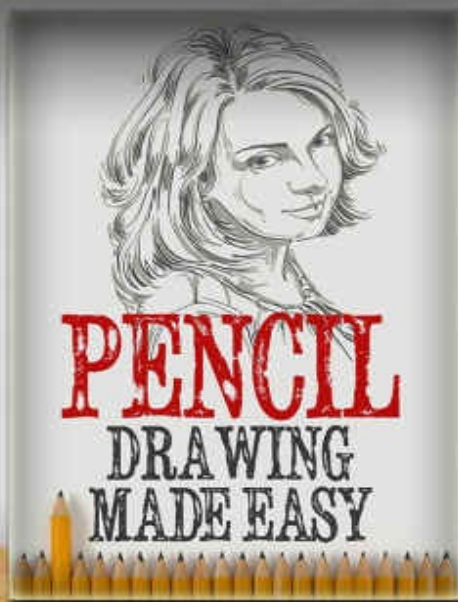
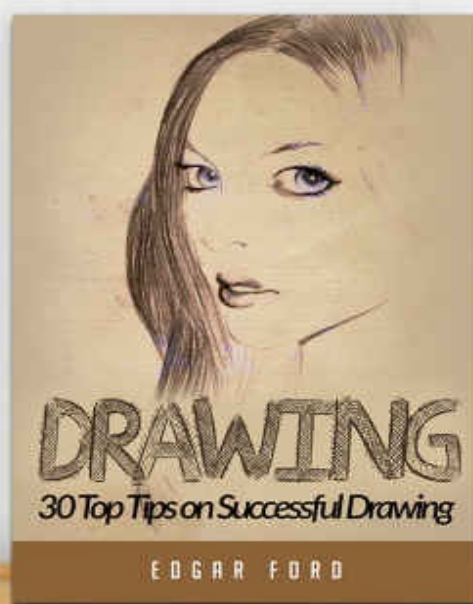
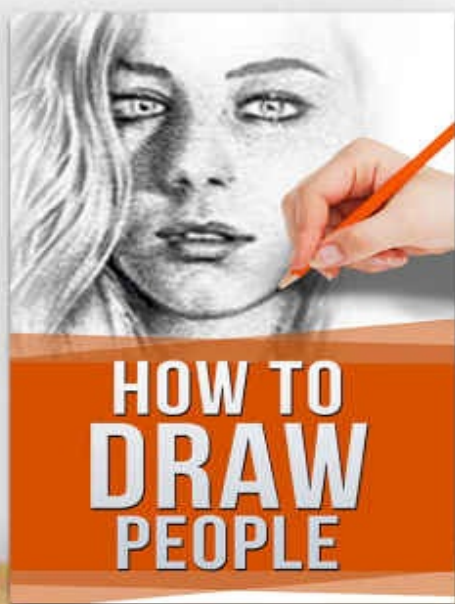


DRAWING FOR BEGINNERS



THE COMPLETE BOX SET ON
HOW TO DRAW FOR BEGINNERS

How to draw: Drawing for Beginners

BOXSET Collection

How to draw people: Drawing for Beginners (Book 1)

Drawing for Beginners: Ultimate Step By Step Crash Course on Drawing (Book 2)

PENCIL DRAWING: MADE EASY THE BASICS OF PENCIL DRAWING (Book 3)

Drawing: 30 Top Tips to Successful Drawing (Book 4)

How to draw people: Drawing for Beginners.

Introduction

I want to thank you and congratulate you for downloading the book, “How to draw people: Drawing for Beginners.”

This book contains proven steps and strategies on how to draw things at the beginner’s level. If you are interested in learning some basics of drawings or if you want to polish you’re drawing skills, then this book will guide you through each and every step by which you can draw anything even if you are totally unaware of the drawing basics. From the basic step of handling the pencil for starting up your drawing till when you would become able to draw anything you want, all guidelines have been added in this book. If you are looking for some drawing lessons for beginners then this book is the suitable for you.

Do you want to be able to sketch people, and actually make them look realistic? I’m not going to say it’s easy, but if you follow the tips, and practice consistently, you’ll be drawing people in no time.

There are many artists out there who will give you tips to draw better, but this book packs some of the best techniques into one small package so you have everything you need to know right at your fingertips. This book will be a great reference for your collection for a very long time.

Have you ever seen a painting or drawing of a person and said, “Wow, I wish I could do something like that?” Well the best part is: You can! Drawing isn’t necessarily a skill you are born with, and it’s a learnable skill. Anyone who wants to draw can, if they put the effort and time into doing so. Every new skill takes dedication, and drawing is no different.

In chapter two, we will discuss using photo references. This is something that is recommended to all beginning artists. Even seasoned artists use photo references to insure they are getting the picture they have chosen to do correctly. A picture can be your best friend, but keep in mind, it’s meant for inspiration and getting proportions correct only. The rest is up to you.

In chapter five, we will focus on getting the picture as close to the reference as possible by using the gridding technique. This is where you draw a grid on a piece of drawing paper and your reference photo and draw everything in each box as closely as you can. It’s a good way of getting things right. We will also focus on specific aspects of a particular drawing. Framing is a really cool way to block out every aspect of the picture except that particular part you want to learn. This is a really good practice because you can take each part and do it separately so you are not overwhelmed with the whole image at once.

This book will use these two techniques to help hone your drawing skills, that way when you want to be able to draw your own characters or draw real live people, you’ve would have already had practice with proportions. You want your character to look as realistic as possible, and sometimes the human structure can be deceiving. I hope these tips are able to help you in sketching people, and in the end making drawing more enjoyable as it should

be.

Keep in mind the techniques here are not the only ones available, but they are the best, especially for beginners in my opinion. They are the techniques that really teach you step-by-step how to draw. And you can use them for more than just drawing people. Anything can be drawn with these methods.

All the fundamental steps to draw anything and to begin drawing with are included here with many chapters dedicated to separate drawing related information. You will not only have the best drawing guidelines but also step by step tutorials included in this book to make you a perfect drawer. You are also going to learn the simple basic three forms which every object has. These forms would help you out in making the drawing more illustrated and perfectly aligned. I have added steps to making your drawing colorful as well to make you able to learn as many types of drawings as you want just by adding more and more colors to it. So, go through the whole of the book and learn the beginner's way to draw anything which you want and improve not only your drawing skills but also excel in drawing anything you want even at a beginner's level.

Thanks again for downloading this book, I hope you enjoy it!

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Chapter 1 – Drawing Tools You'll need

When you first begin it's easy to get carried away with buying supplies, but the goal here is to get the basics and at a decent price so you don't overspend on something you're not even sure about. Plus as a beginner you might go through a lot of paper before you really feel comfortable.

Here is a list of basic tools you'll need:

- Drawing paper: (I suggest something a little thicker, because you'll be erasing a lot) but if you need something with a decent price you can use: **Canson: Mixed Media**. It's thicker than normal drawing paper and can handle sketching all the way up to heavy shading. It's also a decent price for people on a budget, or for those who don't want to go crazy because they are just starting out. It also comes in different sizes (I use 11x14).
- Pencils: There are many different types of pencils. But all you really need to get started is the basic **#2 pencil** that you used throughout school. If you prefer mechanical pencils, I suggest that you use **.7 leads** to get started. The best part of mechanical pencils is there is no need for a pencil sharpener.
- Pencil Sharpener: I suggest a metal, hand- held one. They are small and sharpen very well. A lot of people will prefer to use an electric one; it's all about what you as the artist prefer. You can find electric sharpeners for decent prices that will last years.
- Erasers: As an artist using different erasers will affect things differently. There are three basic erasers you'll need especially if you decide to learn to shade once you have finished with the drawing. A white plastic eraser for when you need to erase heavy lines. If you haven't drawn the lines too dark it will easily get rid of the lines. A tube eraser for smaller detailed areas, and last a kneaded eraser (this is every artists best friend). A kneaded eraser will lighten up shading and you can shape it any way you need to get it to fit in any area.
- You'll need something to get rid of those pesky eraser shavings. You don't want to blow them away, or wipe them away (the oils from your hands spread on the paper, and can ruin your drawing in the end). So I use a fan paintbrush, but really you can use anything that will wipe away the excess eraser.
- A ruler
- A black sharpie
- A piece of card stock paper
- Scissors
- Sticky tack

And that's it. Now you can begin!

Chapter 2 – Photo References

The best way to start drawing and sketching people is to start with the help of a photo references. A photo reference is an image that is used to draw from. You can either use it in digital format, or my preference, is to draw traditionally, at least for the beginning stages. I am a firm believer that every artist should start out that way before moving on to digital sketching. But that is your choice. Either way the image needs to be large enough to really see everything.

If you are going to go the traditional route, as suggested the photo needs to be printed on a piece of paper. Make sure details are easily seen. Also, keep in mind this image doesn't have to be printed on high quality photo paper because for one method it will be drawn on. It just needs to be big and clear enough as to get the details correct. Print the image from your computer at 8x10. (Through the rest of this book, I'm going to assume you are using a printed image for a reference photo to make explanations easier).

After you have printed the image let it sit and look at the details: the angle of the face, the shape of the nose, and the even the thickness of the eye lashes. All the little details are just as important as the larger ones.

Using a photo reference is a great tool, but as you progress keep in mind that a photo reference is going to actually be used for inspiration or for a specific detail you might want to include in your own drawing. Be sure you pay attention to the copyright laws, and if you use an image completely for practice you must cite where you found the image and who owns it. Be sure to add a caption letting others know it is being used for practice purposes. Link the image as well, that way you cover all aspects. You wouldn't want to get in trouble if someone feels you have stolen their work.

And if you use someone's image as inspiration in the future, you could always find a way to contact them and let them know. Give them credit, because essentially it was their image that helped you. Putting yourself out there and joining artist groups is a great way to receive feedback and make lifelong friends.

As a precaution for the next chapter, I would print a second copy of your image just in case. It's always good to have a backup especially when drawing. And instead of doing the, 'wait and see', it's better to be prepared. It will save you a lot of frustration from having to stop in the middle of a project.

Chapter 3 – Ways by which you handle the pencil

This chapter is all about the very beginning steps of drawing. If you are beginner at drawing, you should follow each and every step which will guide you to make your successful journey through drawing. Just the same as an athlete starts his work out before going in to the field, you are now entering in to the zone of beginning with very basic drawing. But before that you must be having some sort of loosening up with yourself so that you may not be losing your interest in it. So let's start with the very basic tips that are how you have to hold the pencil in order to begin with the actual drawing.

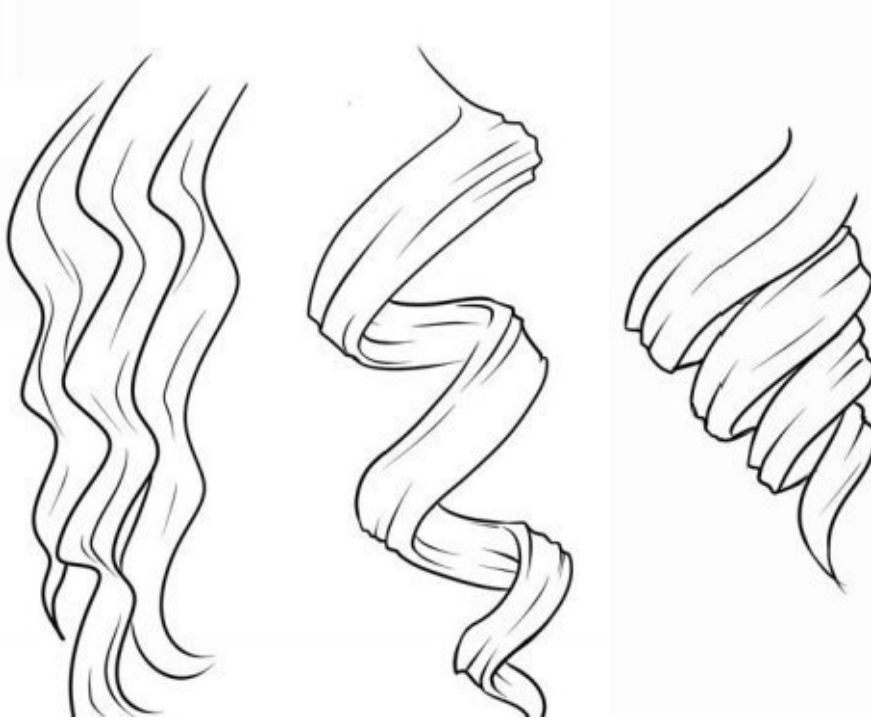
Firstly when you are about to begin drawing you must know the basic ways by which you can hold pencils in your hand. There are two basic ways to handle the pencil at very beginning.

- First way is to hold the pencil just like the way you hold a pencil for writing a letter.
- The second way which you can hold the pencil is exactly how you hold the brush for painting or drawing lines on canvas like you hold the brush within your first finger and the thumb.

The benefit of using just three styles is to control the pressure which exert on your hands with the pencil when you draw anything on paper. It's also beneficial that holding the pencil in this way strengthens your grip and you are now in a better position to begin drawing in any way.

Try to hold the pencil in a comfortable way no matter which ever style you want to choose for it. Once you are done with this basic step, now you are all set to go towards the next step in drawing things at a beginner's level.

Loose draw exercises



Now after you have learned how to hold a pencil, the next step is to draw loose lines or circles with any HB pencil. You can try drawing circles, ovals, lines or any other shape while holding pencils in your hand. You have to get complete control over the loose drawing with which you are working, so you better use the force exerted by the whole of your arm and not only your hand. When you exert full force with your arm there is a better chance that you will be have complete grip on what you draw loosely.

First when you start drawing random loose lines on paper, chose the upper side of the paper and just start drawing random lines while having your little finger right on it. When you are doing it do not draw lines in a hurry all at once, but firstly draw small lines steadily followed by longer ones afterwards.

Similarly, try to draw circles loosely in the same way as you did while drawing lines. Place the tip of your pencil on the paper with your little finger on it and start drawing circles randomly. When you move your hands in a circular motion, you are actually making yourself ready to draw big circles later on.

Smudging

The next step which you do is to smudge in the shapes you have drawn before. If you follow the work of some great artists, you will definitely find out that they use the technique of smudging in the drawing to get a more prominent photographic look. If you do not go for it then you will not get the desired results. Mostly smudging is applied at the edges of the picture you have drawn to blend the colors and to give it a more artistic look.

To start smudging, first draw any shape with loose hands on pencil. Next you have to start smudging it with your thumb from the outlines towards the inside. It means you are going to smudge the lines you have drawn in an inward direction. If you do not want to use your thumb there is another option as well which you can opt easily. You can use another pencil without a sharp edge and just start smudging your drawing with it from the outline towards the inside.

Benefit

The benefit of using this step lies in the fact that while you smudge the drawn object the sharp strokes of the pencil if there are any are smudged effectively to merge into one another will leave behind a smooth drawing just the way an artist would draw.

So these were the few simple steps by which you can start and can excel in drawing later on. You do not need to get any extra knowledge of drawing. Once you are very well aware of the beginning, you are ready to jump in to the next phase where you are going to learn some of the fundamentals of drawing. The reason of learning some of the fundamentals is to make you aware that of some important facts while drawing something.

Chapter 4 – Drawing fundamentals

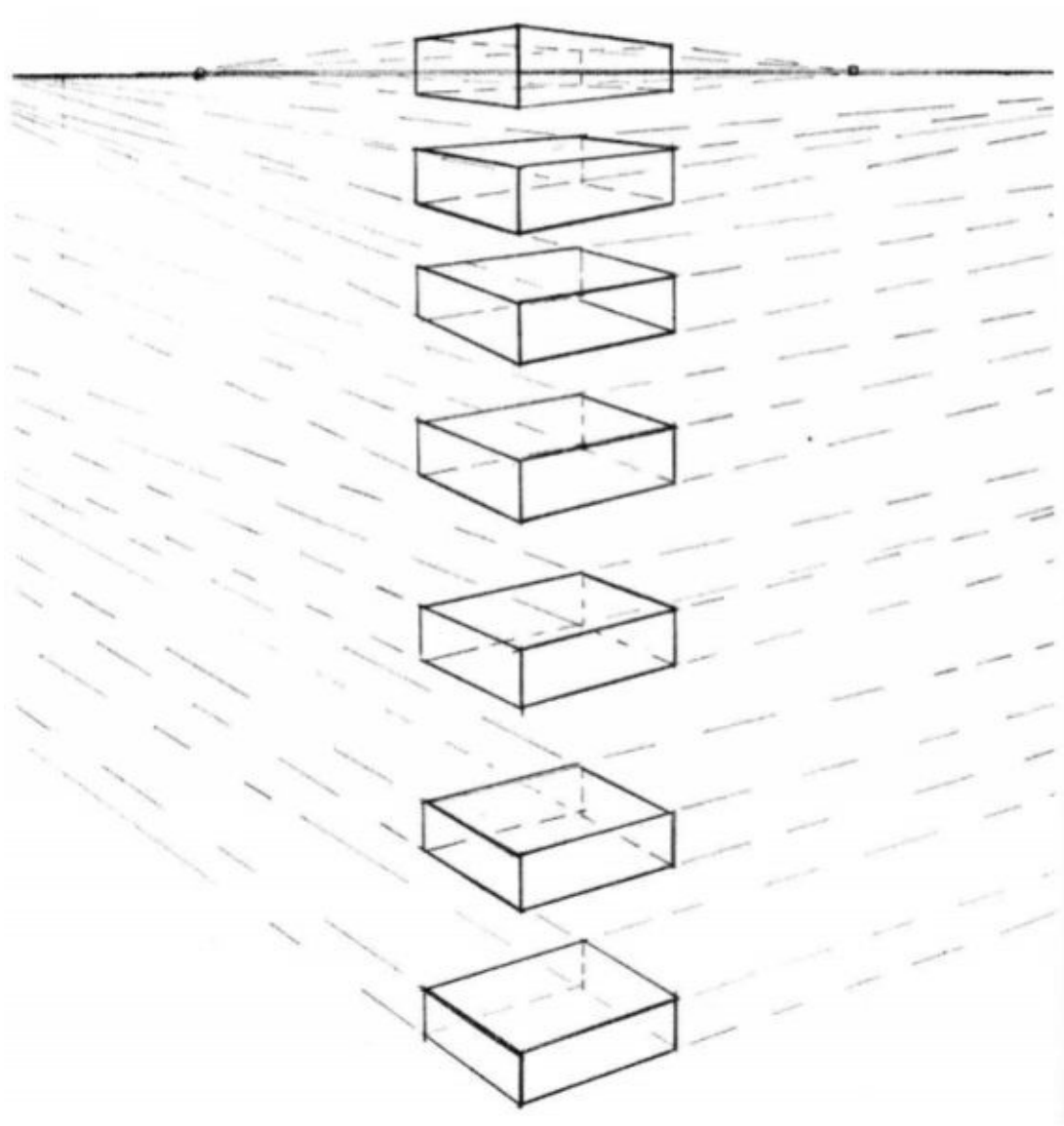
In this chapter, I am going to narrate you through all the fundamentals and basics of drawing which you should be aware of before getting your drawing formally started. Keep this thing in mind that without going through the fundamentals, you will not be able to get the real knowledge of drawing things as this matter is of crucial importance and you must know the tactics behind the thing you are drawing.

You are about to draw anything as you see it and while you draw you have to be very careful about the illustrations you develop and about the things you are drawing. So, to get a better illustration, not only use your hands but use your eyes. You should have proper knowledge of all the basic forms with which every object possesses which are to be illustrated not just by your hands but by your eyes first. So, in this chapter you are going to learn the three forms of objects and how these forms help you out in making your illustrations more prominent. Once you are good at learning these forms, you will then be able to draw anything you desire.

Eye level

While you gear up to draw anything, the first thing which you should consider is to get the right eye level. Sometimes students who are drawing are not aware of the fact that they should consider the exact eye level as a result their drawings are misaligned. This concept should be implemented every time when you are about to draw anything. Now you must be wondering what this eye level is. The answer is that the eye level is the height with reference to which you see any object. It is the level of your eye which enables you to see the object from different dimensions and by which you will then be able to understand the basic form of that object you are drawing.

How to check the eye level?



By looking towards different things with different levels of eyes, you may become able to look at objects with various perspectives. For instance, if you want to demonstrate various eye levels, consider the following steps which I am going to tell you.

- Lay down straight on the floor and start noticing things which come in front of you.
- You will notice that you can see the bottom of everything and not the front view.
- Now stand straight on the ground and start observing things.
- The focus of your observation will be changed compared to before.
- Now you can see the things from the front instead of from the bottom as it was previously.
- You can now stand on a chair and try to observe the same things which you have observed before.
- Now it is very easy for you to look at the top view of all the things under your consideration.

It has now been acknowledged that while you have different levels to which you see things, each and every time you perceive an object you see it differently. So, while drawing you just have to focus on the 3 dimensional view of the object you are working with. Once you get to know your exact eye level you are now in the perfect condition to draw the object in an exact manner.

Start with the objects below eye level

It is a matter of routine that you usually draw the things while you are standing or sitting somewhere. So, there is always an object's view in front of you which is below your eye level. Let's suppose you are sitting on a chair with a table in front of you. What you can actually see is the top of the table and nothing else. So, the top of the table definitely resides below your eye level.

So, in order to get started with the drawing session, you initially have to look towards those objects which are below your eye level as it will become easier for you to draw them all and also you would not be having any ambiguity while focusing on below the eye level trick.

Move towards the “with eye level”

Just after you are done with the step of observing and drawing things below the eye level, the next step which you should take is to start observing things with the perspective of having them at your eye level. It means now you are observing things right in front of your eyes and not at any other angle.

Above eye level

Now at the end after observing both the types of observing eye level, you are now ready to move towards the comparatively complex level of observation which is to observe the things above the eye level. Now, you are at that level where you can observe things with more than one dimension. Start observing the things above the level of your eye and point out all the fundamental steps which you should take in order to draw the things you want.

Now as you have gone through all the three forms related to your eye level which every object has, it's time to formally enter into the world of drawing. Now you have learnt how you can make use of your pencil effectively and you have learnt how you can observe objects at three different dimensions you can now easily manage to draw different things. I am now going to teach you step by step on how you can draw any object just by using the art in your hand. Let's start with drawing a portrait for beginners in the next chapter.

Chapter 5– How to draw portraits (eye) for beginners?

The use of your pencil becomes really critical when it comes to draw a portrait. It is sometimes not an easy task to be done because the use of your pencil becomes more and more crucial when you draw a portrait of anyone. Not only your pencil but your fingers play a significant role in drawing a portrait. Once you know the different forms of an object which I have explained in the previous chapter, it becomes easy for you to cope with the making and drawing of portraits of any kind. You just need an artist in you and some basic drawing skills and you will begin to get a well-developed portrait as you desire.

Now I am going to discuss some of the aspects which are very essential for learning the art of drawing portraits for beginners. Let's start with drawing an eye.

Drawing an eye

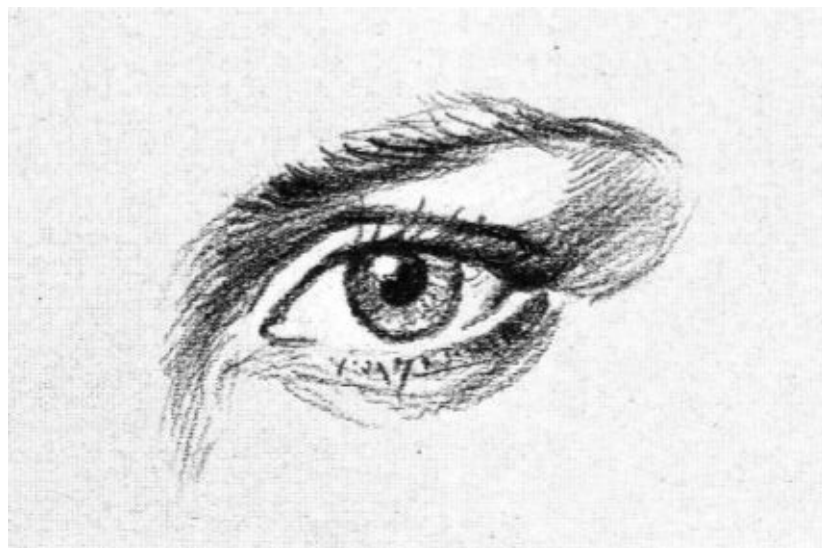
The personal feelings are very much elaborated and depicted by the eyes and they are the most prominent part of anyone's facial appearance. Now to draw an eye firstly you have to keep in mind the three forms of any object you have learnt earlier when approaching the following steps.

- Carefully examine the shape of the eye and decide at which form you are going to draw it. Make sure that you are drawing the eye either with the dimension of below the eye level, with the eye level or above the eye level.
- Now let's say for instance you are choosing the form which is with the eye level so start drawing the outline as elaborated.
- The outline should be random and it doesn't need any kind of perfection as it is just the first stage of drawing.
- Now try to draw the socket of an eye and observe the lid which must have roundness to make the whole eye.
- The next step is to look deeply towards the darkness of the pupil.

Once you have drawn all the above mentioned things it's time to move on to the next step.

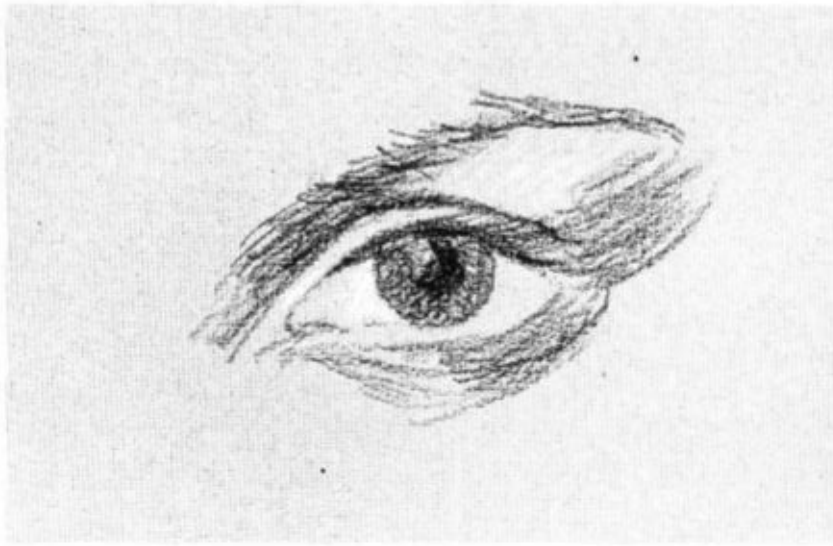
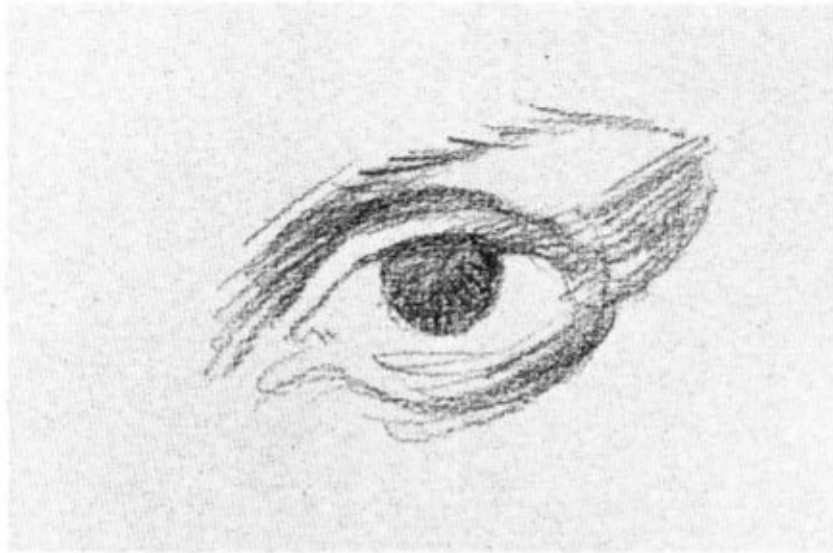
Now once you are done with the basics, now move towards making the basics a real formal one.

- So draw a cornea inside the eye and try to smudge it to give it darkness using your pencil or the tip of your thumb.



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- Now you have to reshape the lower lid of the eye.
- Point out the pencil on the outline you just have made in the first step and then at once smudge the outline with your fingers pointed inwards.
- This is really important to grant an artistic effect to the eyes you are drawing.
- Now do the same smudging and shading with the upper eyelid.

- The shading of both the lids help you actually to find out the real shape of eye ballad and then you have to draw and smudge the eye ball as well to give it a realistic view.
- Now draw some quick lines just above the upper eyelid to give a touch of eye brows. But this is not the final phase of drawing eyebrows.
- At this stage you just have to draw quick lines to have an overview of where you have to draw eyebrows in the next step.
- Now to draw eyelashes, you have to look for a spectrum like tone.
- Take the pencil in an oblique way in your hand and start drawing eye lashes in the opposite direction from where the eye is originating.
- These lines in the form of spectrum would definitely help you out in making the correct shape of eyelashes as a whole.
- Now darken the spectrum by using your pencil so that the lashes become quite obvious.
- Then you have to draw spectrum like lines on the lines which you have drawn earlier.
- Smudge the lines from inside and darken the outlines to get a complete drawing of an eye you started earlier.



These are a few of the simple steps which you can take to draw a portrait of an eye. I used the example of one eye to make it really clear for you to draw a portrait because it is a fundamental feature of every face and whenever you start drawing any portrait; firstly you have to draw the eyes. So if you know the process of drawing an eye, you would be able to then draw rest of the features of the face as well just by following the same basic steps.

As you have learn how you can use you skills to draw a simple portrait (eye), now I am going to tell you that how to easily at a beginner's level to draw different types of shapes as well. These shapes must to be introduced after portraits because the art of drawing these shapes is closely related to the things which have already been described in the portrait.

So in the chapter 7 I am going to guide you through each and every step which would lead you towards drawing various shapes easily and just at a beginner's level.

Chapter 6 – Gridding & Framing

Framing is one of the first techniques you are going to learn as an artist. To do this you need to use the cardstock paper and cut a perfect square, then you need to measure how big you want your 'frame' to be. The smaller the inside, the more you will focus on a specific part of the image. For example: you can frame only an eye, nose, or even a mouth. This comes in handy to help draw each specific part alone. You focus solely on those details rather than the picture as a whole.

It's also good to have different size frames. That way you can change how much of an image you have within the frame. This is one way to practice learning how to draw specific parts of a person so when you move on to drawing on your own you will know the basic forms. It is a daunting task drawing a person. Everyone is different and the angle of the image can make the details a little deceiving. One eye may look larger than the other, it really isn't, but because of the angle that's how it appears.

After you have cut out the first square use your ruler to measure out a smaller square. Use your sharpie to draw it. Once it's the size you want cut out the smaller square thus creating your 'frame'. Now, on your photo reference pick an area you want to focus on. Using the sticky tack (better than tape and leaves less damage when using the same reference for more than one focus) tack the frame down. Inside the square you will see your focus.

Before drawing on another sheet of paper, you can draw a square the same size as your frame and draw exactly what you see. Take your time and try not to draw too dark so when you erase it won't become hard to see the lines you want to keep.

And you are finished. Repeat this as many times as you wish. Use different images. Try out different parts of the body. Also you can use this method for more than just people. Drawing just became much easier.

When you focus on a whole image it can become overwhelming. This way you can practice in small segments and ignore everything else around your frame. It should make it less daunting while at the same time giving you a lot of practice. Every new artist needs to start small and work their way up. And the most important thing to remember: Practice, practice, and practice more. You'll never get better if you don't take the time needed. Drawing takes a lot of work.

A lot of people find people to be the most challenging of them all. And I happen to agree. Drawing a flower for example, would prove much easier. But we aren't talking about flowers.

In the next chapter you will learn the other technique which will take what you have just learned and bring it to a bigger scale. So keep practicing until you are comfortable with drawing a full image.

Make sure you enjoy yourself. If you feel like drawing is a chore, you won't want to do it again, and then you won't want to put in the work to make your very own masterpiece.

The second technique is called gridding. It's very easy, but it's more tedious work. First

you need to take your image and start your grid. Use your ruler to mark each inch horizontally with your sharpie. Then do the same vertically. Your reference will have what I call, little notches. This is what you'll use to connect the lines and create the grid. Take your time. You will be using the black sharpie, and you want the lines to be straight and even create perfect squares. Horizontally number each square above it, and vertically use letters of the alphabet for each square. Now you have created the grid for your photo reference.

It's time to grid your drawing paper. Since it is larger than the photo reference you will be scaling your image. Each piece of paper needs to have the same amount of squares or else the gridding method won't work. For example: Your photo reference is sized 8x10 and you used 1x1 squares. If your drawing paper is sized 18x24 you will use 2x2 inch squares to insure it is scaled correctly. Again, use numbers horizontally, and letters vertically to label the squares.

For this be sure to use your pencil to grid and draw the lines as light as possible to where you can still see them. When you're finished you'll be erasing them to leave only the image so you want them to be light enough to not see any leftover graphite after it's complete.

Now you should have the same amount of letters and numbers. This shows that your paper is scaled which means your image will be once you begin drawing.

Let's begin. Start in which ever square you want. I find it's easiest to start in the upper right corner (I'm right handed). In each separate box draw what you see in that box. Draw it as close to what you see: Each line and every detail. Then move on to the next. Do this for every square. Take your time and be patient. It can be time consuming, but in the end you will have used your photo reference to draw the image. If you are struggling on a specific area either take a break, or move on to a different square for a while before going back to it.

Once you have completed all the squares you should see the photo reference image staring back at you, well done the best part is that you drew it. Next you need to carefully erase all the grid lines. Do your best not to erase part of the image. Use your tube eraser, or one of those cone erasers that go on top of a pencil to help get the lines without interfering too much with your drawing. If you erase a line on your drawing just go over it again.

Chapter 7 – How to draw various shapes?

You can draw various shapes depending on what type of thing you want to create with it. So, let's start with drawing the cubical shaped objects.

Cubical shaped objects

- First look for all those objects near you which have a cubical shape. These objects can be a box of tissue paper on the table in front of you or a box of shoes in your cupboard.
- Now try to observe these boxes from every aspect and find out what can be the best possible aspects which will come when you move them in any direction.
- Try to look at it by turning or by doing it upside down or by raising it.
- You will find out that the basic thing which is common in all aspects and that is 'length'.
- It is the length of any cubical object which is critical in examining the proper structure of it.
- Once you are done with examining the object in all directions, now it's time to draw it right on the paper.
- You need to examine the details of the object and try to start drawing it with the length you have observed.
- Just after length you have to look towards height and width as well but this should be done after determining the exact length.
- For example, you are about to draw a table which is cubical in shape.
- After determining the details you come to know that in addition to the upper desk, you have to add legs in the drawing as well.
- Now observe the width and height of the legs and check out how thick it is.
- Checking thickness along with length and width is really important because it helps you to decide the exact measure which you will choose while drawing the whole of the table.
- Now once you are done with it, take your pencil in your hand and start drawing lines just as you see with the form at eye level.
- You will observe that what you have drawn is just one way to go.
- Now smudge the outlines of the table in an inward direction so that the highlighting of this table becomes easier.
- Highlighting helps you out in observing an object better.
- Once you are done with it, now darken the shade not only on the boundaries but also inside the boundaries to make it more prominent.
- Now you are done drawing a table with the perfect use of just a simple pencil.
- At the end if you want, you can add more smudge by clearing the darken outline with you thumb or finger.

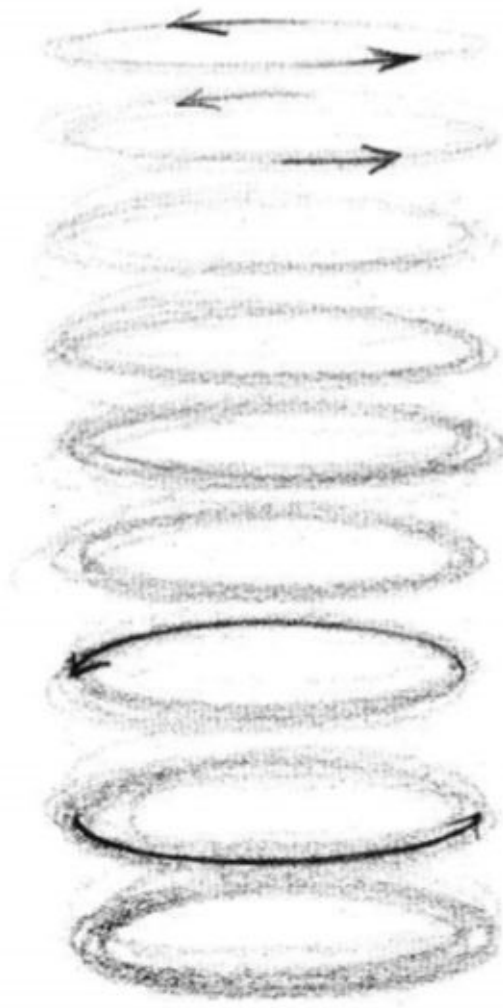
You must have observed the fact that while you are going to draw a cubical object which is the table, all you have to do is to look and observe keenly the three dimensional view of

the object. Once you are done with observing the three dimensional views you are now all set ready to draw it just by using the three forms of the objects with respect to your eye level.

Cylindrical shaped objects

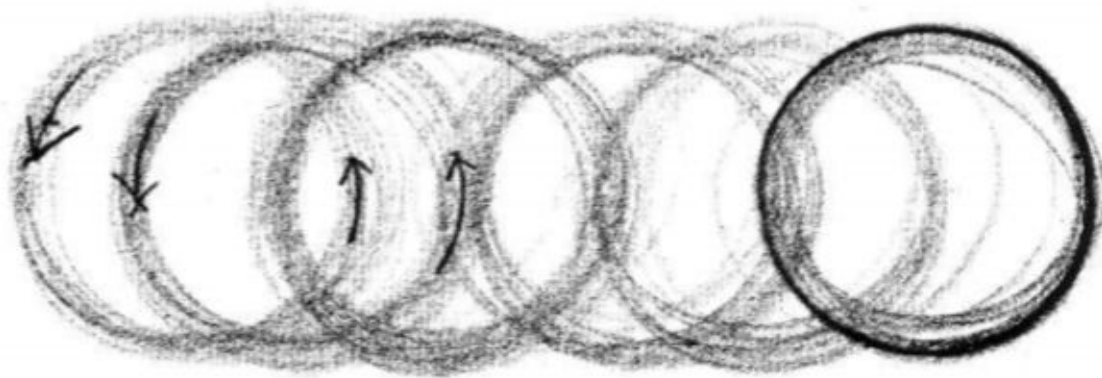
After successfully learning the drawing of cubical objects, now you have to move forward and learn how to draw the cylindrical shaped objects at a beginner's level. As you have already done many practices related to drawing objects with straight lines, so it would be easier for you to learn the basic way by which you can draw cylindrical objects as well. All you need is to have a strong know how of how to play with straight lines while drawing various objects.

But if you notice various cylindrical objects near you, you will find out that in addition to the straight lines, there are some sort of curves as well that are part of cylindrical objects like, cones, cylinders or spheres etc. You must have proper knowledge of how to draw the curved shapes along with the straight ones. So in this chapter I am focusing on how you can learn the drawing of cylindrical shaped objects with more emphasis on how to draw the curves with the straight line to form the cylindrical object.



- Now start observing the shape of the cylindrical object. Observe that where it has straight lines and where its shape is comprised of curves.
- Now firstly what you have to do is to start drawing the cylindrical object in a geometric way.

- First start with the curve, make it round and round till the oval shape can be obtained.
- Make the shape more elaborated by darkening the outlines of the oval shaped object.
- Now draw the straight lines which are aligned with the cylindrical shape of the object.
- Once again when you are done with carefully drawing the straight lines, it's time to move to the other part of the cylinder and draw the same oval which you had drawn earlier but now it must be on the other side of the object.
- After drawing a basic sketch, it's time to move on to the next step which is detailing and highlighting the object you have drawn.
- Take pencil which doesn't have a pointed tip and start smudging the borders towards the inside direction so that the smudge may appear inside the pencil outline.
- The purpose of this smudge is to make the internal highlighting more elaborated.
- Now add detail to the object by drawing some quick lines inside just like you were shading the object.
- Shading gives a classy look to whatever you draw.



Now it may have become quite obvious to you on how you can draw simple cylindrical and cubical objects just by using the steps as mentioned above. If you follow all these steps you will be able draw anything which is in cubical or cylindrical shape very well even if you are at a beginner's level.

You do not need to go deep inside the detailing of every object at the very beginning. At the start, try to draw objects single handed and once you master drawing a basic sketch, you will then be able to draw anything with detailing and highlighting.

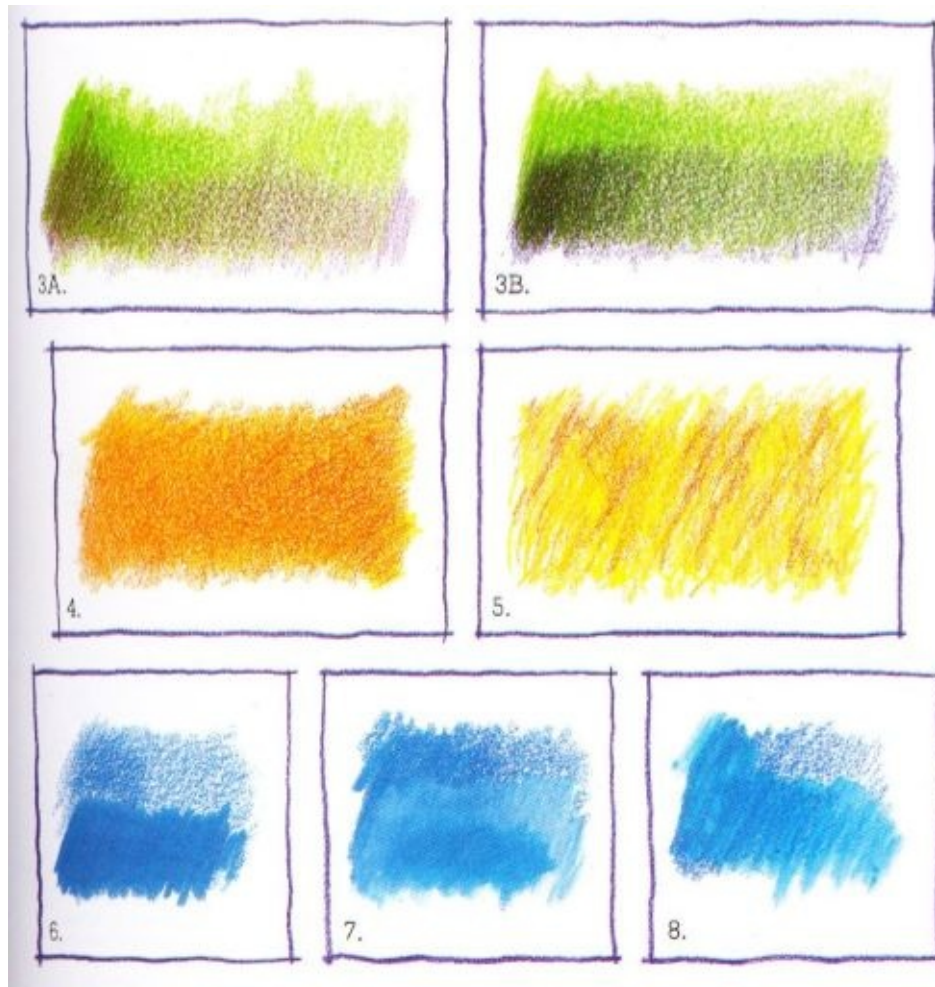
Chapter 8 – How to handle colored pencils for drawing?

It is not necessary all the time to draw everything just by using a simple grey pencil. Sometimes you even want to bring colors to your life by drawing something which is full of colors. Now, as you have learnt already how you can use grey pencils to draw any object you want, it's time move forward and talk about using the colored pencils to draw certain objects.

Of course drawing something with grey and colored pencils is a different task to do. You cannot play with colored pencils just like you do with the grey ones. So in order to learn how you can use the colored pencils for drawing to bring colors to what you have drawn, just follow these few simple steps:

Choosing the right pencil color

When you are going to draw using colored pencil the very first thing which you should take care of is the color of the pencil you are using. When you observe the object which you are going to draw, you must have to observe its colors as well. Observing the right color would help you out in choosing the right pencil color as well.



While choosing the color, keep in mind that you are choosing the color exactly the way your object seems to be. So, do not panic if you do not find the exact color. You can use the blend of various colors as well while making a drawing.

Blending colors

Whenever you are about to blend various colors in order to get a better finish, you must keep three aspects of blending the colors in mind.

- Hue
- Color
- Value

All these three aspects are very essential in deciding what blend of color you are actually going to apply and once you are done with all three aspects you are now able to draw anything with colored pencils with exact value, color and hue.

Altering the color dimensions

Now as you are looking towards using various colors while drawing, you have to alter various dimensions of colors which you are going to use. To use the color red for example, the following alterations can be made as the colors can be in:

Highlight

Light

Low light

Middle

High dark

Dark

Low dark

Black

These are the alterations to keep in mind while drawing anything with colored pencils. You can choose any of the alteration from above all so that you can draw according to what you exactly want.

Drawing with colors

Now as you have come across the different ways by which you can choose the related color blend or dimension, it's time to move on to that step where you are going to draw anything by using colored pencils.

- Firstly let's say, you are going to draw a ball residing on the floor.
- You have to make its outline first with the black color.
- After that you have to add some highlight pointing out the floor and ball.
- Highlight can be done using brown or any other related color.
- After using the desired colors, now you have to smudge the colors in such a way that it looks like you have detailed the whole drawing.
- You can use any color for detailing and once you are done with it, your drawing with colors is ready.

Conclusion

Thank you again for downloading this book!

I hope this book was able to help you to in learning all the basics of how to draw different things by following some easy steps at a beginner's level. I have dedicated each chapter to each basic drawing which I hope will definitely help you out in drawing things for the first time and then for later usage as well. I have also added some fundamentals which are necessary to learn with drawing so that you may be able enough to draw anything you want just by observing the object keenly at a beginner's level.

The next steps are to learn all the steps and guidelines which I have given you to draw different objects. Try to use colored pencils as well in order to make your drawing more colorful and elaborated. Also Find an image and get started drawing. Take your time and be patient. It will all be worth it once you have drawn an image you will love. Then afterwards it will be time to learn other drawing other drawing techniques.

Good luck.

Finally, if you enjoyed this book, then I'd like to ask you for a favor, would you be able to leave a review for this book on Amazon? It'd be greatly appreciated and provide good advice on how the book can be improved thank you.

Drawing For Beginners: Ultimate Step By Step Crash Course on Drawing

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Introduction

I want to thank you and congratulate you for downloading the book, *“Drawing for Beginners”*

This book contains proven steps and strategies that are meant to improve your drawing skills to perfection and most importantly ensure that you understand all the basics in order to enjoy the whole drawing process. Drawing is an art that many wish to master because it comes with numerous benefits. You have to know that you don't really have to be born with the talent as it is a learnable skill. This book is your best choice because it will ensure that you build a stable ground in your own drawing ability and allow you to grow from there. It won't magically turn you into a drawer overnight but it will take you through an enjoyable process of learning.

You may be a beginner or someone who has been drawing for a while but you may not yet have grown to your full potential as a drawer. I want to persuade you that this book takes you through much of what you need to know ensuring that you have an open mind of what it takes to be a pro. Much of what drawing takes is a wide imagination and a passion for drawing because this is where your source of motivation lies. As mentioned earlier drawing is a skill that can be developed with practice and this book offers you more than enough practice.

Drawing is an art & technique that produces images on a surface the majority of which is mostly on paper. It takes time to draw perfectly but when you give your all to drawing then the journey will be a smoother process. An important thing to understand is that practice makes perfect and when you make drawing a part of your regular routine then you will in a short amount of time see better results. Drawing is for everyone and once you open yourself to it then you will never look back because it will become an exciting hobby for you to enjoy.

Another important thing you ought to keep in mind is the idea of following your own passion from time to time draw things that excite you and you will find it easier to draw. Drawing is nothing new to most people because we have all had a chance to draw at some point especially during school years and it is something everybody has at least a vague idea about. This is proof enough that you already have an idea of what drawing is all about and all that is left is finding a way to improve your skills. As long as you can picture it in your mind then you can draw it.

Every chapter of this book is detailed enough and it has been written in a simple and easy to understand manner. It ensures that you have a deeper understanding of what drawing is, enlightening you on its basics, different types and styles of drawing, different ways of drawing and much more. It is my hope that you achieve exactly what you are looking for and that your own drawing skills will improve greatly from studying drawing for beginners.

Thanks again for downloading this book.

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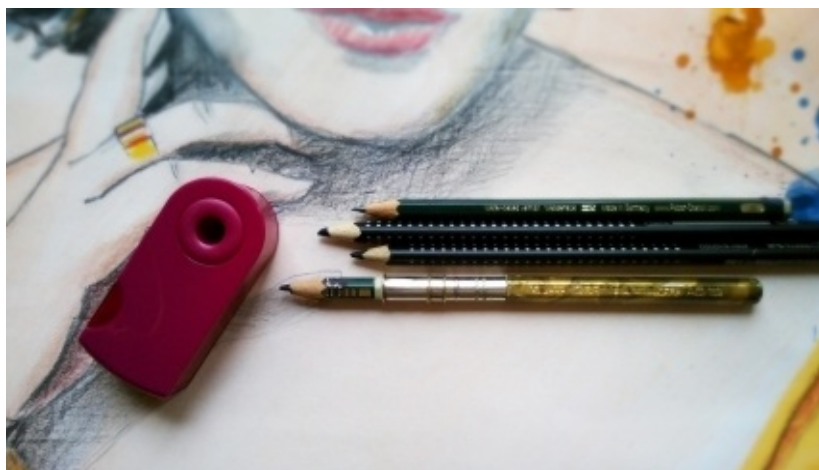
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CHAPTER ONE

WHAT IS DRAWING?

We are all always looking for something we can make a habit out of and having made a choice to go with drawing you should know it is really a great idea because it drawing is all about fun in the making and less about the final result. It is an art and a way through which you can produce images on a surface. The best thing about it is it allows you to express yourself artistically and also gives you ground to bring out your creativity. Once you understand the drawing basics then all you will be left to do is build more and more interest for you to fully attain the skills of a master drawer.

If you ask professional drawers they will tell you that there is nothing better they would rather do than to draw and make art. But why? Well because this is a way for them to be able to express themselves individually and bring great satisfaction to their own life. What drawing does is it builds one's self esteem and nurtures their understanding of the environment. Anyone can be great at writing as long as they learn how to give their imagination a creative outlet. Drawing usually gives you a deeper understanding of any subject that you are trying to capture as an artist or designer.



Drawing is said to be very close to writing because one is required to master it for them to convey their ideas and this is the reason why you have to learn to draw if you want to express yourself artistically. There are so many ways in which you can learn how to draw but the best way and more productive way again is when you approach this from a fun side. It is also said that the best way to learn how to draw is by sketching and observing your surroundings constantly. Our goal is to make the images in your mind more vivid as this will allow you to easily put it down on paper. Through drawing we get an opportunity to create and recreate ourselves every day because much of what we draw is based on certain observations, memories and imaginations.

It is also very important for you to know that drawing does not require any special tools or knowledge as a bigger part of it comes from your inner self and understanding that failed drawings are what bring about greatest strength in the artistic nature which ultimately takes you to a higher level of success.

If you are looking for a reason to embark on your drawing journey then you should know that it is a rewarding and wonderful hobby. As much as it requires very little resources it brings your way real joy. Anyone who is dedicated can pick up drawing skills in a very

short period of time. When you use the term drawing then you will be referring to works that vary highly in technique.

BENEFITS OF DRAWING

Drawing requires one to use all types of art to express themselves and this is the main reason why it is very important in our lives. There are many ways drawing can benefit us and other people but it is of essence for you as an artist to demonstrate your drawing abilities from observations, memories or even imaginations and draw anything you like. Drawing provides a visual expression of something the artist wants to communicate or pass across to the viewer.



By now you've probably grasped why drawing is very important in people's lives but here are some more reasons why it's important:-

1)Improves Creativity And Problem Solving Skills: Drawing is a very important tool that can help one to be innovative and a good problem solver. Drawing can help your mind to open up to new ideas, this will help you to be more creative and be able to draw things that you imagine, observe or that are somewhere in your memory waiting to be expressed. You will also learn many skills that can help you draw something in many ways; this will help you to learn and understand that there are a lot of solutions to a certain problem. At first, drawing may seem challenging but after mastering the simple steps required you will be able to draw perfectly and start giving answers to questions instead of asking them.

2)Reduces Stress: Drawing is a form of therapy that opens up our minds as well as our heart. By expressing what you feel through drawing you can be able to ease stress and create a new you as you experience a new way of life. Drawing is a special moment that works magic on our feelings by relieving us from any bad moment, day or any other stress we might have. Drawing also offers us a feeling of relaxation which is the best way of relieving stress for anyone.

3)It's A Source of Income: Nowadays, many people use drawings to convey message, illustrate something, in advertisement, in beautification etc. It is gaining popularity because through drawing one can be able to plan how to get things done, such as walls, chairs, tables, cinemas, cars etc and therefore an artist can make a lot of income from this discipline. There are some websites where you can post your drawings and earn income as soon as people start buying them. The film

and game industry also need artists to draw any given environment they want to create and through this you can also to get earn a lot of money.

4)Enhances Brain Development: Drawing is an essential way of improving your focus, thinking capacity, memory and overall brain functioning. Through drawing your brain can be able to work efficiently, be sharp and also be able to concentrate for longer periods. Drawing requires a lot of practice and this is mainly because the most important things you should work on include proper communication with drawing materials, hand-eye coordination, attention and concentration. Your mind works efficiently if you use it more often and engage it in visualization and creative thinking.

5)Unites People: In the whole world there are many different communities that can be classified in many ways, such as religion, language, location, color etc. Through drawing, people can come together and share different ideas. By seeing a drawing or a masterpiece of art of other cultures one can admire the creative expression of their tradition or culture and make them connect to it and appreciate that culture.

6)Boosts The Memory: There are people who experience diseases like Alzheimer's disease, and these people enjoy the health benefit of drawing. Even though they might have issues with their memory, allowing them to engage in drawing can be of much help in boosting their recalling skills. Through imagination and thinking, drawing can help sharpen your mind and people whom have Alzheimer's disease may experience less difficulty with the illnesses as a result.

7)Improves Communication Skills: By drawing you can improve your communication skills with others. Drawing/art entails expressing your inner feelings and thoughts; you may project all these unspeakable emotions through drawings and paintings. You can also use drawing to overcome personal limitations such as autism, shyness and other weaknesses. As you continue with the process of drawing, it can help you to improve your flow of thought as you keep on creating such artworks.

8)Boosts Emotional Intelligence: Drawing has various health benefits that can bring about an increase in emotional intelligence. You allow your emotions to flow through your drawings and help you to get a better grasp on your feelings. You can experiment on feelings of love, peace, happiness and joy while drawing. Not only does it benefit a single person but it also benefits people around the artist. Through drawing, the artist can help other people cope with whatever difficulties they may be facing.

9)Enhanced Mobility: Drawing can enable one to gain an improved sense of mobility and this is mainly because as the artist draws he/she will need a pencil and other important drawing tools to create the artwork. The drawer will develop hand movements more efficiently this way. Your own brain activities will also be improved and this will allow signals from the brain to be efficiently sent to the motor neurons which will transport the specific action that should be performed,

this will help to enhance the fine motor skills, the more you practice the more these signals are strengthen and more skillful you become. This doesn't just apply to art but to any life skill if practiced enough times.

10)Increases Ones Observation of The Details: There is also another health benefit of drawing and it is making one to become more observant of the facts. Drawing activities can make you be more observant of the surrounding details. As you draw, you will be more exposed to color, darkness, shading, light and many other properties of drawing, you will be able to pay more attention to better details. Your eyes will be trained to look for complex designs and structures that might have been unnoticed in the past. Thus, when your brain allows your concentration to improve, you may see and understand even the tiniest details that are hard to be seen.

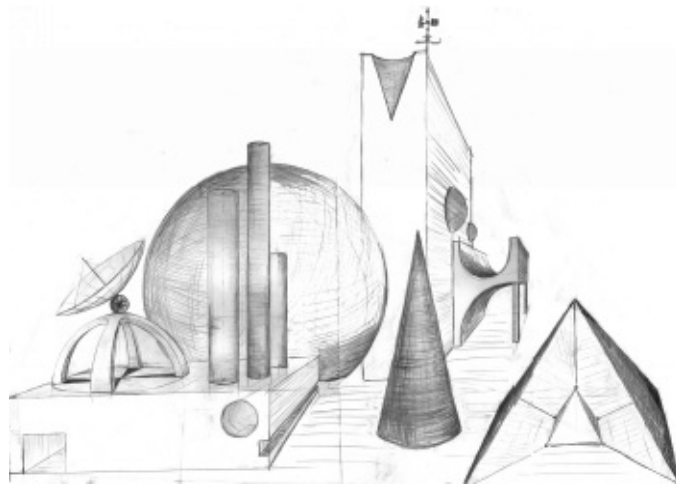
11)Helps to Release Negative Emotions: Drawing allows you to pour out your emotions as it will lead you to concentrate on releasing all the negative emotions you might have. Actually, it may help to overcome any physical pain because with enough focus and concentration it deeply involves you in the drawing act. There are also other activities related to drawing, such as meditation, music and prayer, which can help in overcoming hidden emotions. All these activities will boost ones strength and bring about a special form of recovery, which will make the healing process become more effective and faster. Drawing can help you to recover from painful events like war, abuse and accidents. Many therapists usually include such activities in their program for patients and often encourage their patients to release negative emotions.

12)It's A Leisure Activity: Most people normally draw for fun as a way of helping them to relax. This is very beneficial to them because it reduces stress and helps one to focus on their talent. Drawing is a fun way that you can be able to utilize your physical strengths as well as your mind. There are some schools which usually offer art/drawing classes just to encourage the children or youths to be creative and break the classroom boredom.

CHAPTER TWO

DIFFERENT TYPES OF DRAWING

Just as an algorithmic formula is important to a mathematician and word is important to a writer and poet, drawing alike is the heart and soul of the expression of an artist and designer. It is a vital tool for thinking and communication, drawing is a creative plan that is used for expressing the thoughts and emotions of an artist. Drawing operates on several points which make it essential for the artist or designer to understand these variations and attain a certain level, for them to become experienced experts.



Drawing involves the design, plan, graphic representation and sketch, together with the help of pencils, pens or crayons. It all depends on the purpose and nature. Explained below are different types of drawings that you can engage in and do extremely well at.

Life Drawing

Life drawing which is also known as figure or still drawing are drawings that result from real or direct observations. It usually portrays every expression that the artist views and captures in the picture. One of the most lasting themes is the human figure & form; it is applied in sculpture, comic book illustrations and cartooning, portraiture and medical illustrations.

Emotive Drawing

Emotive drawing is related to painting and it puts emphasis on exploring and expressing different moods, one's self, feelings, time and emotions. These are usually represented in the depiction of a character.

Sketching

It is a type of drawing that portrays the immediate thoughts of an artist. As a result, it is a rough untraced, loose and freehand drawing that isn't considered to be a complete piece of work. Sketching, normally, results out of imagining and instantly capturing them onto paper.

Analytic Drawing

Through sketching you can be able to clearly represent and understand the observations made by the artist which is usually known as analytic drawing. Analytic drawing can be undertaken to partition observations into small sections for a better point of view.

Perspective Drawing

This kind of drawing is used by artists to produce 3-dimensional on a 2-dimensional picture plane, for example a piece of paper. It represents volume, distance, surface planes, space, scale and light, all observed from a particular eye-level.

Geometric Drawing

It is used, largely, in construction fields/plans that demand particular sections, dimensions, true sides, measured scale and a variety of other descriptive observations that are represented through geometric drawing.

Diagrammatic Drawing

When ideas and concepts are discovered and investigated, they are usually documented on paper through diagrammatic drawing. Diagrams are formed to describe coincidence and adjacencies that are likely to happen in the immediate future. That's why, diagrammatic drawings act as an active design method for immediate ideas in imagination.

Illustration Drawing

These are drawings that are formed to represent the design of a particular document. They consist of all the necessary details of the project to be concerned with, noticeably stating its effect, purpose, color, character, size and styles.

DIFFERENT DRAWING STYLES

A drawing's technique or style is what makes it unique. There are many common styles that you might have heard of and others that you might not have heard of.

You can feel free to include the styles into your technique of drawing. The common drawing styles are explained below:-

- 1) **Abstract Drawing:** This is a drawing that is usually made up of various textures, shapes, colors and lines.
- 2) **Art Nouveau:** This style of drawing uses an illusionist feeling in drawing work complemented with unique patterns. These kinds of drawings, are normally level, but add in many curvy and fluid lines throughout the drawing.
- 3) **Manga:** This drawing style has fascinated younger generations and it practices Japanese comic book methods which were created in the 19th century.
- 4) **Post-impressionism:** This style generates drawings that hold on to geometric figures and other alterations as a way of expression. The drawings of post-impressionism style are usually based on light e.g. a famous post-impressionism artist known as Vincent van Gogh.
- 5) **Realism:** It is a style of drawing where one draws a complete and persuasive illustration of what they consider reality. A popular realism artist is Da Vinci.
- 6) **Surrealism:** An example of surrealism drawing is working from responding fully to your imagination.

CHAPTER THREE

BASICS OF DRAWING

It becomes very difficult to understand why your friends and people you have been with for a very long time can draw better than you no matter how much you try to. This difference between you and them originates from just a simple thing, it is the mode of thinking that is put to use at the time of drawing.

Drawing should be enjoyable just like any of your other favorite things you like doing. When you are having fun, keeping track of time isn't easy; this is the same way drawing should be. The two modes of human thinking are; the symbol logical mode and the visual artistic mode, the latter mode is what comes into use when drawing. The logical part is incapable of drawing it acts as a critic to the visual artistic part of the brain "No! This art does not look like the fingers I am drawing", it tries to put in the symbol mode, while the artistic mode looks at the world in terms of lines, shapes colors. In this form you will be able to draw better.



Drawing as an art requires more than just your tools but also part of your brain which is the visual artistic mode of thinking. For a starter, it is recommended that you use a pencil for drawing, a pen uses ink which won't be easy to erase when you make a drawing error. To be honest, when you erase a pen marking on a paper the texture of the paper changes, it chews up. Pen marks on the same point becomes blurred, the sharp artistic quality of drawing is lost. Not every kind of pencil will make good drawings too, grade two academic pencils aren't the best here either.

What kind of pencils do you need? For easy drawing you do not need a very hard pencil to sharpen and modify, the pencil should give you the capacity to tune it to the level you want. The pencil in this category normally used is written with a simple H, It is not a very hard pencil. The other thing you look at in a pencil is its color, it should not be too black neither should it be much lighter therefore, the pencil of choice is written with a simple B. For a starter the pencil for drawing will be the middle road pencil known as a HB pencil but can also be called the No. 2 pencil.

With the right pencil now it is time to get a little comfortable. You may need to tidy your table, office or area of work; this could be your computer desk. If possible, get a large clip board from an art supply store, a tape and a paper can do equally better just fix the paper on the board using the tape. You can set the board on your lap in such a way that it gives you a humble space and a nice angled surface for drawing.

You can use a print paper for drawing, where possible a typing paper of 8.5x11 inches can do better.

The pink erasers are more preferably used; they could come in many different types, shapes & sizes and can be fitted to the rare end of your pencil.

For a beginner, a ruler is necessary though it will not be used that often, only when drawing regular shaped objects so don't worry too much about this aspect.

You will also require an empty picture frame, although it makes no sense to you now. Get a plastic 5x7 inch picture frame from a Wal-Mart; a glass one will not give you the best results here. Pick a number of non-permanent markers as well as a few permanent black markers. While at home get the plastic out of the frame and to create for equal divisions use a permanent marker, then put it back into the frame. Ensure that it is held back by the staples, the backing should not be put back all that is required at this stage is the plastic and the frame. The frame will assist you to compose objects by allowing you to see dimensionally.

We are going to draw art but what is it? This is human thoughts and expressions. A message can be passed out in a form of drawing it is not necessary that one has to pass it through spoken word. Drawing is not limited to a language barrier it goes beyond portraying the depth of the message and can be very simple for anyone to interpret.

BASIC DRAWING CONCEPTS

There are just a few things that need to be pointed out before you start drawing; that is whether it is already registered in your subconscious mind. If not then it is a matter of triggering it before the skill becomes well developed. Some of the simple concepts we shall be looking at are, shadow and light drawing, shape, line, perspective and proportionate drawing and lastly a whole finished drawing. All these elements will be locked in you and as your expertise grows and the drawing becomes almost involuntary eventually you will not have to strain to create it.

The skills on drawing have to be ton slowly, this just means understanding where shapes and lines have to be is paramount. Let's explore the element of line drawing.



This is the most basic element of any drawing; it can be used to separate one plane from another. A single line will subdivide your area into two and as the number of lines increases the complexity of the drawing increases too. The lines can be of different complexities so to generate different backgrounds and foregrounds is to generate both positive and negative spaces as a concept in drawing. The width and length of the line conveys different information.

Line: Does not exist in the real world since it is only two dimensional yet its nature is 3 dimensional. In drawing, a line symbolizes a separation with which in the real world may mean a different plane surface. Where a line is drawn to represent the left side in a square, in the 3 dimensional worlds the figure becomes a cube. On the same cube the left side corner becomes connected to the rest of the surface, this translates to being the left surface of the right angle to the left of the surface that you have drawn.

Since we are unable to produce a pictographic memory of a 3 dimensional world in drawing, using lines that will convey the same message in 2 dimensional ways is equally ok.

Drawing of Shapes

A completion of a line in any drawing gives a shape; this can be simply taken to mean a continuous enclosed line in a paper. The shape can be enclosed by one or more lines. A shape can be an element on the page composed of different colors, it may resemble something in the real world or not, regardless it helps to define the object.

When the shape is not carefully drawn to depict what is intended in the real world, then the resultant shape will not appear as expected and will definitely look different. In a case where you are trying to draw a square yet your corners are making sweeping curves the resultant shape will be more of a circle than a square.

Prospective and Proportional Drawing

The term proportion with respect to drawing refers to the size of one picture compared to the size of another. When the proportion of what you are drawing is not right for example the size of the fingers in a human hand is off or, the size of the ears when drawing the human face are unrealistically out of proportion, then the completed drawing will never feel right. When you look at the end result without this element included, something will be amiss when you observe the drawing. It will not be appealing. The proportion of one

shape to another is what gives the image of the drawing clarity.

The term prospective is the illusion of distance, when things are further away obviously they look smaller while those that are nearer look larger. When you want to make an object look as if it is further away it's best to be drawn smaller than the picture frame is. The perspective will appear to change the proportion where executed correctly for example, when you draw a person who is lying in bed and you are positioned at the far end of the bed you will naturally be nearer to the legs, the legs will appear more larger than the head. When both of these elements are incorporated in a drawing, the picture that comes out as a result will be eye catching.

Shadows and Light in the Drawing

When trying to capture reality, you may need to create atmosphere and depth that depicts the real world. A drawing made of a simple line with unchanged width with no shadow will not be eye catching and will be unrealistic since it's a flat and two dimensional which is not the case in the real world. Addition of shadows indicates some bits of existence of an object in front or behind, this captures reality automatically.

Shadows can be captured in various means; it can be by varying thickness of shadow it does not have to be richly thick, cumbersome and complex.

The completed drawing

Drawing is putting what has been manifested in your brain to pencil and paper. For a good picture to come out, you will need to account for the space and the elements of drawing the whole picture. If you want to draw the whole human body, you should ensure you have adequate space to capture all the little details that is required to give a nice picture and not run out of space before it's complete.

The plane shape of the drawing will determine the composition. If you want to see the whole picture that you are drawing then putting your drawing at the center is necessary. It may not be easy to draw a detailed skyscraper on a piece of a square paper without cutting off the top or the bottom of it. This is the tactics that you will ultimately learn in order to create better drawings.

Working with the Pencil

To work with a pencil you will have to get comfortable on your drawing table. Sharpen your HB pencil to comfort ability then scribble on the drawing paper. Scribble without trying to make straight lines or any sharp angle. Draw wavy lines in big circles that run from one end to the other end of the paper. Continuously draw sweeping curves and arches without picking the pencil off the paper, the line should be one and continuous. As your hand gets comfortable to making the circle gives a little more pressure so that the line grows darker with time.



The gradient of darkness should be gradual all the way. Now let up the pressure so that the resultant line becomes a little lighter. Make efforts to have the gradient of the darker line and the lighter gradual. Then finally draw a large circle in a single stroke, it does not have to be even. Now make the bottom of the circle darker and the line should run all the way and stop on the light line. Are you making the circle right? Now can you figure out how to come up with a pear shape with that darker spot on the bottom? You can pause just to catch some breath from time to time.

COMMON MISTAKES MADE WHEN DRAWING

When learning to draw without a teacher, it is extremely difficult to know where to improve. The way to learn and improve is by looking at your completed work with a critical eye. To understand where the mistakes originate from, we first have to understand the mistake itself. It is important to remember not to try to solve all the mistakes in one go since it's a process that requires gradual development.

Using a Pencil with a Hard Grade

Where the resultant pictures have shadows being very dark yet the overall picture is rather pale, the problem lies within the pencil you have used. Number 2 pencil (HB) is harder to make drawings with but is useful when performing some light shading. For darker values, grade B, 2B and 4B can be used. Taking a lesson on pencil grades could come in handy at this stage.

Use of Wrong Paper for Drawing

Where your drawing appears pale the problem could be a result of the paper used for the drawing. Shown on cheaper papers grab too much of the pencil particles, in the case of a thicker notepad this is more resilient under pressure. The basic office paper can make for ok cheap sketching paper. Place a book or stack of papers under your drawing paper to provide a smooth surface. When shading evenly a much smoother surface like a Bristol board or drawing paper can be used as the surface. Research the best type of paper for a graphite pencil so to improve on your drawings and create your work station to not work against you but in your favor.

Pet Drawing from the Level of a Human Eye

When a photograph of a pet is taken while in a standing position you will be looking down at the pet, the pet will then look up at you affectionately. When you take the photo of the pet the head will seem bigger than the whole pet, this expression of the face can seem quite odd. For a successful photo shot, distract the pet from the lenses squat down to the level of the pet and be quick to take a photo before the pet looks up and moves towards you. The latter will be a much better reference photo.

Misalignment of Facial Features

When you look at a person while drawing more of the time the facial features drawn to be flat may form a straight sight. Where the head is at an angle, there will be a massive distortion in the resultant photo. To avoid this, you will have to sketch the guideline to ensure that the features are on a straight angle as the rest of the face. Be careful about eye placement.

Taking Longer Time to Begin

The fear of getting stuck at the beginning due to lack of a precise starting point or because of misunderstanding of the exam topic is common. What matters here is not the idea but what you will do with the particular idea in mind. When an idea is developed in a right way with supportive artistic models, the aftermath will be eye catching. The delay of a

project one way or another can cause you to stumble when procrastinating will lead to late rushed projects due to panicking and last minute submissions.

Continuous Restarting Of Your Work

Most people who take on art are normally perfectionist; every aspect in the portfolio is expected to be perfect. Such kind of ambition is wonderful as the teacher would tell you that but the way to achieve these ambitions are often flawed. A continuous restart of the art work is not a good idea at all. A mixed piece of art is difficult to be corrected and to achieve an appealing result.

Drawing From Second Hand Information

Second hand sources of information for an art student or a beginner is not usually good. It normally shows lack of connection to the subject drawn. It's a sign of plagiarism as well as lack of originality in work done. For students it shows a superficial work that could have been sourced from places like a magazine and more commonly the internet.

Being Afraid To Shade Dark

When drawing a lot of artists' fear of going too dark when shading, shading affirms the depth of drawing. Just as the levels of shading range from very dark to light, the shading is done in at all levels too. Therefore, when shading do not be afraid to go as dark as possible you should be able to express all of the feelings in a drawing.

Ignoring the Environmental Figures

Where the drawn images appear to be floating in space this is destructive. The environment should be able to tell the distance of the object prospectively.

Leaving Parts of the Paper White

Leaving some part of the paper originally white is not a really good tale for example parts such the teeth and the eyeballs. The white part is the color of the undrawn paper. Good drawers ensure that all the parts of the paper have at least been run by a pencil.

Too Much Focus on Details

It has been observed that many beginners like working on the details and focus all their energy on the perfection of detail at the expense of the time required to complete the whole drawing. It is even more frustrating to put more details in an art that you may eventually have to rub out and then start again.

CHAPTER FOUR

STEP BY STEP DRAWING GUIDE

Many people have tried drawing several times but still don't look like they are getting it. Don't give up since drawing is an art and it entails commitment and patience. Try putting your mind into it and follow it keenly until you get it. Give your mind time to get the color, structure and ratio of the image you have in mind. The first step towards a successful drawing is, understanding the image. There are 3 main ways one can use as a guide when drawing and they are observational drawing, imaginal drawing and memory drawing.

DRAWING FROM OBSERVATION

As the name suggests, it is a drawing from observation. Observational drawing is where you look at an object or item and then draw what the eye has seen. This is very important in improving hand-eye coordination.

In observational drawing the basic things include values, hues, edges, perspective and being in a position to interpret them on paper. The main reason being, the image is from real life and not just from imagination or a photograph. There are 5 things you should consider when practicing observational drawing and they are:-

- a) Start by examining the item you want to draw, you can walk around it to look for the most excellent vantage point.
- b) Because adjustment in posture changes the viewpoint, try to move your head a little when sketching.
- c) If you want to close one eye for a better observation, make sure you draw the same eye because your eyes usually give different perspectives and if you switch eyes you may change the entire viewpoint.
- d) Use large pieces of sketching paper or even a large sketch book to allow more hand movements.
- e) More than 50% of your drawing time should be on the drawing. This will help you to know everything about what you are drawing.

Steps to Follow:

Step 1: Identify an object you want to draw, such as a violin, dog, cup, chair, table etc. As a beginner you should make sure the object you have identified doesn't have many details because you don't want something complex that can cause you to give up once you've have just started learning how to draw.



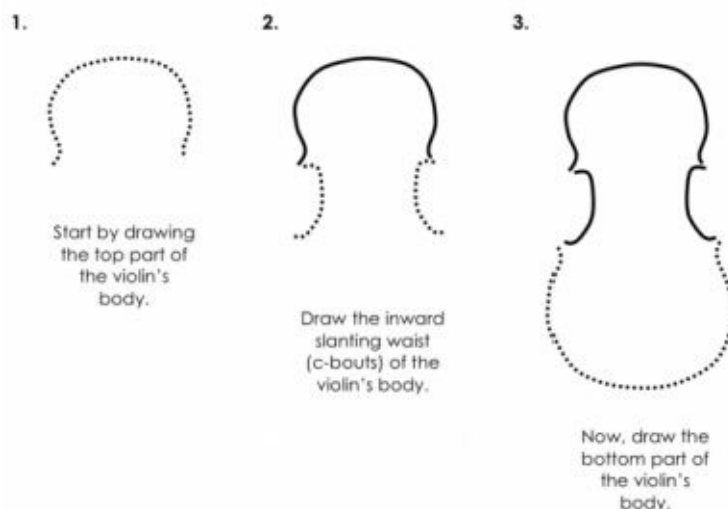
Step 2: After you have identified the object you want to draw, place it on a leveled surface, where you can be able to easily view it e.g. on a table, counter or even floor. Make sure there is no background that is intricate and can make the object seem more difficult to draw.

Step 3: In this step, you should have a source of light that can help in stressing the shadows of a clear observation.

Step 4: Once the object is in place, examine and analyze the object for about 8 minutes. This will give you an understanding of the texture, positioning, patterns, shading and also help you to visually interpret the picture on paper.

Step 5: Once you have examined, analyzed and visually understood the object, start drawing from any point of the object that you are comfortable with. As you draw, softly use the pencil so that it can easily be erased when you mess up.

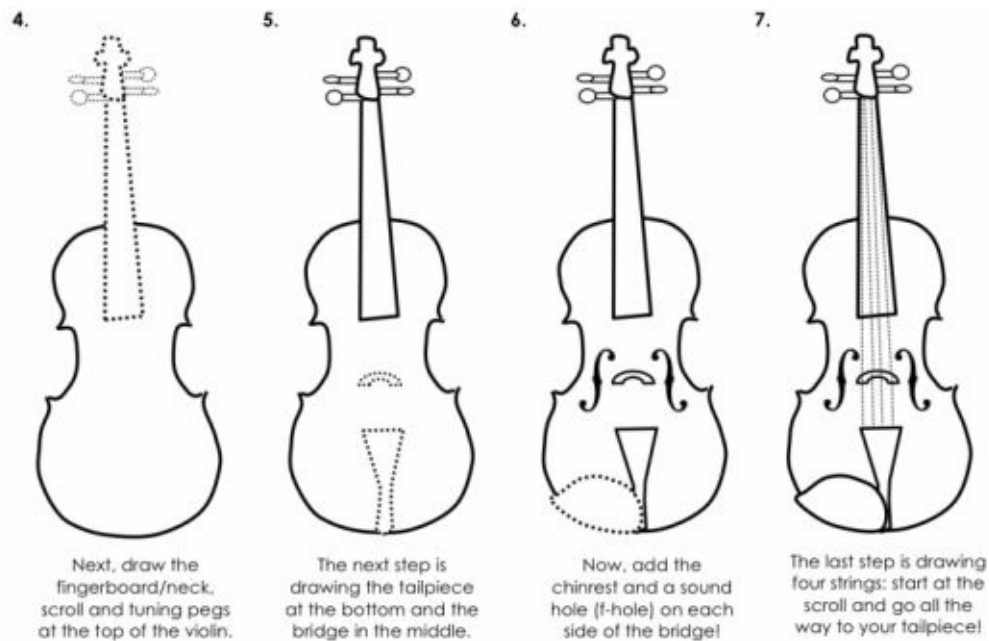
Step 6: As you begin drawing, ensure you start drawing the shapes that you can see in the object e.g. rectangles, circles, squares or even light lines which evenly divide the object. Once you have lightly drawn the whole object, start focusing on specific parts.



Step 7: After you have drawn the entire object, begin darkening specific outlines but avoid making them really dark.

Step 8: Then, add details of the object bit by bit. You can decide to take a break then come

back and shade the image because it takes a long time or you can just continue shading it.

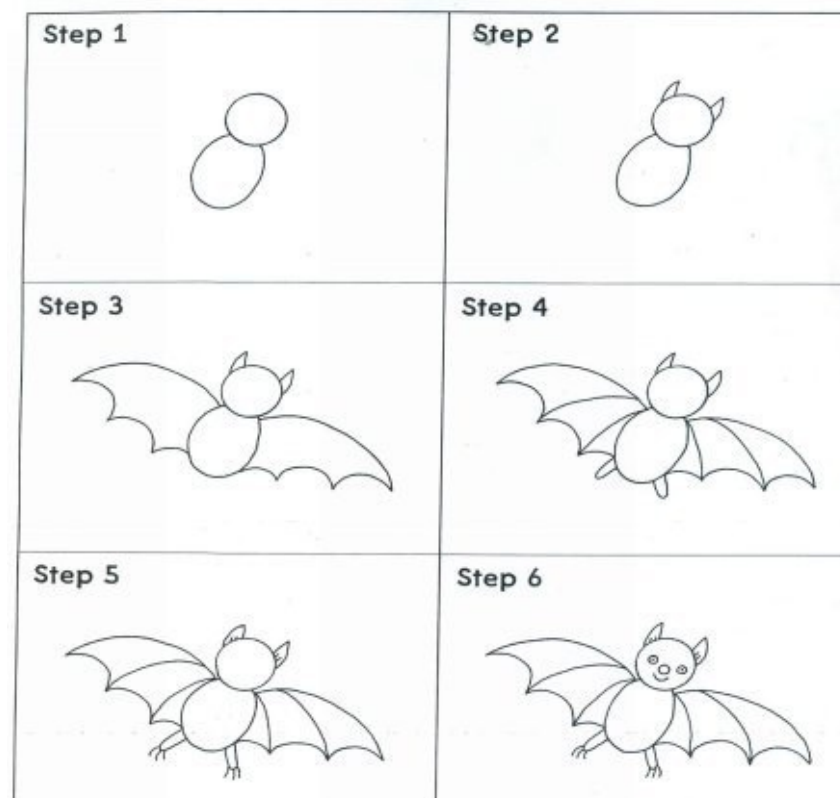


Step 9: After you have completed the above steps, compare your picture with the real object. If there is any difference you can try to fix it.

DRAWING FROM IMAGINATION

It is a way of drawing images from our minds or thoughts. The thoughts primarily depend on how your brain works and there are some people who are more creative and imaginative than others.

Imagination is the ability whereby one has an idea in mind and doesn't need observation. It needs you to bring together bits of memories and draw something on paper. A good example is drawing a bat which is relatively simple as explained in the steps below:



Steps to Follow:

Step 1: First, you must have an idea in mind and then visualize accurately how you would like the image to look like.

Step 2: Once you have made a decision of what you would like to draw, use basic shapes to draw and then you can continue adding the details step by step.

Step 3: Ensure you first make a rough draft by using a pencil lightly draw the image.

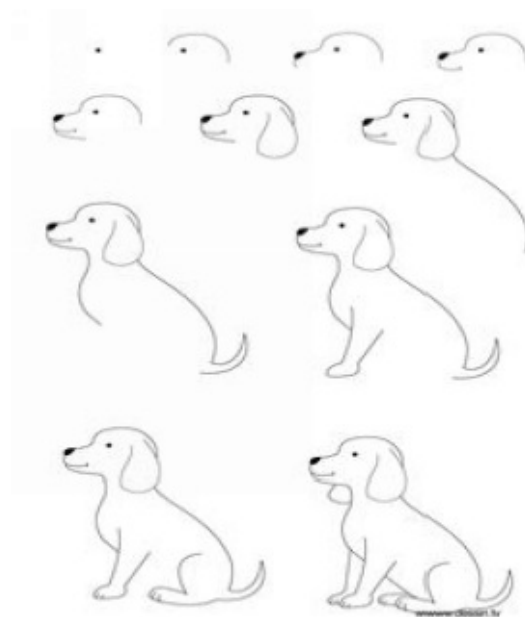
Step 4: If the image pleases you, make it attractive by darkening the lines a bit.

Step 5: Once the image has become more real, add details that will help to perfect it.

DRAWING FROM MEMORY

This is where you memorize something and draw it. Some drawings are usually done from memory, even if the memory is only one or two seconds old. The ability of one to remember something which they saw is important because it will help them draw it more clearly even though the item isn't in sight. In memory drawing you have to visually identify and remember those observations correctly.

This drawing is complex and requires lots of practice. If you want to master the art, you must do it regularly and draw a given subject several times. Drawing from memory helps in sharpening your memory, enhancing your ability to perceive with an artistic eye and also assists you to easily draw anything you want.



Steps to Follow:

Step 1: Put in place a paper and a pencil.

Step 2: Now, start making a sketch of whatever clearly shows up in mind, ensure it is something you really want to draw.

Step 3: Begin by drawing the background and alter the colors as you move diagonally.

Step 4: Retrace the memory and strengthen it, this will allow you to notice things you didn't understand at first.

Step 5: Use light lines to draw so the recall is refreshed and the reflection becomes more visual.

Step 6: after you have completed making the light drawing, begin filling the minor details that you may have left out.

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR DRAWING

No matter how terrible you think you are at drawing there is room for improvement and all you need is to know tips that will allow you to grow your skills. There are chances that you have been struggling with your drawing and I want to encourage you to never give up because your work is defined by your uniqueness.



Learning takes a process but there is an assurance that when you have the interest and passion required then you will get to the level you want. With patience and dedication you are in a better position to grow as an artist. The following are effective tips that will help you build your skills:

Drawing Often

When you form a habit out of something then there are higher chances of you learning how to do it best. This is why it is advised that if you want to be good at drawing you have to draw repeatedly. When you have an idea in mind then need bring it out through a lot of practice. The more you do this then the more confidence you build and this is a very important factor to be considered. With practice one becomes more enlightened and creative.

Draw From Other Drawings

At times it is easier when one learns from the masters of drawing and you do this by copying their work and making a comparison. This is actually an opportunity to learn from the best. It brings to your attention some very important basics most of which you were not aware of and through this process you will grow.

Always Having a Sketch Book with You

This is a habit for many professional writers and it gives you an opportunity to practice your drawing anywhere you are. Draw the things that you see in your environment and you will be improving your skills and at the same time your creativity.

Draw From Existing Photographs

As a beginner you may find it easier to reproduce two dimensional images which is a great idea as they allow you to focus on the edges, angles and shapes. This is the best way to

build your skills a step at a time without any difficulty.

Avoid Tracing

When you keep tracing you will never improve yourself as an artist because you won't be challenging yourself in any way. Anyone can trace and if you want to stand out then you should put your mind in use.

Look At Other Drawings

For you to be good you can also make an effort of looking at the works of the professionals and through this you will grasp a number of tricks that will take you to another level. This way you will know how to improve your own work and will be more comfortable with what you are doing.

Conclusion

It is my hope that this book was able to enlighten you on all the important drawing basics and most importantly helped you to know where to start to be a pro when it comes to drawing. Drawing is great and also very enjoyable and I'm sure you will have fun as you try to grow your skill as an artist. It is therefore your responsibility to put into practice all that you have learnt so that you can realize all the effort you put into reading this book was worth it.

Thanks again for reading drawing for beginners!

PENCIL DRAWING MADE EASY

THE BASICS OF PENCIL DRAWING: HOW TO DRAW USING PENCILS

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Introduction

I want to extend my utmost gratitude and most specially congratulate you for downloading this book, “***Pencil drawing made easy- The basics of pencil drawing: how to draw using pencils***”.

This book contains proven steps and strategies on how to gain proficiency in drawing and especially pencil drawing and sketching. The mentioned field comprises of a vast degree of assortment and innovation. If you start learning about drawing it will unveil you, with every passing day, showing up a new and innovative element. Pencil drawing demands focus and sharp observation but on an objective ground, it has certain standards and procedures which need to be understood.

In this book I have started my discussion with the basic points which you will encounter as a learner of drawing. These are the questions which will come to your mind when you hold the pencil and sit in front of the canvas. It is better that before you put it into practice, you start learning and reading them.

An artist who knows about the basic standards of his field usually gets greater and faster proficiency, as compared to the one who is unfamiliar to the rules of the field. In the field of drawing, these cannot be stated as rules yet they are some standards to be followed.

When you put the stated information to your drawing canvas, you will see that there will be a greater refinement and tuning in your drawing.

Chapter 1

Equipment and materials for Drawing

For an artist, the canvas of drawing and domain of learning is infinite. For those who claim that an artist is born by birth, there are surely many examples when all the renowned artists claim to get an inner instinct while they are drawing. For those who claim that drawing can be learnt, there are also living examples. Although in reality, drawing capabilities are backed up by some hereditary and genetic factor yet there are certain techniques and procedures which are particular to the field of drawing which can be used by beginners and essentially need to be learnt.

If you are also interested in learning and starting to draw, then this book is surely for you. This book will guide you with that basic knowledge which will enhance your artistic upbringing.

The first section is about getting familiar with the major equipment and materials to start with your drawing practice. An artist must be professional enough when it comes to having all the necessary materials and equipment.

1. Pencil

A Pencil is one of the most versatile and special tool for an artist who is interested in drawing. It is such a diverse drawing medium that it can undergo different tasks depending on what you want to do. Some of the tasks include:

- Shading
- Texture making
- Sketching
- Emulating adverse variety of tonal differences.



The same pencil can be used for making lines of different width so the artist can make use of a pencil in a variety of different ways. Which pencil will produce a certain required type of stroke and line depends upon the knowledge of the artist and the application of that knowledge.

Different types of pencils for drawing

Pencils come in different varieties and depending upon the particular need, an artist chooses a typical set of pencils to make the sketch or drawing. The most crucial task is to find the right type of pencil which will allow for complete control and flexibility.

A drawing pencil can be categorized into different grades ranging from high Bs to high Hs.



- **Harder pencils are marked as H.** These are most suitable for technical purpose and drafting. It is because the lead is so hard that it can undergo a consistent, sharp and thin line. It is one of the most used tools of architects especially those who do not like computer aids. Harder pencils allow the careful drawing of architectural objects and tidy littering,
- **Softer pencils are marked as B.** These are ideal for sketching and normal drawing purposes. Softer leads glide very softly on paper and portray a darker value over the paper. A soft pencil draws lines in a less consistent and wider way. The lead of the soft pencil wears away quickly.

Typical pencil varieties

Extra soft = 6 B

Medium = 2 or HB

Soft = 3 b

Typical lead holders

The top holder holds a 1.4" diameter of the soft lead

The other two are used for the mechanical lead holders for the purpose of drafting only



2. Papers

Pencil drawing is so versatile that you can use it on a large number of surfaces from ordinary napkins to smooth and fancy Bristol boards. If you are a beginner then I must recommend that you should start practicing on the least expensive medium. A plain sheet of 8 1/2" x 11" is the most suitable form of paper to start with. It is not only a cost effective method but it also helps in change of sheet as you can change it one per minute. It also aids the beginner to get a firm hold over drawing because starting the drawing on sketch book or drawing tablet is somewhat harder for new artists. As the tablets are harder, their edges can provide a blockage to the hand movement and beginners may not be able to get use to this hindrance. So until you build confidence with the pencil and hand movements it is preferable to use sheets. Single sheets will provide a wide space to rest the wrist and stabilize the palm over the surface. The hand and finger movement will be easier. The paper table will also provide the best anchor and shaking is largely inhibited as balancing is provided in the best possible way. After completing one side per sheet you can easily start turning the sheet one after the other. Thick sketching table will be most effective because drawing on the turned side can be a bit hard. This will be helpful as it is an inexpensive way of practicing for beginners especially for sketching and shading practice. Once the practice and efficiency is achieved, the artist can shift to fancy surface areas.

The drawing paper varies in texture and weight.

- Weight of the paper is actually the thickness or the heaviness of a paper. A 120 lb paper is heavier than a 50 lb paper. Normal paper which is most frequently used for drawing varies usually from 50 to 110 lbs.

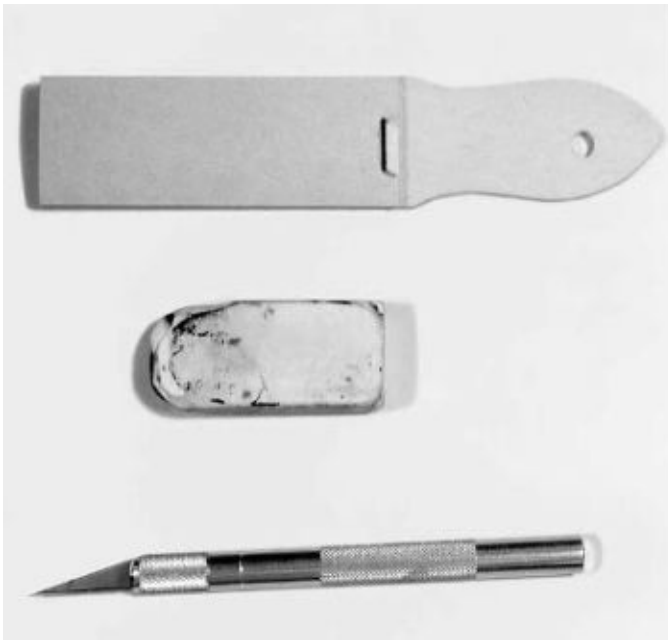
- Texture cannot be defined in any numeric terms and its quantity cannot be measured yet it is the degree of presence of grains in a paper. In the drawing world, based on different textures, different names have been allocated to the papers. These include the Bristol, known to be shiny and smooth and watercolor which is known to be grainy and rough.

Smoothness is not a measure of the appropriateness of the paper for drawing. Most of the artists prefer a kind of paper in which there is the presence of grain and roughness. It allows a greater degree of grip to the lead over the paper. So it eases the long and deep strokes.

3. Accessories

As far as the pencil drawing is considered, the accessories are very simple and easy to use.

- **Sharpeners**



First of all there are sharpeners which are needed for sharpening the drawing pencils. The historical way of sharpening a pencil lead is to strike on a rock of hard stone. Sharpening can be done with:

Small pocket knife

Electric sharpener

Although pocket knife will be more portable and easily available yet the electric sharpener will produce a longer tip and more sharp lead on the pencil. The longer tip is effective in a number of different ways. First it enhances the life of the lead and secondly the time interval between two sharpening sessions is greatly enhanced.

Other accessories used to allow the sharp tip include memory pads, Sanding boards and

sandpaper. This enhances the time interval to keep the pencil tip sharp.

- **Erasers**

As far as the field of drawing is considered I usually do not advocate the use of erasers. It is because these erases will increase the artist's dependency over the enhanced use of eraser and every time he or she commits a mistake, the eraser can be used easily. So the quality of skill development will be greatly affected. If you consult simple professional artists you will find that he will be fond of avoiding mistakes or even if he commits some, he is skillful enough, to build on a mistaken stroke and create something not static or new.

But when you will be collecting the drawing accessories you surely need to have access to erasers. Two major types of erasers are:

Soft plastic eraser: it has the ability to erase in a clean way yet the crumbs given away while erasing need to be swapped after every erasing session. It can even distort the drawing sheet.

Kneaded eraser: it just absorbs the unwanted strikes and lines from the drawing sheet.

Although you can pick any of the above type of erasers, yet the use of eraser needs to be very professionally maintained otherwise a hard swap can turn out to be a disaster.

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Chapter 2

Major Techniques of Drawing

Many people think that drawing can never be taught and an artist is born with an inbuilt and natural capacity yet there is a lot to understand and learn. This chapter has been outlined with the basic techniques of drawing which will enable you to come up with the best possible sketches and drawings.

When you come across these techniques you may find them very simple or even not mentionable but for those who are infants in the field of pencil drawing, very little detail will provide a huge benefit. Not only this but all of those who want to refresh their knowledge about this field find these details useful. Pencil drawing is all about a pencil and an artist's hand. These two tools are the total assets of an artist and with these assets he can make up even more miracles.

Holding the Pencil

One of the most important techniques while learning to draw is holding the pencil. You may find the heading too childish and elementary. But being the beginner in the field of drawing, you are actually starting a new journey for which you need to start everything from the very basic level.

The Pencil is the eventual tool for your drawing technique so it is necessary that you eventually make yourself perfect in holding the pencil. The step by step approach for holding the pencil has been illustrated below:

There can be many different ways of holding the pencil and different experts may suggest different things but the tag line is “relax|.



Do not hold the pencil in the writing style because the writing grip is different than the sketching grip. The writing grip is tighter than the sketching grip so for drawing hold the pencil loose.

Make sure that while drawing that you are holding the pencil at least three to four inches away from the tip of the lead.

Holding the pencil should be done with the first two fingers and the thumb. In this position the pencil should firmly lie towards the inside resting along the tip of the third finger.

The thumb and the second finger will be used for stabilizing the pencil to avoid the pencil slipping.

The alignment of thumb and the second finger will dictate the type of lines to be sketched.

Position for short strokes:



For shorter strokes the grip is similar to the writing grip. When the tips of the thumb and second fingers are lying close, the anchoring of the pencil will involve the entire folding of the hand inwards, so the mobility of the hand gets restricted which is useful for drawing short strokes and for drawing when the sketcher wants more control over the pencil.

Position for Broad strokes:



The other position is when the thumb and the tip of the second finger have a larger distance between them. In this case the second and third finger rests parallel to each other. It is avoided so the hand isn't curled inward. This results in higher mobility. As a result of broader strokes, even seven-eight inches can be sketched by moving the third finger. This position because of its loose grip is used for shading as the fingers are free to move. It is the ideal position for shading because the grip is loose and the fingers are much easier to move.

Position for abrupt and chisel strokes:



In this position the pencil is held in a way as if the hand is having some hand tool or putty knife. The pencil is located at a position in the center of

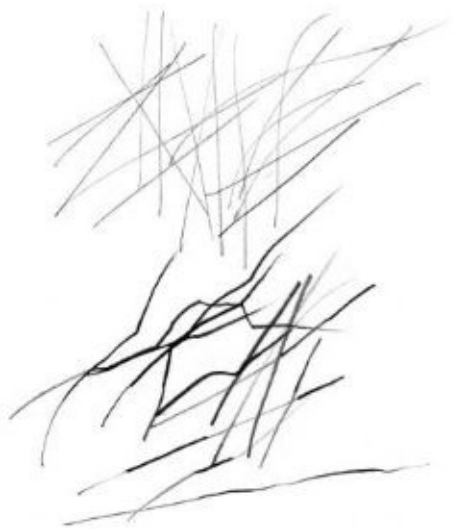
the second finger and thumb. As it eradicates the movement between fingers as abrupt strokes which can be easily done with this position. There is also an involvement of the forearm. Chisel strokes can also be made using this position using a combination of short and abrupt sketching strikes.

Applying the pressure

Pressure is the force exerted by the fingers and hand over the pencil particularly over the lead. An inefficient pressure point can completely destroy the whole innovation and the art of a drawing. So learning to apply the right pressure at the right time is the real art to be learned.

Handling pressure is not something which you can learn in minutes or seconds. It demands extensive practice and keen observation. You can experiment with a similar drawing and then applying different pressures and different intensity of force. When you have learnt about holding the pencil the next important thing is to learn about applying the appropriate pressures while drawing.

The pressure is just like exerting force over the pencil so that the appropriate pressure can add grace and strength to a drawing. When there is a drawing with the help of a pen, the beauty in the lines is achieved through consistency. But a pencil drawing can not achieve the total consistency and this is the beauty of the pencil drawing.



The hard lead of the pencil gives constant strokes as compared to the softer lead, but an artist's skillfulness is altering the quality of the lines through variable pressures which can make a line really beautiful. The lifting, striking and rotating, the frequent nudging, and the abrupt change of the angle through moving the lead all add to a multitude of effects which are exclusive and exceptional characteristic of pencil sketching

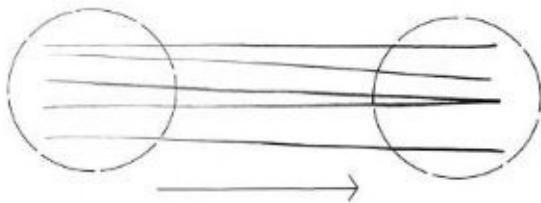
The pencil of an artist should not be considered as a tool rather it needs to be visualized as an artist's hand, finger and arm. It means that the pencil is nothing but a slave of an artist who will make use of it in a particular way and come up with variable drawing. Applying pressures, holding the pencil and then drawing has a mental connection from brain to hand.

Simple lines with no pressure

We analyze and view with the eyes; a bridge with the help of the brain and eyes. The brain provides the reasons about the things to be kept in this sensory line so that it can be recorded. Eventually we analyze with the eyes again and again in order to make a uniformity between the seen and the picture object. The brain again sends the signals to alter the picture if changes are needed. This is a perpetual cycle and our evaluative feedback loop.

Drawing is similar to this relative loop. So despite being an artistic process, drawing is also a mental process which largely depends upon the personal intimacy of the artist. The major reason for providing this basis was to make the reader clear that there is no hard and fast rule for applying pressure on the pencil neither are there any scientific standards nor any guidelines about the appropriate force needed to be applied.

Most of the artists make it possible through the trial and error process and eventually the strokes of soft and hard pencils become clear to them and they can understand the kind of pressure needed.



Lines which show signs of pressure

Movement of hands

Particularly the movement of your hands is highly related to drawing and sketching techniques and as long as the artist gets a hold of these techniques appropriately he can come out with miracles from his pencil. The type of strokes which are intended by the artist actually relate to a specific kind of hand movement needed.



For short strokes:

For short strokes, the grip of the hand is very tight so the movement involves the movement of the fingers only. The short strokes can be sketched by the gentle motion including both push and pull to the pencil with the help of second and third finger and the thumb.



For Vertical strokes, the hand will be firmly placed along the drawing surface and the fingers will be moved up and down steadily.

For Horizontal strokes the finger grip will be made fixed while the wrist will be moved left and right to make the short strokes. The hand will be kept loose while making these strokes. If the artist wants to increase the reach, the hand will be moved slightly to the side.



For broad strokes:

As the broader strokes need to be drawn on a larger area the grip also needs to be a bit loose as well as the degree of flexibility is also very high. There will be higher flexibility

so greater hand movement will result in coverage of a large area of the drawing.

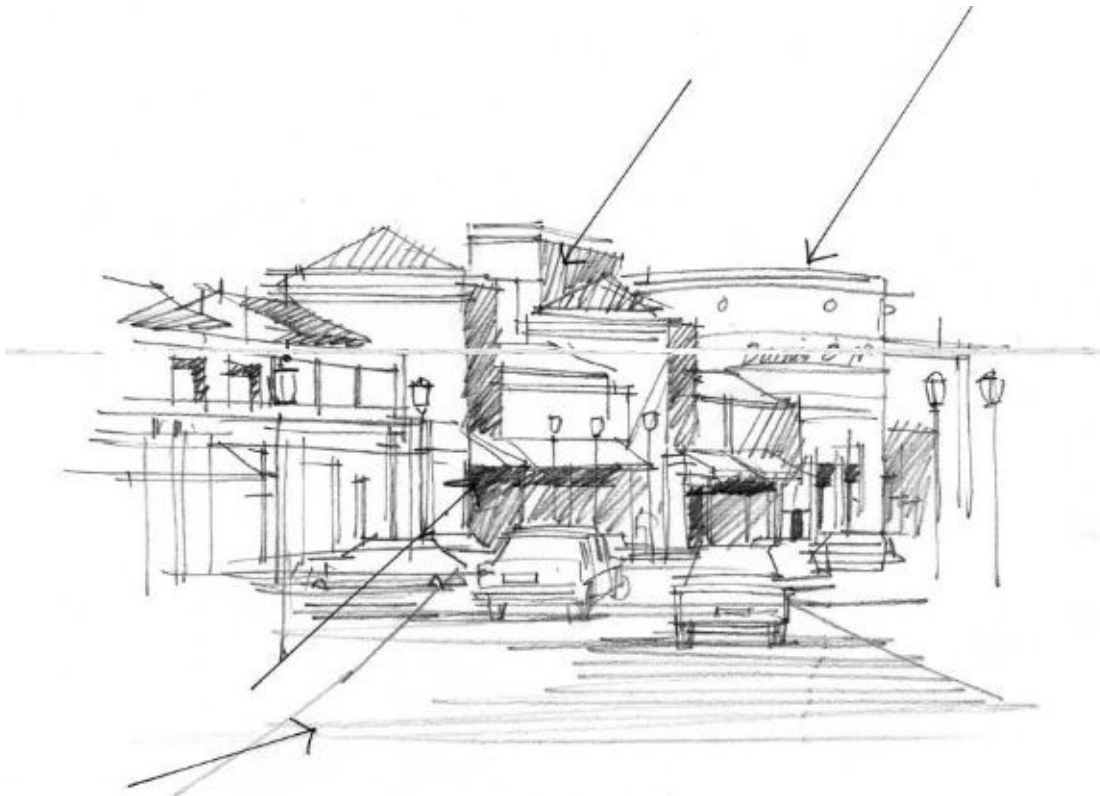
In this case the fingers are locked in a particular fixed position which allows the entire hand to have a free movement. The pivot point for the hand will be the wrist. It can be visualized as a circle in which the wrist is the center of the circle while the hand serves as the radius of the circle. So in this case the drawing strokes appear more like the arcs and modifications in the arm extension change the radius of these arcs. Strokes therefore tend to appear as an arc but the effect can be modified by extending the arm.

Lines

Lines

Stroke

Strokes



Chapter 3

Making a Pencil Drawing

For an artist his or her drawing is like a baby who needs care and affection. The greater the affiliation developed between the artist and his pieces of drawing, the more intense will be the observation of the artist about it. In this section we will implement the knowledge gathered about the field of drawing and we will try to implement it practically. All we need is to be a keen observer and an innovative artist. Even mistakes will help you learn some new dimensions in the field of pencil drawing.

Drawing and sketching are close disciplines to each other. Both are intended to represent an image or object graphically. This image can be a human body, some animal, some scenery or any other non-living object. As far as the basics of drawing is concerned, every individual artist possesses a unique and distinctive way of expressing the art and coming up with some individual matter but as a field of art, drawing and sketching have some overall rules and a body of outline which maintain the standards for this field.

Realism is one of the major standards for a valid drawing. A pencil drawing must possess some degree of realism. On the other hand the subject must be some entity which is recognizable. In the simplest terms, if you are aimed at drawing a plant then it must have some realism of an original plant so that the viewer can recognize it as a plant. Now moving towards the complexity of art if you are aimed at drawing an old plant then each part must be a clear indication of its age. The drawing must recognize it as an old tree, with each and every part possessing the realism of an old aged plant.

1. Observing and Recording

Your drawing pencil is the slave of your thinking. So the better you can think and analyze, the better you will draw. Observation is the key to enter the field of drawing; your observation must be sharp and keen. Just like the field of science, arts also demands for repeated observation and recording to attain the final results. But in case of arts this observation is based on mental models of the artist as opposed to the field of science which depends upon machines to record and observe.

When you will get further in the field of analysis you will find that mostly the drawing of trees and landscape sketching demand intense measurement and analysis of the surrounding. Some artists, with the help of accurate measurement and observation, create their own data bank and keep on extracting inspirations for their later drawings and sketching from this bank.

The major steps involved in observation for drawing include:

See

Identify

Isolate

Simplify

Point of
Observatio

Translate

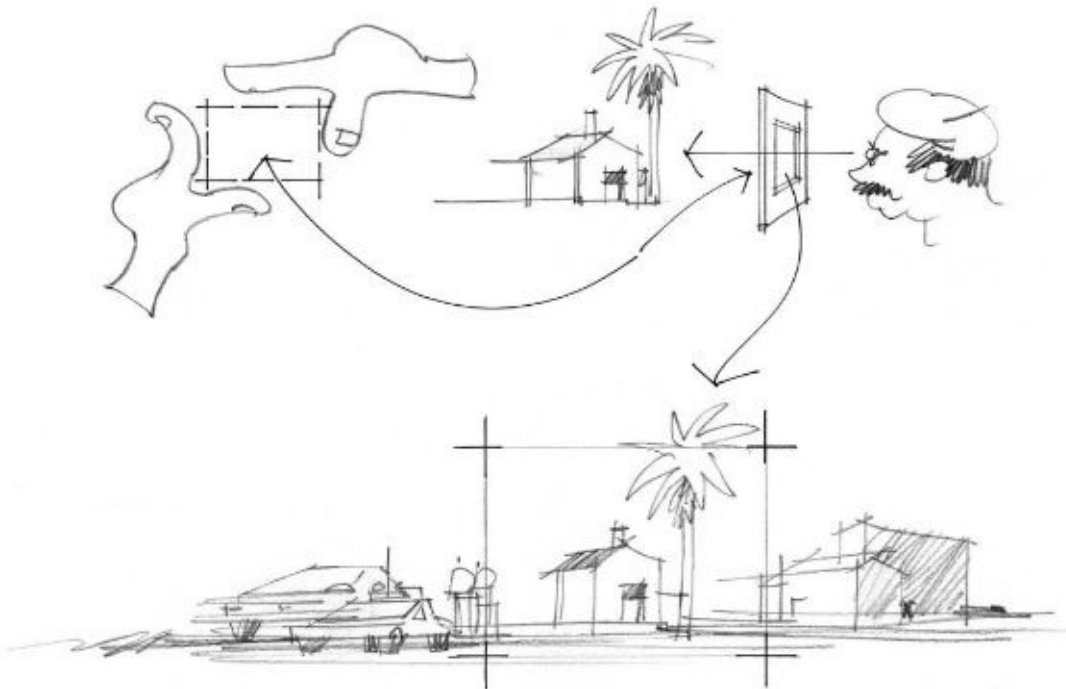


Object

2. Analyzing the Picture Frame

For the beginners, a picture frame can be described as an imaginary frame of reference between the artist and the object. The discretion of the artist put the picture frame as a variable entity.

A picture frame can be thought as an isolation of the object from the rest of the objects around. The picture frame can be any specified area over the canvas or it can be the whole paper sheet which you are using for the pencil drawing. Picture drawing will help you draw a boundary for your pencil play.



Some Examples of Pencil drawings

Pencil Drawing of a Landscape

For a traditional landscape sketch you have to draw the following:

- Trees
- Shrubs
- Grounds,
- Hills
- Water

Some man-made elements

So when you will be drawing a landscape you will have to draw either some or all of these elements. But as far as the natural and careful composition of a landscape is concerned, it usually comprises of a combination of these elements. When we talk about realism we will see that we cannot observe a standalone hill or tree in some part of the earth. There is always some surrounding to this natural entity.

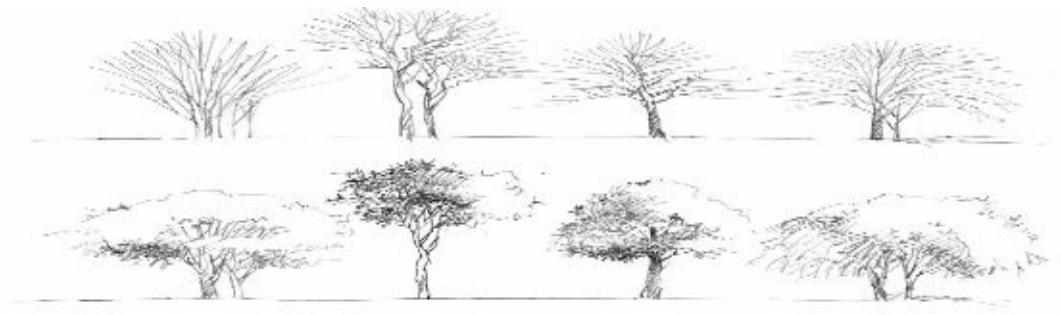
As a first step towards drawing the landscape an artist needs to make his or her eyes capable of viewing the whole components of the landscape. Here again keen observation is the vital element.



In the above landscape you can see a house but the house is surrounded by other components of the landscape including the trees.

Pencil Drawing of a Tree

When it will come to drawing of a tree, artists consider it as one of the most difficult objects to be drawn. It is because a tree is a natural entity with a capacity to grow in size, change shape and even the direction of the growth. Some trees completely shed leaves in autumn and regain them in the spring. The individual tree conveys a different drawing canvas as compared to trees grown in groups.



Step wise illustration of drawing a tree

1. Outline the major trunk structure and form of the tree
2. Outline the minor branching
3. Draw details and shading



Pencil Drawing of Architecture

Architecture is one of the most liked and celebrated form of objects by the artists. As far as the drawing of some piece of architecture is concerned, it mostly entails a rectangular body with the surrounding composition of natural and artificial objects. But as far as the main entity of the architecture is concerned, it is mostly a rectangular body with some alterations.

The lights and shadows in the drawing of the architecture are more vivid as compared to the drawing of landscapes or other object.

The angular relationship among the planes makes the tonal contrast sharp and strong.

In a pencil drawing the Vertical planes comprise of all the columns, walls, doors, gateways and windows.

The Horizontal comprise of floors, ceilings, flat roofs, tabletops, terraces and other horizontal surfaces.

All these planes are pitched together to form a space for the drawing. In the drawing of the architecture one of the most crucial elements is to distinguish between the different sides of sun. It is crucial because the shading of different planes will depend upon the side of the sun. The plane in the direct sunlight will have lighter shading tones as compared to the ones which are opposite to the sunlight.

The texture and pattern are the two major building blocks for the drawing of the architecture. Patterns trigger the view of material used for the construction of building while the texture will be used to show the condition of a building. Different lines and strokes will enhance this interplay of texture and pattern.



Chapter 4

Drawing from Memory

Drawing and sketching from memory is more like designing. It is because making a pencil drawing out of imagination is actually the use of your innate abilities to recall and connect the loose threads of imagination and thoughts. This connection must come out with realism and practicality. Drawing from your memory involves the remembrance of imagery, sometimes from a number of different situations and then arranging them in such a way that you can draw this composition. This ultimately comes out as a design.

Imagination drives the ability to put the images together. So imagination and its fluidity drive the ultimate sketch or design.



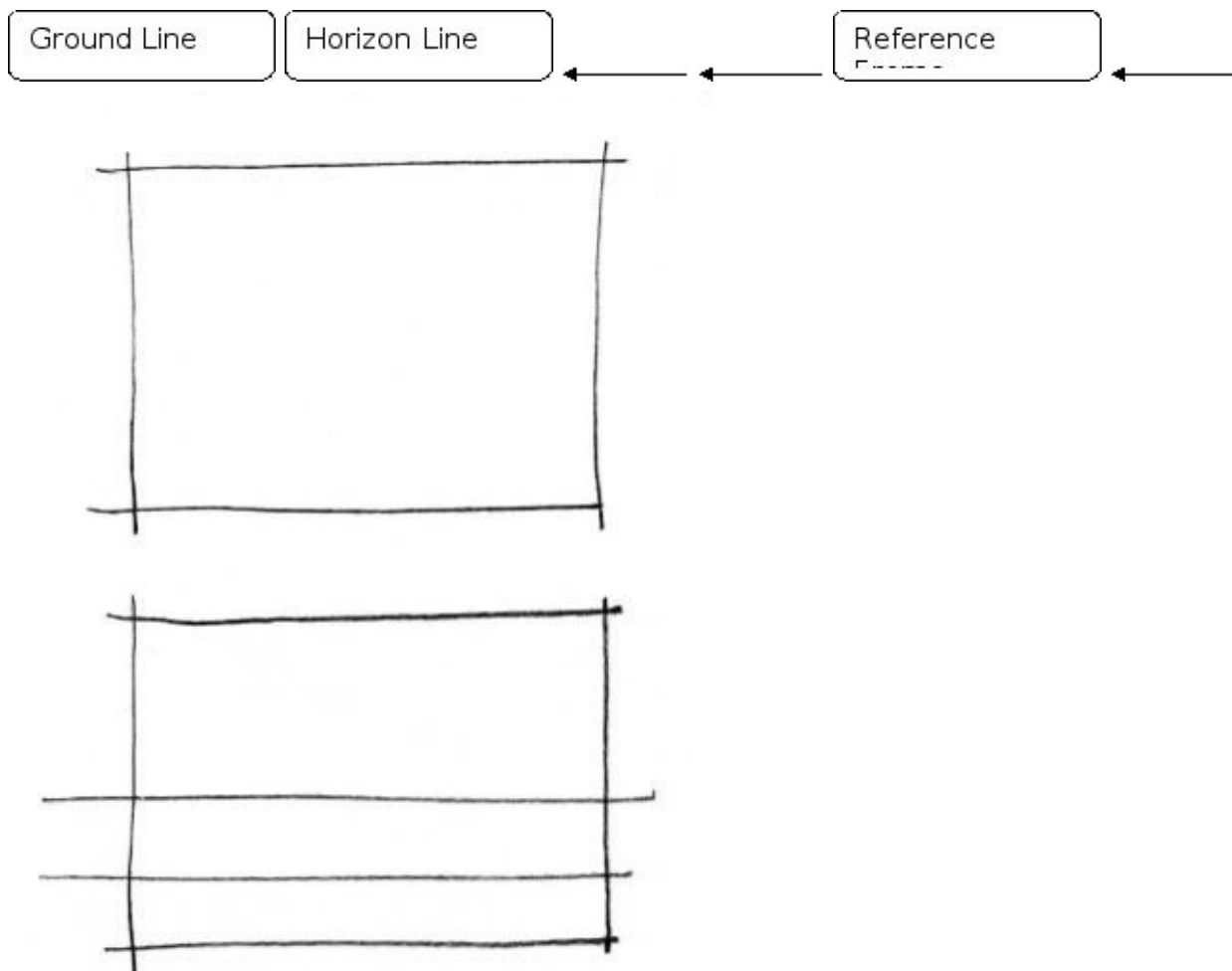
Drawing through memory depends largely upon a resourceful memory and a creative outlook of observing and viewing the objects.

Basically the following major steps may be involved in it:

- Recall images
- Select and scale the images
- Draw
- Compose and rearrange
- Judge (visually and creatively)

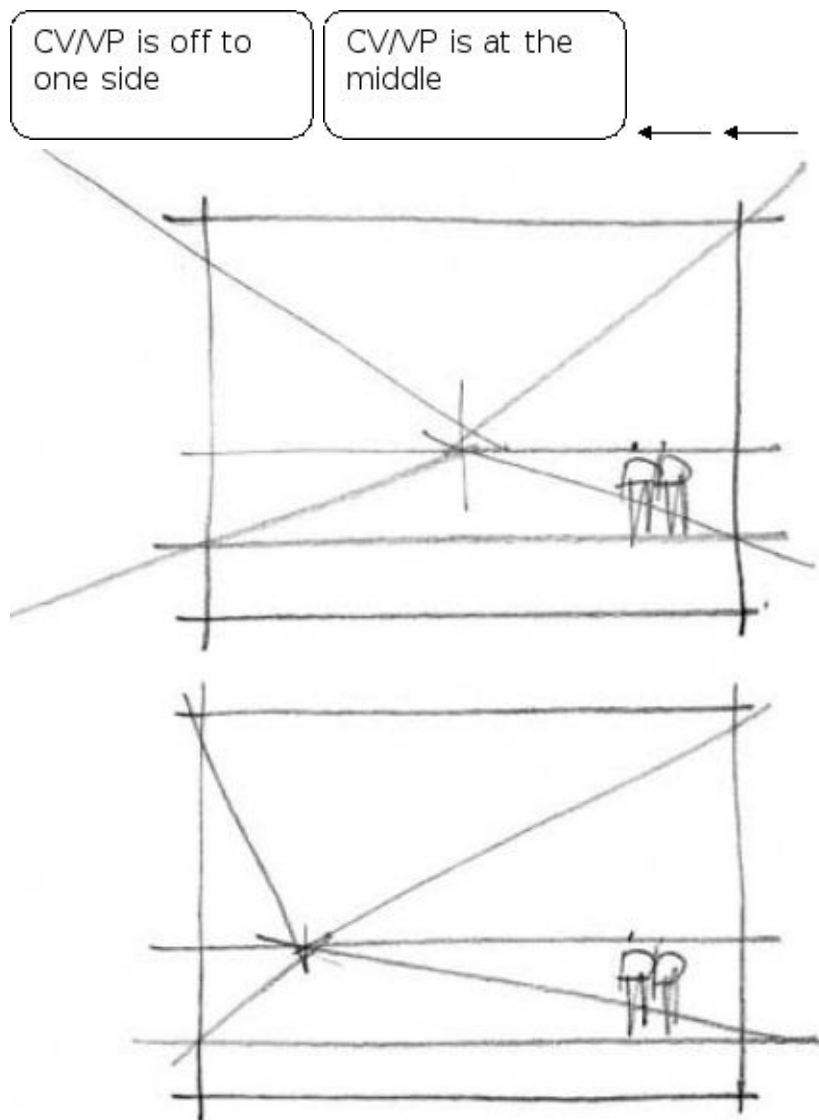
The steps involved in Drawing from memory

1. First of all draw and establish a reference frame of referee, which will prove as a way to hold the image area
2. Outline the Horizon. In pencil drawings the horizon is at the eye level whereas the ground is at the foot level, for establishing a frame of reference the general assumption is a distance of six to five feet between the ground and the horizon.



3. The next step is to allocate a center of vision or a vanishing point. This point can be somewhere along the horizon.

Diagonal perspective lines emit from the center pointing along the four corners of the picture frame.



Based on the frame and center point imagine the sketch which you have visualized in your mind.



Conclusion

Pencil drawing is a vast domain of fine arts. It is based on utmost creativity and innovation. But just like any other field it is backed up by some set rules and standards which are prevalent in this domain. This book is an effort to guide all those who find themselves with some potential for art and drawing.

Although some people highly object to the learning and training of drawing, as they believe it to be an inborn talent, yet there are surely creating procedures and standards which need to be understood and taken care of. This book is a step towards making you learn those procedures and standards. All you need is to start with the most basic knowledge of drawing then for the utmost skillfulness just practice by sketching.

In the book I have mentioned the most basic knowledge with these essential steps which can help you attain an eventual proficiency in the field of pencil drawing. Backed up with this knowledge when you will keep on practicing these sketches you can surely reach the height of fame and proficiency. The tone of explanation has been kept simple to make you understand the basics.

Finally, if you enjoyed this book, then I'd like to ask you for a favor, would you be kind enough to leave a review for this book on Amazon? It'd be greatly appreciated as all feedback is welcomed to improve the content of the book. Thanks again.

Drawing

30 Top Tips To Successful Drawing

Introduction

I want to thank you and congratulate you for downloading the book, “*Drawing - 30 Top Tips to Successful Drawing*”.

This book contains amazing tips to help you be successful in drawing.

Have you ever wanted to learn how to draw? Do you often feel that you can express yourself a lot better by mastering the art of drawing? Do you love to draw? Is sketching your passion? If yes and you want to improve this amazing skill, then you have landed at the right page. Created with the aim to help budding and advanced artists groom their sketching skills, this book will provide you with 30 amazing tips to enhance your drawing skills.

If you are interested in making a career out of drawing, it is absolutely essential that you refine your drawing skills and take them a notch higher. The better your drawing becomes the more realistic, attractive and engaging drawings you will be able to make. And when your skill becomes completely polished, there would be nothing that could hold you back from becoming the brilliant artist you have always desired to become.

While going through the tips in this book, it is important that you practice them regularly. The more you practice these tips, the better you will be able to master it and once you gain complete mastery over a specific tip, you will be in a position to add your creativity to it and take it to the next level of creating something truly extraordinary.

So are you ready to polish your talent? If yes, then move on to the first chapter of the book.

Thanks again for downloading this book, I hope you enjoy it!

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Chapter 1: 30 - 24 Top Tips

Let us embark on the journey to become better artists. The 30 tips will be arranged in a descending order, so we will move from the 30th tip right to the number 1 tip i.e. from the most basic to the most advanced tip. In this chapter, we are going to look at six pencil art techniques that every artist needs to know as they start their journey to learning more about drawing. Let's get started.

#30. Make the Outline

The most basic technique is the 'heavy outline' or 'light outline'. The light outline is created for making subject guide and guideline outlines. You can draw both, light and heavy outlines with a free hand using a pencil or with the help of a ruler as well. To make a very light outline, make sure there isn't any pressure downwards on the paper and move your pencil in a smooth and slow motion. Keep the pencil at an acute angle and pull it slowly towards you to create a flowing motion.



Once you are pleased with an element, you can finish it off with a darker, heavier outline, which would be difficult to erase. It is best to create a heavy outline with a free hand and by holding your pencil from its nib to get a dark, final line. Nonetheless, you can hold it in any position you find comfortable and convenient because when you feel comfortable with your pencil, you can use it in the best manner.



Note: Making heavy outlines in smaller strokes and with increased pressure helps you get stronger lines with fewer mistakes.



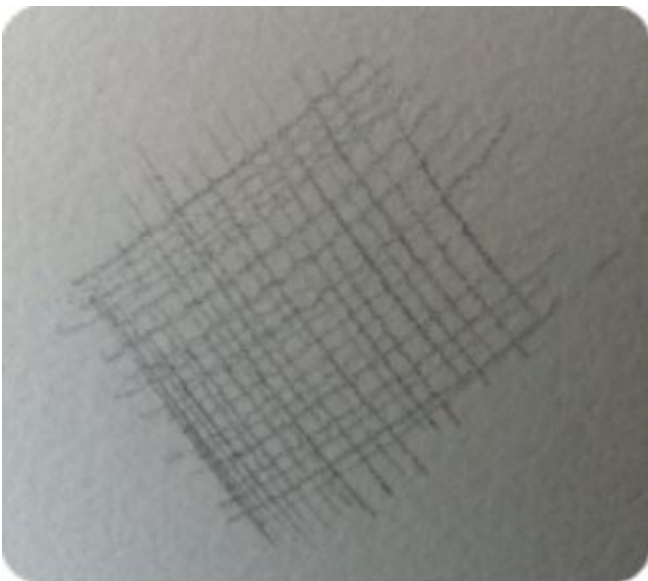
#29. Hatching

Hatching is the technique wherein you mark many short lines in a bunch to create the 'fill color' impression. It is a lovely shading tactic that gives your drawing a great effect. You can do hatching using light or heavy lines, or a mixture of the two.



#28. Cross Hatching

Cross-hatching is similar to hatching, but in this technique, you create two hatching layers: one on top of the other and in opposite directions. It is an excellent shading technique to add darker hues to your portrait. You can add as many layers as you want.



#27. Stipping

Using this technique, you create tiny dashes on the paper. Although it is mainly used for shading, it is also used when adding details to small things such as the iris (of eyes) or when creating facial hair or hair details on the arms and legs. This is what stippling looks like.



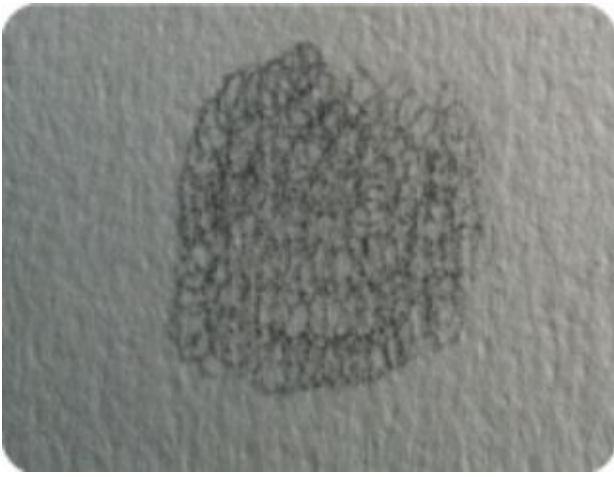
#26. Back and Forth Strokes

The famous back and forth pencil technique is the basic shading technique you must apply when shading your drawing. You hold the pencil lightly and move it back and then forth. The speed of your movement depends on what sort of shading you want to achieve. For instance, when creating a light shading effect, you need to move the pencil in a light motion to create soft, subtle strokes and when you want to achieve a dark effect; you need to move your pencil in a swifter motion to get solid lines. Back and forth strokes work best when you want to give more character to an object. These are added near the object's outline, so that the color fill remains in the correct region.



#25. Scumbling

To add the scumbling effect to your drawing, you need to move your pencil in very small and circular motions to keep all the circles compact together. This gives a blending effect to the shading and helps keep it tight.



Note: It is important that you practice each of these tips for at least 30 minutes each, to get better at it.

#24. Circular Technique

This is a brilliant technique for adding contrasting textures to your portraits when the objects you are drawing are quite similar in their value to one another. Take a 2B pencil and begin making tiny circles by moving your pencil in soft, swirling motions. Keep these swirls and circles tight together. The more you press the pencil, the darker the swirls will become to give a strong shaded effect to the portrait. This technique is perfect for making different skin textures. Use the swirls in varying values for adding realistic appeal to the skin. This technique is quite helpful when you don't want to use the blending tool in a portrait.

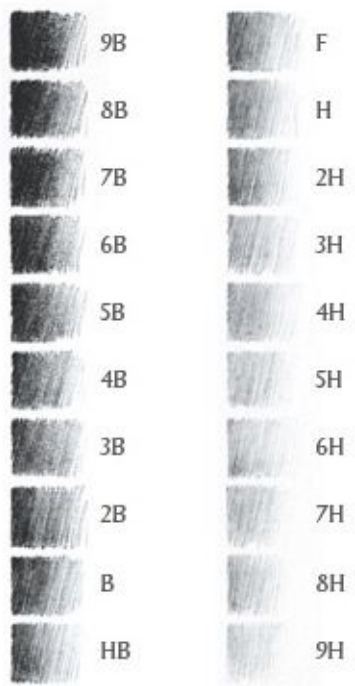


Chapter 2: 23 - 19 Tips

If you have been working on the basic six tips, you probably have been able to become better at basic sketching. Let's now move on to the next set of tips.

#23. Different Types of Shades

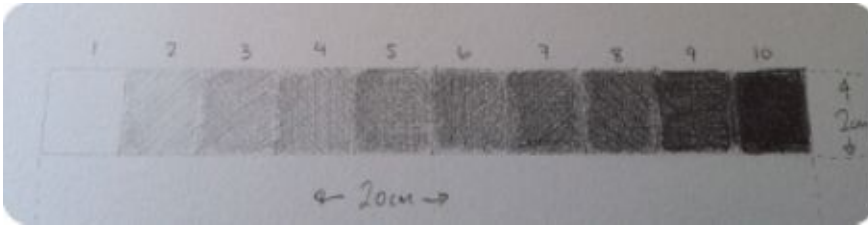
There are basically 20 commonly used types of shades in sketching and it is best to make them with a different kind of pencil. Here is an image showing those 20 shades.



'H' stands for hard and the hard shading is achieved using hard lead that adds very less lead to the paper, producing a light shading effect. 'B' stands for black and bold and this shading effect is made using soft lead that gives darker tones. 'F' refers to fine point and this shading technique has sharp and fine points created with slightly harder pencils. 'HB' is a hybrid between hard and soft. This shading effect is produced with HB pencils that aren't too hard or very soft. The number with each letter 'B', 'F', and 'H' shows how strong the lead is. 9 refers to the strongest lead.

By using the different shading effects, you can create interesting impressions in your sketching. Since it is not always possible to have all the different pencils with you, you can create a variety of shading effects with a 2B pencil, which is the most popular type of pencil used in sketching.

Draw a 2cm x 20cm rectangle with your 2B pencil and mark a vertical line after every 2cm to create ten squares in it, mark each block with a number from 1-10. Don't shade the first block as it will be the lightest block. Shade the second block with light hatching and the third with cross-hatching and scumbling. The boxes 3 -10 need to be filled with cross hatching and scumbling and each block needs to be darker than the first one, so you could get a series of shades from lightest to darkest. Your shading guide is ready for you to create interesting effects.



#22. Smooth Shading

To practice smooth shading, you need to use your pencil for creating very smooth strokes quite close together. Use its side for creating lines. Continue darkening the values by firmly pressing down the pencil. You can use a soft pencil for this purpose as well.



#21. Pencil Blending

This is an amazing technique for adding a blurry and soft effect to your drawing. For this, you need a good blending tool. These are easily available at arts and crafts stores. This technique is used for blending the lines, outlines and shading effects used in your sketch. Once you have shaded a part and want to blend it with another element, you should use your blending tool and move it in soft, circular motions just like you did in scumbling. Keep the circles compact, so the blending does not get out of control.

Once a region has been blended, you can extend your tool to the other portion you want to blend in with the first one and mix the two.

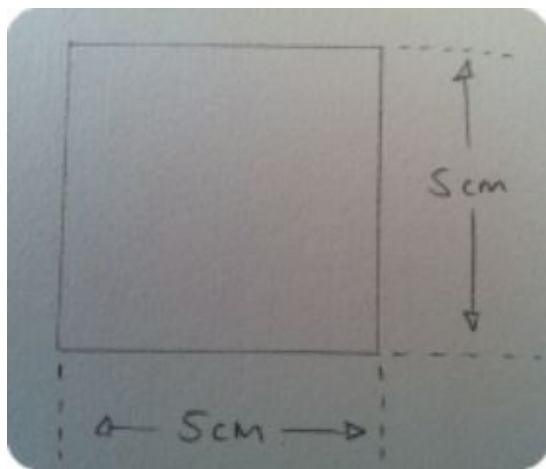


Blending can be quite messy, so it is important to be very careful while doing it. Don't move your hand too fast or the blending effect will ruin your entire portrait. Secondly, you must practice basic blending before applying it to your sketches, so you can gain mastery over this technique.

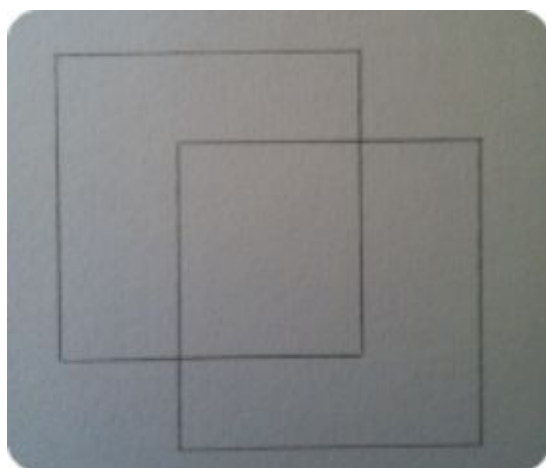
#20. Adding Depth to Images

The thing that differentiates a simple, unrealistic sketch from a stunning, realistic one is the element of 'depth.' This is the basic difference between 2D and 3D images. 2D images just comprise of length and breadth, whereas the 3D ones consist of depth as well that gives a nice deepness and realistic dimension to the images. To ensure your sketches have a genuine, convincing, and realistic appeal, you need to learn ways to add depth to them.

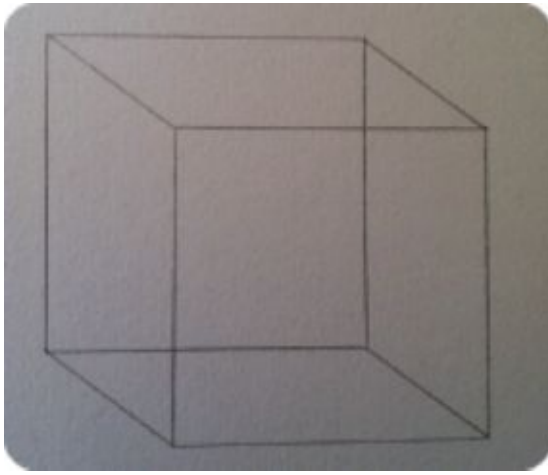
For starters, draw one square measuring 5cm by 5cm. label it as A.



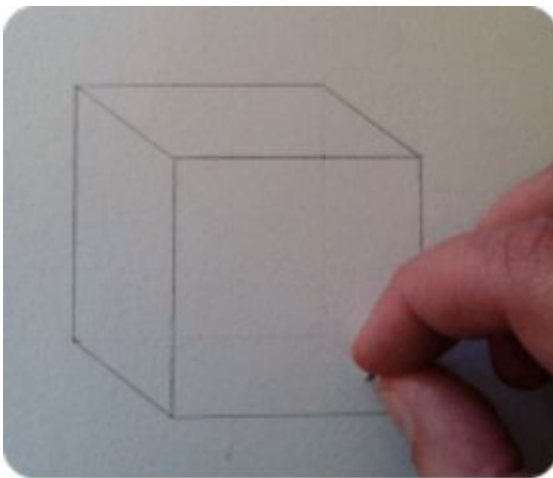
Make another square of the same size a little above the first one, ensuring that the two overlap one another. Label it as B.



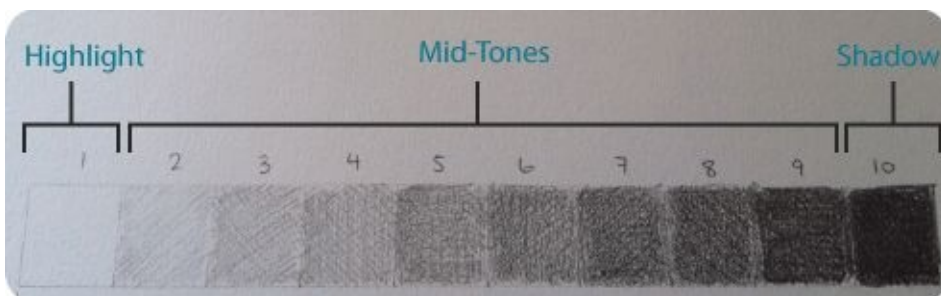
Connect the two squares by drawing lines with a ruler like this.



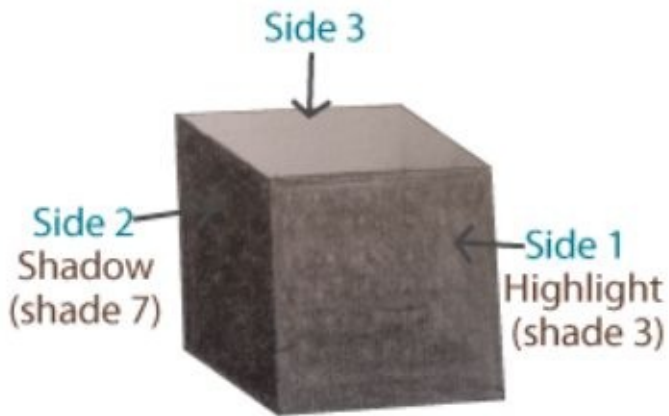
This is a transparent cube. To make it appear realistic, you need to add more depth to it that will be accomplished via shading. Start by erasing the lines that you can see in the front of square A to have a square like this.



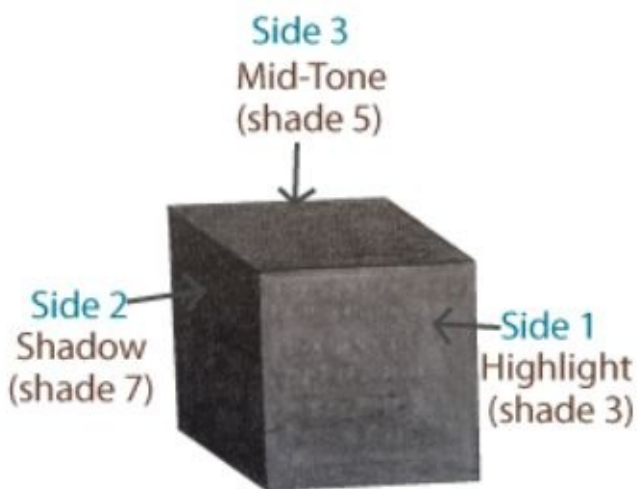
Now, it is time to take out your shading guide you prepared in tip 24 to use it for shading your cube. The block number is known as 'highlight' and is used for shading areas that directly face the light. The tenth block, which is the darkest one, is known as 'shadow'. This effect is used in places that don't directly face the source of light. The effects used in blocks 2-9 is known as 'mid-tone'. This effect is used in areas that lie in the middle of the light source.



Begin by adding mid-tone shade 3 on the first side of the cube. As it is light, we can refer to it as highlight as well. Next, add shade 7 on the side number 2. It is away from the light source, so it can be referred to as a shadow. This is what you get. This box looks like it is empty inside.



To complete it, you need to add shade 5 mid-tone to the third side and your lovely 3D cube is ready. You can use these tactics for adding 3D effects to different objects and images while sketching.



#19. Gridding Technique

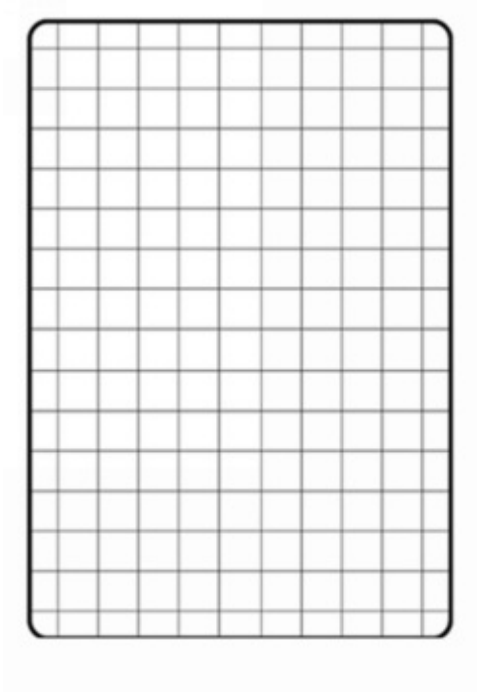
The gridding technique is incredibly helpful in creating portraits. Once you have decided on a photograph that you want to use for making a portrait, you need to take 1" x 1" grid sheet. Place it on the photograph to find out what size of the grid will be appropriate. The grid helps you make the different features of the portrait in correct proportions, so that everything looks in harmony with one another. This is what a grid sheet looks like.



Put it on the photograph to get an outline.



Then cut off the extra grid sheet to get the final grid sheet. Use this sheet for tracing the final grid on the paper like this.



Use this grid for drawing the different features of your portrait that will be discussed in the next chapter.

Chapter 3: 18 - 14 Tips

You have definitely learned a lot in the last two chapters and if you have really been practicing those tips, then well done. Let us move on to how different facial features can be drawn beautifully.

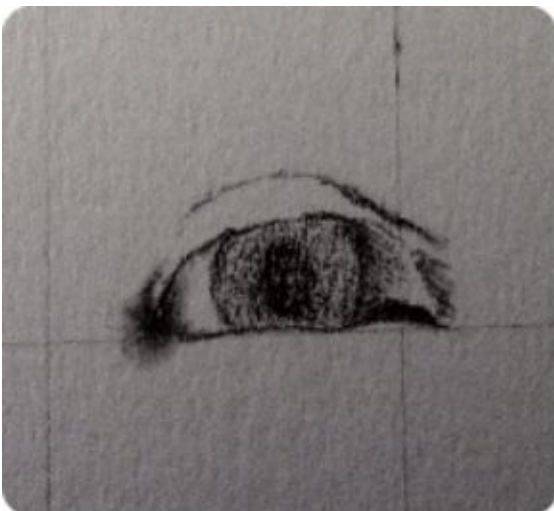
#18. Drawing the Eyes

Have you ever heard the phrase ‘the eyes have it all?’ Well, that’s certainly true in portrait as well. The more detailed and beautifully sketched the eyes of your portrait are, the better and more appealing the entire portrait looks. Paying attention to details like creases and curves of the eyes is extremely important to give the portrait a complete, final look. Here is how you can draw great eyes. You need to have a 2B pencil, blending tool, putty rubber, and your shading guide.

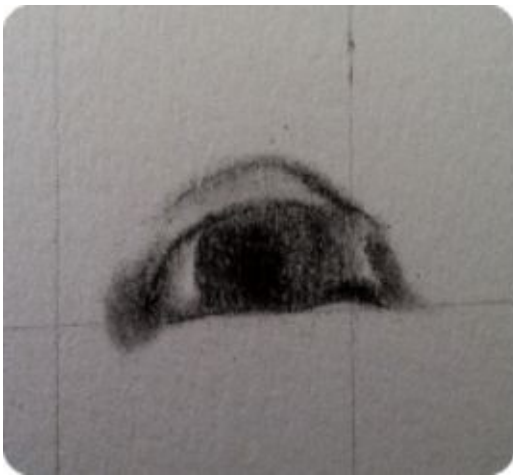
Start by drawing the right eye on the grid you made out on the paper. To position the eye, count the squares on the grid you placed on the picture and then move left or right on the grid on your paper. Begin by drawing the outline of the eye and iris with light outlines.



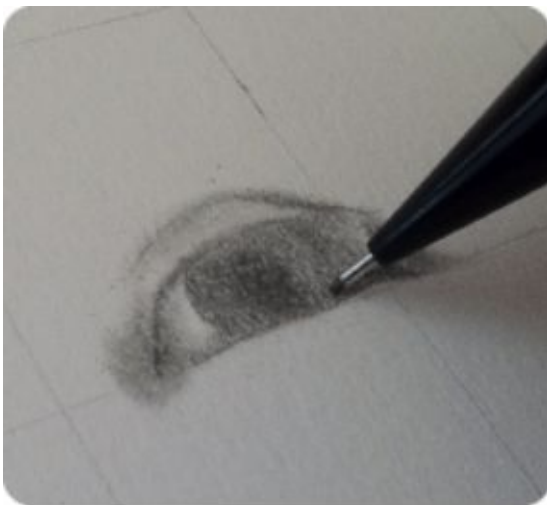
Now begin shading it using the hatching and scumbling techniques. The shade needs to be 4 or 5 on the shading guide. Add the shade 8 or 9 to the pupil. This is how the eye should look.

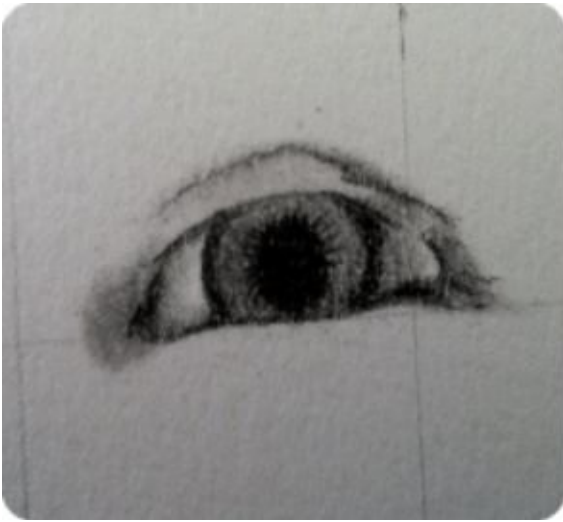


Now take your blending tool and slowly do scumbling on the corners of the eyes and then in the pupil. It might be a little messy, but that's perfectly fine. Keep going.

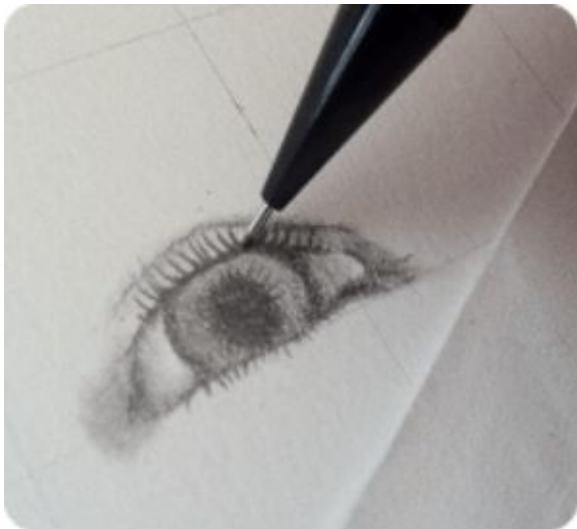


Take your pencil and go over the outlines to darken them, so you get a clearer shape of the eye.





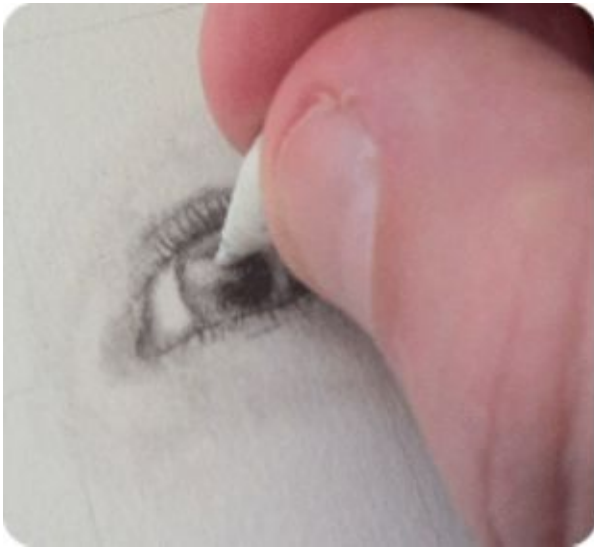
Next, it is time to add some eyelashes to the eye. They need to be slightly sharp. Look at how they are pointed in the photograph and try to mimic it.



Now take the blending tool and start spreading your pencil outwards from your eye using the scumbling technique. Make sure to blend in very tightly.



Take a piece of the putty rubber and roll it into one fine point in the pupil and iris for adding highlights to them.



Your eye is ready. Apply the same technique to create the left eye. Some experts prefer adding the left eye after they are done with the nose, as it seems easier to them. You can do whatever you find suitable for you.

#17. Sketching the Nose

For this, you need a 2B pencil, putty rubber, blending tool, 2B shading pencil, shading guide, scissors and a spare paper.

Take your blending tool and spread lots of lead from the right eye to fashion the nose's basic shape. Reference your photograph frequently. Take one square at one time to be as precise as possible.



Use your scissor's edge for scraping off a little quantity of lead off the shading pencil on the spare paper. This is used for creating lead powder.



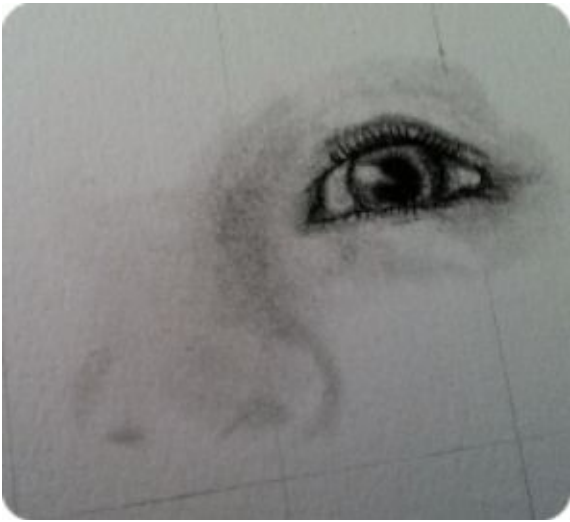
Dip the blending tool lightly in the powder. Rub off any additional powder on the spare paper.



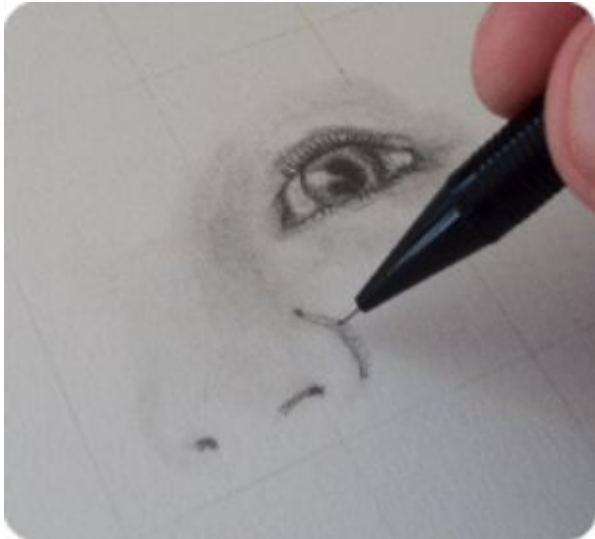
Now use the blending tool for working on the nose. You will be adding mid-tones with the lead powder to give depth to the nose. Shade 4 is usually used, but you must use a shade according to that used in the photograph you are referring to.



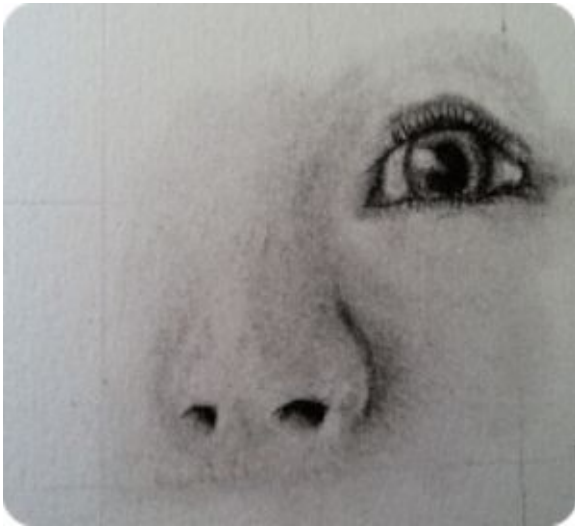
By now, you'll have the fundamental shadows and shape of the nose like this.



Take the 2B pencil to add details to the nose. Add dark shadows around the nose's edge and on its side shade 8 and 9 works well for this technique. The deepest portions of the nostrils need to be the darkest and as you move away from them; you need to add light shading effects.



Take the blending tool to smoothen the nose. The blending must be kept tight to avoid creating a mess on the paper.



Continue using your pencil and blending tool to add more lines and blend them, respectively until you get the basic nose structure.

Take the putty rubber to add highlights on the prominent portions of the portrait's nose.



You can add the left eye now if you haven't already created it.



#16. Adding the Eyebrows

To complete the upper portion of the portrait minus the forehead, head and hair, you should add eyebrows to it. Take your 2B pencil and use the basic stippling technique you learned in the first chapter. Don't forget to reference the photograph, so you know the precise positioning of the eyebrows. Also, you must use a shade that matches that of the photograph. If the eyebrows are light use shade 3 or 4 from the shading guide, but if they are dark, resort to shade 7 or 8, shades 5 or 6 work best for moderately dark eyebrows.

Take the putty rubber and add highlights between the eyebrows and the eyes to give a realistic feel to them.



#15 and #14. Making the Lips and the Mouth

Since the lips and mouth aren't complete without one another and their sketching techniques are closely related, we have combined the two steps together. Here's how you can sketch the lips and mouth of your portrait.

You need a 2B pencil, putty rubber, and blending tool for drawing lips and mouth. If there's some lead left on your blending tool, very good. But if all has been used, then you need to add a tiny amount to it again. Use the blending tool covered in lead dust for drawing the rough outline of the lips on the paper. Reference the photograph to know how many squares away your lips need to be from the nose and the eyes.



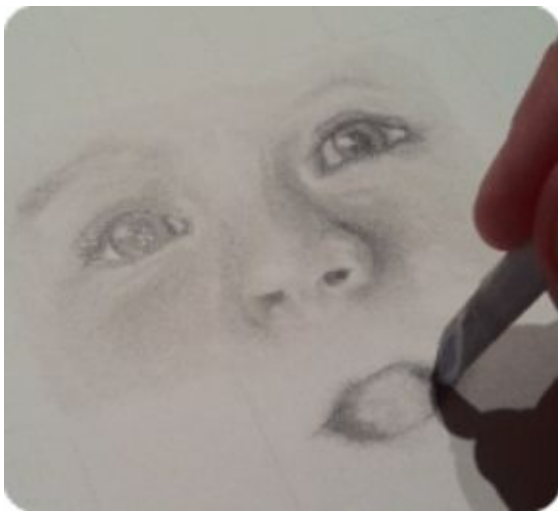
Keep on building up the various mid-tones as well as shadows on the upper and lower lips using the famous scumbling technique. Move your tool in soft circular motions for lightly filling the lips and the basic mouth area.



Once the preliminary shape is ready, you need to take the pencil for adding details and dark shadows to the outlines of the lips and corners of the main mouth area. Be very precise to make the portrait appear genuine and real.



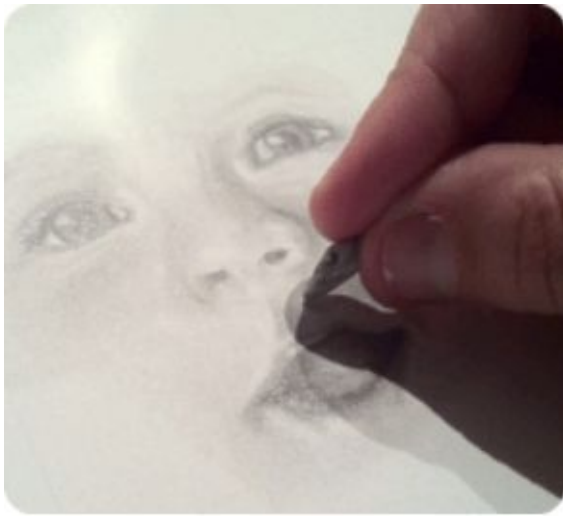
You need to alternately use your pencil and the blending tool for building up more shades and texture in the lips and mouth region like this.



Take the blending tool and start blending the lips outwards from their basic outline like this.



Take the putty rubber and add highlights on the bottom lip, tongue (if it is showing) and the clevis.



Now focus on adding mid-tones to the mouth. Mid-tones usually surround the lips and the sides of the mouth and on any dimples or creases around that region. If there are any lines on the lips, add them with the pencil. Use the blending tool for adding more shadows to the lips if needed.



Your portrait would now be coming along quite well. Well done! Your basic portrait is now ready. Let's move on to the next chapter for learning how to finish off the face.

Chapter 4: 13 - 7 Tips

You have certainly come a long way and this deserves a big applause! By now, you would have been able to make the basic face comprising of the eyes, eyebrows, nose, lips, and mouth. Now it is time to add the finishing touches to the face to complete it. Here is how to go about it:

#13. Completing the Face

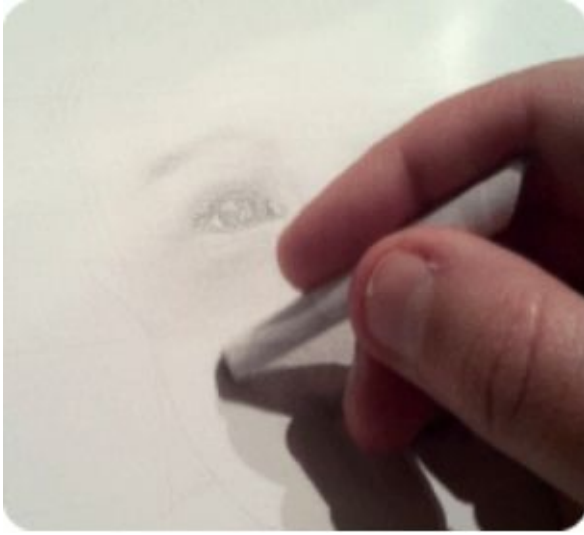
You need lead dust, a blending tool, a 2B pencil, a shading guide and a putty rubber for finishing off the face area. Start by creating a light outline with the 2B pencil. Make sure to outline the entire face. You must use the photograph for referencing the squares.



Next, add outlines for the ears, neck, hair, and shoulders in the exact same manner.



Take the blending tool covered in lead dust to add some mid-tones within the boundaries you have created. Use the scumbling technique for doing this. Use the shading guide for selecting the appropriate tones. Tones 2 to 6 work really well for this portion. Don't worry regarding adding shadows and highlights as they will be catered for later on. Keep glancing at the photo from time to time to get the best results and ensure to keep your shading as tight as possible.



Now it is time to add some shadows to the face. Take the lead dust to give the shadow effect on the cheek region and ends of the face shades 7 & 8 work best for this portion. The scumbling technique needs to be used for creating shadows as well.



Your mid-tones and shadows will be complete by now. The portrait might appear darker than you envisioned, but it's alright.



Now it is time to blend the entire face and add highlights to it. Take the putty rubber; make sure it's clean and add highlights to the face. Use the blending tool and putty rubber alternatively for getting the correct tones on the face.



Your portrait is more or less complete by now. It is just a matter of adding a few final touches to give it a refined and complete look. Practice all these tips every day to become an expert at sketching. Moreover, you need to practice them with different types of faces, so you are able to draw a variety of face shapes easily.

#12. Drawing the Hair

Now it is time to give your portrait some hair. You need a blending tool, a putty rubber, lead dust, and a 2B pencil for this technique. Take the pencil for outlining the individual shapes of the portrait's hair. Make sure not to forget referring to the photograph to get the hair right. Use the blending tool for blending covered in lead dust in the outlines you are making.

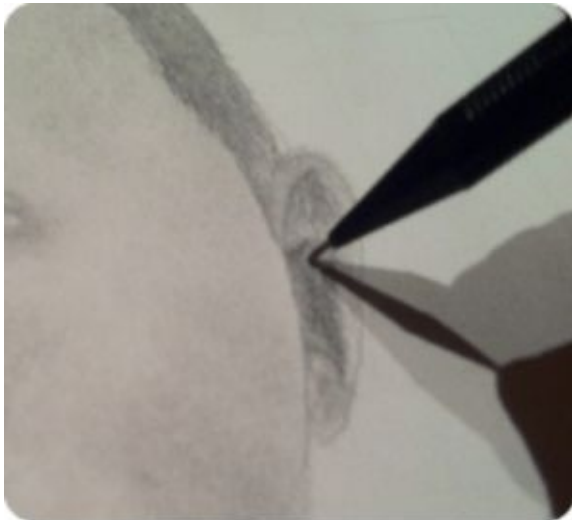


Once you have a bunch of hair on the portrait's head, take the putty rubber to add highlights to it. Roll in the rubber in a single, fine point for adding hair strands to give texture to the portrait. Make sure each stroke is smooth, so the hair looks realistic and not weird. If the portrait is supposed to have long locks, then you could use this simple tip to make gorgeous curls. Draw two parallel lines and start adding curvy lines in between them and slightly overlapping them to create thick curls.



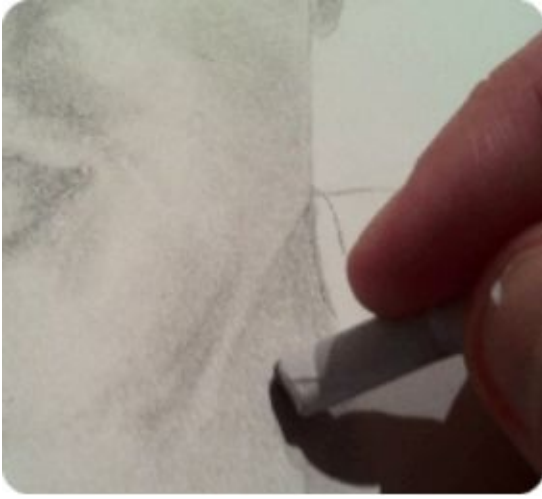
#11. Adding the Ears

The same tools used for adding the hair should be used for drawing the ears. Take the pencil for drawing the outlines of the two ears on the sides of the face. Alternate between the blending tool and pencil for adding more tones and details to the ears ensuring it looks very smooth. Take the putty rubber to add highlights in places where required. They usually exist at the ear's top. Make sure to study the precise shape of the ear on the photograph to be as accurate as possible.

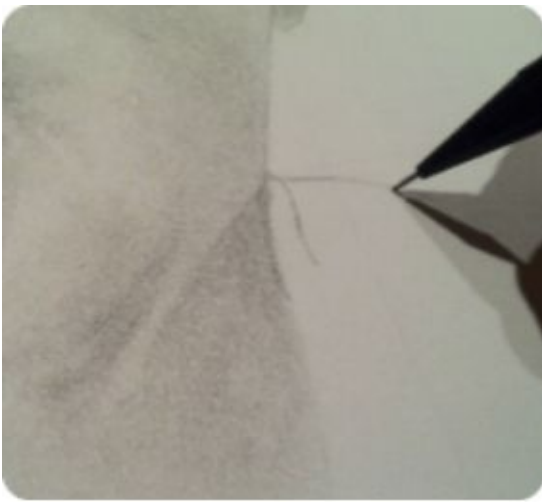


#10. Making the Neck

You need to have the putty rubber, lead dust, blending tool, and 2B pencil for shaping the portrait's neck. Cover the blending tool in lead dust to begin with creating the moderate mid-tones of the neck. Keep blending them to give a smooth tone. Add in more lead dust in areas that you want to be dark or for places where you want to add the shadows in. You must look at the photograph repeatedly to keep everything in proportion with one another. Also, the blending needs to be compact, so the portrait comes off as a clean one.

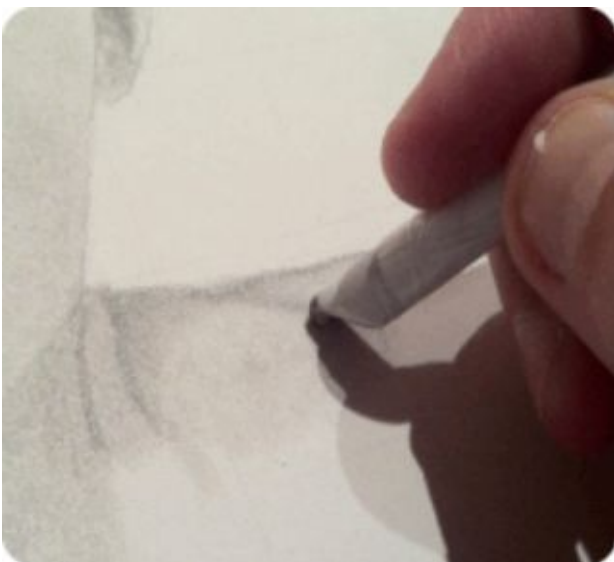


Use your 2B pencil to create heavy outlines of the neck and for adding in details, such as creases.

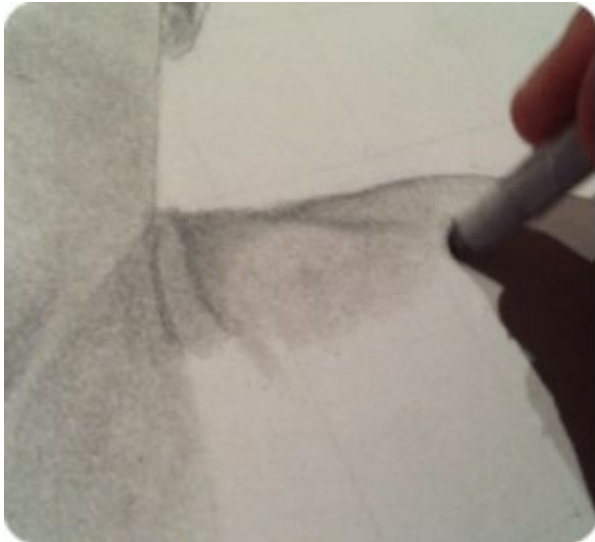


#9. Adding Shoulders

Your portrait can never achieve a finished look unless you add shoulders to it (if they are included in your referencing photo.) Use the exact same tools you used for making the neck to draw the shoulders. Take the pencil for drawing the outlines of the shoulders and blend them in with the blending tool covered in lead dust.



Make use of the scumbling technique to add mid-tones to the shoulders. Finish off by adding highlights with a putty rubber.



You must be quite pleased with your portrait by now as it is close to being complete.

#8. Double Checking the Portrait

It is essential that you double check your portrait and match it with photographs to ensure that you are not missing out any important detail, such as a prominent crease, a dimple or a shadow effect somewhere. When you add details like these they help make your portrait appeal to people and look extremely realistic not to mention make the drawing higher quality. The more you are cautious about the details, the better you will become at sketching, so cross-match the portrait with the referencing photograph several times to ensure you don't miss out on a single essential detail. You need to do this with every sketch you make.

#7. Completing the Portrait

Take the putty rubber and fade out all the guidelines of the grid to give it a cleaner look. You can also add any highlights to the side of the portrait to give it a more genuine feel. If you are completely satisfied with the finished good and you intend to mount or frame the portrait, then you need to lay it flat on a smooth surface and apply Fixative Spray all over it in one, smooth motion. Leave it to dry for the night and mount it in the morning.

Chapter 6: 7 - 1 Tips

Now you know how to make a basic portrait and are well aware of the basic sketching techniques. It is time to share some more helpful tips with you that will help take your drawing skills to a completely new level.

#7. Visualize what You Want to Sketch

Once you can sketch by following a referencing photograph or a model, you need to start sketching without these aids. The technique to becoming an expert is to use your imagination to come up with something truly unique. For that, you need to constantly think of new ideas and visualize them before drawing. Close your eyes for a few minutes and think of something inspiring. Next, visualize that concept and start drawing it. This is a brilliant tip used by the seasoned artists to come up with truly stunning portraits.

Whenever you leave home, you must have a paper and pencil with you. Keeping these two essential with you 24/7 is important if you want to become an expert artist. They help you jot down an idea the moment you see it, so you don't forget it later on. Your mind cannot remember everything, so it is best to draw a tiny scenario quickly when you spot it, so you can elaborate on it later on.

#6. Create Dynamism with Irregular Lines

Use many irregular lines when shading a sketch to add dynamism to it. This gives a very fresh feel and a lot of volume to the sketch. It works well when adding grass or bushes to a sketch, or when sketching a landscape. Additionally, try not to keep everything symmetrical, so your sketch doesn't get a monotonous feel. Instead, tilt structures a little or add a little irregularity to them by adding irregular lines to give images more character and volume.



#5. More Drawing Tools

In addition to the basic drawing pencils, you can use a number of drawing tools to create amazing sketches. These include the following:

- **Charcoal:** Charcoal is an abrasive tool that adds a lovely coarse and raw feel to your drawings. Their hardness ranges from HB being the hardest to 3B being the softest.
- **Carbon Pencils:** Use carbon pencils for sketching when you want to separate your subject from its background. It adds a lovely character to your portrait. Using charcoal in combination with carbon pencils gives an amazing realistic appeal to the drawing.

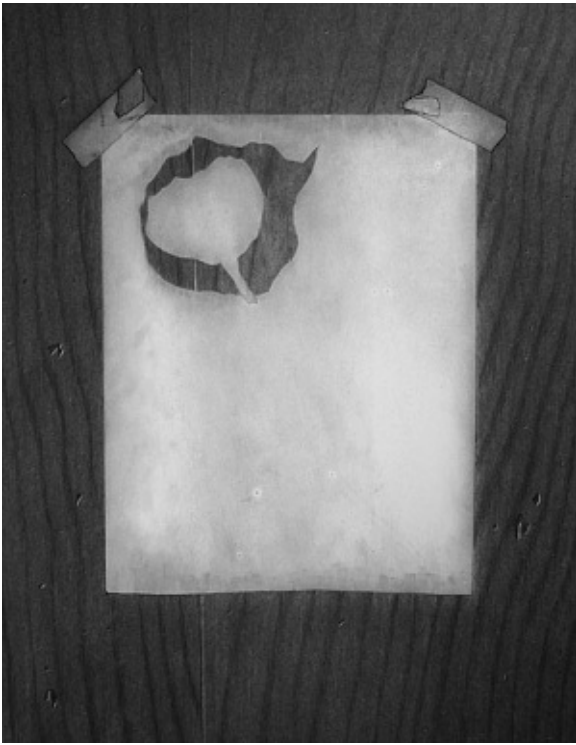
#4. More Blending Tools

Once you have become comfortable with the basic blending tool, you need to move on to different tools that can help you create magic on paper. These include:

- **Blending Stump:** These are paper sticks that are pointed on both ends. They come in numerous diameters. They are best used for blending big portions of the portrait and give soft effects to the portrait.
- **Felt Pad:** They are used for creating textural effects on the portrait. Use them in 1' x 1' size, so they become easy to manage.
- **Tortillon:** They are similar to blending stumps, but smaller and less solid. They are used for adding a unique texture to the picture.
- **Paper:** You can also use plain paper for blending a portrait to enhance the texture of your drawing paper. Use papers of different textures for creating a variety of looks on your portrait.
- **Facial Tissue:** It is excellent for blurring edges of shadows as well as for softening the undesirable pencil strokes.
- **Chamois:** To give the skin of portraits a natural feel and to add a realistic look to glass, you should use chamois. It can also be used for lightening the big chunks of graphite or charcoal.

#3. Blending Charcoal with Felt

If you want your sketches to have an extraordinary feel that makes them look incredibly real, then try making the sketch with charcoal and blending it with felt. The effect achieved with this tip is stunning. This is how your sketch will appear when you employ this method. Cool, right?

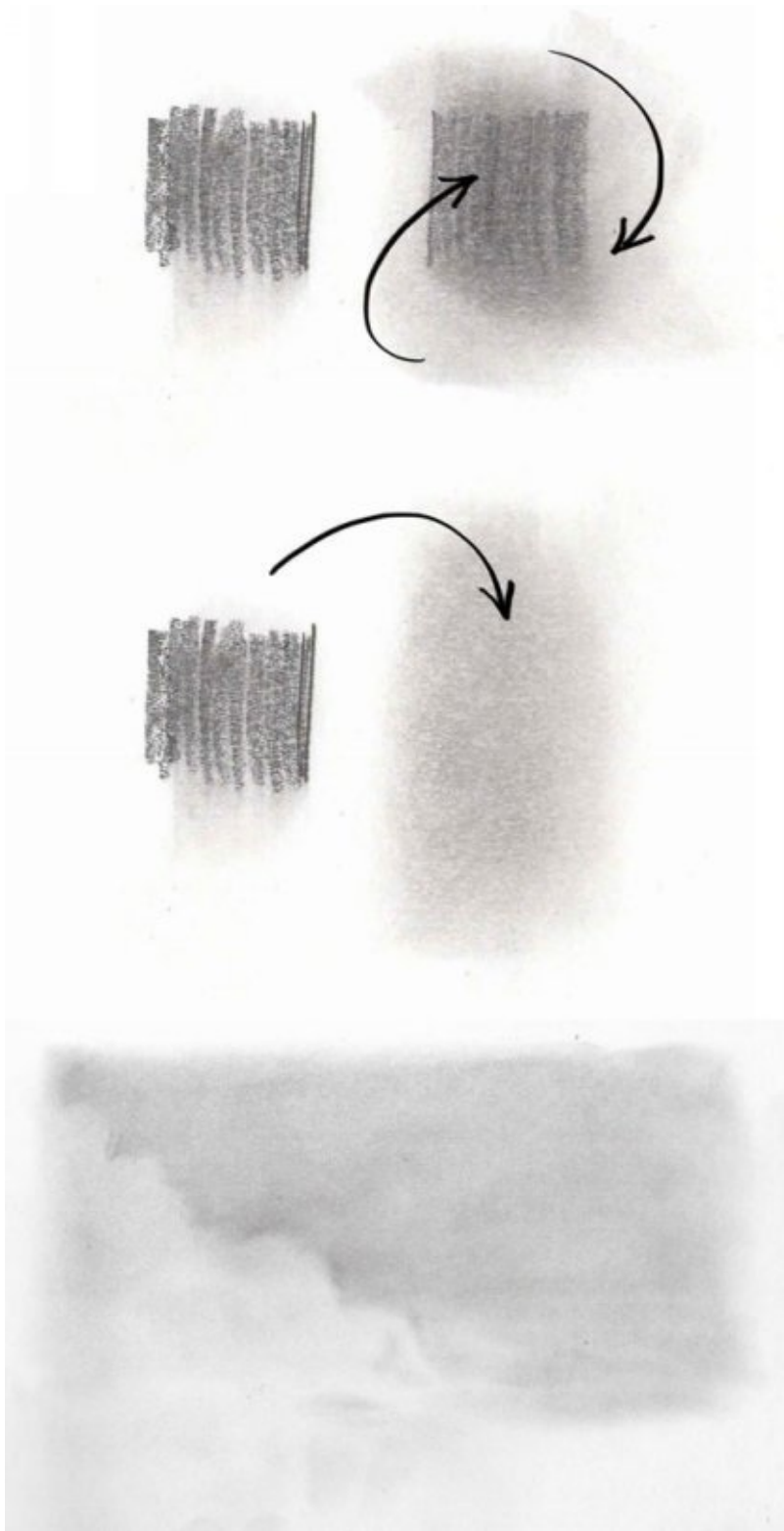


#2. How to Keep Your Sketch Clean

If your sketch becomes messy due to smudgy blending every time, then try keeping a paper beneath your hand. This tip will help reduce the smudge, giving you a clean and neat sketch.

#1. Making a Realistic Sky

Do you have trouble adding a realistic sky to your sketches? If yes, then you'll love this tip. Make the sky using a charcoal pencil or soft graphite pencil and use the shade number 3 or 4 from the shading guide to create the sky with the scumbling technique. Then, take a piece of paper and blend the sky using it. Then take a blending stick covered in lead dust and blend the sky with it. Next, you could use rubber putty for creating highlights to give the impression of clouds. Your perfect sky is ready!



That's it! These are the 30 helpful and fantastic sketching tips that will really help you boost your skill and become a brilliant artist. Best of luck with these!

Conclusion

Many thanks again for downloading this book!

I hope this book was able to help you to learn a thing or two about sketching.

The next step is to practice, practice and practice some more.

Finally, if you enjoyed this book, it would be great to receive feedback so please leave a review for this book on Amazon, it does make a difference.

Click on the link below to leave a review for this book on Amazon!

Thank you and good luck!