

Perspective Packet!

Grade sheet

Vocabulary

Drawing Exercises

Perspective Packet Grade Sheet:

Name: _____

Vocabulary: _____ (64 pts or 4 pts each) 16 Vocab words & Definitions
_____ (36 pts or 4 pts each) At least 9 drawings
_____ = **Total** (Daily Grade for Vocab)

Drawings: _____ (10 pts or 1.5 each) #1 – Linear Perspective – 6 steps
_____ (10 pts or 2.5 each) #1 – Linear Perspective – 4 objects
_____ (15 pts or 1.5 each) #2 - Fences – All 10 steps
_____ (15 pts) #3 – Plane – Full page (large) & shaded
_____ (15 pts or 2.5 each) #4 – City Birds Eye View – 6 Buildings
with windows & doors
_____ (15 pts) #5 – House 2 pt perspective – full pg, include 3
windows, 1 door, & 3 trees.
_____ (10 pts) Accuracy of drawings
_____ (10 pts) Use of Ruler for ALL drawings!!
_____ = **Total** (Major Grade for Drawings)

Perspective Vocabulary -16

- 1. Perspective** - used to make objects look closer or further from the viewer. (Depth)
- 2. Optical perspective** - shows depth by using value (shading), position, detail, overlapping lines and size.
- 3. Value** - used to show depth. Things closer to you are darker than things far away.
- 4. Detail**- by adding more detail to objects, they can look closer than other objects.
- 5. Overlapping**- overlapping lines & shapes show depth.
- 6. Position**- Objects drawn toward the bottom of the page appear “closer” to the viewer
- 7. Size**- by changing the size of objects in your drawings, you can add depth to your work. Big = close; Small = far

8. Linear Perspective – uses lines to show depth. Is constructed with a horizon line, vanishing points, and receding (or converging) lines.

9. Horizon line- an imaginary line which is level to the artist's eyes. It is sometimes called an “eye level” line. Objects may go above or below the horizon line.]

10. Point of view – where you are viewing the objects from.

11. Man's eye view – the perspective directly in front of you.

12. Bird's eye view – The perspective view looking down from above.

13. Ant's eye view - the perspective view looking up from below.

14. Vanishing point- point where all perspective lines converge or meet. Usually vanishing points are placed on the horizon line. A drawing may have several vanishing points.

15. One point perspective – Only one vanishing point is used.

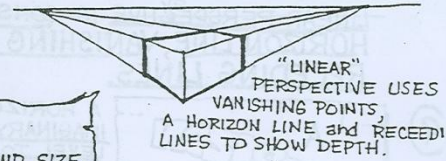
16. Receding lines- parallel lines which come together at a vanishing point in your drawing.

OPTICAL

PERSPECTIVE

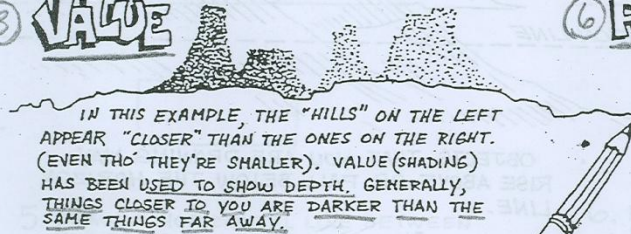


- ① PERSPECTIVE - IS USED BY ARTISTS TO MAKE OBJECTS IN THEIR DRAWINGS LOOK CLOSER OR FURTHER FROM THE VIEWER. (DEPTH)

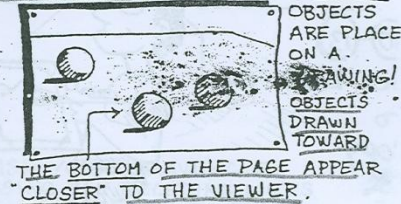


- ② OPTICAL PERSPECTIVE - SHOWS DEPTH BY USING VALUE (SHADING), POSITION, DETAIL, OVERLAPPING LINES AND SIZE.

③ VALUE



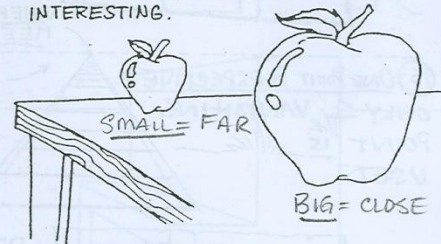
⑥ POSITION



- ④ DETAIL BY ADDING MORE DETAIL TO SOME OBJECTS IN YOUR DRAWINGS, THEY CAN LOOK CLOSER THAN OTHER OBJECTS.



- ⑦ SIZE BY CHANGING THE SIZE OF OBJECTS IN YOUR DRAWINGS, YOU CAN ADD DEPTH TO YOUR WORK. REMEMBER, ADDING DEPTH MAKES YOUR DRAWINGS MORE INTERESTING.



⑤ OVERLAPPING

USING OVERLAPPING LINES TO SHOW DEPTH IS ONE OF THE EASIEST WAYS TO INCLUDE OPTICAL PERSPECTIVE IN YOUR DRAWINGS.



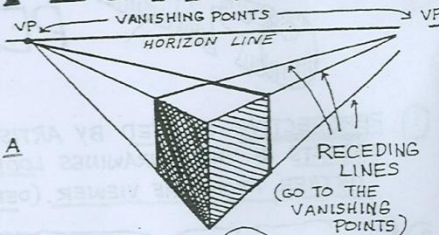
IN THIS EXAMPLE OF MOUNTAIN PEAKS, IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHICH PEAKS ARE CLOSER OR FURTHER AWAY, BUT ADD SOME OVERLAPPING LINES & NOW IT'S EASY TO TELL.

LINEAR PERSPECTIVE

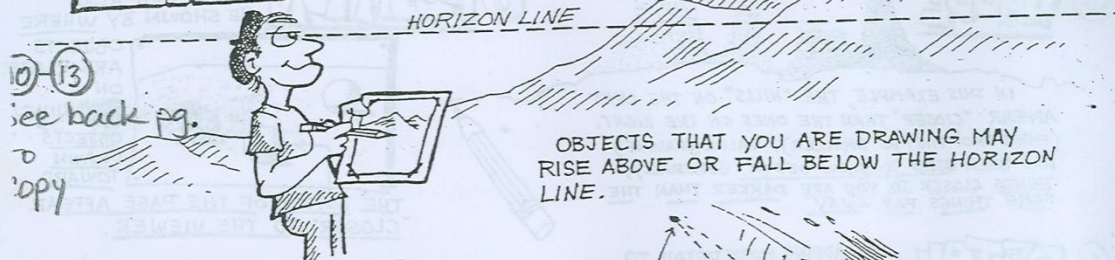
USES LINES TO SHOW DEPTH

- ⑧ ARTISTS USE "LINEAR PERSPECTIVE" (LIKE "OPTICAL PERSPECTIVE") TO SHOW DEPTH IN THEIR DRAWINGS.

LINEAR PERSPECTIVE IS CONSTRUCTED WITH A HORIZON LINE, VANISHING POINTS, AND RECEDING LINES.



A HORIZON LINE IS AN IMAGINARY LINE WHICH IS LEVEL TO THE ARTIST'S EYES. IT IS SOMETIMES CALLED AN "EYE LEVEL" LINE.



OBJECTS THAT YOU ARE DRAWING MAY RISE ABOVE OR FALL BELOW THE HORIZON LINE.



VANISHING POINTS ARE IMAGINARY POINTS WHERE PARALLEL LINES MEET.

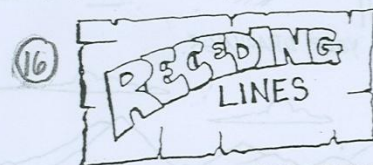


- ⑮ ONE POINT PERSPECTIVE = ONLY 1 VANISHING POINT IS USED.



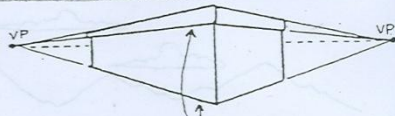
USUALLY, (BUT NOT ALWAYS), VANISHING POINTS ARE PLACED ON THE HORIZON LINE.

A DRAWING MAY HAVE SEVERAL VANISHING POINTS.



RECEDING LINES ARE PARALLEL LINES WHICH COME TOGETHER AT A VANISHING POINT IN YOUR DRAWING.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE PARALLEL LINES ON THIS BOX...



BECOME RECEDING LINES WHEN DRAWN IN PERSPECTIVE

#1 DRAWING OBJECTS WITH LINEAR PERSPECTIVE

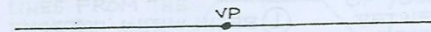
#1

(SIMPLE BOX)

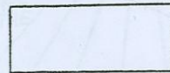
1. START WITH A HORIZON LINE.



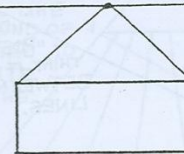
2. PLACE A VANISHING POINT ON THE HORIZON LINE.



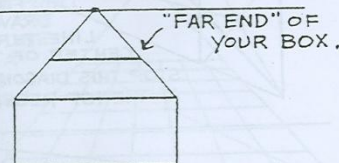
3. DRAW THE "FRONT" OF YOUR BOX BELOW THE HORIZON LINE.



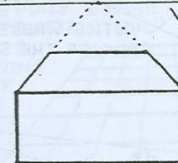
4. DRAW RECEDING LINES FROM THE TOP CORNERS TO THE VANISHING POINT



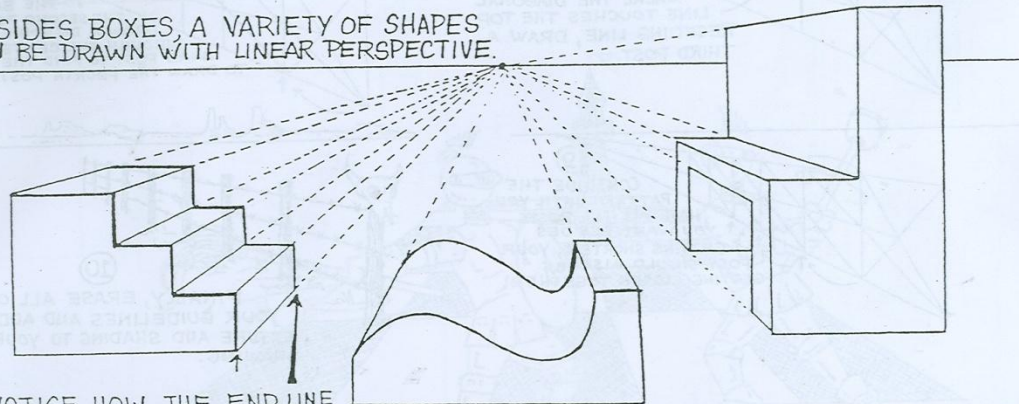
5. DRAW A HORIZONTAL LINE BETWEEN THE RECEDING LINES TO SHOW THE



6. FINISH YOUR DRAWING BY ERASING THE RECEDING LINES FROM THE FAR END TO THE VANISHING POINT.



BESIDES BOXES, A VARIETY OF SHAPES CAN BE DRAWN WITH LINEAR PERSPECTIVE.



NOTICE HOW THE END LINE MATCHES THE FRONT LINE.

Draw all steps and complete 4 objects at the bottom.

You do not have to write the directions

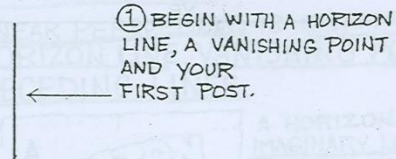
#2 DRAWING FENCE POSTS IN PERSPECTIVE



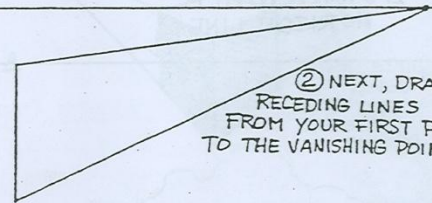
OCCASIONALLY YOU MAY WANT TO DRAW OBJECTS WITH EQUAL SPACING SUCH AS FENCE POSTS, TELEPHONE POLES, LINES IN SIDEWALKS, OR, STRIPES DOWN A HIGHWAY IN PERSPECTIVE. HERE'S HOW, A STEP AT A TIME...

HORIZON LINE

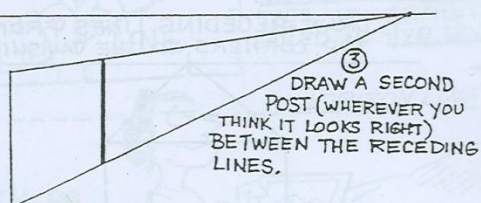
VANISHING POINT



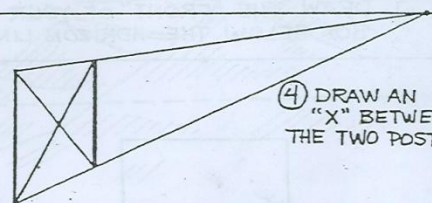
① BEGIN WITH A HORIZON LINE, A VANISHING POINT AND YOUR FIRST POST.



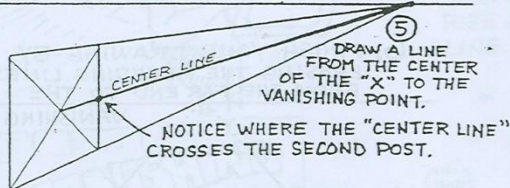
② NEXT, DRAW RECEDING LINES FROM YOUR FIRST POST TO THE VANISHING POINT



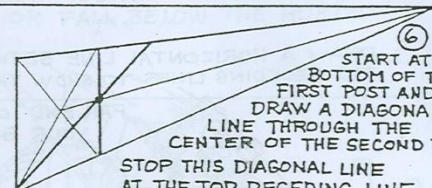
③ DRAW A SECOND POST (WHEREVER YOU THINK IT LOOKS RIGHT) BETWEEN THE RECEDING LINES.



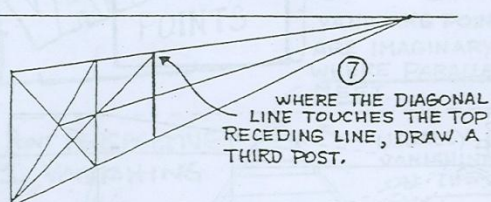
④ DRAW AN "X" BETWEEN THE TWO POST



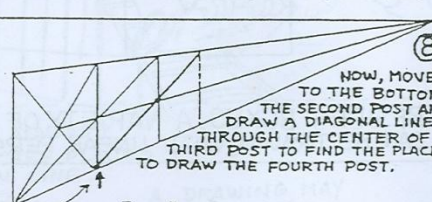
⑤ DRAW A LINE FROM THE CENTER OF THE "X" TO THE VANISHING POINT. NOTICE WHERE THE "CENTER LINE" CROSSES THE SECOND POST.



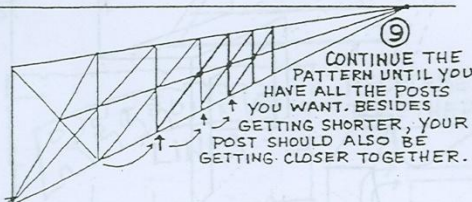
⑥ START AT BOTTOM OF THE FIRST POST AND DRAW A DIAGONAL LINE THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE SECOND POST. STOP THIS DIAGONAL LINE AT THE TOP RECEDING LINE.



⑦ WHERE THE DIAGONAL LINE TOUCHES THE TOP RECEDING LINE, DRAW A THIRD POST.



⑧ NOW, MOVE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SECOND POST AND DRAW A DIAGONAL LINE THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE THIRD POST TO FIND THE PLACE TO DRAW THE FOURTH POST.



⑨ CONTINUE THE PATTERN UNTIL YOU HAVE ALL THE POSTS YOU WANT. BESIDES GETTING SHORTER, YOUR POST SHOULD ALSO BE GETTING CLOSER TOGETHER.



⑩ FINALLY, ERASE ALL OF YOUR GUIDELINES AND ADD TEXTURE AND SHADING TO YOUR DRAWING.

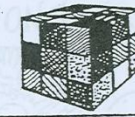
Draw all 10 steps.

You do not have to write the directions

DIVIDING A PLANE IN PERSPECTIVE

#3

HERE'S A SIMPLE WAY TO DRAW WINDOWS, PUZZLE CUBES, TILE FLOORS, OR CHECKERBOARDS IN PERSPECTIVE.



#3

① START WITH A HORIZON LINE, VANISHING POINT AND A MEASURED HORIZONTAL LINE WHICH HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO EQUAL SPACES WITH THE AID OF A RULER.

(EQUAL SPACING MARKS)

② DRAW RECEDING LINES FROM THE ENDS OF YOUR MEASURED LINE TO THE VANISHING POINT.

③ DRAW THE "END LINE" OF YOUR PLANE BETWEEN THE RECEDING LINES.

④ USING A RULER, DRAW RECEDING LINES FROM EACH SPACE MARK TO THE VANISHING POINT.

(STOP YOUR RECEDING LINES AT THE "END LINE" TO SAVE ERASING LATER.)

⑤ LIGHTLY DRAW A DIAGONAL LINE FROM ONE END OF THE "END LINE" TO THE OPPOSITE END OF THE FRONT LINE.

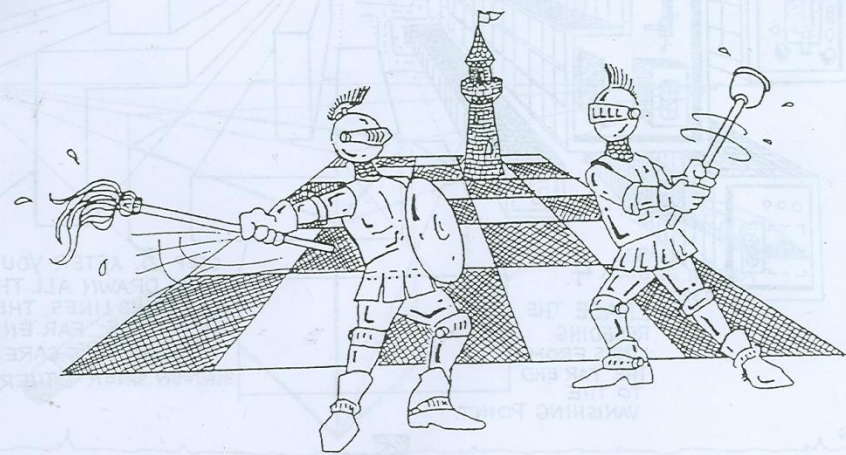
NOTICE THE POINTS WHERE THE DIAGONAL LINE CROSSES THE RECEDING LINES.

⑥ AT EACH POINT WHERE THE DIAGONAL LINE CROSSES A RECEDING LINE, DRAW A HORIZONTAL LINE.

⑦ TO FINISH, CAREFULLY ERASE ALL "CONSTRUCTION" LINES, LEAVING JUST THE GRID.

Follow the directions & complete the plane on a full page.

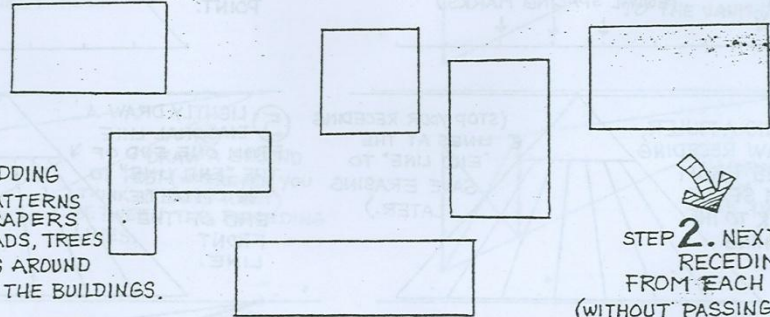
You do not have to draw all steps individually.





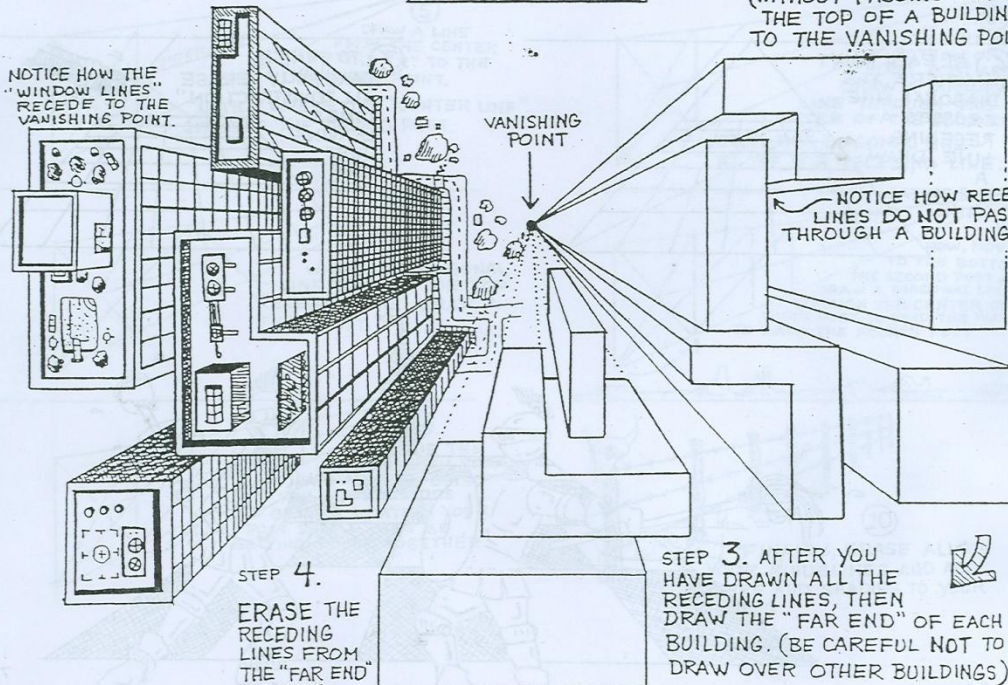
A 1-POINT PERSPECTIVE PROJECT! DRAWING A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A CITY

STEP 1. FIRST, DRAW SEVERAL RECTANGLES AROUND A CENTRAL VANISHING POINT. THESE RECTANGLES WILL BE THE TOPS OF YOUR SKYSCRAPERS!



STEP 5. FINISH YOUR DRAWING BY ADDING SHADING AND PATTERNS TO YOUR SKYSCRAPERS ALONG WITH ROADS, TREES AND SIDEWALKS AROUND THE BASES OF THE BUILDINGS.

NOTICE HOW THE "WINDOW LINES" RECEDE TO THE VANISHING POINT.



STEP 4. ERASE THE RECEDING LINES FROM THE "FAR END" TO THE VANISHING POINT.

STEP 2. NEXT, DRAW RECEDING LINE FROM EACH CORNER (WITHOUT PASSING THROUGH THE TOP OF A BUILDING TO THE VANISHING POINT)

NOTICE HOW RECEDING LINES DO NOT PASS THROUGH A BUILDING

STEP 3. AFTER YOU HAVE DRAWN ALL THE RECEDING LINES, THEN DRAW THE "FAR END" OF EACH BUILDING. (BE CAREFUL NOT TO DRAW OVER OTHER BUILDINGS)

Follow the directions
& complete 6
buildings.

Include windows on at
least 2 buildings.

You do not have to
draw all steps
individually.

#5 DRAWING A SIMPLE "HOUSE" STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS #5

FIRST, BEGIN BY DRAWING A "HORIZON" LINE ACROSS THE TOP OF YOUR PAPER. NEXT, PLACE VANISHING POINTS AT THE ENDS OF THE HORIZON LINE.

- THE 1ST LINE OF YOUR HOUSE ① IS THE CORNER NEAREST TO THE VIEWER. MAKE SURE THIS LINE IS TALL ENOUGH TO REACH THE PEAK OF THE ROOF!
- DRAW RECEDING LINES ②③④ & ⑤ FROM LINE ① TO BOTH VANISHING POINTS.
- DRAW THE LEFT END ⑥ OF YOUR HOUSE BETWEEN LINES ④ AND ⑤
- DRAW THE RIGHT END ⑦ OF YOUR HOUSE BETWEEN LINES ② AND ③ (BE SURE TO MAKE LINE ⑦ CLOSER TO LINE ① THAN LINE ⑥)

NOW, DECIDE HOW TALL YOU WANT YOUR ROOF TO BE & PUT POINT "A" ON LINE ①.

- DRAW RECEDING LINES ⑧ AND ⑨ FROM POINT "A" TO BOTH VANISHING POINTS. FIND THE "VISUAL CENTER" OF THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE BY DRAWING AN "X".
- DRAW LINE ⑩ FROM THE TOP OF LINE ① TO THE BOTTOM OF LINE ⑦
- DRAW LINE ⑪ FROM THE TOP OF LINE ⑦ TO THE BOTTOM OF LINE ①
- DRAW LINE ⑫ SO IT PASSES THROUGH THE CENTER OF YOUR "X". (LINE ⑫ IS DRAWN BETWEEN LINES ② AND ③.)

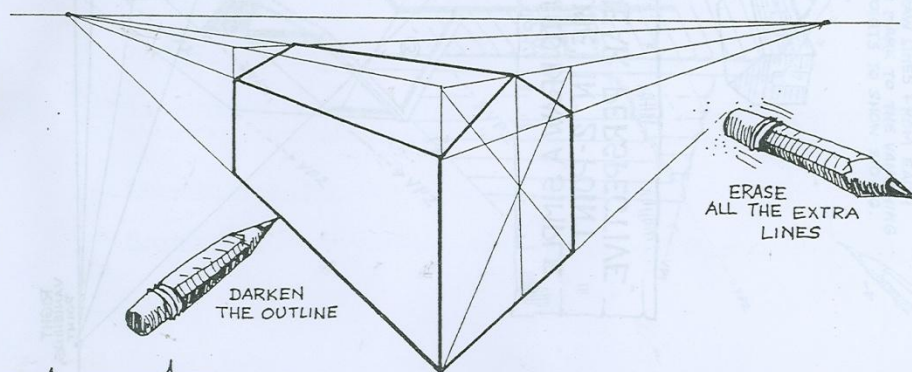
PLACE POINT "B" ON LINE ②, AT THE TOP OF LINE ⑫

- DRAW LINE ⑬ FROM POINT "B" TO THE LEFT VANISHING POINT.
- DRAW LINE ⑭ FROM THE TOP OF LINE ⑥ TO THE RIGHT VANISHING POINT.

PLACE POINT "C" ON LINE ⑭ WHERE LINE ⑬ CROSSES ⑭.

- DRAW LINE ⑮ FROM POINT "A" TO POINT "B".
- DRAW LINE ⑯ FROM POINT "B" TO THE PLACE WHERE LINE ⑦ CROSSES ⑧.
- DRAW LINE ⑰ FROM POINT "C" TO THE PLACE WHERE LINE ⑨ CROSSES ⑥.

NOW, JUST DARKEN THE OUTLINE, ERASE ALL THE EXTRA LINES, AND YOU'LL BE READY TO ADD WINDOWS, A DOOR AND SIDING.



Turn your paper horizontally.

Using 2 point Perspective, Follow the directions & complete a House.

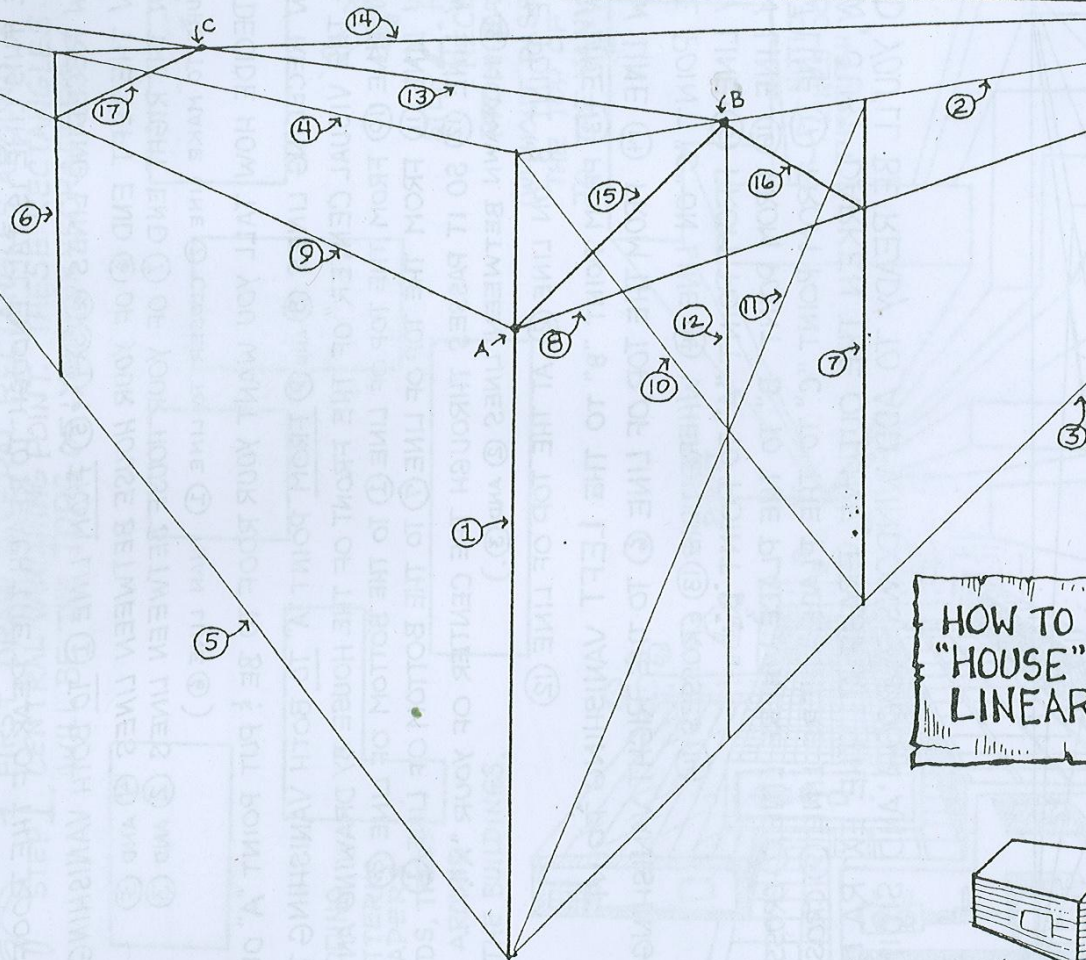
Include 3 windows, at least 1 door, & at least 3 trees.

Utilize all your perspective concepts of position, size, detail, value, & overlapping when drawing objects in the landscape.

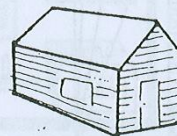
LEFT
VANISHING
POINT

HORIZON (EYE LEVEL) LINE

RIGHT
VANISHING
POINT



HOW TO DRAW A SIMPLE
"HOUSE" IN 2-POINT
LINEAR PERSPECTIVE



ADDING DETAILS TO YOUR SIMPLE "HOUSE"

← VANISHING POINT 1
(VP1)

USING A RULER, DIVIDE THE CENTER LINE INTO EQUAL SPACES.

VANISHING POINT 2
(VP2) →

NEXT, DRAW LINES FROM EACH DIVISION MARK TO THE VANISHING POINTS TO SHOW SIDING.

EQUAL
SPACES

ERASE
LINES IN
WINDOWS
&
DOORS.

NOTICE HOW ALL
THE STAIR LINES
(EXCEPT THE VERTICAL LINES)
ARE DRAWN TO A
VANISHING POINT.