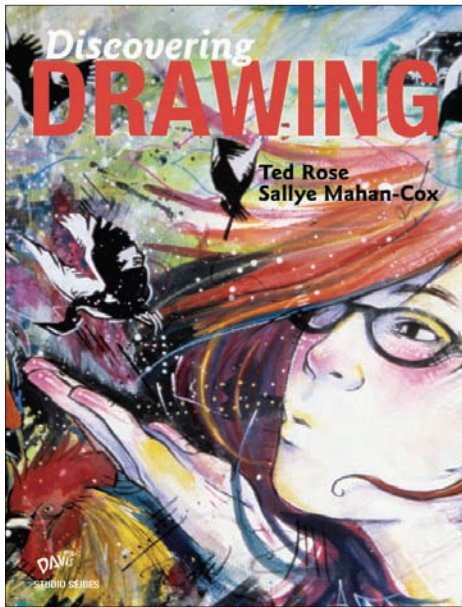




A comprehensive look at the
most fundamental of art forms



The latest developments in drawing!

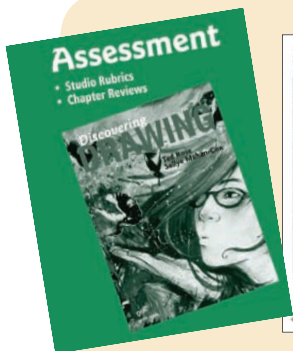


By Ted Rose and Sallye Mahan-Cox

This addition to the Davis Studio Series is a visually dynamic and comprehensive resource covering **all of today's drawing media**. Students explore both **realistic and expressive drawing** techniques through stimulating **hands-on studio opportunities**, from **basic to advanced levels**. Special features include examples of master artworks, portfolio tips, drawing career profiles, and **step-by-step instruction**.



See last page for digital image and transparency information.



Chapter 1: What Is Drawing?
Teacher Rubric for Study Drawing and Original Drawing

Criteria	1	2	3	4
Use of drawing materials				
Use of drawing techniques				
Use of drawing media				
Use of drawing space				
Use of drawing time				
Use of drawing process				
Use of drawing results				

Chapter 1: What Is Drawing?
Chapter Review

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read "What Is Drawing?" and answer the questions.

1. What is drawing?

2. What are the different types of drawing?

3. What are the different media used in drawing?

4. What are the different techniques used in drawing?

5. What are the different spaces used in drawing?

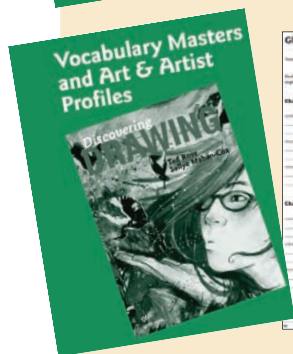
6. What are the different times used in drawing?

7. What are the different processes used in drawing?

8. What are the different results used in drawing?

Assessment Masters

- Detailed studio rubrics reinforce and extend the concise rubrics in the Student Book.
- Chapter review questions reinforce key ideas and concepts.



Glossary Terms

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write the definition for each term by looking it up in the glossary. There are five words for a minimum. Start here:

1. Drawing

2. Media

3. Techniques

4. Spaces

5. Time

6. Process

7. Results

Diego Rivera (1881-1947)



Diego Rivera was a Mexican painter who worked in the style of realism. He was one of the most important artists of the 20th century. He was known for his murals and his use of bold colors and strong lines. He was also a social realist, and his art often depicted the lives of the poor and the working class.

Read the following passage:

Diego Rivera was born in Mexico City, Mexico, in 1881. He was the son of a wealthy family. He studied art at the National School of Fine Arts in Mexico City. He was influenced by the Impressionist and Cubist movements. He traveled to Europe and studied with Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. He returned to Mexico in 1921 and became a leading figure in the Mexican muralist movement. He painted many murals in Mexico and throughout the world. He was also a social activist and a member of the Communist Party. He died in 1947 in New York City.

Vocabulary Masters & Art & Artist Profiles

- Age-appropriate profiles highlight the accomplishments of master artists and significant works of art.
- Vocabulary masters reinforce vocabulary development through stimulating word games including crossword puzzles and matching exercises.



Chapter 7 Studio Masters
Portrait from a Live Model



Before You Begin

1. Choose a model to draw. The model should be a person you know well and who is comfortable being drawn.

2. Set up your drawing materials. You will need a drawing board, a drawing paper, a pencil, an eraser, and a sharpener.

3. Observe your model. Look at the overall shape of the face, the placement of the eyes, nose, and mouth, and the texture of the skin.

4. Start with the basic shapes. Use a pencil to draw the outline of the face, the eyes, nose, and mouth.

5. Add shading and detail. Use a pencil to add shading to the face, especially around the eyes, nose, and mouth. Use an eraser to remove any unwanted lines.

6. Finish your drawing. Once you are satisfied with your drawing, use a sharpener to sharpen your pencil and an eraser to remove any unwanted lines.

Chapter 7 Studio Masters
Portrait from a Live Model



Check 1

1. Have you drawn the overall shape of the face?

2. Have you drawn the eyes, nose, and mouth?

3. Have you added shading to the face?

4. Have you finished your drawing?

Portfolio Tip

Keep your drawing in a portfolio. This will help you keep track of your progress and show your work to others.

Studio Support Masters

- Sequential photos and illustrations teach techniques and processes in a practical, easy-to-reproduce format.
- Portfolio Tips and Exhibition Tips address the unique demands of the studio classroom.


A dynamic Student Book & Correlated, point-of-use Teacher's Edition

Drawing as Expression

Drawing can reflect your response to emotions or events. As an artist you can use the visual language of art to cause others to respond to your feelings, too. That response is called an *aesthetic experience*. Through your drawing, you can creatively express your thoughts and emotions. (The expressive possibilities of drawing, which include concepts like symbolism and abstraction, are the subject of chapter 10.)

Note 11 After World War I (about 1920), Germany's economy was in trouble. Food was in short supply and people were starving. The body language and facial expressions of Käthe Kollwitz's figures in Fig. 1-8 convey a sense of both the children's pain and the mother's dependency. The drawing is designed to elicit recognition and sympathy in the viewer.

Fig. 1-7. In what ways is this drawing both expressive and imaginative?
Arlene McCree, *Home Sweet Home*, 2004. Photo for Home Sweet Home, Photo: Steve, Illustrator: Jan Clark.







Fig. 1-8. In this powerful drawing from the period after World War I, the children beg their mother for food, or "bread" in German. She has nothing to give them.
Käthe Kollwitz, *Brot (Bread)*, 1924. Lithograph, 21 1/2" x 14 1/2" (55.6 x 37.3 cm). Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco, Alameda Foundation for Graphic Arts, 1963.



Drawing as Imagination

Even centuries ago, artists were drawing their visions of things that never really existed. Modern superheroes are artists' visions of powerful beings capable of protecting others. When superhero images are combined in comic strips, books, or animations, the imaginary figures can assume a powerful presence in the viewer's imagination.

Try It! Sketch a series of three or four gesture drawings that show an imagined character in a series of movements and poses. You'll want to record just the most important lines and shapes in the imaginary subject.

Fig. 1-9. This drawing skillfully places an imagined character within a recognizable setting. How does the artist convey a sense of drama in this scene?
© 2007 Marvel/Curtis.

Student Book

Carefully crafted lessons draw on a range of instructional strategies and are organized for success in creating art and mastering key concepts.

Contemporary works of art engage students and explore current topics of interest.

Samples of student art show how others have applied a new technique or process.

Inquiry

Ask students, "How did the artist suggest the children's pain and the mother's despair? What would students like to learn about the events that led to this scene?"

Art History

Direct students to research other works by Käthe Kollwitz (1867–1945). They should search in art reference books, art magazines, for history and the Internet. After students have viewed at least six examples of her work, have them discuss characteristics that she often repeated. For example, they may discuss that most of her forms were rounded and that she used value to highlight emotion of a mother holding a child in several works. If students research Kollwitz's biography, ask them to describe events in her life that would cause her to draw such scenes. (She worked with the poor in Berlin and her son was killed in World War I.)

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© 2007 Marvel/Curtis.

Teacher's Edition

Interdisciplinary Connections
integrate the arts across the curriculum with engaging teaching strategies and research assignments.

Supplemental Strategies
address a variety of needs, from the more struggling student to the gifted and talented.

Art History
background notes help place a work of art in its historical and cultural context.

Also in every unit:
Vocabulary-building strategies,
chapter reviews, portfolio tips,
and artist interviews.



www.davisart.com
for more information

Visually dynamic and extensive resources for every contemporary studio!

Take a look at the Table of Contents.

Chapter 1	What is Drawing?
Chapter 2	The Elements and Principles of Design: A Visual Language
Chapter 3	Learning to Draw: The Basics
Chapter 4	Still Life: Drawing from Objects
Chapter 5	Drawing Landscapes
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Chapter 7	Portraits
Chapter 8	The Figure
Chapter 9	Animals
Chapter 10	The Expressive Language of Art
Student HandBook	Drawing Timeline
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	Working with a Model
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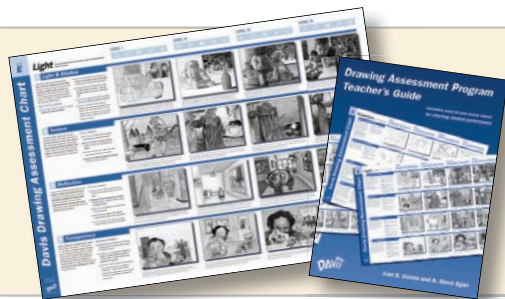
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Discovering Drawing Components

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Digital Image Complete Set (Set of 74)	8-D099
Elements and Principles (Set of 25)	8-D099B
Subject Matter (Set of 49)	8-D099C

Drawing Assessment Program

Set of 5 Drawing Assessment Charts with Teacher's Guide	690-3
Set of 5 Drawing Assessment Charts	689-X
Teacher's Guide Only	709-8



Drawing Assessment Program

Take the mystery out of realistic drawing with this new program. A set of five extra large (28" x 36") wall charts uses a four-level, 20-point rubric to help students self-assess and monitor their growth in proficient realistic drawing. The five charts include:

Visual Field • Dimension • Shape • Light • Value

Accompanying Teacher's Guide includes a wealth of reproducible pages.

Digital Image Set

Complete Set (74 images)

Elements and Principles (25 images)

Subject Matter (49 images)

- Set of 74 fine art images to supplement images in the text.
- Works by artists from around the world correlate to the concepts covered in each chapter of the text.
- Display images instantly with ready-made PowerPoint presentations for each chapter.



Overhead Transparencies

- Set of 12 transparencies
- Examples of student artwork enhance instruction

