best for this kind of work.</li> <li>• Because the points wear down quickly on soft lead, use a hand held pencil sharpener or a sandpaper block for sharpening points.</li> </ul>
<b>Charcoal</b>	<p><b>Charcoal</b> comes in several forms: Vine charcoal and compressed charcoal being the most common.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compressed charcoal is the best to use with young students.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compressed charcoal gives inky blacks which can be blended to make a gradation of values on white drawing paper.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give each child ½ a stick and use fingertips, an eraser or small scrap of drawing paper to blend.</li> <li>• Each child should have a damp paper to wipe their fingers on while they work.</li> <li>• Kneaded erasers are best for erasing and blending. Charcoal will be difficult to remove from erasers after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Ink</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fine points black ink pens</b> (such as roller ball or precise point) are particularly good for adding details and texture.</li> <li>• <b>Black “sharpies”</b> are also good tools for teaching drawing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ink pens and sharpies can be used over paint or watercolor to add details, textures or re-define shapes after painting.</li> </ul>	
<b>Liquid ‘India’ Ink</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Liquid ‘India’ Ink</b> is a good medium for exploring types of line qualities and learning to control pens/tools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have children use ink in spill-proof bottles and on trays to catch spills or drips.</li> <li>• Have children wear paint shirts when using liquid ink.</li> </ul>
<b>Erasers</b>	<p>Erasers are an essential tool when learning to draw.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White vinyl erasers are the most effective.</li> </ul>

Tool	Types	Uses	Tips
<b>Colored Pencils</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colored pencils are a versatile, non-messy and easily controlled art medium for the classroom.</li> <li>Quality is directly related to cost of pencil sets – the best quality is Prismacolor pencils.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colors can be layered, blended and textured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage students to sharpen colored pencils with a hand-held sharpener instead of a mechanical sharpener to help the pencils last longer.</li> </ul>
<b>Felt Tip Pens</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Felt Tip pens render rich and brilliant color with minimum effort or mess.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They allow for a variety of line qualities and effects.</li> <li>Unlike pencils, they cannot be readily layers, changed or erased.</li> <li>Some types (such as Vis-à-vis pens) can be used with a water wash to create watercolor-like effects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-permanent types are recommended for use by children.</li> </ul>
<b>Oil Pastels</b>	Oil pastels are a great alternative to crayons for brilliant color.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Layer and blend to produce softened edges and brilliant fields of color and texture.</li> <li>One layer can cover another like paint.</li> <li>Combines effectively with graphite.</li> <li>Use over paintings or drawings to re-define shapes, forms and colors.</li> <li>Use as a color resist under water based paints.</li> <li>Start their oil pastel drawing with a pencil sketch, and then apply the pastel over the top.</li> <li>Use fingers or a scrap of paper to rub and smear the pigment when blending.</li> <li>Scratch through with a pencil or pen point when layering to reveal the color underneath or to add texture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use heavy weight drawing paper or construction paper as a background.</li> <li>To get a cleanly defined edge, lay a piece of newsprint down along the edge to be defined and then color over it onto the artwork.</li> <li><i>Keeping Clean:</i> have students keep damp paper towels at their seat to keep their fingers clean as they work.</li> <li>Keep protective sheets of newsprint under student work and on top of it to protect desks, sleeves and the work itself from smears.</li> </ul>
<b>Soft (Chalk) Pastels</b>	<p>Soft Pastels are an opaque art medium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality is directly related to price.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use on colored papers to achieve softly blended textural effects with a chalky, matte-like quality.</li> <li>Begin drawing with a pencil sketch.</li> <li>Lay down one or two layers of blended colors and finish with a layer of textured effects.</li> <li>Encourage students not to overwork the pastel by blending it too much.</li> <li>Use on top of dried paint to refine work with additions of color and texture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow same “<i>Keeping Clean</i>” guidelines as above.</li> <li>Use heavy weight drawing paper or construction paper.</li> </ul>