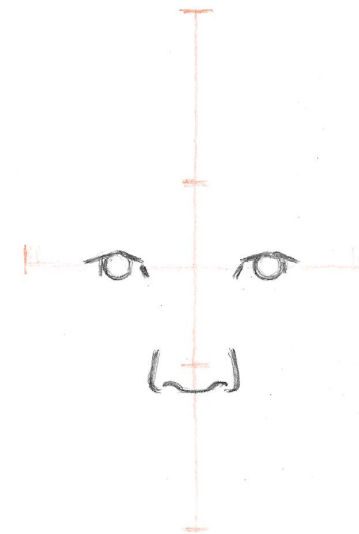
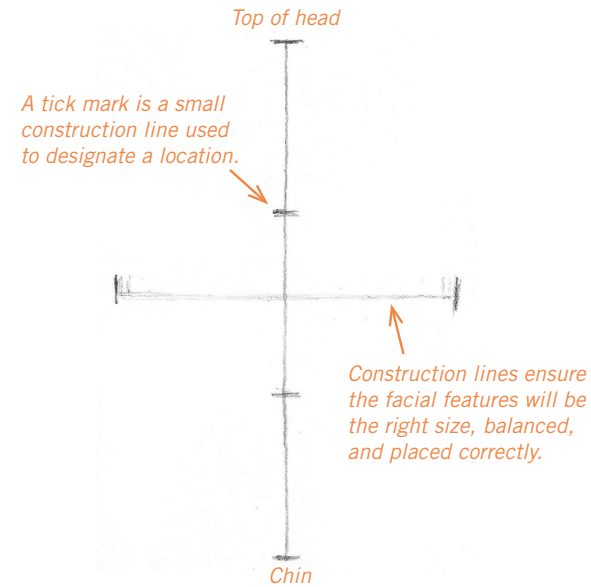
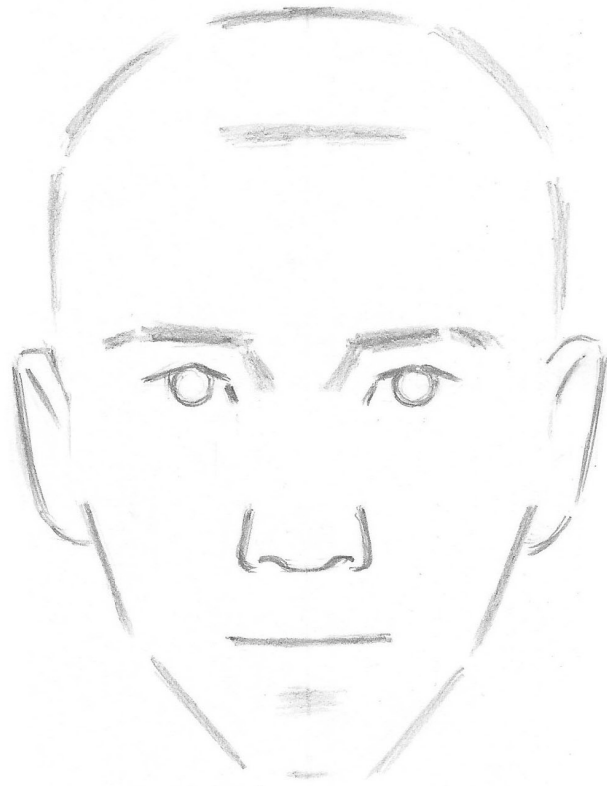


basic face

Steps: 5 Difficulty: ■ □ □ □ □

There are few drawing subjects more challenging than the human face, perhaps because it's so familiar, but also for its symmetry and many details. This drawing presents the basic placement of the facial features. You can modify it to draw any human face seen from the front.

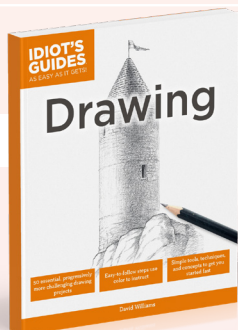


- 1 Draw a tick mark for the location of the top of the head and another marking the chin about 4 inches (10cm) apart. Draw a vertical line connecting the tick marks, and then divide it into thirds with two more tick marks.

Draw a horizontal line dividing the vertical one in half. Its width is two of the small vertical sections. A basic face is three sections tall and two wide.

- 2 Divide the horizontal line into four equal parts by drawing two new tick marks. Draw the irises just inside these new marks. Then draw the three angled lines of each of the upper lids.

The nostrils are two curves that meet as a straight line in the center below the lower tick mark on the vertical line. The sides of the nostrils are straight, then curve just under the openings.

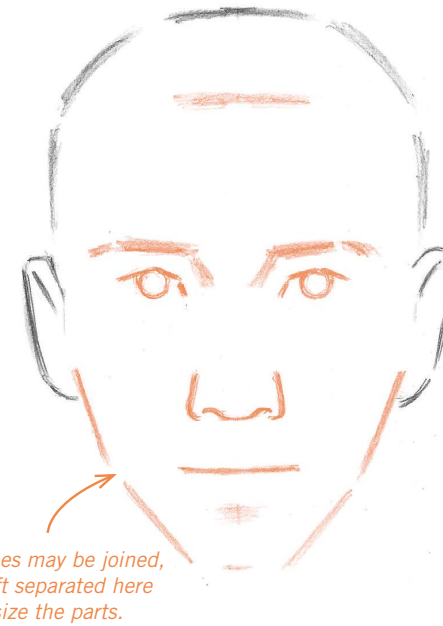
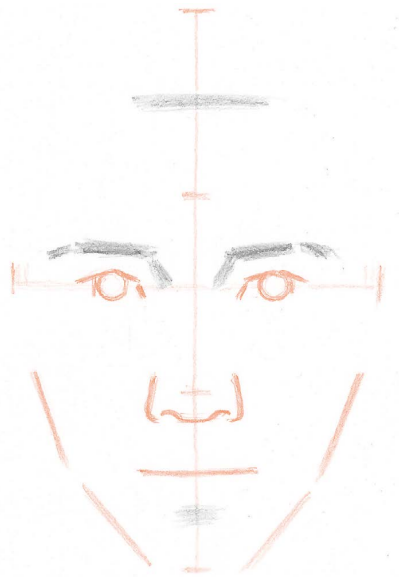
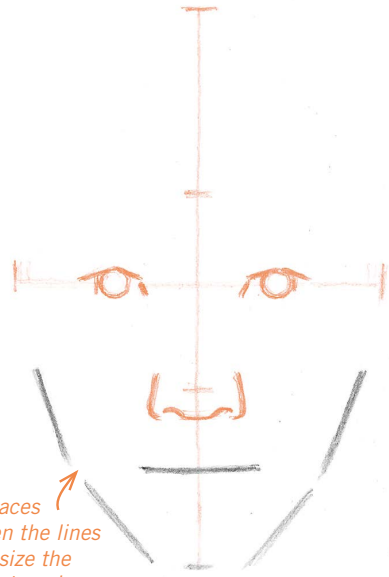


3 Draw the four angled lines of the jaw with a small space in between. The top two begin level with the top of the nostrils and the lower two angle in to the chin. The line of the mouth is level with the small spaces and the ends are in alignment with the inside of the irises.

CONCEPT

When parts of a drawing subject are in **alignment**, you can position them better. Items that line up vertically are plumb; those that line up horizontally are level.

4 Draw a wide mark for the hairline halfway between the top tick marks of the vertical line. Draw the three soft lines of the eyebrows and upper nose. Very softly shade the depression above the chin.

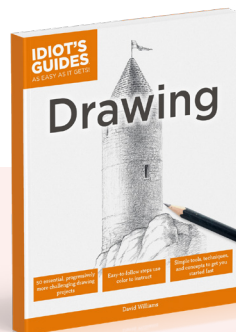


5 Draw the sides and top of the head, keeping the lines symmetrical. Draw in the ears at either side of the head even with the eyebrows and the bottom of the nose.



ADVANCED VARIATION

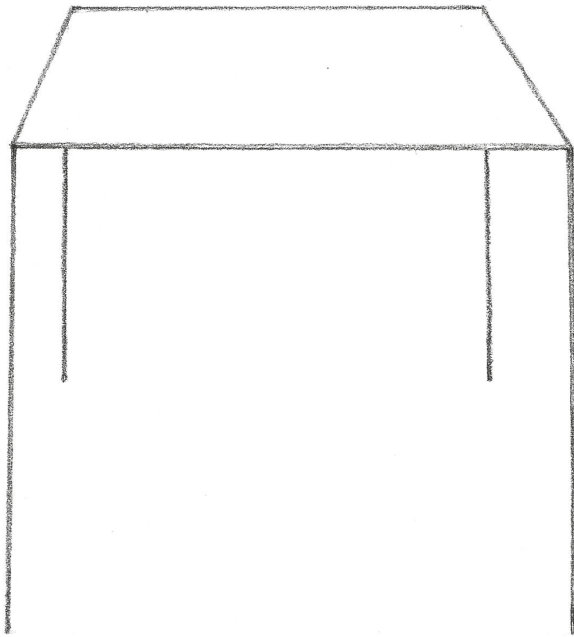
With light, curving shading, join the lines of the chin, jaw, and top of the head. Shade the irises and darken the pupils. Add the lines of the lower eyelids.



table

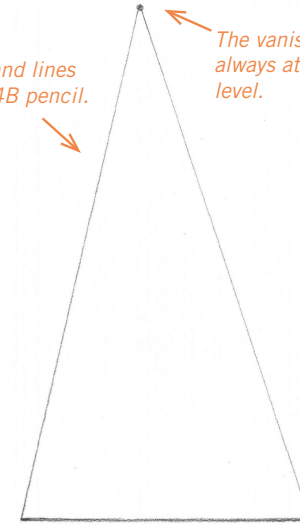
Steps: 5 Difficulty:

We're used to rectangular tables, but the angles of the edges are usually overlooked. Perspective is a method of using construction lines to determine the angles of parallel edges that seem to gradually become farther from the viewer. Objects with parallel edges and one edge facing the viewer are constructed with one vanishing point.



Draw the dot and lines lightly with a 4B pencil.

The vanishing point is always at the viewer's eye level.



- 1 Draw a dot a few inches from the top of your page and centered. This is the vanishing point for the one-point perspective you will construct. About 6½ inches (16.5cm) below the dot, place your ruler parallel to the bottom of the page and draw a 3½-inch (9cm) wide line. Then draw two lines that connect the ends of the line to the dot.

- 2 Draw another line about 1½ inches (3.75cm) above and parallel to the other horizontal line.

These lines will help you determine where the legs of the table touch the ground.

