

ART CARD

Take this art card,
collect some pencils, paper and a stool,
and spend some time with a work of art.

Look

Select an artwork and get into a comfortable position.
You can sit, stand or move around the artwork to get
different perspectives.

- Set a timer for two minutes and spend time looking silently at the artwork
- Is there a pattern or rhythm to how you are looking?
Is there one point that really captures your attention?
Where do you go from there?
- Explore the details and variations in the artwork such as line or tone, texture, colour, light and darkness.
Think about the making process or what materials have been used.
- Move close to the artwork, then stand back –
what do you notice?

Discuss

If you are doing this with another person, discuss the artwork you are looking at. Here are some prompts to start the conversation:

- Imagine you are in the artwork. Feel the air, listen to sounds. What has happened before this moment in the artwork? What is going to happen next?
- Share what you see, or don't see in the artwork – is there something you are curious to know more about?
- What do you notice about how light and shadow are created in the artwork? What colours are used?
How is texture created?



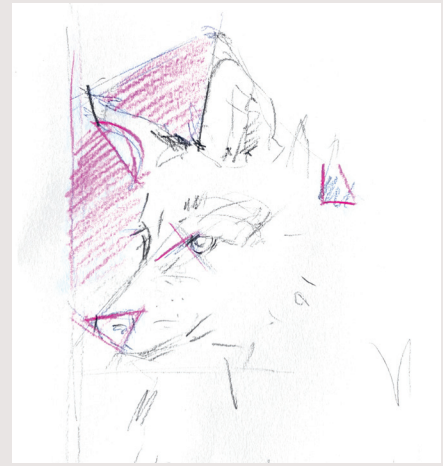
Sketch

Spend some time sketching your chosen artwork. Jennifer has a few tips to help you get started with your drawing:

Positive and negative space

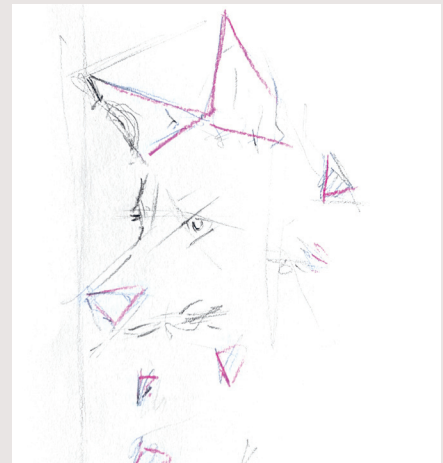
Look carefully at the area around what you are drawing, this is called negative space. The subject or object you are drawing is called positive space.

Shifting your focus between positive and negative space will reveal more information about your subject. Negative space is highlighted in pink in the example right.



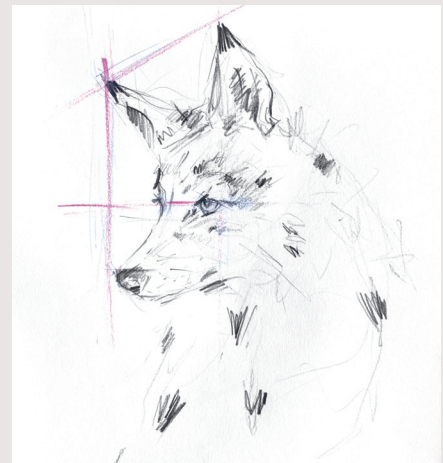
Simple shapes

A complex subject can be broken down by identifying simple shapes within it, such as triangles, squares and cones. Take some time before you start drawing to identify simple shapes within your subject.



Sight lines

Hold your pencil up vertically and horizontally in front of the subject of your drawing. Use the line of your pencil to find angles and reveal visual relationships.



Measure ratios

Identify proportions by relating or comparing different elements within your subject. Using your dominant eye, hold your pencil up parallel to one element of the subject (e.g. the head). Then, use your thumb to mark the length on the pencil. This measurement will become your unit for measuring other elements.

Tip: When drawing, try making light marks or lines rather than solid, dark lines. Solid lines are unforgiving and difficult to erase or correct.

