

GRAFIX® LESSON PLAN SERIES

Lesson 11: Grid Drawing with Grafix Clear Film.
Created by Kirby Meng.



Grid Drawing with Grafix Clear Film

OBJECTIVES

The student will create a realistic drawing from a photograph using a grid technique.

The student will use shading to model the drawing and make it look three dimensional and realistic.

The student will display student art work and reflect on the artistic process by evaluating work.

For grade levels 6-12.

Instructions and materials are based upon a class size of 20-30 students. Adjust as needed.

Tips:

When choosing a picture, look for a good subject that is clear, in focus and has a wide range of values. Avoid using published photos, they are most likely copyrighted. If you have snapshots from vacation, etc. it is fine to use these, just make sure that the subject is close, clear, in focus and there is not a lot of distracting background. You can also use the grid to draw a picture that you will then paint!

Connecting to Art

Grids have been used throughout history to help artists draw more accurately. The ancient Egyptians used grid lines on the tomb walls to make sure that all of the figures were in the proper proportion, which was very important in ancient Egyptian art. Renaissance artist Albrecht Durer used a grid for much of his work to break up the scene he was drawing and make it easier to draw. Grids were also used to help artists with foreshortening and perspective, and Vincent Van Gogh wrote a letter to his brother Theo describing his use of a grid to make drawing and painting faster and easier.

MATERIALS

- Grafix Chipboard cut to size
- Grafix Dura-lar Clear Film to cover photo
- Non copyrighted photo
- Extra fine permanent marker
- Drawing paper
- Ruler
- Drawing pencils
- Eraser
- Blending stump or tissue for blending



Grafix Dura-lar Clear Film

Clear film has a glossy translucent drawing surface on two sides. Available in sheets, rolls and packs.





STEP 3



STEP 8



STEP 10

DIRECTIONS

1. Find the photograph, measure it including only the image area and write the measurements down. Do not measure any borders.
2. Tape the photo to a piece of Grafix Chipboard and cover with a piece of Dura-lar Clear Film cut slightly larger than the photo, so that you can staple it through the film and the chipboard only.
3. Grid the photograph in 1" increments using a permanent marker. Use a ruler and measure carefully, it will affect the final project.
4. Determine how many times you are going to enlarge the photo based on the size of paper. Leave a border around your work in case you decide later to mat or frame the work. If you are working from a 3" x 5" or 4" x 6" photo you will probably enlarge by 2 or 3.
5. After the calculations mark your border on the paper and create the rectangle where you will complete your drawing.
6. Next mark the squares on the drawing paper. If you enlarged by 2, you will use 2" squares on the drawing paper. Enlarged by 3, you will use 3" squares on the drawing paper, etc. Measure across the top and bottom and connect the marks. Repeat for the sides. Draw these lines VERY lightly as you will erase them later and not want them to show up. You should be creating even squares, if you have rectangles, something is not right, re-measure and try again.
7. Be sure you have the same number of squares on the drawing as you do on the photograph.
8. Begin by drawing what is in each square on the photo into the corresponding square on the drawing. The lines will not be the same size because you are enlarging, but they will be proportional. Continue until the entire picture is drawn. Do not add value as you go.
9. Once the drawing is complete, erase your grid lines.
10. Begin shading using 10 values from white, no graphite, to the darkest your pencil will shade. Use a blending stump, a piece of tissue or paper towel to blend values together so you don't create lines of value. Don't blend with your fingers, the oils will affect the paper's ability to hold the graphite.
11. Your picture is complete once you have shaded all areas of the drawing.

NATIONAL STANDARDS K-4, 5-8 and 9-12

Content Standard 1: Understanding and applying media, techniques, and processes

Content Standard 2: Using knowledge of structures and functions

Content Standard 4: Understanding the visual arts in relation to history and cultures

Content Standard 5: Reflecting upon and assessing the characteristics and merits of their work and the work of others