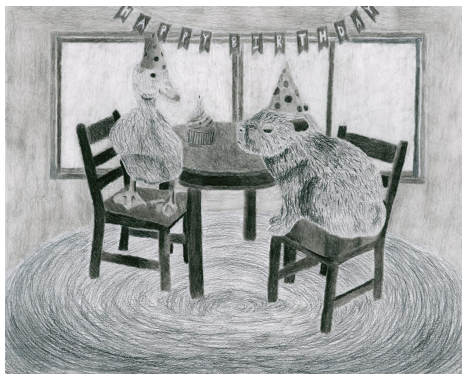
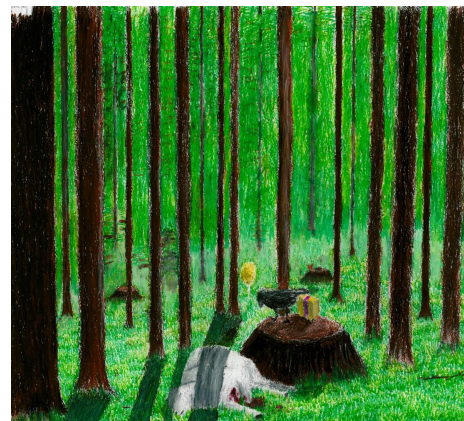




Ziyao Ding, 2023-24



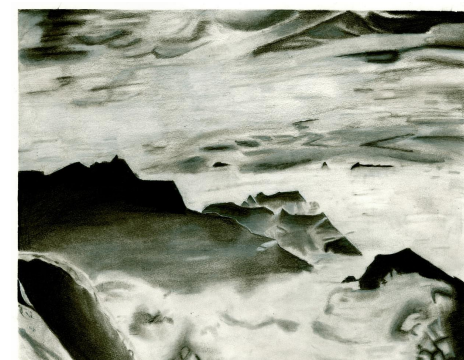
Julia Chiasson, 2023-24



Drew Gooding, 2023-24



Siyun Lee, 2023-24



Ruzzel Asidera, 2023-24



George Jangaard, 2023-24



Tony Nguyen, 2023-24



Brooklyn Walker, 2023-24



Maia Menard, 2023-24



Sadie Buxton, 2023-24

Texture

___/10 Idea development

___/10 Feedback

Criteria for the texture project

Materials technique: How well you use charcoal, ink, pastel, coloured pencil, and so on to create accurate line, shape, and shading.

Texture: How well you capture the visual sense of each texture.

Composition: How well you create an artwork that is fully complete, well-balanced, and non-central. If you are using colour, this includes using a clear colour scheme.



Be creative. Try doing something unusual. Everything has some kind of texture. Look for things most people wouldn't see or make up your own texture <- (really fun). -EM

Draw some textures in the thumbnail drawing and use the corresponding ones for the final drawing. -JC

When drawing texture you must get the most important lines down first. For example, if you were to be drawing someone's hair the first lines should be roughing out the shape or basic details. -DM

Make sure that you use many different textures in your drawing to make it look as interesting as possible. Also make all the textures very detailed. -MS

When drawing texture focus on the tiny details. Keep looking at your images (every snowflake looks different). Don't start patterns unless there is one. -LC

Do the most detailed sections first. Then it won't be as hard to fill in the rest because you will already have done the most challenging part. -TV

Draw what you see, not what you know - observe things carefully and don't draw things because you think they should be there. -MS

Use high res reference images and look very closely at the textures. Pick a composition that has room for lots of textures. Don't spend too long sketching stuff out. -LS



Observe textures closely. Every detail counts. -JB

If you decide to use charcoal work from the inside out to get the least amount of smudging. -CW

Make sure you have a 100% sure idea because you don't want to switch ideas halfway into the project. -PM

Advice from former students
Textural explorations



Textural explorations evaluation

Materials technique: How well you use charcoal, ink, pastel, coloured pencil, and so on to create accurate line, shape, and shading.

تقنية المواد: مدى جودة استخدامك للحم والحبر والباستيل والقلم الرصاص وما إلى ذلك لإنشاء خط وشكل وتظليل دقيق.

材料技巧: 如何使用木炭、墨水、蜡笔、彩色铅笔等来创建准确的线条、形状和阴影。

تکنیک مواد: چقدر خوب از زغال چوب، جوهر، پاستل، مداد رنگی و غیره برای ایجاد خط، شکل و سایه دقیق استفاده می کنید.

材料技術: 木炭、インク、パステル、色鉛筆などをどれだけ上手に使用して、正確な線、形、陰影を作成するか。

재료기법: 목탄, 먹, 파스텔, 색연필 등을 얼마나 잘 사용하여 정확한 선, 모양, 명암을 만드는가.

Técnica de materiales: qué tan bien usa carboncillo, tinta, pastel, lápiz de color, etc. para crear líneas, formas y sombras precisas.

Mbinu ya nyenzo: Jinsi unavyotumia mkaa, wino, pastel, penseli ya rangi, na kadhalika ili kuunda mstari sahihi, umbo na kivuli.

Teknik ng mga materyales: Gaano ka kahusay gumamit ng uling, tinta, pastel, lapis na may kulay, at iba pa upang lumikha ng tumpak na linya, hugis, at pagtatabing.

Техніка матеріалів: наскільки добре ви використовуєте вугілля, туш, пастель, кольоровий олівець тощо, щоб створити точні лінії, форми та штрихування.

Kỹ thuật vật liệu: Bạn sử dụng than, mực, phấn màu, bút chì màu, v.v. tốt như thế nào để tạo ra đường kẻ, hình dạng và bóng chính xác.

Texture: How well you capture the visual sense of each texture.

الملمس: مدى جودة التقاط الإحساس المرئي لكل نسيج.

纹理: 您捕捉每个纹理的视觉效果的程度。

بافت: چقدر حس بصری هر بافت را به خوبی ثبت می کنید.

テクスチャ: 各テクスチャの視覚的感覚をどの程度うまく捉えているか。

질감: 각 질감의 시각적 감각을 얼마나 잘 포착하는지.

Textura: Qué tan bien capturas el sentido visual de cada textura.

Umbile: Jinsi unavyonasa hisia inayoonekana ya kila muundo.

Texture: Kung gaano mo nakuha ang visual sense ng bawat texture.

Текстура: наскільки добре ви вловлюєте візуальне відчуття кожної текстури.

Kết cấu: Mức độ bạn nắm bắt được cảm giác trực quan của từng kết cấu.

Composition: How well you create an artwork that is fully complete, well-balanced, and non-central. If you are using colour, this includes using a clear colour scheme.

التكوين: مدى جودة إنشاء عمل فني كامل ومتوازن وغير مركزي. إذا كنت تستخدم لوناً، فهذا يشمل استخدام نظام ألوان واضح.

构图: 您创作的艺术作品是否完整、平衡且不集中。如果您使用颜色，这包括使用清晰的配色方案。

ترکیب بندی: چقدر خوب یک اثر هنری خلق می کنید که کاملاً کامل، متعادل و غیر مرکزی باشد. اگر از رنگ استفاده می کنید، این شامل استفاده از یک طرح رنگ شفاف نیز می شود.

構成: 完全に完成し、バランスが取れており、中心的ではないアートワークをどの程度上手に作成できるか。色を使用する場合、これには明確な配色の使用が含まれます。

구성: 완벽하게 완성되고 균형이 잘 잡히고 중심적이지 않은 작품을 얼마나 잘 만드셨는지. 색상을 사용하는 경우 명확한 색 구성표를 사용하는 것이 포함됩니다.

Composició: Qué tan bien creas una obra de arte que está completamente completa, bien balanceada y no central. Si está usando color, esto incluye usar un esquema de color claro.

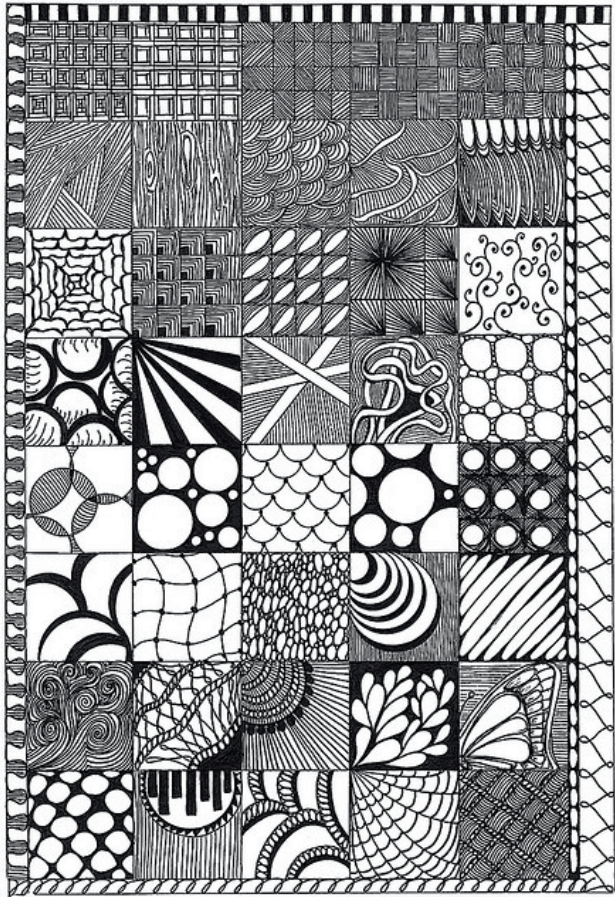
Muundo: Jinsi unavyounda mchoro ambao umekamilika kikamilifu, uliosawazishwa vyema na usio wa kati. Ikiwa unatumia rangi, hii inajumuisha kutumia mpango wazi wa rangi.

Komposisyon: Gaano ka kahusay gumawa ng isang likhang sining na ganap na kumpleto, balanseng mabuti, at hindi sentral. Kung gumagamit ka ng kulay, kabilang dito ang paggamit ng malinaw na scheme ng kulay.

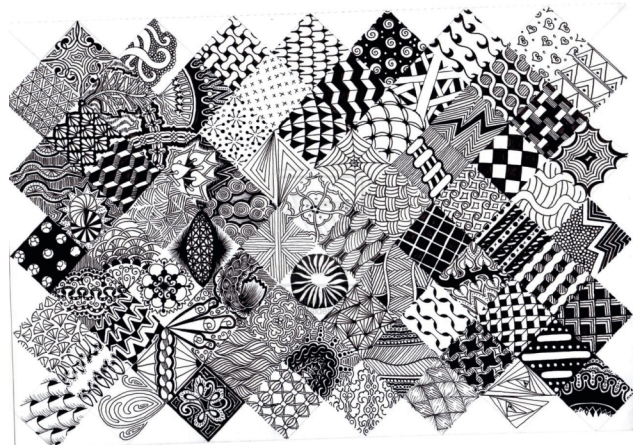
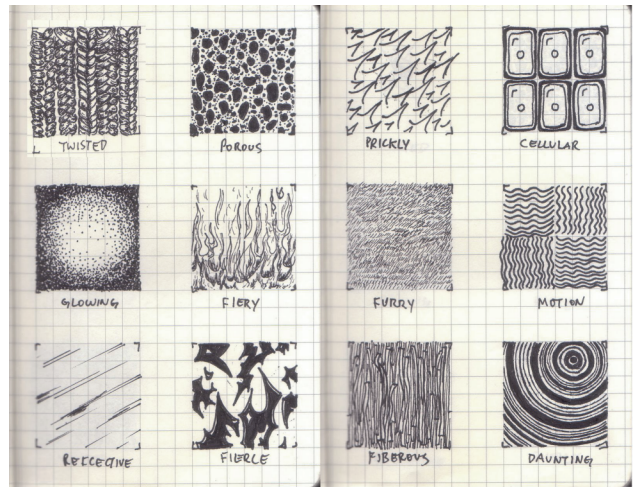
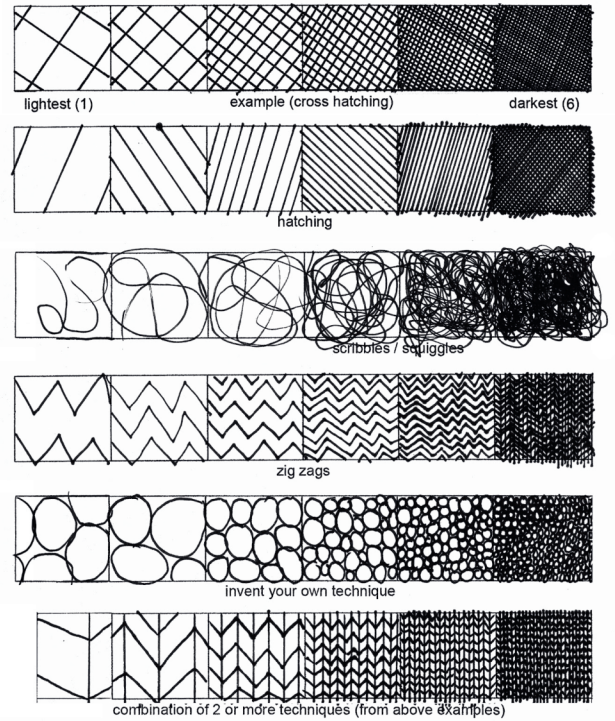
Композиція: наскільки добре ви створюєте твір мистецтва, яке є повністю завершеним, добре збалансованим і нецентральним. Якщо ви використовуєте колір, це включає використання чіткої колірної схеми.

Bố cục: Bạn tạo ra một tác phẩm nghệ thuật hoàn chỉnh, cân đối và không tập trung tốt đến mức nào. Nếu bạn đang sử dụng màu sắc, điều này bao gồm việc sử dụng bảng màu rõ ràng.

Some textures are created. Created textures are more like a pattern than realistic. Draw a collection of created textures in your sketchbook.



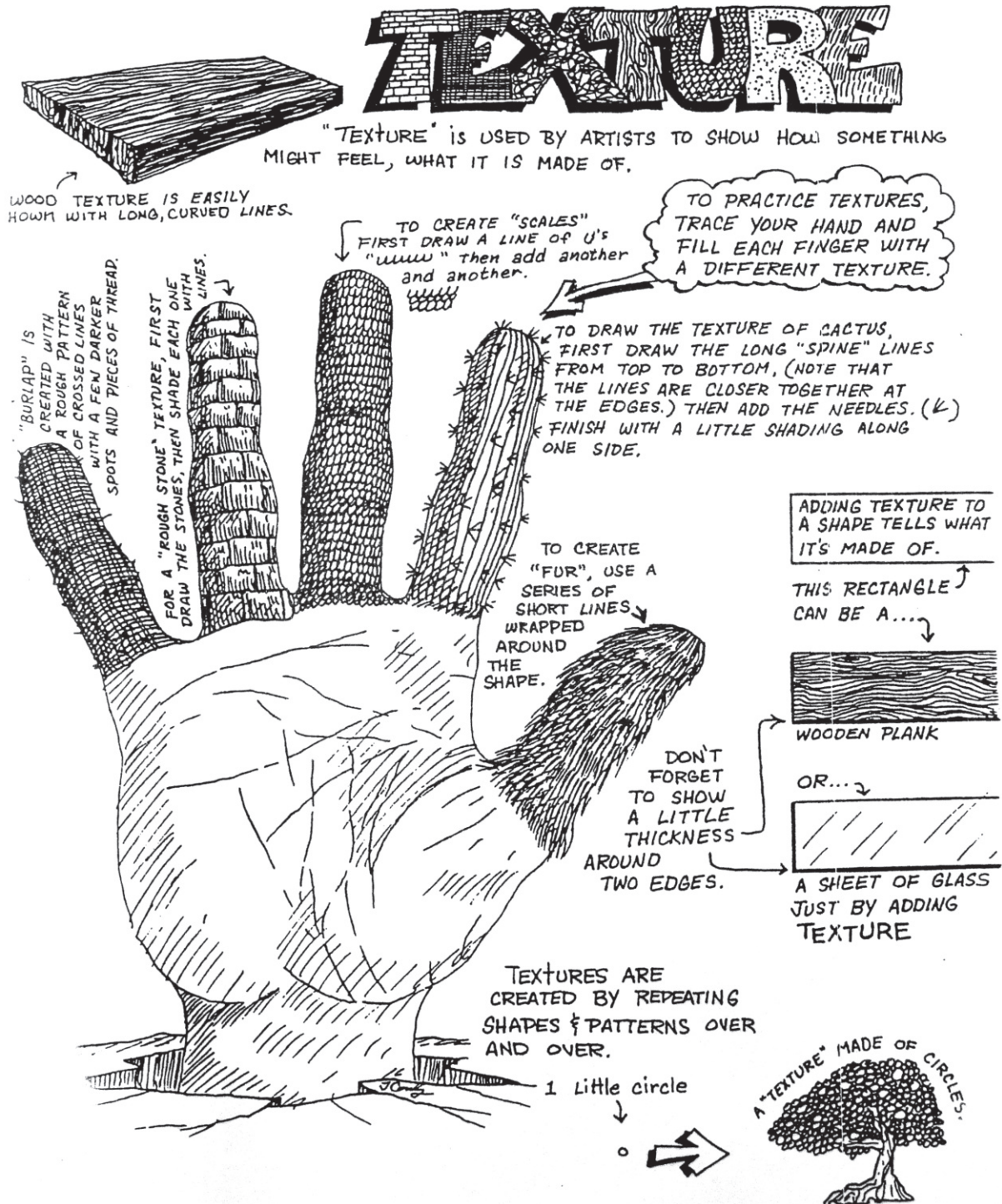
value scales using line



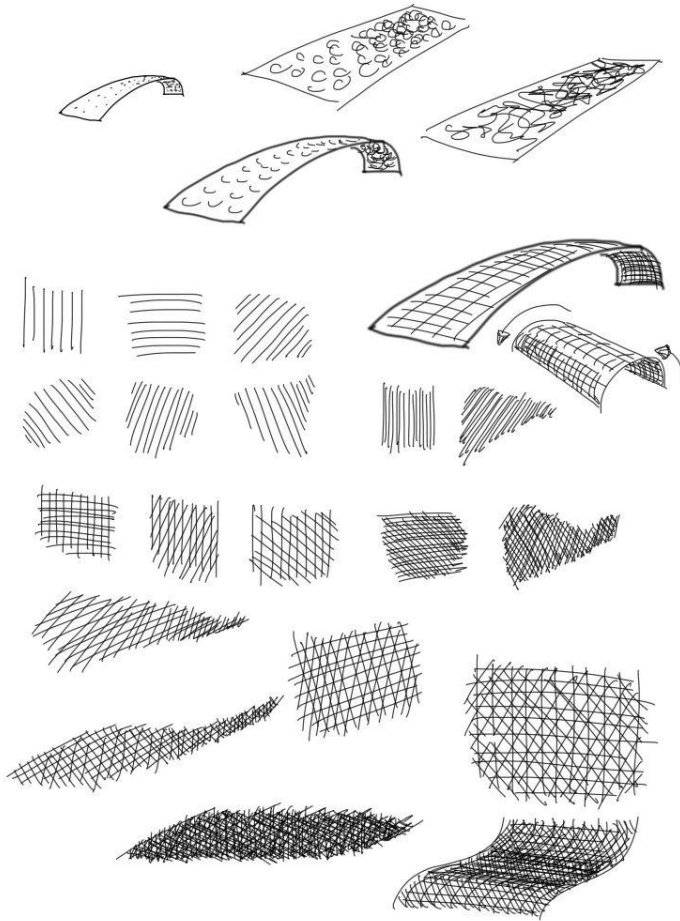
Skill builders Hand Texture

Sometimes texture is created, and sometimes it is observed. Sometimes interesting things happen when you put an unexpected texture on a shape.

Draw your hand in your sketchbook. Avoid tracing: the lack of observation will set you up for a rough start. Then draw a different texture for each of your fingers.



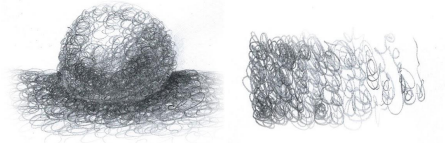
Technique Basic Crosshatching



Stippling



Scumbling



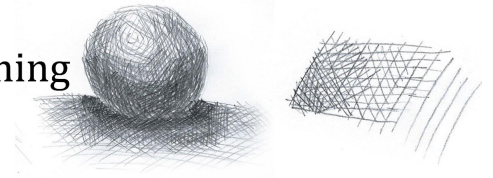
Shading



Smudging



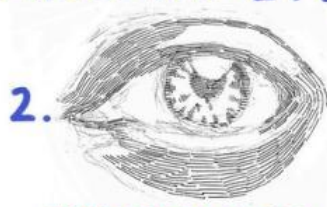
Crosshatching



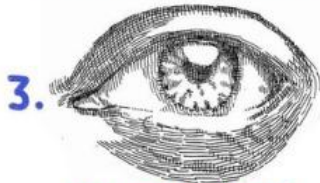
CROSSHATCHING AN EYE



- 1. PENCIL OUTLINE**
- Can be loose & messy!
 - Outline areas of shadow
 - Double-check proportions



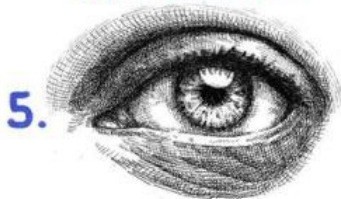
- 2. HORIZONTAL LINES**
- Keep shadows light
 - Avoid areas you're unsure of
 - Don't erase outlines yet!



- 3. VERTICAL LINES**
- Start to darken
 - Emphasize edges so you can erase outlines after



- 4. DIAGONAL LINES**
- Add details with small marks
 - Line direction should still respond to 3D shapes

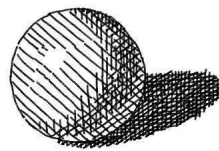
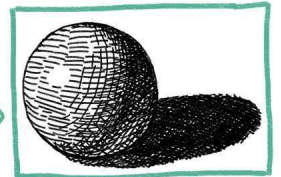


- 5. DARKEN & REFINE**
- Make darkest areas black
 - Preserve those highlights!
 - Focus on tiny details in iris
 - Add some outline to clarify
 - Take a step back & admire!

HOW TO AVOID COMMON CROSSHATCHING MISTAKES

A DECENT-LOOKING SPHERE!

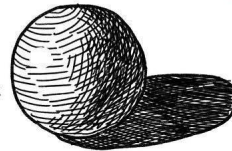
- FULL RANGE OF DARK & LIGHT
- OUTLINE CLARIFIES WITHOUT BEING DISTRACTING
- HATCHING SHOWS SHAPE OF OBJECT



LINES DON'T FOLLOW FORM



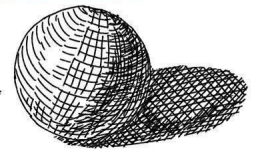
LOOKS FLAT



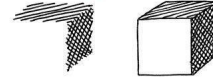
OUTLINE TOO DARK



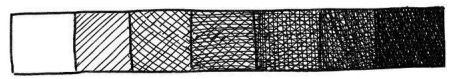
CREATES DEPTH



LIMITED TONAL RANGE

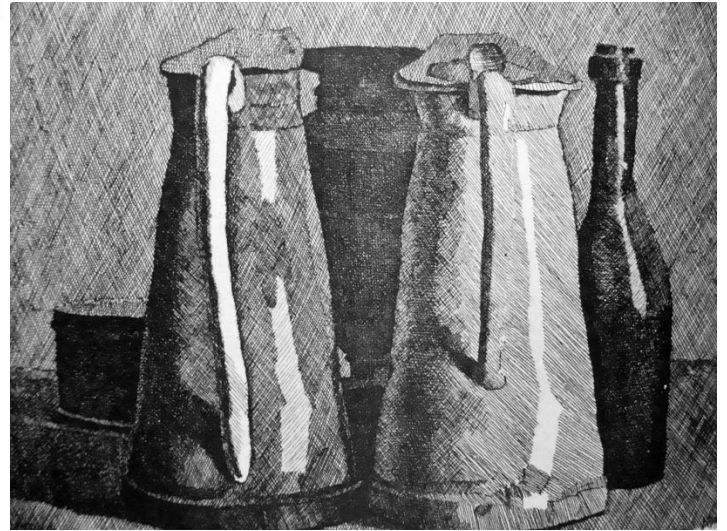
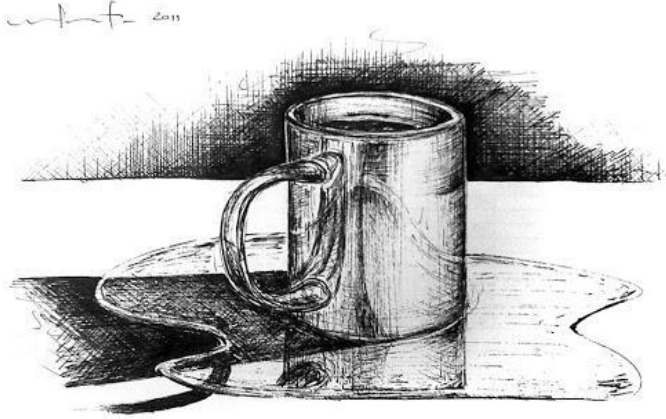
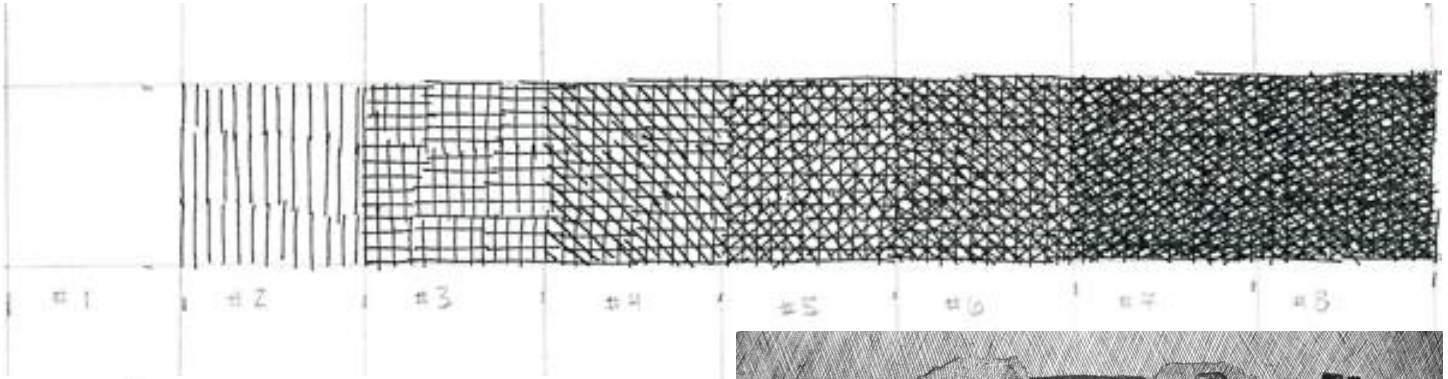


FIRST: THEN: LIGHT OUTLINE

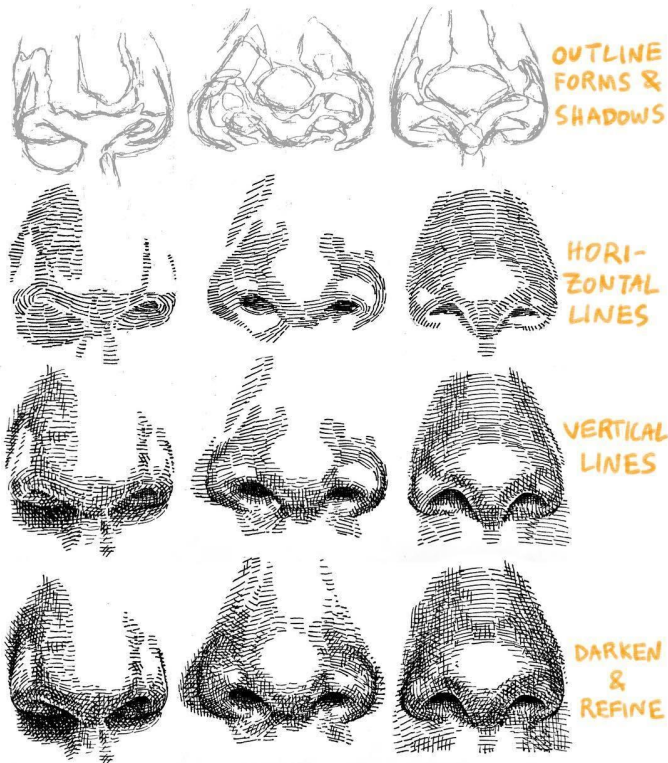


USE FULL TONAL SPECTRUM

Technique Intermediate Crosshatching

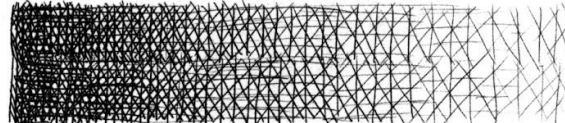
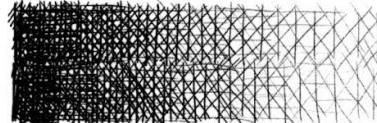
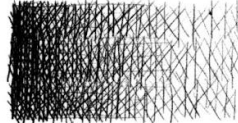
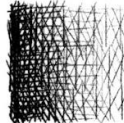
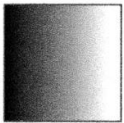


CROSSHATCHING NOSES



RATE OF GRADATION

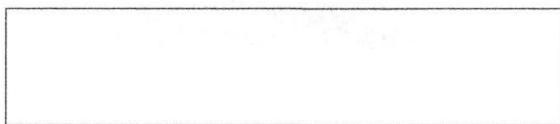
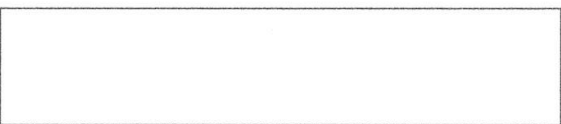
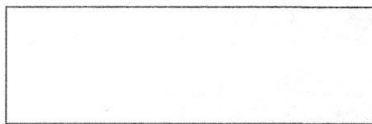
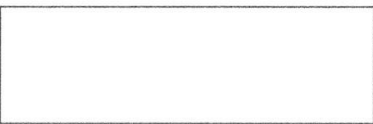
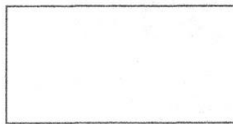
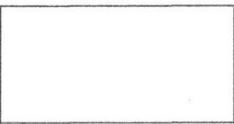
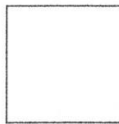
Sometimes the nature of the light source, or the size and shape of the form, affects the rate of the transition between light and shadow values. To account for this, you should practice to control how fast or slow the values shift between light and deep values.



Practice


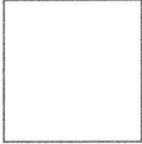




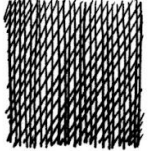

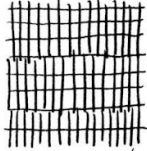

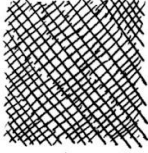


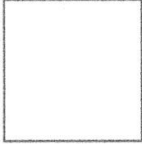






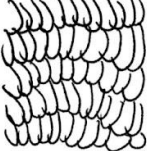



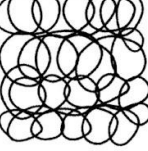

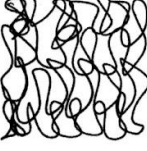



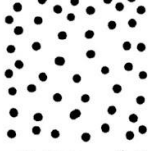







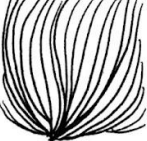





Practice





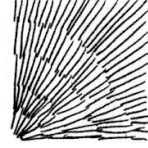
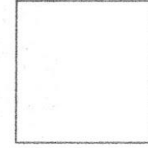
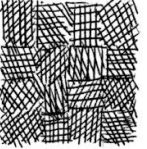
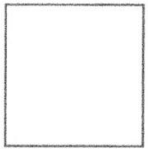

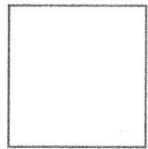
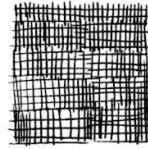
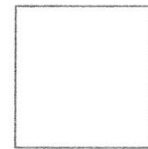
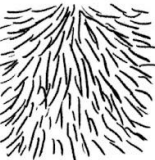
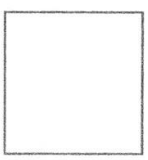
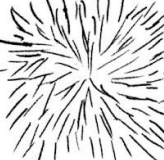
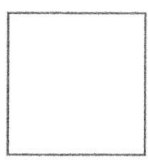

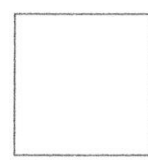
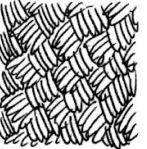
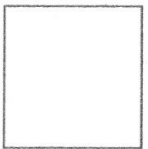
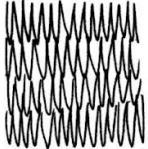

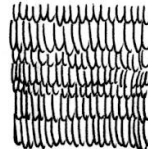
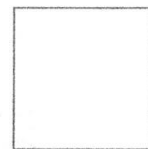

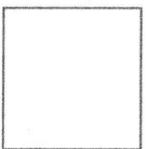





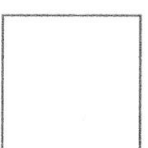
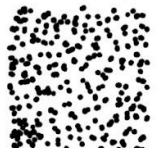
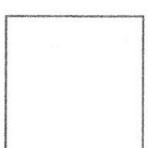

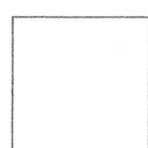

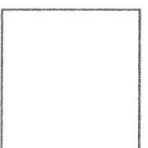

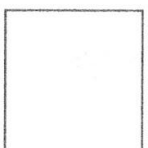

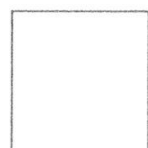


THE BASIC STROKES

These are the main types of strokes used to create most pen and ink drawings. Note that each may appear in a variety of forms. Practice until you are sufficiently proficient with each of them and are able to recognize and distinguish their use in works of other artists.

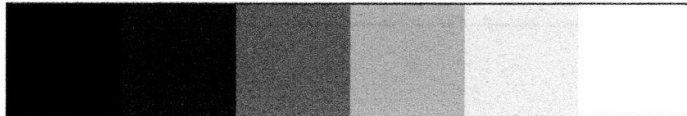
		Practice		Practice		Practice
Hatching						
Cross-hatching						
Uneven Hatching						
Curved Hatching						
Scribbling						
Stippling						
Flowing Lines						

Aim to be as proficient as possible with as many of the basic strokes as possible. Each bears its own unique characteristics, which gives you more versatility and can make your artwork more visually appealing.

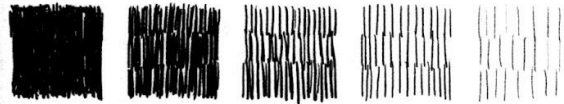
		Practice		Practice		Practice
Hatching						
Cross-hatching						
Uneven Hatching						
Curved Hatching						
Scribbling						
Stippling						
Flowing Lines						

6-STEP VALUE SCALE

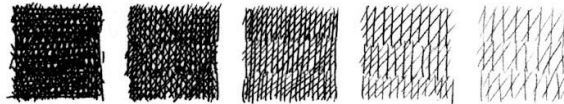
Creating value scales is one of the most invaluable exercises in drawing. With pen and ink drawing, you will find that each type of basic stroke presents its own challenge. Experiment with the variations to see what types of adjustments are needed in order to convey value change.



Hatching



Cross-hatching



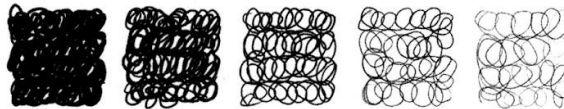
Uneven Hatching



Curved Hatching



Scribbling

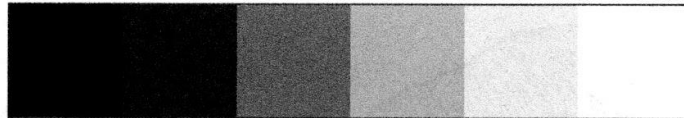


Stippling

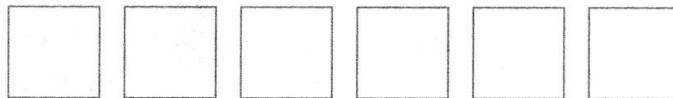


Flowing Lines

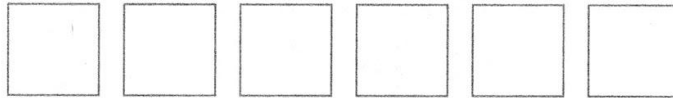




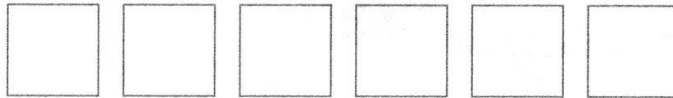
Hatching



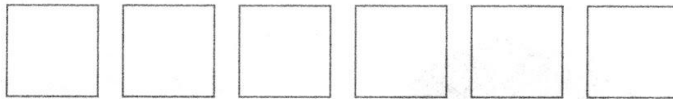
Cross-hatching



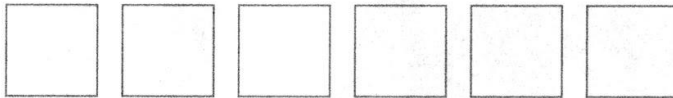
Uneven Hatching



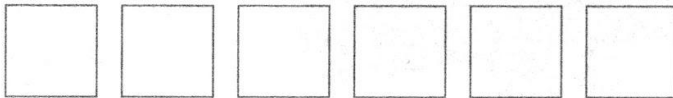
Curved Hatching



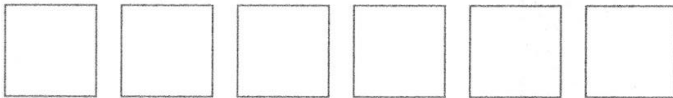
Scribbling



Stippling

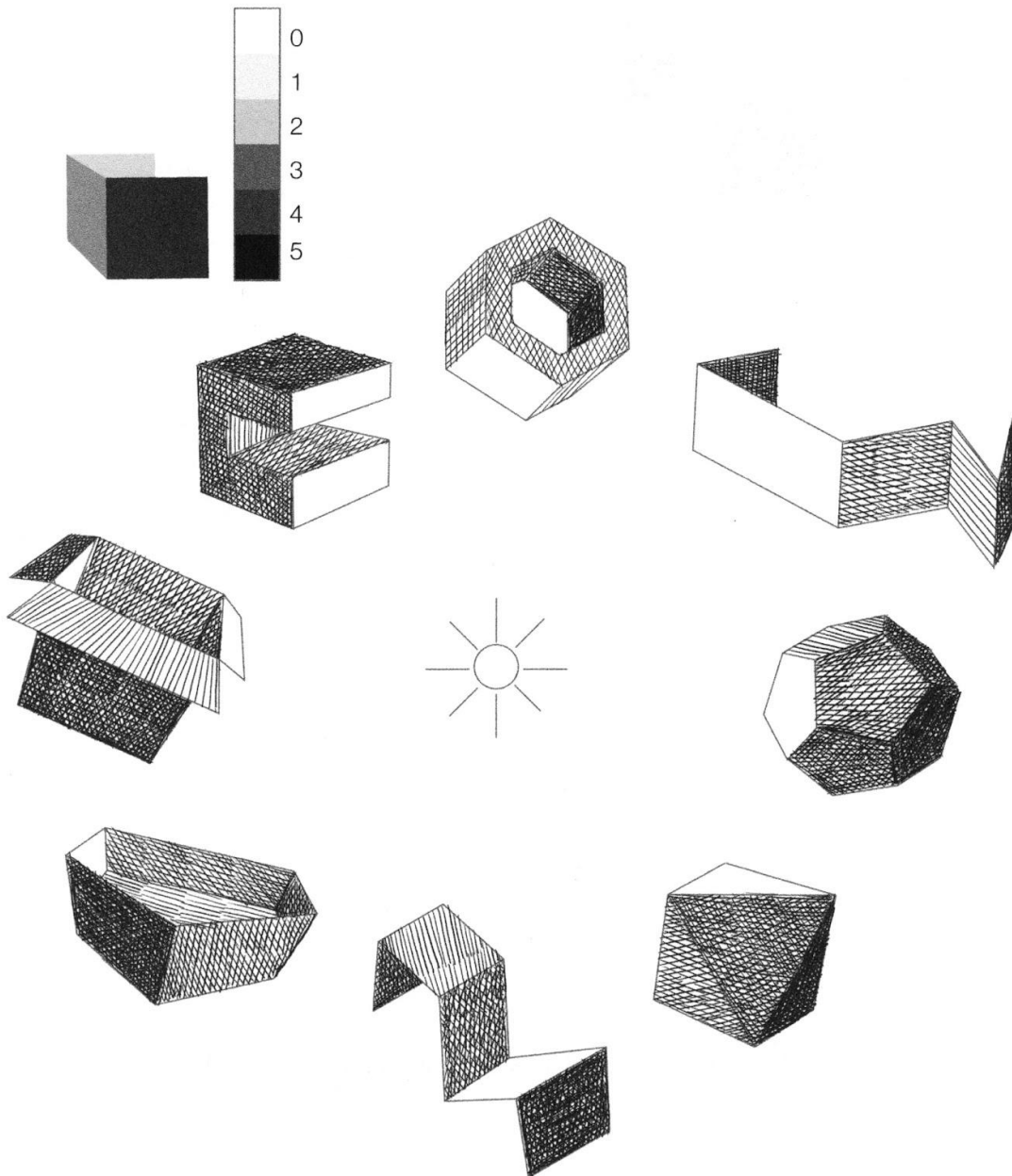


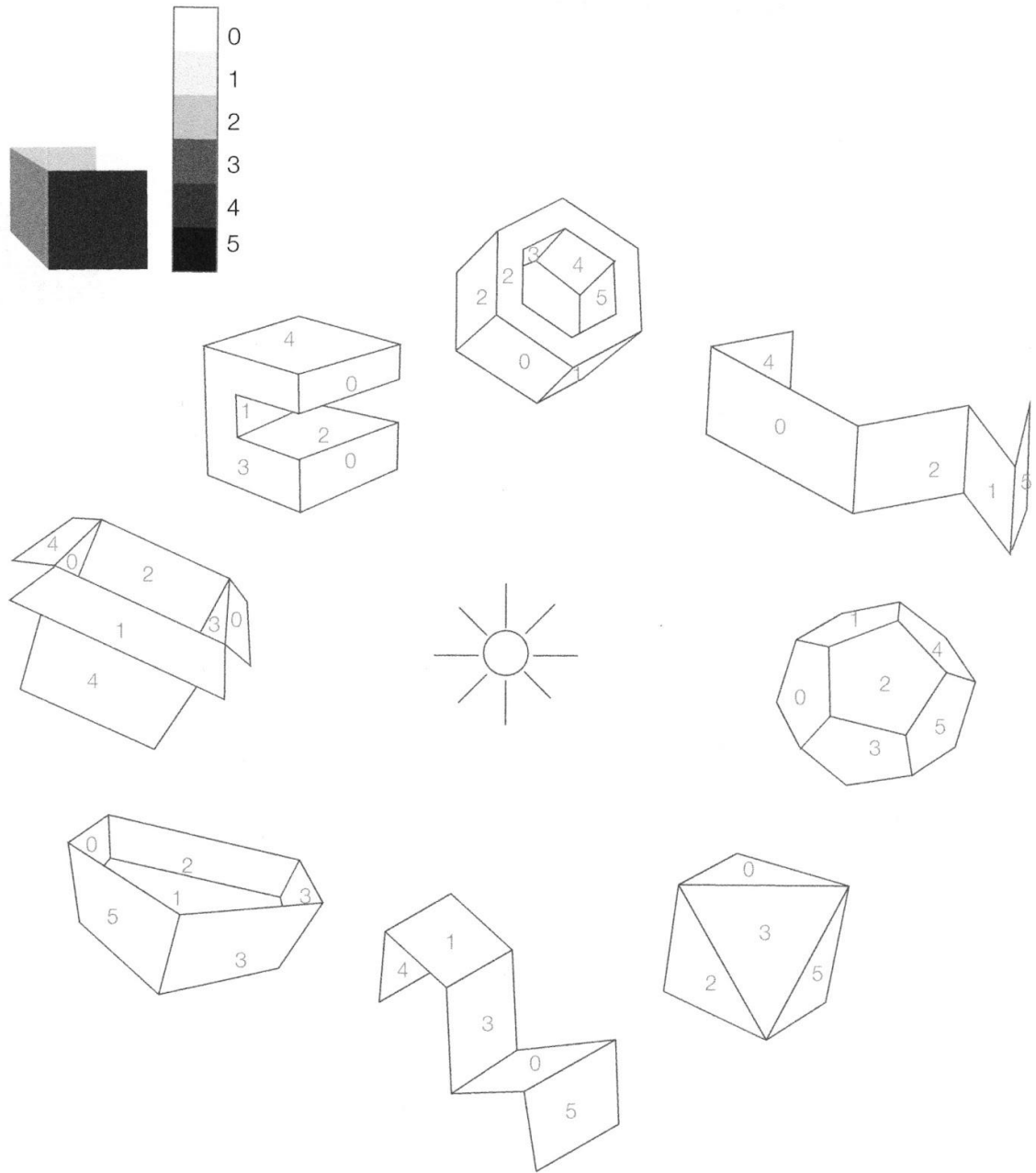
Flowing Lines



SHADING BLOCK FORMS

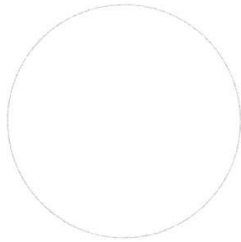
This exercise expands the value range to six values and increases the complexity of the forms. However, the same basic principle applies, so determining the value for each plane is not as elusive as you may think. Study the orientation of each plane with respect to the light source.



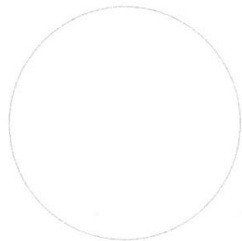
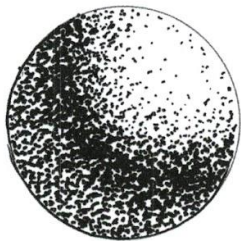
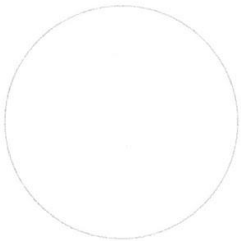
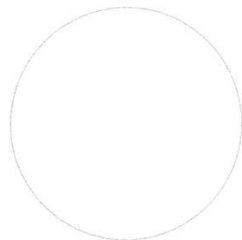
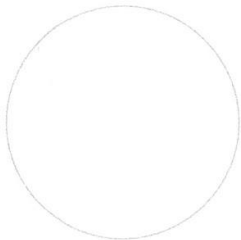
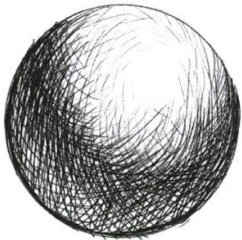
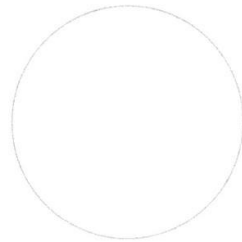


Use the numbers as a guide to assigning values to each plane.

Practice



Practice



Skill builder



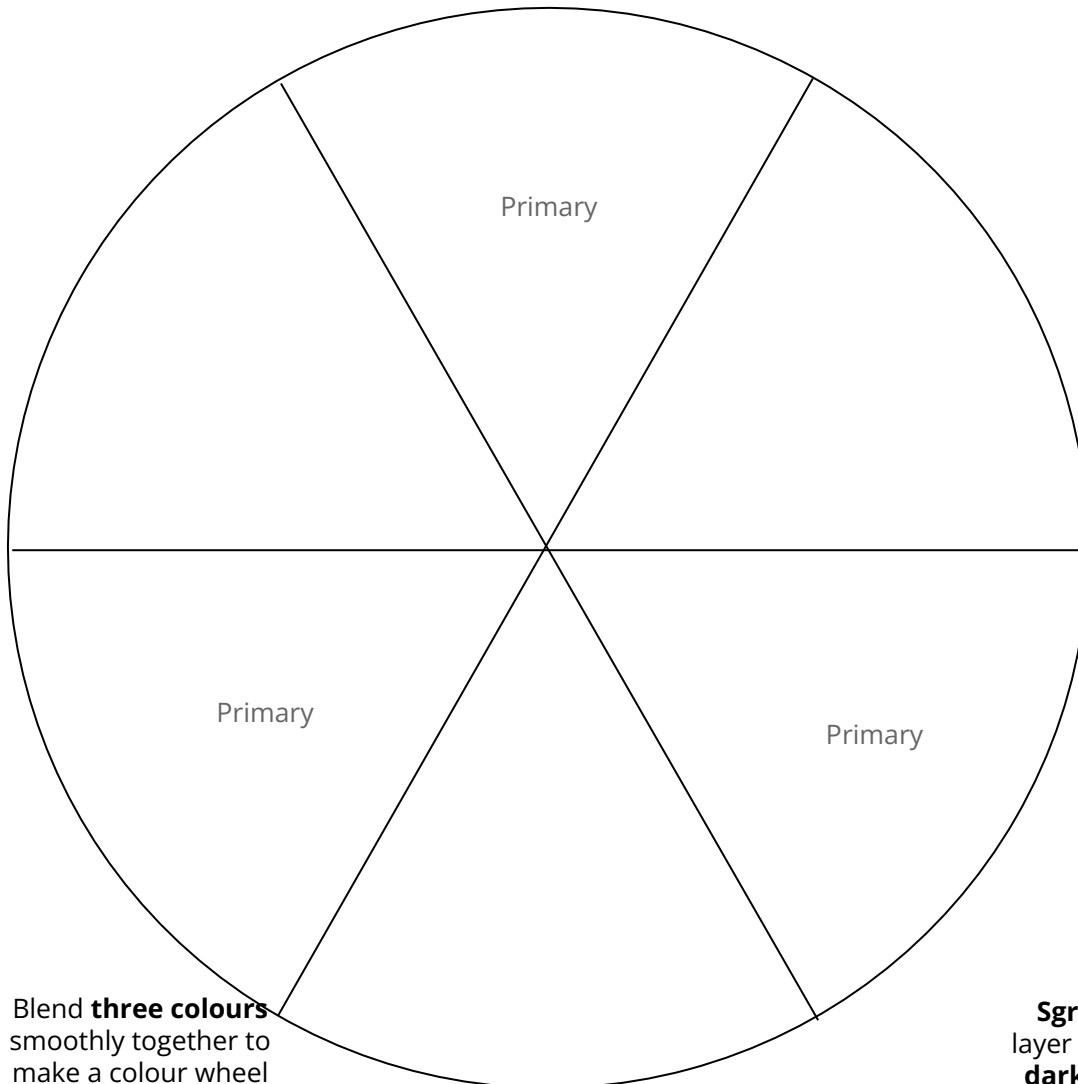
Blend **one colour** of pastel smoothly from dark to light



Blend **one colour + a light colour** smoothly from dark to light



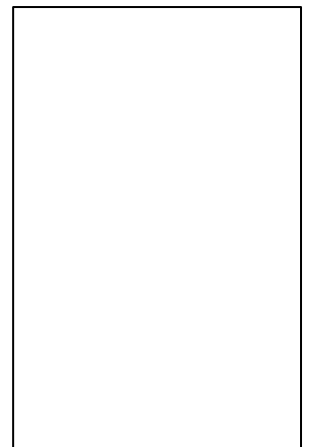
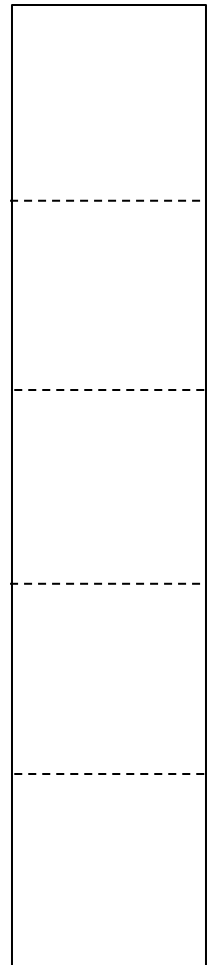
Blend **one colour + a dark colour** smoothly from dark to light



Blend **three colours** smoothly together to make a colour wheel

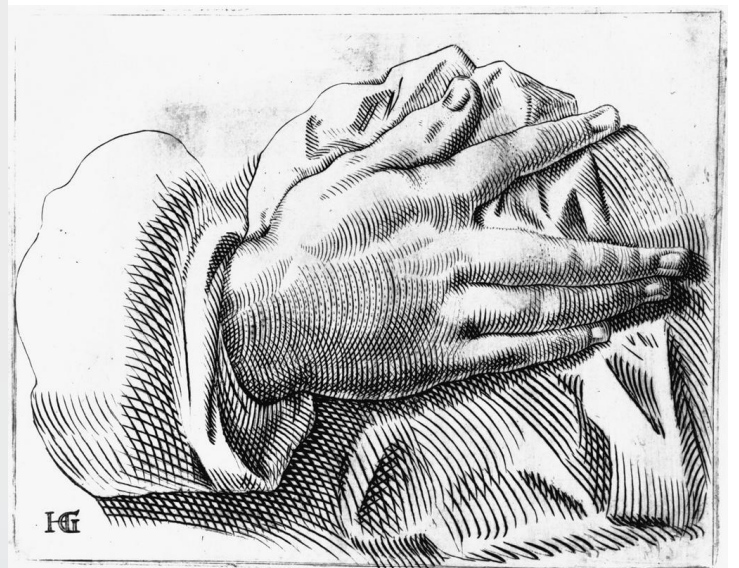
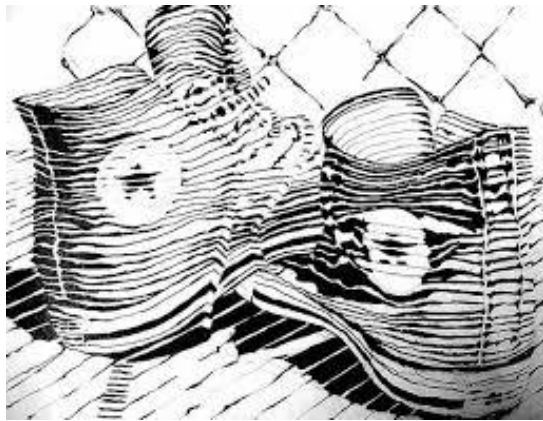
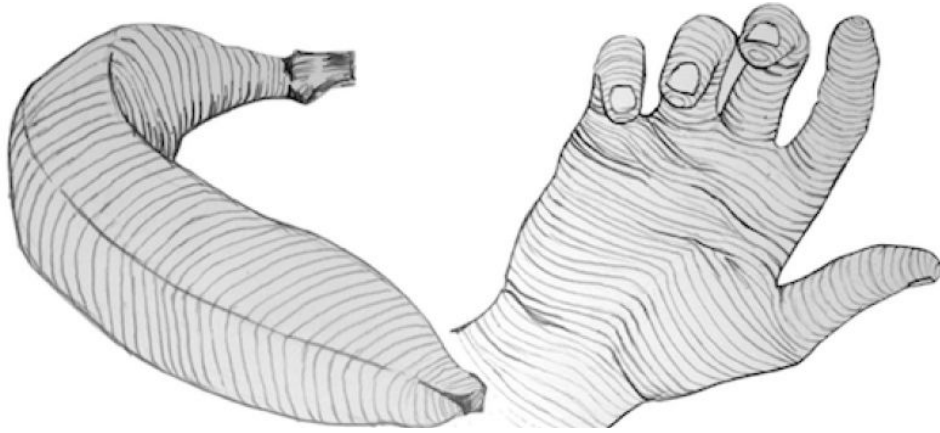
Pastels

Stipple - two colours smoothly together with dots



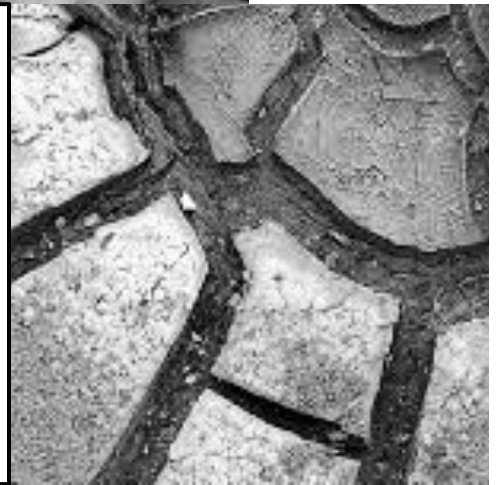
Sgraffito - put down a thick base layer of a **light colour**, cover it with a **dark colour**, then scratch through!

Technique **Cross contour**

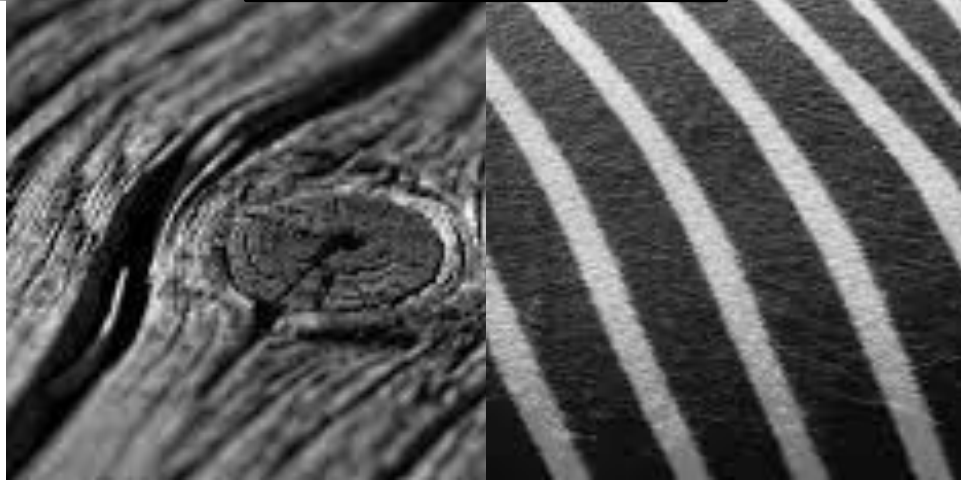
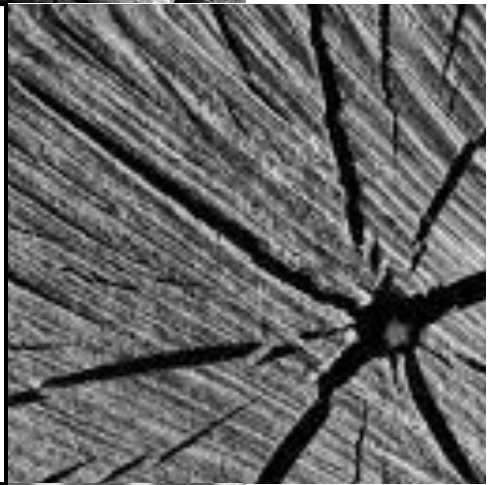
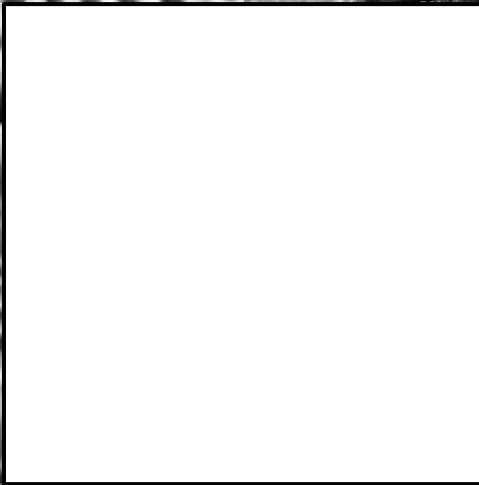
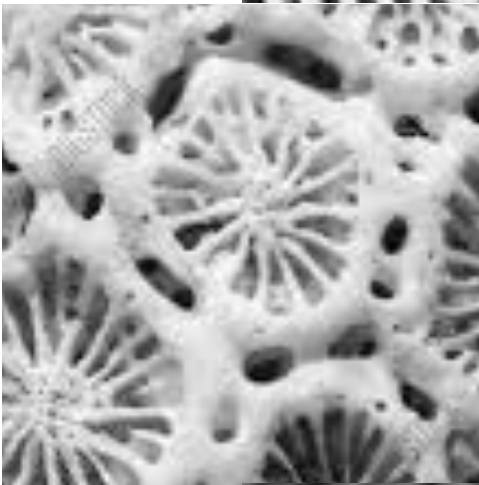
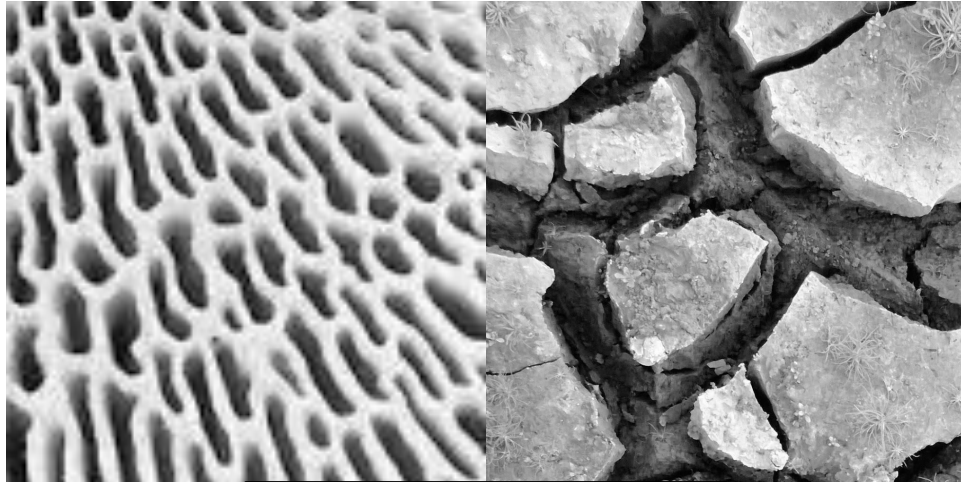


STUDY OF A HAND
Anonymous Artists

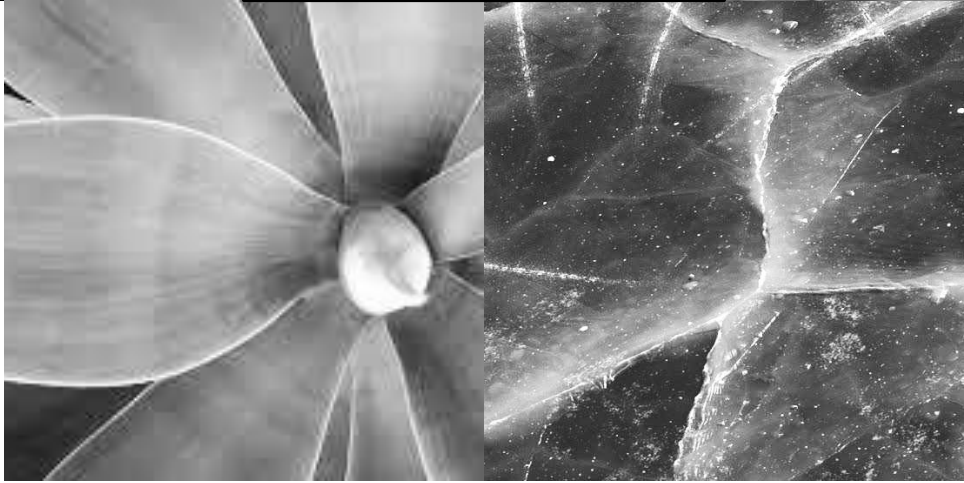
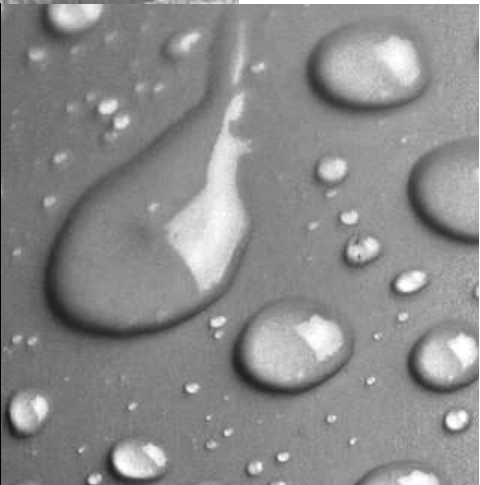
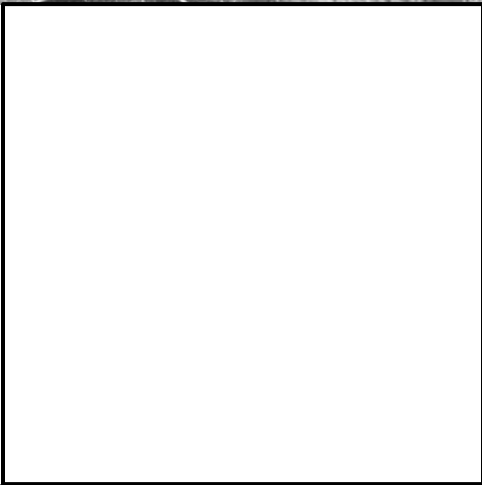
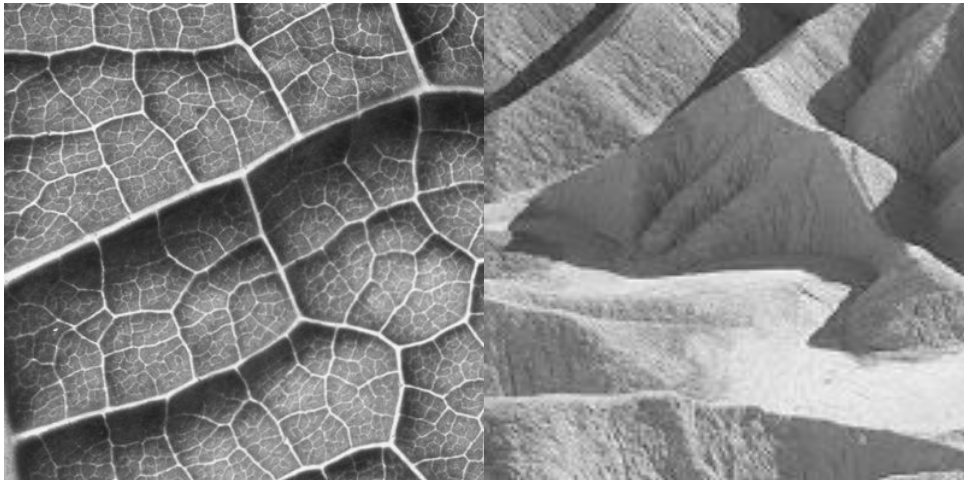
Skill builder: **Texture in nature I**



Skill builder: **Texture in nature II**



Skill builder: **Texture in nature III**



Idea Development/Maendeleo ya Wazo

- 1 **Generate ideas/Tengeneza mawazo** *maximum of 50%/upeo wa 50%*
Use lists, a web map, or simple drawings to come up with a LOT of ideas! If you already have an idea in mind, choose that as your central theme and expand upon it. Let your ideas wander - one idea leads to another. Drawings can be details of source images, different viewpoints, textures, technical experiments, etc.

Tumia orodha, ramani ya wavuti, au michoro rahisi kupata mawazo MENGI! Ikiwa tayari una wazo akilini, chagua hilo kama mada yako kuu na ulipanue. Acha mawazo yako yatangatanga - wazo moja linaongoza kwa lingine. Michoro inaweza kuwa maelezo ya picha chanzo, mitazamo tofauti, maumbo, majaribio ya kiufundi, n.k.

Number of **words**/Idadi ya maneno → ____ ÷ 3 = ____ %

Number of **simple** sketches/Idadi ya michoro rahisi → ____ × 2% = ____ %

Number of **better** sketches/Idadi ya michoro bora → ____ × 4% = ____ %

- 2 **Select the best and join together ideas/Chagua bora na uunganishe mawazo pamoja**

Circle the **best** ideas/Zungushia mawazo bora zaidi
circled/iliyozungukwa = □ 5%

Link into **groups** of ideas/Uganisha katika vikundi vya mawazo
linked/iliyounganishwa = □ 5%

- 3 **Print reference images/Chapisha picha za kumbukumbu** *maximum of 8 images*

- Print **EIGHT** reference images so you can accurately observe the challenging parts of your artwork. Taking your own and using own photographs is preferred, but image searches are also fine.
- **Do not simply copy a picture that you find.** The idea is to edit and combine source images to create your own artwork. If you simply copy a picture, you are plagiarizing and will earn a zero for your idea generation and any criteria involving creativity in your final artwork.
- Up to half of your pictures may be of drawings, paintings, or other artworks of others to use as inspiration. The other images must be realistic photographs.
- You must hand in the **printed** copy of the images to earn the marks.
- *Chapisha picha NANE za marejeleo ili uweze kuona kwa usahihi sehemu zenye changamoto za kazi yako ya sanaa. Kuchukua na kutumia picha zako kunapendekezwa, lakini utafutaji wa picha pia ni sawa.*
- *Usiinakili tu picha unayopata. Wazo ni kuhariri na kuchanganya picha chanzo ili kuunda mchoro wako mwenyewe.*
- *Ukinakili tu picha, unaigiza na utapata sifuri kwa utengenezaji wa wazo lako na vigezo vyovyote vinavyohusisha ubunifu katika kazi yako ya mwisho ya sanaa. Hadi nusu ya picha zako zinaweza kuwa za michoro, michoro, au kazi nyingine za sanaa za kutumia kama msukumo.*
- *Picha zingine lazima ziwe picha za kweli. Ni lazima ukabidhi nakala iliyochapishwa ya picha ili kupata alama.*

____ images/picha x 5% = ____ %

Idea Development/Maendeleo ya Wazo

4 Compositions/Nyimbo *maximum of 10 thumbnails*

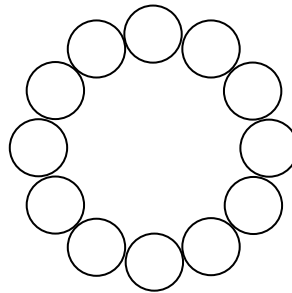
- Create thumbnail drawings anywhere in the idea development section.
- These should be based on combinations of ideas that you can up with. Include your **background**.
- Experiment with unusual angles, viewpoints, and arrangements to help make your artwork stand out.
- Draw a frame around your thumbnails to show the edges of the artwork.
- Selecting a colour scheme counts as a composition, and so do rough digital collages

- *Unda michoro ya vijipicha popote katika sehemu ya ukuzaji wa wazo.*
- *Hizi zinapaswa kutegemea mchanganyiko wa mawazo ambayo unaweza kupata. Jumuisha usuli wako.*
- *Jaribu kwa pembe, mitazamo na mipangilio isiyo ya kawaida ili kusaidia kufanya kazi yako ya sanaa ionekane bora.*
- *Chora fremu kuzunguka vijipicha vyako ili kuonyesha kingo za kazi ya sanaa.*
- *Kuchagua mpango wa rangi huhesabiwa kama utunzi, na vivyo hivyo na kolagi za kidijitali*

____ thumbnails/vijipicha x 8% = ____ %

____ digital collages/collages za digital x 8% = ____ %

Selecting a **colour scheme**/
Kuchagua mpango wa rangi



= 8%

5 Rough copy/Nakala mbaya *great quality or better*

- Take the best ideas from your thumbnails and combine them into an improved rough copy.
- Use this to work out the bugs and improve your skills before you start the real thing.
- If you are using colour, use paint or coloured pencil to show your colour scheme.
- Draw in a frame to show the outer edges of your artwork.
- **Remember to choose a non-central composition.**

- *Chukua mawazo bora zaidi kutoka kwa vijipicha vyako na uyaunganishe kuwa nakala iliyoboreshwa.*
- *Tumia hii kutatua hitilafu na kuboresha ujuzi wako kabla ya kuanza jambo halisi.*
- *Ikiwa unatumia rangi, tumia rangi au penseli ya rangi ili kuonyesha mpango wako wa rangi.*
- *Chora fremu ili kuonyesha kingo za nje za kazi yako ya sanaa.*
- *Kumbuka kuchagua muundo usio wa kati.*

____ drawing/kuchora x 25% = ____ %

Total/Jumla = ____ %

NOTE: If you simply copy a picture from the internet, your mark drops to 25%.

KUMBUKA: Ikiwa unakili tu picha kutoka kwa mtandao, alama yako hushuka hadi 25%.

Peer feedback for textural explorations

Peer maoni kwa explorations textural

Name of artist:

Jina la msanii:

___/10

Material technique / *Material mbinu*

Consider observation, accurate line detail, shapes, blending, and shading. Also consider different kinds of mark-making, keeping the medium crisp and dynamic, colour mixing, etc.

Fikiria uchunguzi, line undani sahihi, maumbo, kuchanganya, na kivuli. Pia kuzingatia aina mbalimbali za alama maamuzi, kuweka kati crisp na nguvu, rangi kuchanganya, nk

Texture

Consider the variety of textures, the quality of each area of texture, the quality of observation for realistic textures, and so on.

Fikiria aina ya textures, ubora wa kila eneo la texture, ubora wa uchunguzi kwa textures kweli, na kadhalika.

Composition / *Muundo*

Consider whether they have a complete all-over base layer, how well the background is developed, do they have a clear colour scheme, and how well balanced the textures, colours, lights and darks are in the artwork. Also consider providing advice on how to complete the project.

Fikiria kama yana kukamilisha yote juu ya msingi safu, jinsi ya chini chini ya maendeleo, wana wazi utaratibu wa rangi, na jinsi vizuri uwiano textures, rangi, mwangaza na giza ni katika mchoro. Pia kuzingatia kutoa ushauri juu ya jinsi ya kukamilisha mradi huo.

Be specific: say **WHERE** it is, and **WHAT they should DO/WHAT is going well**

Example: "You can make the **texture in his hair** better by **observing the shapes of the lights and darks**"

Kuwa maalum: kusema WAPI ilivyo, na wafanye nini / NINI kinaenda vizuri

Mfano: "Unaweza kufanya texture nywele zake vizuri zaidi kwa kutazama maumbo wa mwangaza na giza"

You should offer **FIVE pieces** of positive and negative feedback.

Unapaswa kutoa vipande TANO vya maoni chanya na hasi.

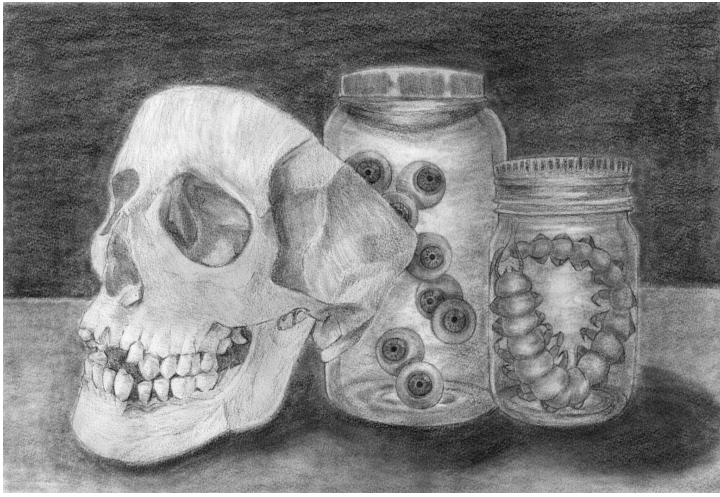
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



Tyler Eastwood, Spring 2021



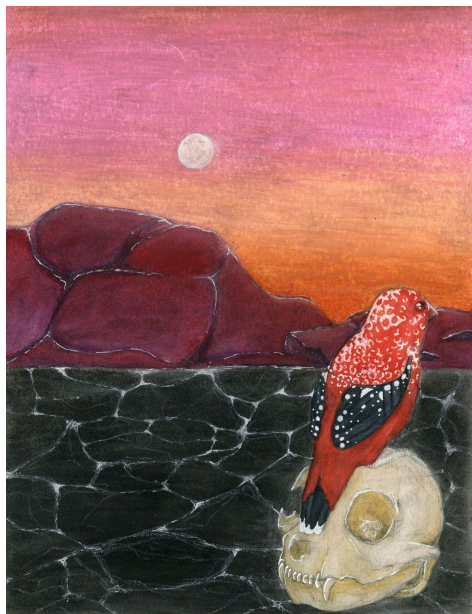
Axel Feeney, Spring 2021



Natalie Snyder, Spring 2021



Luke Saunders, Spring 2021



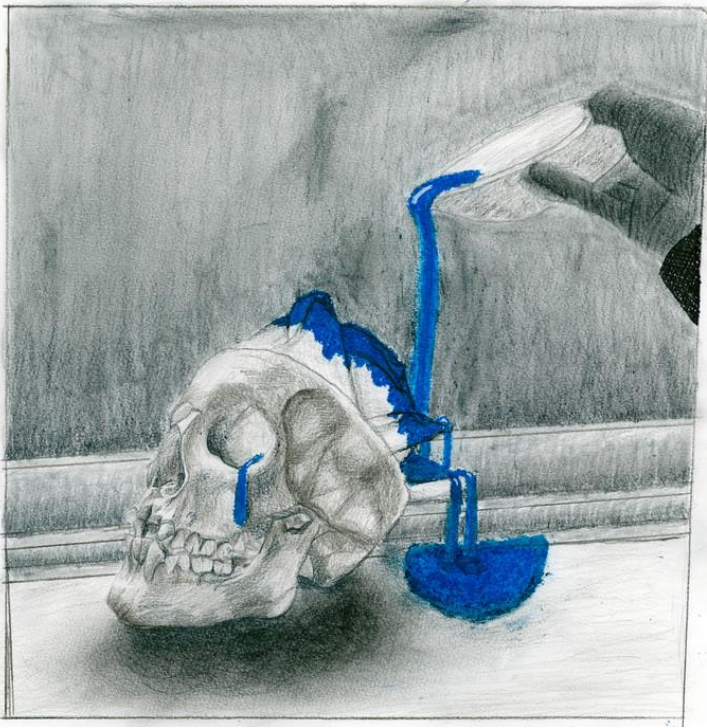
Carmen Landon-jeans, Spring 2021



Bea van Leeuwen, Spring 2021



Aster Curry, Spring 2021



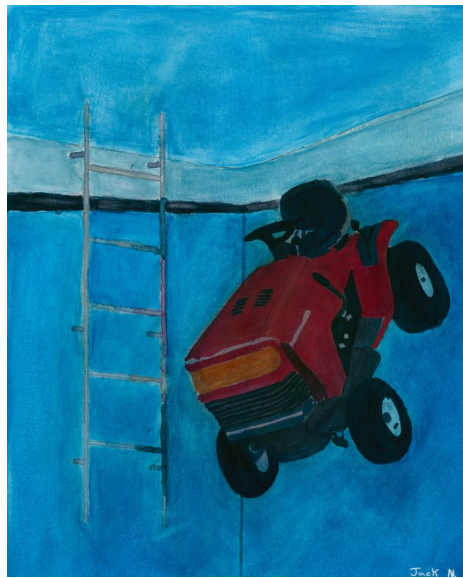
Seth Bennett-Crundwell, 2022-23



Tia Eshetu, 2022-23



Jenny Morris, 2023-24



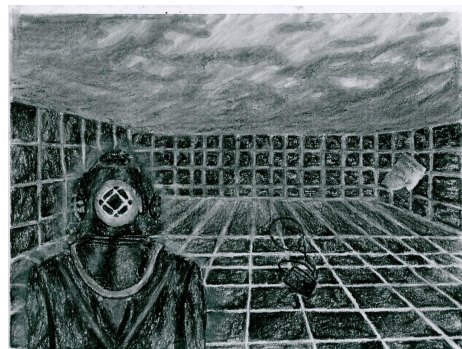
Jack Nehme, 2023-24



Lily Sin, 2022-23



Daisha Farmer, 2022-23



Sophia Hewitt, 2022-23



Ray Cleary, 2022-23