



Under the Home

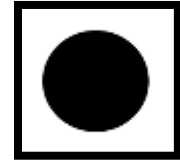
*First Grade Studio Art
Lesson Printout*

Learn from the Masters

Lesson 1: Dots

Instructions

Practice drawing dots. Use dots to make a picture.



Steps

1. Draw a tiny dot, a medium-sized dot, and a large dot similar to those shown below.



2. Draw more dots. What is the difference between a dot and a line? Painter Paul Klee said, 'A line is a dot that went for a walk.' Take a dot for a walk to make a line.



3. Fetch a fresh piece of paper, and create a picture out of dots. The technique of painting with dots is called 'pointillism.'
4. Georges Seurat used pointillism to create his works of art. Note how Seurat used pointillism to create, 'The Eiffel Tower', shown.



Lesson 2: Straight vs. Curved Lines

Instructions

Practice drawing straight lines and curved lines. Straight lines move in a single, level direction. Curves are lines that gently deviate from straight. A curved line may crisscross itself. Lines can also vary by length, width, and texture. (Keywords: Line, straight, curved)

Steps

1. Draw a straight line.



2. Draw a line with a gentle curve, as shown.



3. Draw a line with a bigger curve, as shown.



4. Draw a line that curves so much it crosses over on itself, as shown.



5. Draw two lines of different lengths - a shorter line and a longer line.
6. Draw two lines of different widths - a thin line and a thick line.
7. Draw two lines of different textures - a solid line and a dotted line.
8. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one straight line and one curved line into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
9. See below a painting with straight and curved lines by artist Piet Mondrian, entitled 'Gray Tree.' Can you identify the straight lines? Can you identify the curved lines?



Lesson 3: Line Orientation

Instructions

Practice drawing straight lines at different orientations. (Keywords: Line, straight, vertical, horizontal, diagonal, freehand, ruler)

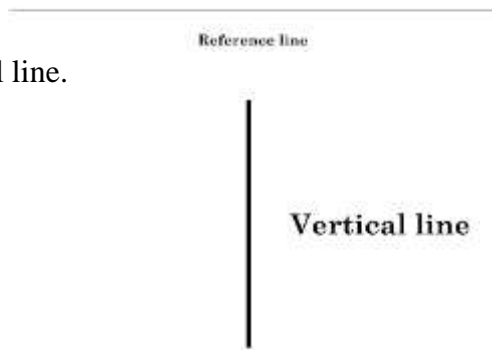
Steps

1. Draw a straight line.
2. Draw a straight horizontal line.

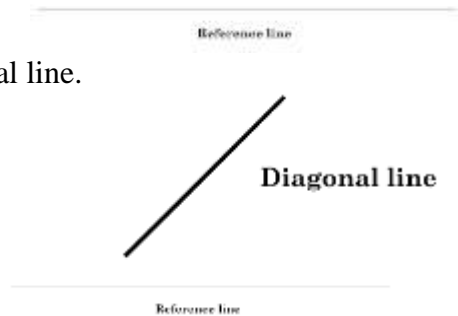


Horizontal line

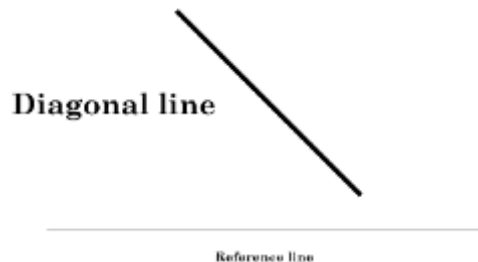
3. Draw a straight vertical line.



4. Draw a straight diagonal line.



5. Draw a straight diagonal line oriented in the opposite direction.



6. Make two small dots.



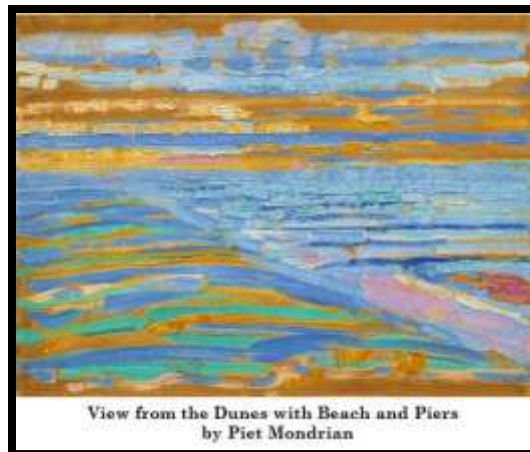
Two dots

7. Use a ruler to draw a line to connect the dots.



Dots connected by a line

8. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish using straight lines only. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
9. See below a painting made with horizontal and diagonal lines by artist Piet Mondrian, entitled 'View from the Dunes with Beach and Piers.'



Lesson 4: Parallel Lines

Instructions

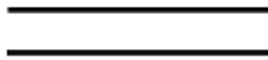
Practice drawing parallel lines. Parallel lines are straight lines that keep the same distance between them. They will never touch, even if extended forever. (Keywords: Line, straight, freehand, ruler, parallel)

Steps

1. Draw a straight horizontal line.



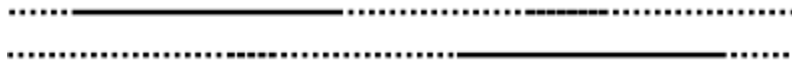
2. Draw a second straight horizontal line similar as shown below, keeping the same distance between them at all points (use a ruler if needed). These two lines are parallel.



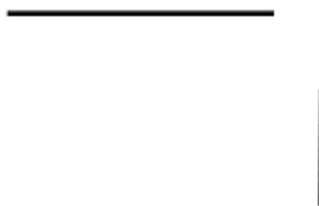
These two lines are also parallel.



If you extend the lines, they will not touch.



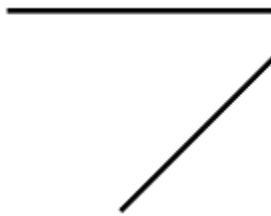
3. Draw a straight horizontal line and a straight vertical line as shown below. These lines are not parallel. What happens if you extend the lines?



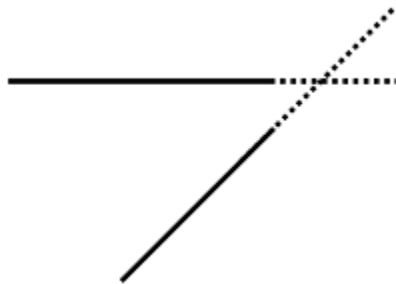
If you extend the lines, they cross.



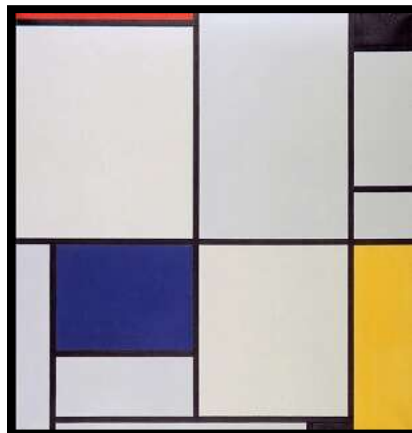
4. Draw a straight horizontal line and a straight diagonal line. These lines are not parallel. What happens if you extend the lines?



If you extend the lines, they cross.



5. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one set of parallel lines into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
6. See below a painting with lines by artist Piet Mondrian, entitled 'Tableau I.' Can you identify the lines that are parallel? Can you identify the lines that are not parallel?



Lesson 5: Grids

Instructions

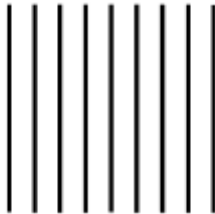
Practice drawing grids. Grids are two sets of parallel lines, overlapped to form squares
(Keywords: Line, straight, parallel)

Steps

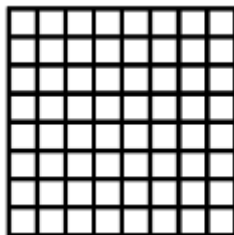
1. Draw a set of horizontal parallel lines with a ruler. You may wish to make the spaces between the lines the same width as the ruler.



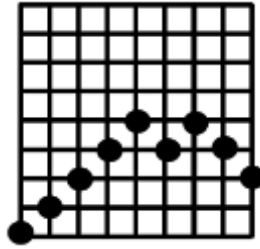
2. Draw a second set of vertical parallel lines over the horizontal lines.



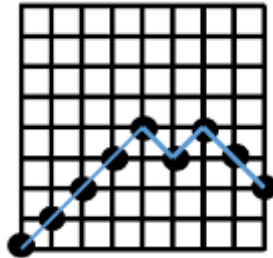
Which shapes does this make? Do you see the big square? Do you see the other sizes of squares? Do you see the rectangles? Can you make an “L” shape? Can you make a “T” shape?



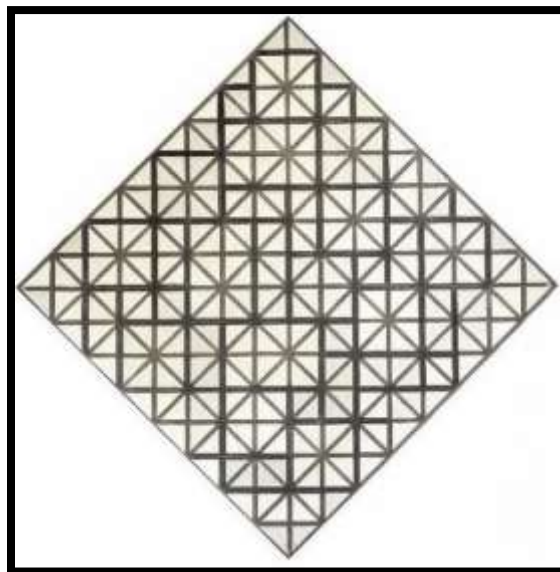
- Scientists use graph paper to plot points and create line graphs. Let's create a line graph, like a scientist. Add several dots at the intersection of two lines, as shown below.



- Connect the lines. You may wish to use a new color to make the lines stand out.



- With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one grid into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
- See below a painting featuring overlapping grids by artist Piet Mondrian, entitled 'Lozenge with Grey Lines.' Can you identify the lines that are parallel? Can you identify the lines that are not parallel? Can you identify the overlaid grids?



Lesson 6: Angles

Instructions

Practice drawing angles. Angles can be drawn using two straight lines (rays) that meet at a single point. (Keywords: Angle, point, acute, right, obtuse)

Steps

1. Draw a straight horizontal line. Use a ruler if you wish.



2. Draw a second straight line originating from the same point as shown below. This is an acute angle.



3. Draw another angle, similar to the one shown below. This is called a right angle.



4. Draw another angle, similar to the one shown below. This is called an obtuse angle.



5. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one angle into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
6. See below 'Arrangement in Grey and Black No.1 (Whistler's Mother)' by James McNeill Whistler. Can you identify the predominant angle? There are multiple right angles in the painting, from the frames on the wall, the baseboard, to the curtains, to the upright position of Whistler's mother herself.



Lesson 7: Waveforms

Instructions

Practice drawing waveforms. Waveforms are lines that undulate back and forth, often in a repeated pattern. (Keywords: Line, waveform)

Steps

1. Draw a sine waveform as shown below.



2. Draw a square waveform as shown below.



3. Draw a triangle waveform as shown below. This shape is also called a 'zigzag.'



4. Draw a sawtooth waveform as shown below.



5. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one waveform type into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
6. See below 'The Great Wave off Kanagawa' by Japanese artist Hokusai. It features a large wave threatening men in boats. Note that from the breaking crest of the larger wave, many smaller waves are spawned. The small waves look like claws clutching at the men in the boats. In the distance, Japan's Mount Fuji sits on the horizon, serene and ambivalent to the fates of the men.



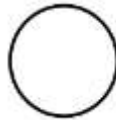
Lesson 8: Circles

Instructions

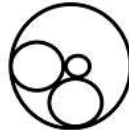
Practice drawing circles. Circles are closed curves where each point on the circle is the same distance from the center. (Keywords: Circle, center, point)

Steps

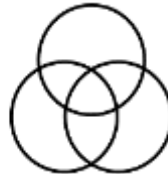
1. Draw a circle as shown below.



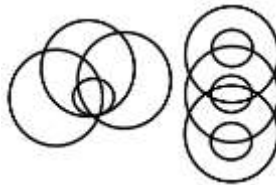
2. Draw smaller circles inside a larger circle.



3. Draw interconnected circles.



4. With a fresh piece of paper, draw a picture entirely out of circles.



5. See below 'Squares with Concentric Circles' by Russian artist Wassily Wassilyevich Kandinsky. Concentric means shapes with the same central point, often encompassing one another. This colorful work shows circles within circles within a grid of squares.



Lesson 9: Half-Circles

Instructions

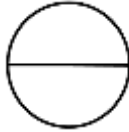
Practice drawing half-circles. (Keyword: Half-circle)

Steps

1. Draw a half-circle as shown below.



2. Add an additional half-circle to make a full circle.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one half-circle and one crescent into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.



4. See below 'Arbelos Sculpture' in the Netherlands' by artist Ruud van de Ven. How many half-circles do you see?



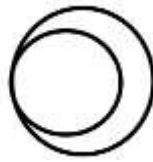
Lesson 10: Crescents

Instructions

Practice drawing crescents. A crescent is an outer circle with an adjoining inner circle where the points that touch are removed. (Keyword: Crescent)

Steps

1. Using a pencil with an eraser, draw a circle within a larger circle as shown below. The two circles must touch at one place.



2. Erase the lines where the circles touch to create the crescent.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one crescent into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. Vincent van Gogh, an artist you studied last year, painted a crescent moon in his work 'The Starry Night,' seen below.



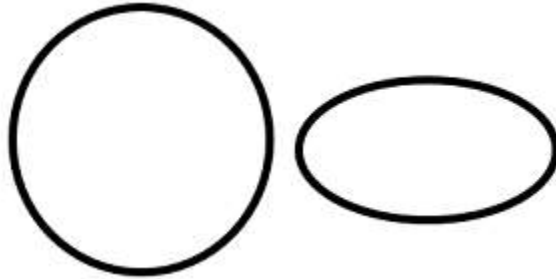
Lesson 11: Ovals

Instructions

Practice drawing ovals. Ovals are squashed or elongated circles that still retain their continuous curve. (Keywords: Oval, elongated)

Steps

1. Draw a circle and an oval as shown below. Note how in the example image, the oval is as wide as the circle, but not as high. With circles, each point on the circle is the same distance from the center. With ovals, the distance of each point on the oval from the center varies.



2. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one circle and one oval into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.

See below the painting 'Red Oval' by Wassily Wassilyevich Kandinsky. Find the red oval. What other shapes do you see? Do you see any shapes that remind you of letters of the alphabet? There are many shapes in the painting. Why do you think he chose to feature the red oval in the painting by calling it 'Red Oval'?



Lesson 12: Triangles

Instructions

Practice drawing triangles. Triangles consist of three straight lines meeting at three angles.
(Keywords: Triangle, angles)

Steps

1. Draw a triangle as shown below. Use a ruler if desired.



2. Add more triangles to your drawing, however as you wish.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one triangle into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. See below the painting 'Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I' by Gustav Klimt. Look closely at the painting to find the triangles. Next find the circles, squares, rectangles, and eye shapes in the painting.



Lesson 13: Hearts

Instructions

Practice drawing hearts. Hearts consist of a triangle topped by two half-circles. (Keywords: Heart, triangle, half-circle)

Steps

1. Draw a heart as shown below.



2. Add more hearts to your drawing, however as you wish.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one heart into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. See below the painting 'Regina Cordium' by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Examine the painting to find the heart within.



Lesson 14: Rectangles

Instructions

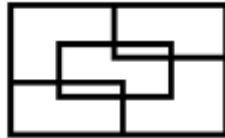
Practice drawing rectangles. Rectangles consist of four straight lines meeting at right angles. (Keywords: Rectangles, equal)

Steps

1. Draw a rectangle as shown below. Use a ruler if desired.



2. Add more rectangles to your drawing, however as you wish.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one rectangle into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. See below the painting 'Suprematism' by Ukrainian artist Kazimir Malevich. Look the painting and find the rectangles. How many rectangles do you see?



Lesson 15: Squares

Instructions

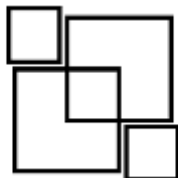
Practice drawing squares. Squares consist of four straight lines of equal length meeting at right angles. A square is a special rectangle, where all four sides are equal. (Keywords: Squares, equal)

Steps

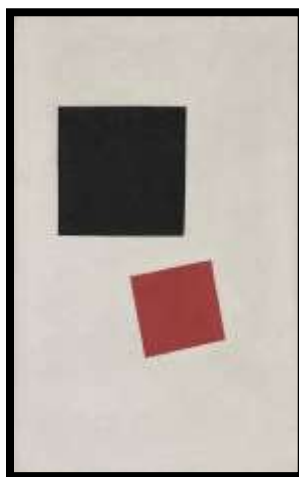
1. Draw a square as shown below. Use a ruler if desired.



2. Add more squares to your drawing, however as you wish.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one square into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. See below the painting 'Black Square and Red Square' by Kazimir Malevich. Why do you think the red square is tipped off-kilter with respect to the overall painting and the black square?



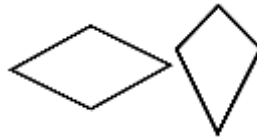
Lesson 16: Diamonds

Instructions

Practice drawing diamonds. Diamonds consist of four straight lines of equal length meeting at two acute and two obtuse angles. (Keywords: Diamond, equal)

Steps

1. Draw a diamond as shown below. Use a ruler if desired.



2. Add more diamonds to your drawing, however as you wish.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one diamond into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. See below the painting 'The Cheat with the Ace of Diamonds' by Georges de La Tour. Examine the painting and find the diamonds. single diamond on it. Look for the lady who is cheating at cards. She is holding the Ace of Diamonds card behind her back. She also holds at least another two cards with diamonds on them.



Lesson 17: Pentagons

Instructions

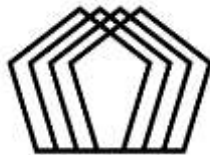
Practice drawing pentagons. Pentagons consist of shapes of five straight lines meeting at five points. (Keyword: Pentagon)

Steps

1. Draw a pentagon as shown below. Use a ruler if desired.



2. Add more pentagons to your drawing, however as you wish.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one pentagon into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. See below the painting 'Madonna and Child' by Italian painter Pietro di Giovanni d'Ambrogio. This work does not have a pentagon inside the painting. Instead, the wooden substrate and its frame have a pentagon shape.



Lesson 18: Hexagons

Instructions

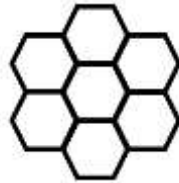
Practice drawing hexagons. Hexagons consist of shapes of six straight lines meeting at six points.
(Keyword: Hexagon)

Steps

1. Draw a hexagon as shown below. Use a ruler if desired.



2. Add more hexagons to your drawing, however as you wish.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one hexagon into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. See below the painting 'Helping Herself' by French painter Pierre Édouard Frère. Examine the painting and find the hexagons.



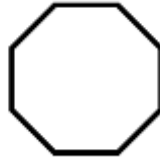
Lesson 19: Octagons

Instructions

Practice drawing octagons. Octagons are shapes of eight straight lines meeting at eight points.
(Keyword: Octagon)

Steps

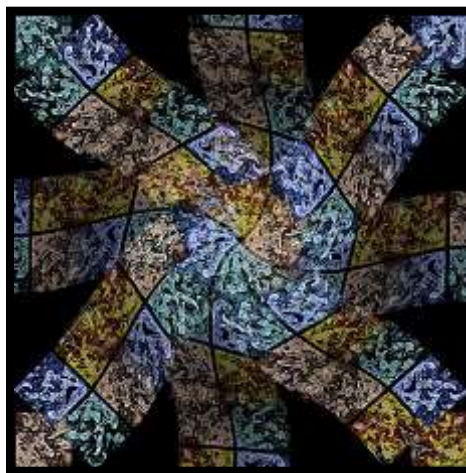
1. Draw an octagon as shown below. Use a ruler if desired.



2. Add more octagons to your drawing, however as you wish.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one octagon into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. Examine the image below and find an octagon. What other types of lines and shapes do you see in the picture? Does this shape remind you of any animals with eight legs or tentacles? What about something that shines in the sky?



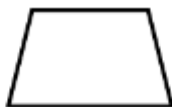
Lesson 20: Trapezoids

Instructions

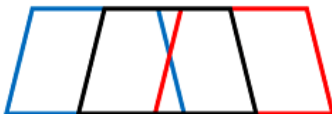
Practice drawing trapezoids. Trapezoids consist of four-sided shapes, where two sides are parallel and two are not. (Keyword: Trapezoids)

Steps

1. Draw a trapezoid as shown below. Use a ruler if desired.



2. Add more trapezoids to your drawing, however as you wish.



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one trapezoid into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. See below the painting 'Bureau and Room' by Russian painter Kazimir Malevich. Examine the painting and find the trapezoids. How many do you see? What other shapes do you see in the painting?



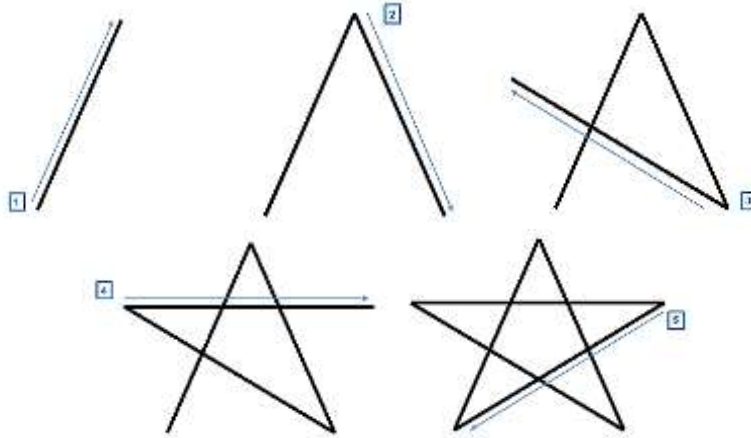
Lesson 21: Stars

Instructions

Practice drawing stars. Stars are shapes with pointed vertices and intersecting lines. Stars can have different numbers of points. (Keyword: Star)

Steps

1. Draw a 5-pointed star as shown below. With enough practice, you will be able to draw a 5-pointed star without ever lifting your pencil from the paper. Use a ruler if desired.



2. There are other types of stars with 4, 6, 10 points as shown below. Practice drawing another type of star.
3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one star into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. See below the painting 'Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Courtly Gala Dress with Diamond Stars' by German painter Franz Xaver Winterhalter. Examine the painting and find the stars.



Lesson 22: Shape Patterns

Instructions

Practice drawing patterns of shapes. Patterns consist of regular, repeating designs. A square is a special rectangle, where all four sides are equal. (Keyword: Pattern)

Steps

1. Draw the pattern as shown below. Which shape would come next, a square or a star?



2. Draw the next pattern as shown below. Which shape would come next, a circle, a triangle, or a crescent?



3. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one repeating pattern of shapes into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
4. See below the plate 'Arabian N° 5' by Welsh architect Owen Jones. Examine the plate and find the patterns. How many repeating elements make up each pattern? How many times are the elements repeated in each section?



Lesson 23: Sculpting a Cylinder

Instructions

Use modeling clay or Play-Doh to sculpt a cylinder. A cylinder is a three-dimensional form with straight sides and a circular cross-section. (Keywords: Cylinder, cross-section, three-dimensional)

Steps

1. Roll the clay into a long, straight, thick roll of equal thickness, like you are making a large snake.
2. Shape or slice off the ends flat with a thread or a butter knife.
3. See below what your cylinder might look like.



4. See below a picture of 'Vessel with an Enthroned Lord and Seated Figure' from Mexico, Xcalumkin (Northern Lowlands), Maya culture (A.D. 765). Note its cylindrical shape.



Lesson 24: Drawing a Cylinder

Instructions

Practice drawing three-dimensional cylinders. A cylinder is a three-dimensional form with straight sides and a circular cross-section. (Keywords: Cylinder, three-dimensional)

Steps

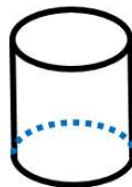
1. To draw a cylinder, draw two identical ovals, one lined up above the other with space between them as shown in blue below.



2. Draw vertical lines to connect the outer points of the circles as shown in blue below.



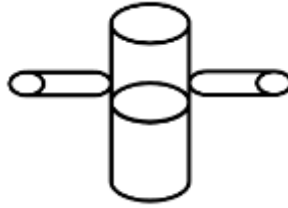
3. Erase the back arc of the lower circle as shown in the dotted line below.



See below a finished solid cylinder.



4. Erase the back arc of the lower circle as shown in the dotted line below.



5. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one cylinder into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
6. See below the 1905 promotional postcard 'The Edison Phonograph' by National Phonograph Company. Examine the postcard and find the cylinders. How many cylinders can you find?



Lesson 25: Sculpting a Cube

Instructions

Use modeling clay or Play-Doh to sculpt a cube. A cube is a three-dimensional form composed of six square faces. (Keywords: Cube, square, three-dimensional)

Steps

1. Role the clay into a big ball.
2. Shape or slice off the sides flat with a butter knife or thread to give it six square sides.
3. See below what your cube might look like.



4. See below the sculpture 'The Cube Endover' by Tony Rosenthal, located at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Note how the artist balanced the cube on a single vertex.



Lesson 26: Drawing a Cube

Instructions

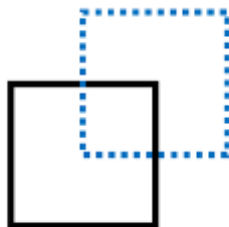
Practice drawing three-dimensional cubes. A cube is a three-dimensional form composed of six square faces. (Keywords: Cube, square, three-dimensional)

Steps

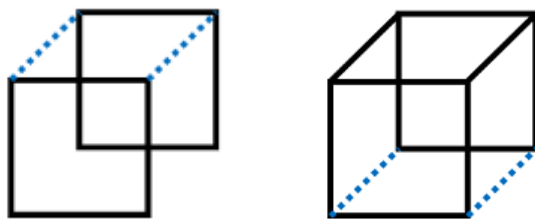
1. Draw a square as shown below.



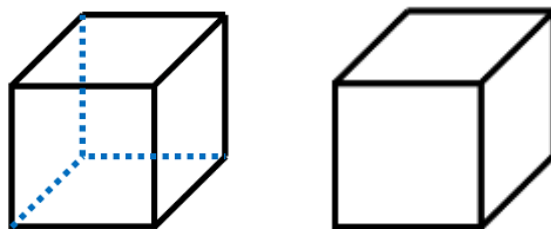
2. Draw a square with the same dimensions above and to the right of the first, but still overlapping, as shown below.



3. Connect the top corners and then the bottom corners as shown below to create a transparent cube.



4. Erase the dotted lines as shown below to make your cube look solid. See below a finished solid cube.



5. Practice drawing additional cubes until you master the skill.
6. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one cube into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
7. See below the painting 'Brick Factory at Tortosa' by Spanish painter Pablo Picasso. Examine the painting and find the cube. What other three-dimensional shapes can you identify?



Lesson 27: Sculpting a Rectangular Cuboid

Instructions

Use modeling clay or Play-Doh to sculpt a rectangular cuboid. A rectangular cuboid is a three-dimensional form with rectangular sides and a square cross-section. (Keywords: Rectangular cuboid, cross-section, three-dimensional)

Steps

1. Roll the clay into a long, straight, thick roll of equal thickness, like you are making a large snake.
2. Shape or slice off the sides flat to give it four longer rectangular sides and two parallel square sides.
3. See below what your rectangular cuboid might look like.



4. See below the sculpture 'Cubi VI' by American artist David Smith, located at The Israel Museum in Jerusalem. How many rectangular cuboids make up the sculpture?



Lesson 28: Drawing a Rectangular Cuboid

Instructions

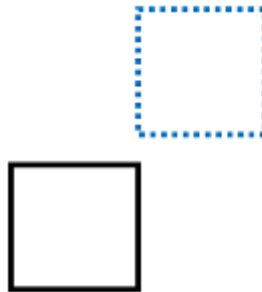
Practice drawing three-dimensional rectangular cuboids. A rectangular cuboid is a three-dimensional form with rectangular sides and a square cross-section. (Keywords: Rectangular cuboid, cross-section, three-dimensional)

Steps

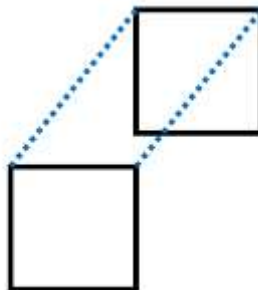
1. Draw a square as shown below.



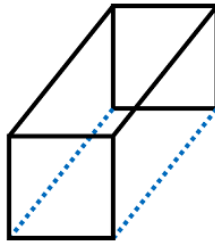
2. Draw a square with the same dimensions above and to the right of the first so that it isn't overlapping, as shown below.



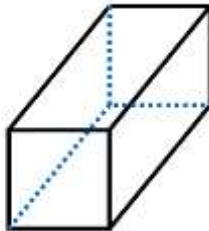
3. Connect the top corners as shown below.



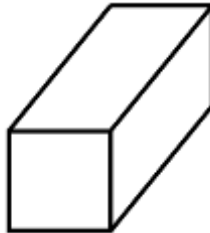
4. Connect the bottom corners as shown below to create a transparent rectangular cuboid.



5. Erase the dotted lines as shown below to make your rectangular cuboid look solid. See how there are two square sides and four rectangular sides.



6. See below a finished solid rectangular cuboid.



7. Practice drawing additional rectangular cuboids until you master the skill.
8. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one rectangular cuboid into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
9. See below the painting 'Stilleben Kaffee und Cognac' by Swiss artist Albert Anker. Examine the painting and find the rectangular cuboids. What other three-dimensional shapes can you identify?



Lesson 29: Sculpting a Triangular Prism

Instructions

Use modeling clay or Play-Doh to sculpt a triangular prism. A triangular prism is a three-dimensional form with straight sides and a triangular cross-section. (Keywords: Triangular, prism, triangular prism, cross-section, three-dimensional)

Steps

1. Roll the clay into a long, straight, thick roll of equal thickness, like you are making a large snake.
2. Shape or slice off the sides flat to give it three rectangular sides and a triangular cross-section.
3. Shape or slice off the ends flat with a thread or a knife.
4. See below what your triangular prism might look like.



5. See below the sculpture 'Texas Triangles' by artist Charles Ginnever. How many triangular prisms make up the sculpture?



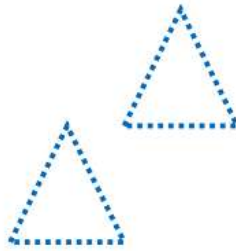
Lesson 30: Drawing a Triangular Prism

Instructions

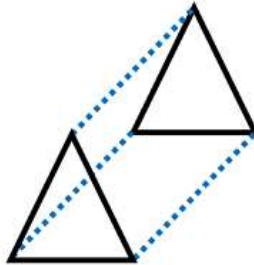
Practice drawing three-dimensional triangular prisms. A triangular prism is a three-dimensional form with straight sides and a triangular cross-section. (Keywords: Triangular, prism, triangular prism, cross-section, three-dimensional)

Steps

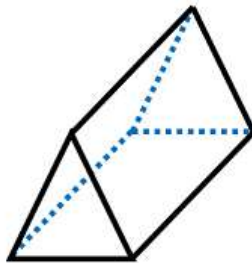
1. Draw two identical triangles, one above and to the right of the other as shown below.



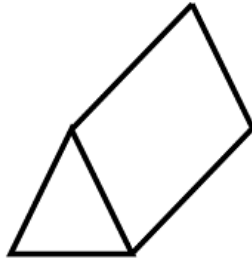
2. Draw vertical lines to connect the three points of the triangles as shown below.



3. Erase the dotted lines as shown below.



4. See below a finished triangular prism.



5. Practice drawing additional triangular prisms.
6. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one triangular prism into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
7. See below the painting 'The Knife Grinder or Principle of Glittering' by artist Kazimir Malevich. Examine the painting and find the triangular prisms. What other three-dimensional shapes can you identify?



Lesson 31: Sculpting a Cone

Instructions

Use modeling clay or Play-Doh to sculpt a cone. A cone is a three-dimensional form with a circular base that narrows to a point at the top. (Keywords: Cone, circular, cross-section, three-dimensional)

Steps

1. Roll the clay into a long, straight, thick roll of equal thickness, like you are making a large snake.
2. Roll one end to a point.
3. Slice off the other wider end flat with a butter knife or a thread.
4. See below what your cylinder might look like.



5. See below the sculpture 'Blumen des Universums' by artist Gerhard Jürgen Blum-Kwiatkowski at a roundabout in Hünfeld (Germany). How many cones make up the sculpture?



Lesson 32: Drawing a Cone

Instructions

Practice drawing three-dimensional cones. A cone is a three-dimensional form with a circular base that narrows to a point at the top. (Keywords: Cone, circular, cross-section, three-dimensional)

Steps

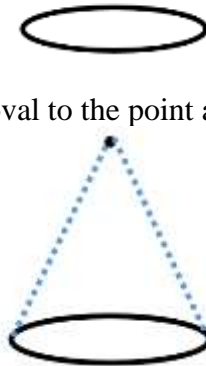
1. Draw an oval as shown below.



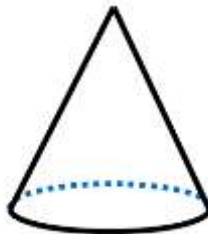
2. Make a point above the center of the base as shown below.



3. Connect the outer edges of the oval to the point above as shown below.



4. Erase the back arc of the circle as shown below.



See below a finished cone.



5. Practice drawing additional cones.
6. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one cone into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
7. See below the painting 'Sioux Teepee' by artist Karl Bodmer. Examine the painting and find the cones. How many cones do you see?



Lesson 33: Sculpting a Triangular Pyramid

Instructions

Use modeling clay or Play-Doh to sculpt a triangular pyramid. A triangular pyramid is a three-dimensional form with a triangular base that narrows to a point at the top. (Keywords: Triangular pyramid, triangular, pyramid, cross-section, three-dimensional)

Steps

1. Roll the clay into a long, straight, thick roll of equal thickness, like you are making a large snake.
2. Shape or slice off the sides flat to give it three rectangular sides and a triangular cross-section.
3. Working the clay with your hands, narrow one end to a point while maintaining the flat sides.
4. Slice off the other wider end flat with a butter knife or a thread.
5. See below what your triangular pyramid might look like.



6. See below the sculpture 'Adelaide Festival Centre Triangles (CC BY-SA 2.0)' by artist Bert Flugelman. How many triangular pyramids make up the sculpture? Note how the triangular pyramids alternate their orientations.



Lesson 34: Drawing a Pyramid

Instructions

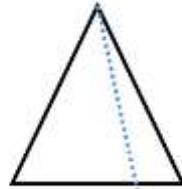
Practice drawing three-dimensional triangular pyramids. A triangular pyramid is a three-dimensional form with a triangular base that narrows to a point at the top. (Keywords: Triangular pyramid, triangular, pyramid, cross-section, three-dimensional)

Steps

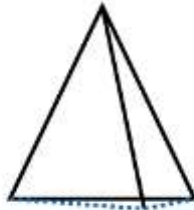
1. Draw a triangle.



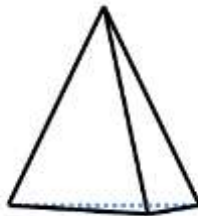
2. Draw a guideline from the tip of the triangle to just below the base as shown below.



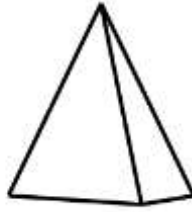
3. Connect the corners of the triangle to the guideline as shown below.



4. Erase the dotted lines as shown below.



5. Examine the solid form of the triangular pyramid below.



6. Practice drawing additional triangular pyramids.
7. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one triangular pyramid into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
8. See below the painting 'The Great Sphinx, Pyramids of Gizeh' by Scottish painter David Roberts. Examine the painting and find the pyramids. How many pyramids do you see?



Lesson 35: Sculpting a Sphere

Instructions

Use modeling clay or Play-Doh to sculpt a sphere. A sphere is a three-dimensional form with where all points are the same distance from the center. A sphere looks like a round kickball. (Keywords: Sphere, three-dimensional)

Steps

1. Roll the clay into a ball or sphere.
2. See below what your sphere might look like.



3. See below the sculpture 'Sea Nymphs Carrying the Celestial Sphere' by Russian sculptor Feodosy Fedorovich Shchedrin.



Lesson 36: Drawing a Sphere

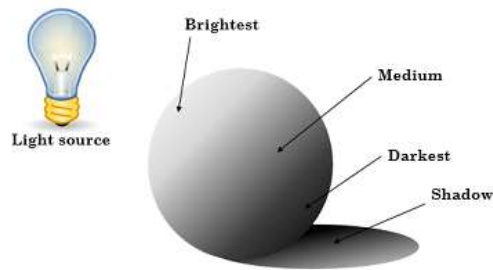
Instructions

Practice drawing three-dimensional spheres. A sphere is a three-dimensional form with where all points are the same distance from the center. A sphere looks like a round kickball.

Showing the three-dimensional character of a sphere requires drawing and shading a circle and its shadow. To shade an object and draw a shadow, you must also consider the source and direction of light. (Keyword: Sphere)

Steps

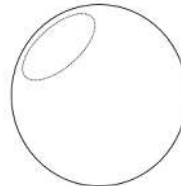
1. Place a spherical object (orange, ball, sphere you sculpted) near a bright light source like a lamp without a shade. Look at how the light hits the object. The object is brightest nearest the light source and gets dimmer the farther away you move on the object. The object casts a dark shadow.



2. Using a pencil, draw a faint two-dimensional circle (you will later erase this outline).



3. Imagine the spot where the light will hit. This will be the lightest part of the circle. The farther from your imagined spot, the darker you shade your circle.



4. Shade the circle.



5. Erase the outer line as shown below.



6. Examine the final three-dimensional sphere below.



7. Practice drawing additional spheres
8. With a fresh piece of paper, draw anything you wish, but incorporate at least one sphere into your artwork. Use glue, scissors, colored paper, markers, paint, or anything else you desire to create your artwork.
9. See below the painting 'Melancholia' by German artist Albrecht Dürer. Find the sphere in the painting and examine how the artist shaded the shape to make it three-dimensional. Identify where the light hits the sphere and where the sphere's shadow falls. What other shapes do you see in the painting?

