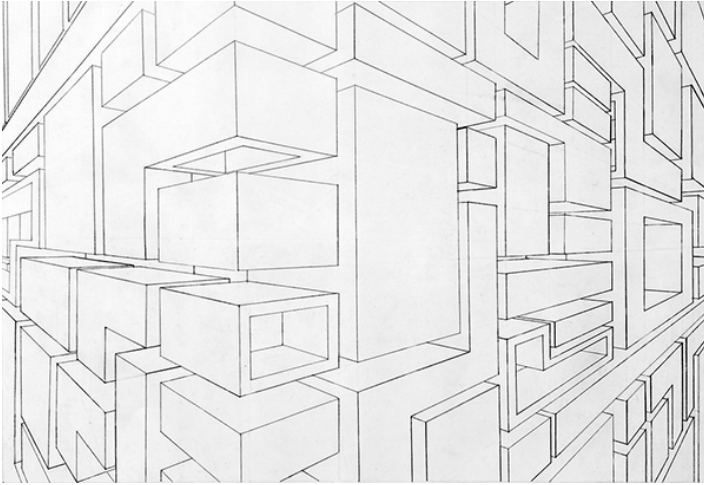


Exercise 2

Perspective Drawings



In this assignment, you rule!

For this assignment it may be easier for you to work with your drawing board flat on a table as you will need to use a ruler to make precise measurements.

With the next two drawings we are going to practice working with linear perspective by drawing a series of rectilinear forms in relation to vanishing points. A rectilinear form refers to a 3-dimensional object consisting of all right angles. Each side can be of equal size or they can be different. Think of a cube or a shoebox as examples of rectilinear forms.

In each drawing make sure to keep your line-work clean precise. Keep your pencils sharpened while working and make sure to erase any unwanted guidelines when you are through with them.

- Draw at least 10 rectilinear forms using 1-point perspective.
 - Draw at least 10 rectilinear forms in 2-point perspective.
 - Use scale, foreshortening, and overlapping to create a sense of depth and proportion in representing three-dimensional forms.
-

MATERIALS:

Here are the materials you will need to get started:

- Drawing Board
 - Artist Tape
 - 18x24" White Drawing Paper
 - HB Graphite Pencil
 - Ruler
-

[Part 1: Rectilinear Forms in 1-Point Perspective \(#1\)](#) | [Part 2: Rectilinear Forms in 2-Point Perspective \(#2\)](#) | [Check List \(#3\)](#)

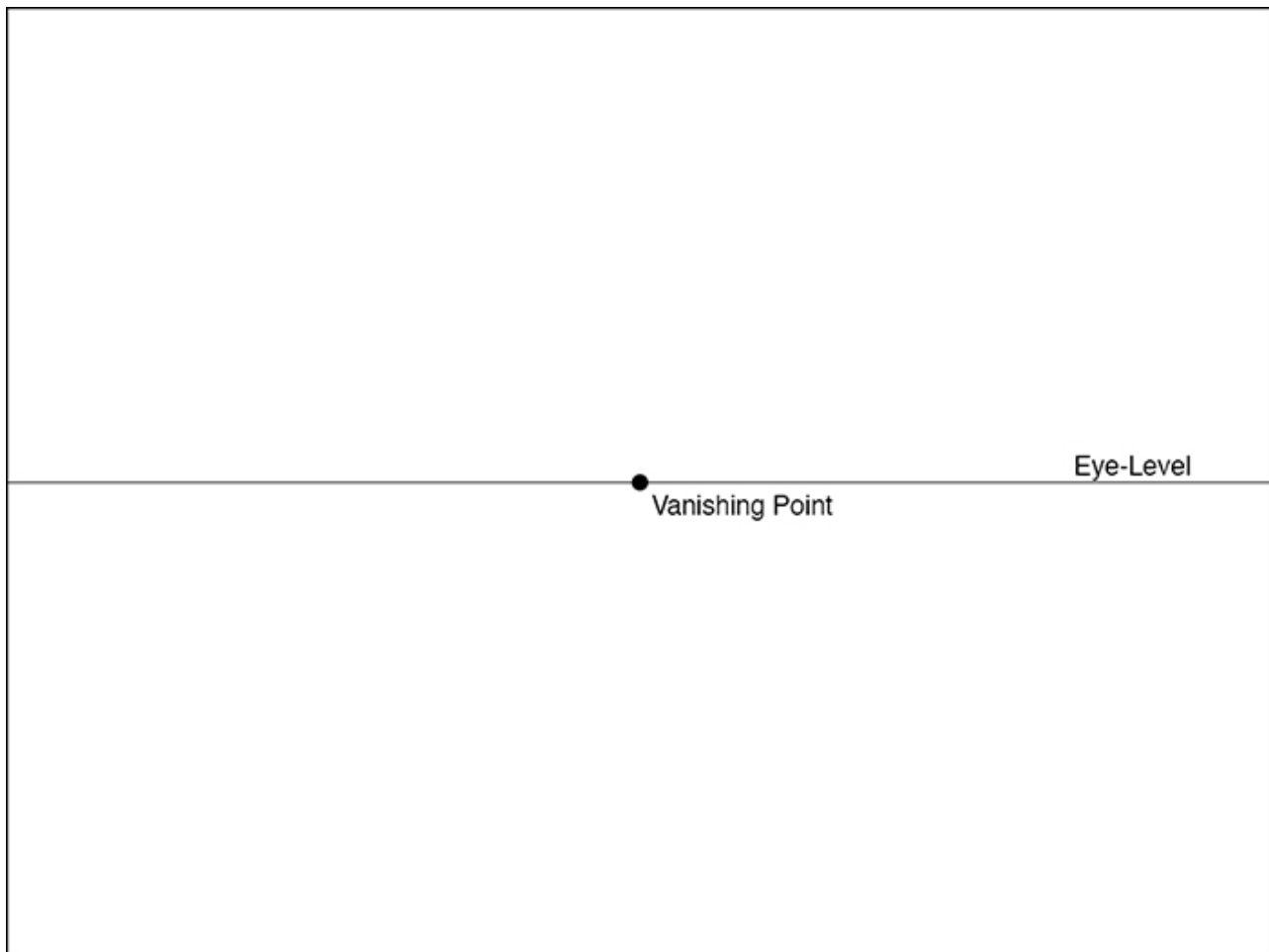
Part 1: Rectilinear Forms in 1-Point Perspective

Begin by drawing a 1-inch border around your paper. Make sure the border is neat and rectangular. You may align your paper vertically ("portrait") or horizontally ("landscape").

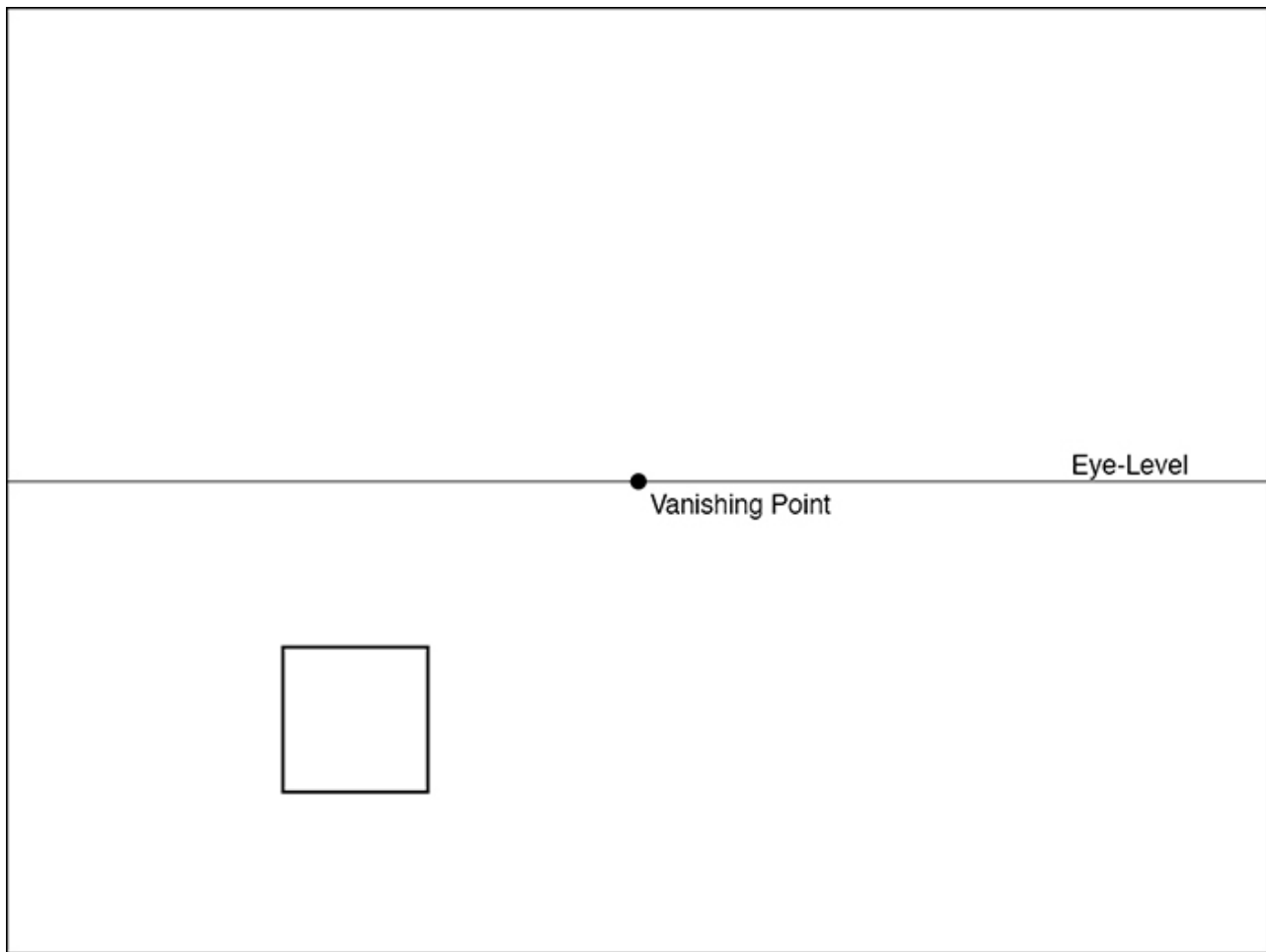
Note

Exercises will be evaluated for understanding of course concepts.

When drawing a rectilinear form in 1-point perspective, we begin with drawing a horizontal line to represent the eye level and then place our vanishing point along that line. I suggest placing it in the center as this can make it easier to understand. Draw this lightly so you can erase your marks if necessary.

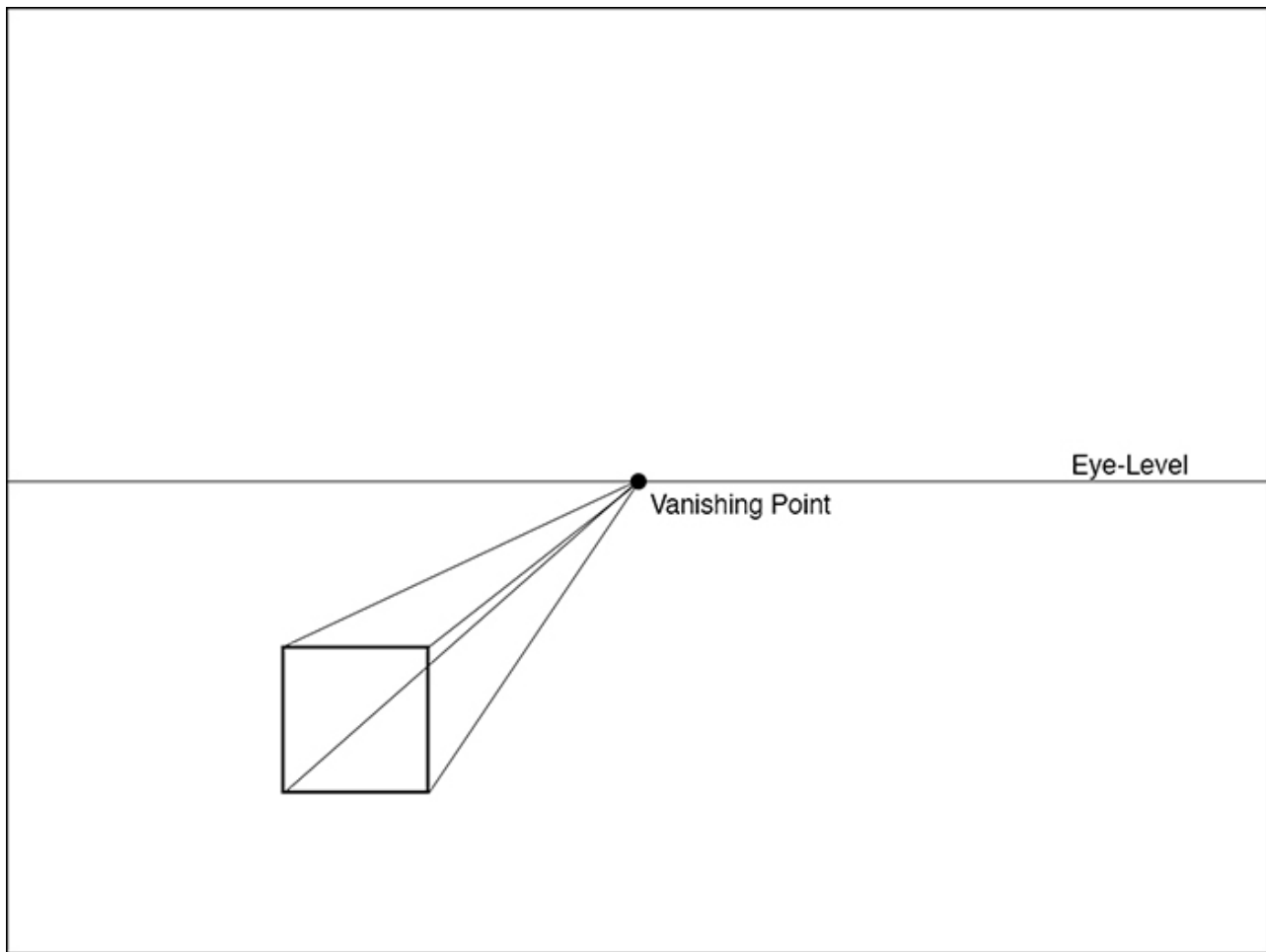


To draw our first rectilinear form we will draw the front face, which we view as a square or rectangle. Draw lightly at first. You want to draw as lightly as possible until you reach the final stage of the drawing, once you know where exactly your final lines are located. This will make it easier for you to erase any unwanted guidelines or mistakes along the way.

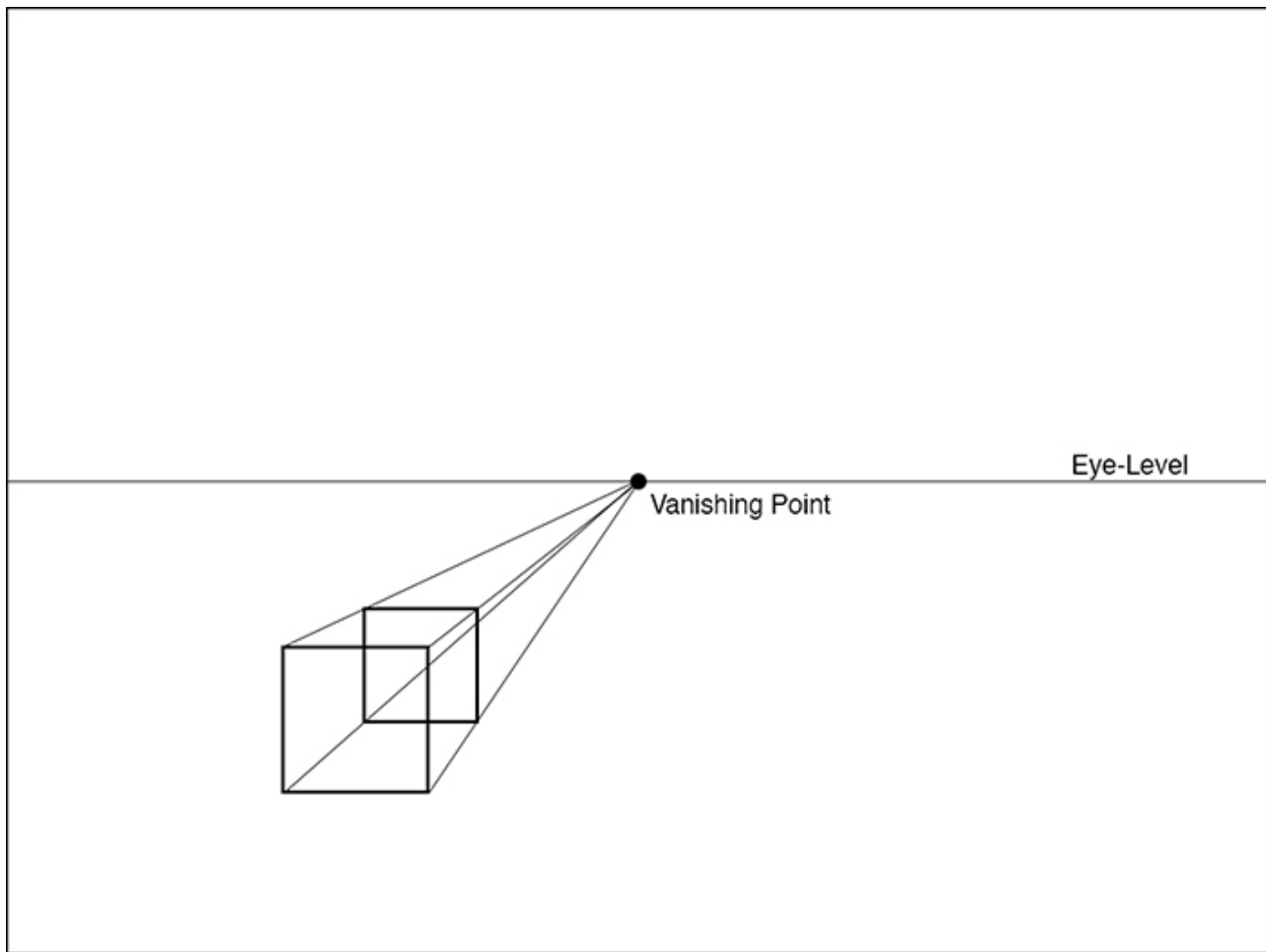


From there we connect each of the four corners of this front face to the vanishing point using orthogonal lines that appear to converge towards the vanishing point. Orthogonal means that the sides are at a right angle to the front. However, since we are viewing this cube foreshortened in linear perspective these sides will most likely appear as diagonals. What is most important is that each corner connects directly to the vanishing point.

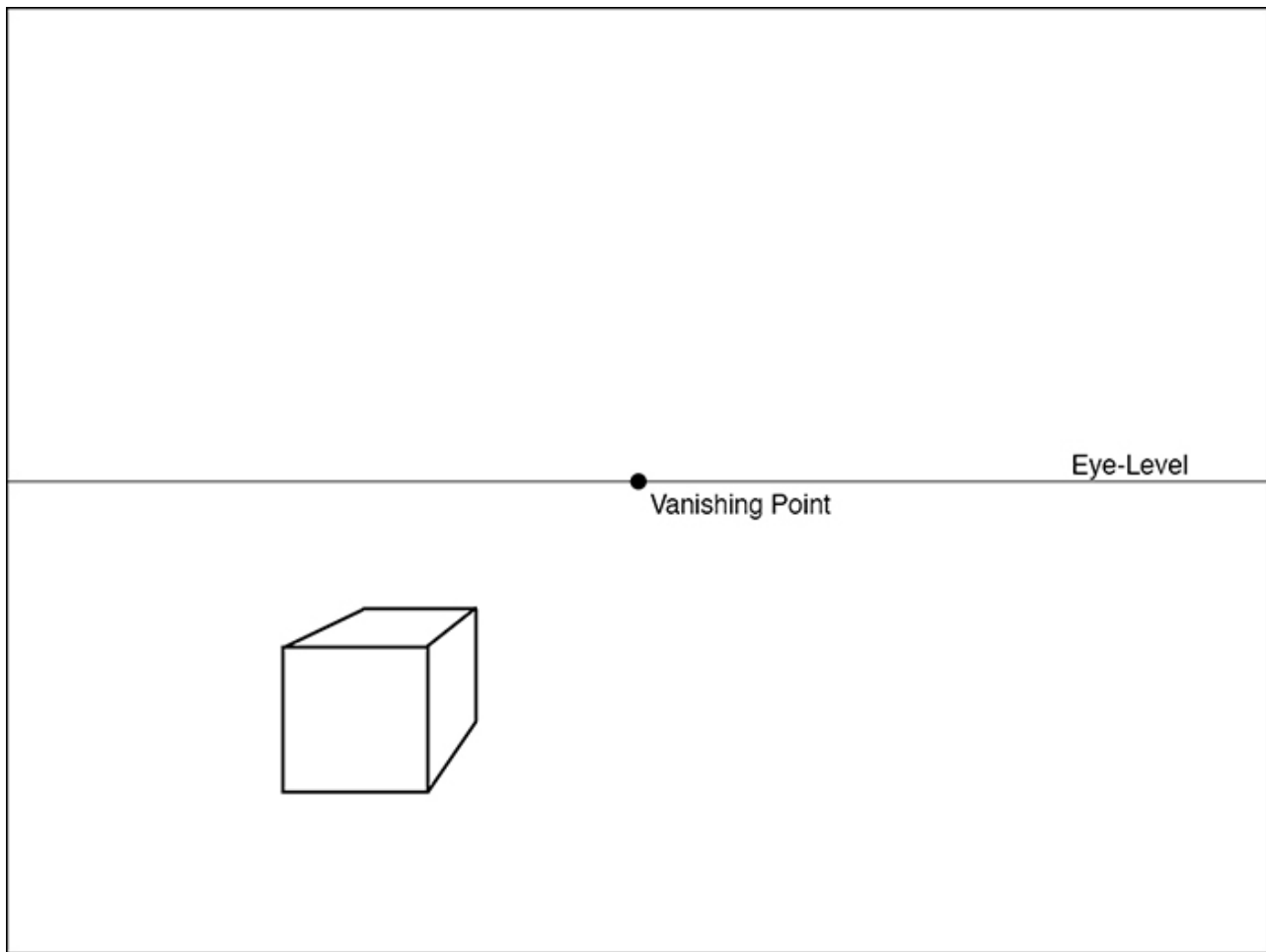
Draw these orthogonal lines lightly. They are guidelines meant to help you locate where the sides of your rectilinear form are located. Keep them light as you will need to erase any unneeded portions of these guidelines later.



Next, we can draw the back face. When drawing the back face we need to look at its relationship to the front. Make sure you keep all vertical and horizontal lines perpendicular to one another and parallel to the edges of the picture plane.



Once you have done this, solidify your rectilinear form using a darker line and erase the unnecessary guidelines.



Here's a video illustrating the use of one-point perspective:

One Point Perspective



To create the illusion of forms overlapping one another in space begin with drawing the form you wish to be in front, or closer to the viewer. Then begin to proceed with drawing the form you wish to be overlapped in the distance. Draw lightly at first, as you will want to erase all of the guidelines you used where the front form is meant to overlap, as you can see in the video below.

Drawing Overlapped Forms



To signify the hidden edges of a form use a dashed line. This video shows how.

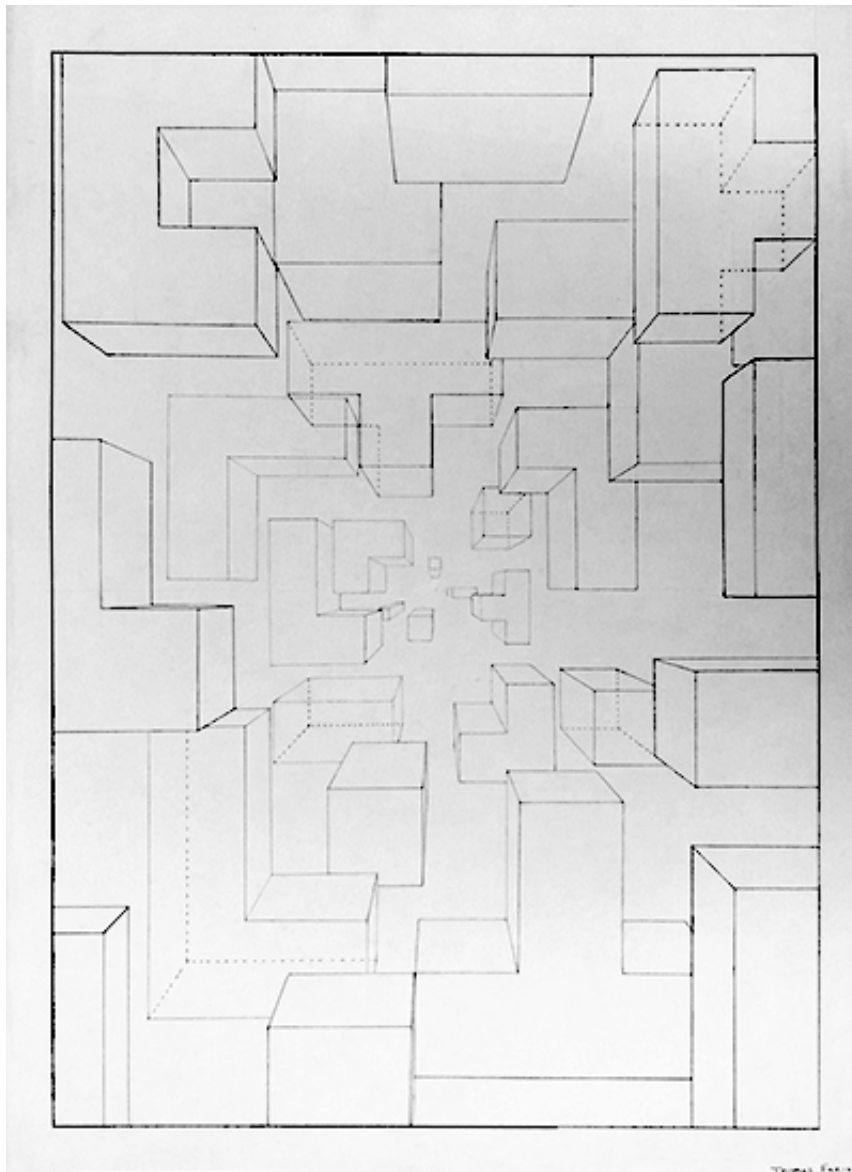
Drawing Hidden Edges With a Dashed Line



To draw compounds shapes that resemble a "T" or "L" form begin by drawing the overall form with all 6 sides as you normally would. Then begin drawing the section of the form you wish to remove; making sure all orthogonal lines emitting from the corners point back to the vanishing point. When you are done, erase all of the unnecessary marks, as shown in this video:

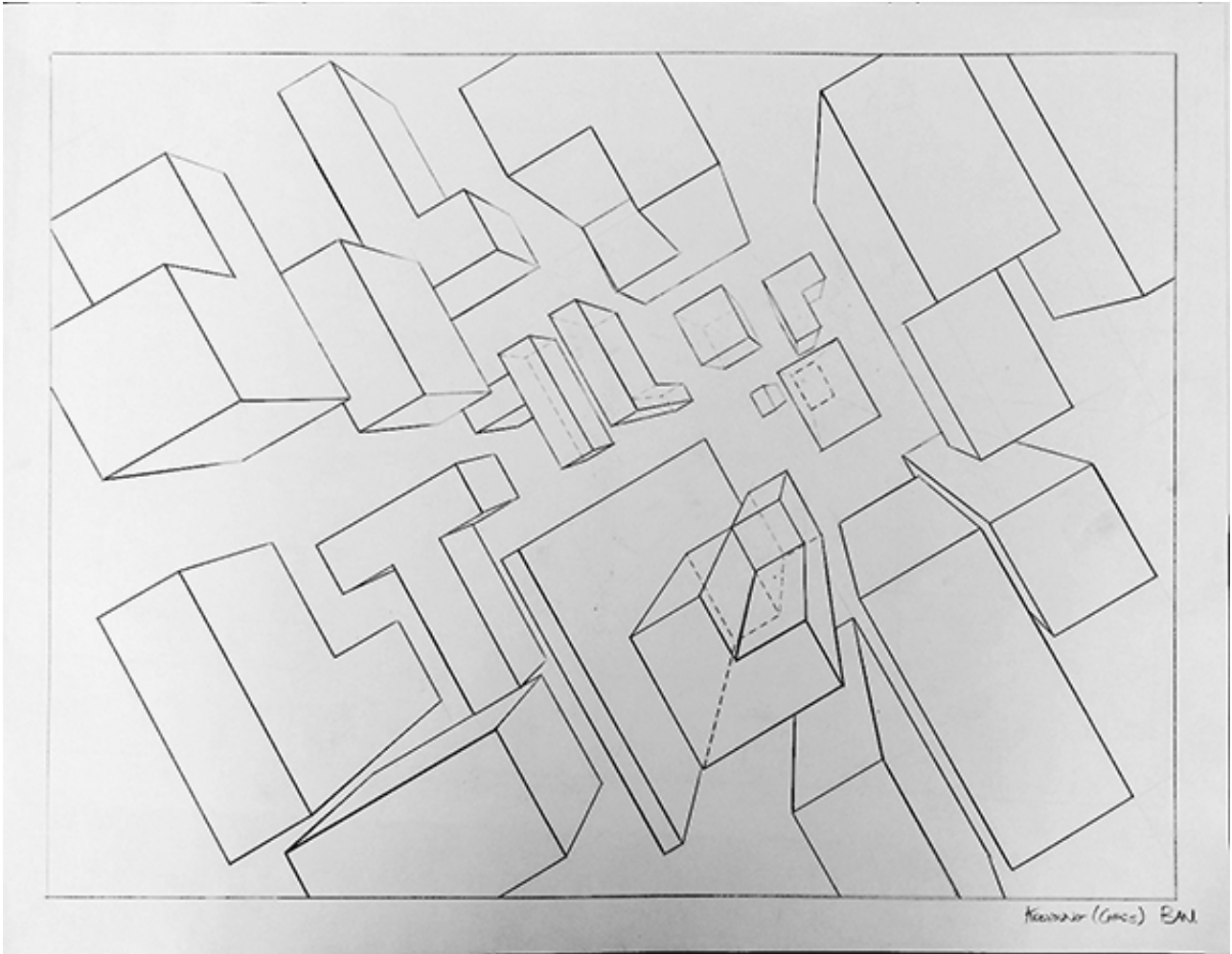
Drawing Compound Shapes

Now fill the entire area of your drawing within the border with at least 10 rectilinear forms. Include the hidden edges with half of the rectilinear forms by drawing a dashed line. Vary the size and shape of the rectilinear forms.



Utilize scale, foreshortening, and overlapping to create a visually interesting composition. Consider including compound shapes (like "L" shapes or "T" shapes, for example).

Your rectilinear forms can also be cropped by the edges of your border, implying an open composition that extends beyond the view of the picture plane. You can also draw your eye level at an angle, as long as all of your rectilinear forms are parallel/perpendicular to it.



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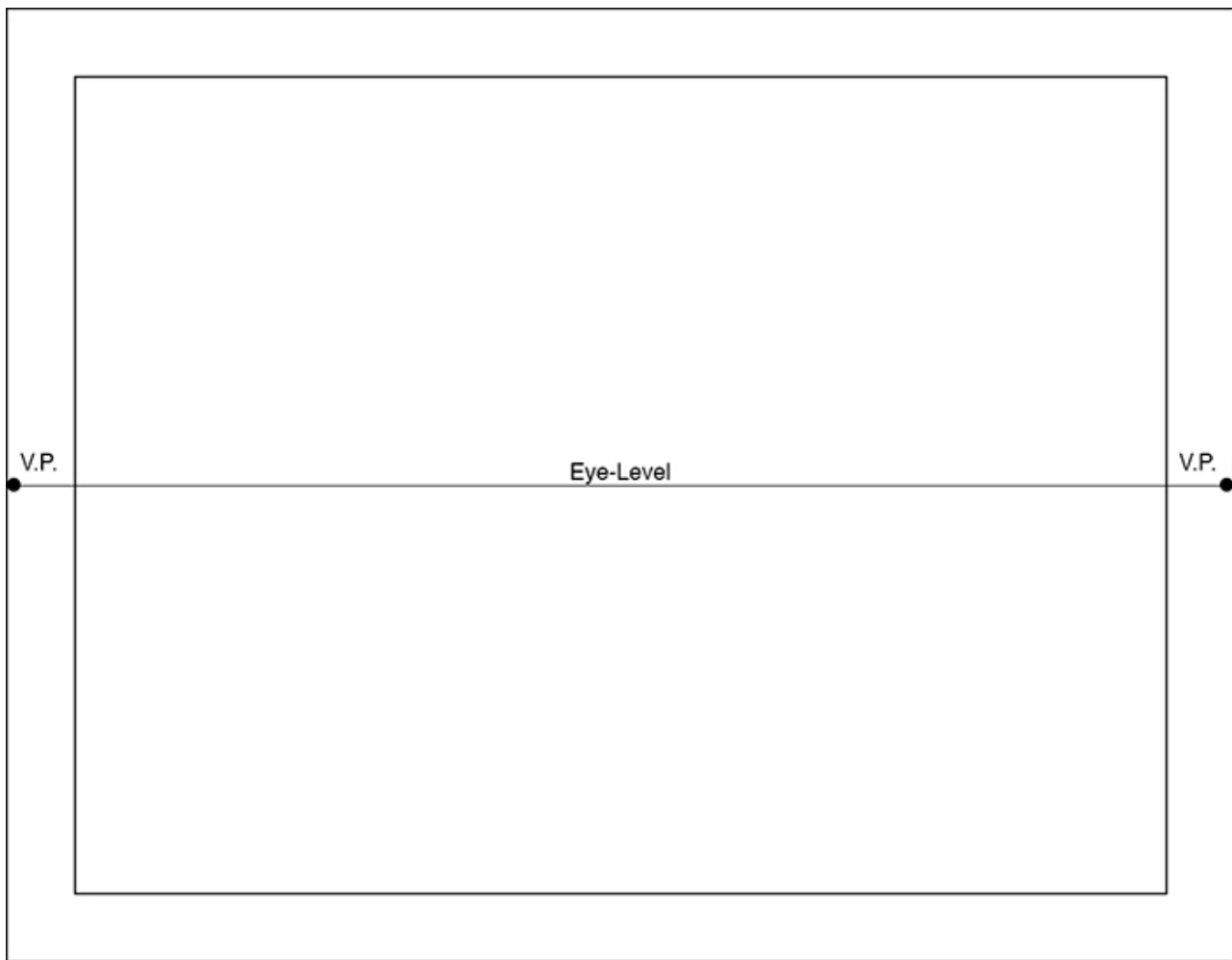
Part 2: Rectilinear Forms in 2-Point Perspective

As with the first drawing, begin by drawing a 1-inch border around your paper. Make sure the border is neat and rectangular. You may align your paper vertically ("portrait") or horizontally ("landscape"). As with the previous drawing, begin by drawing as lightly as possible.

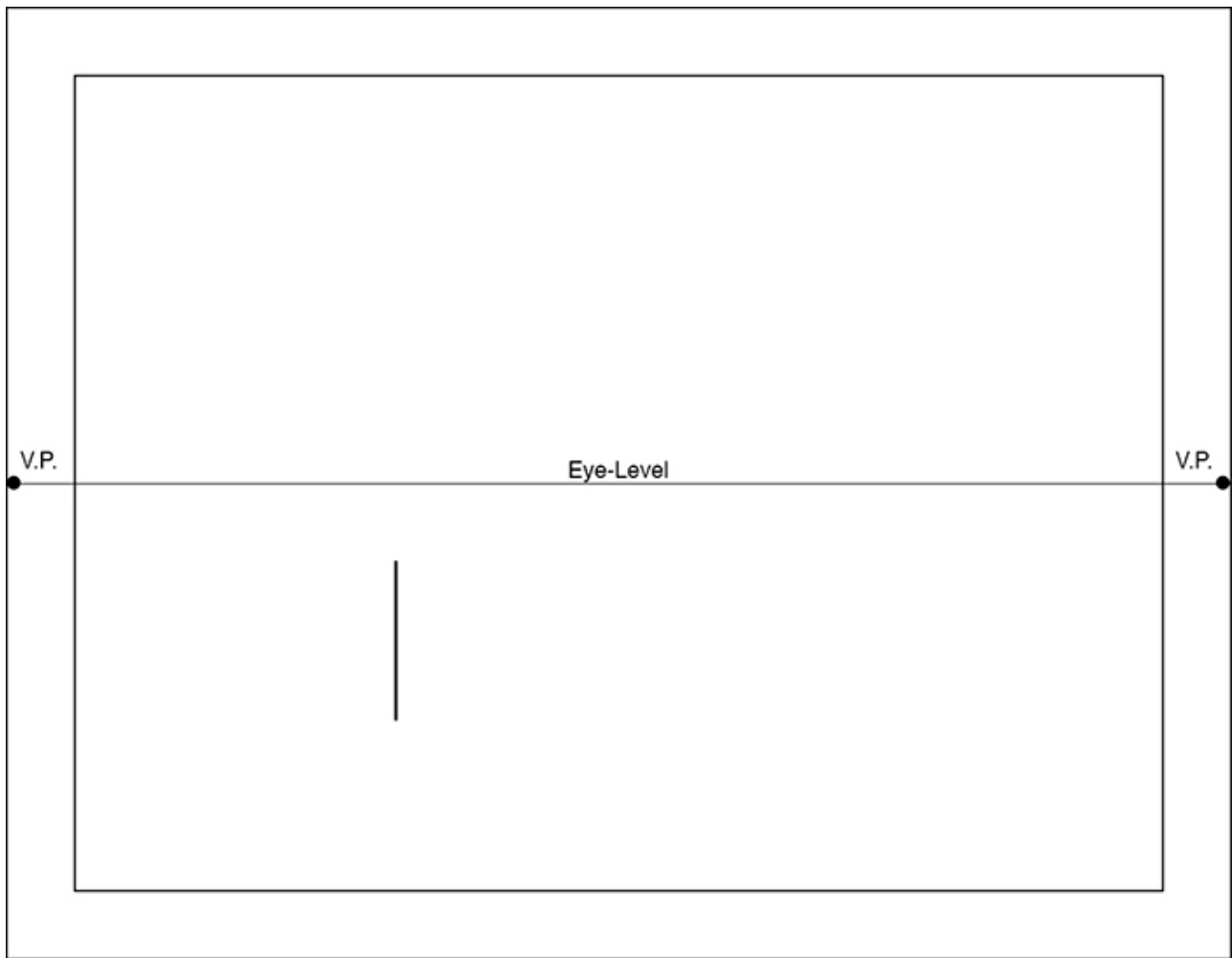
When drawing a rectilinear form in 2-Point Perspective our method is similar to drawing in 1-point perspective. We start out with our eye level and then place our vanishing points, this time using two instead of just one. I suggest drawing your eye

level line in the center of the paper. Draw the eye level and vanishing points lightly so you can erase them later.

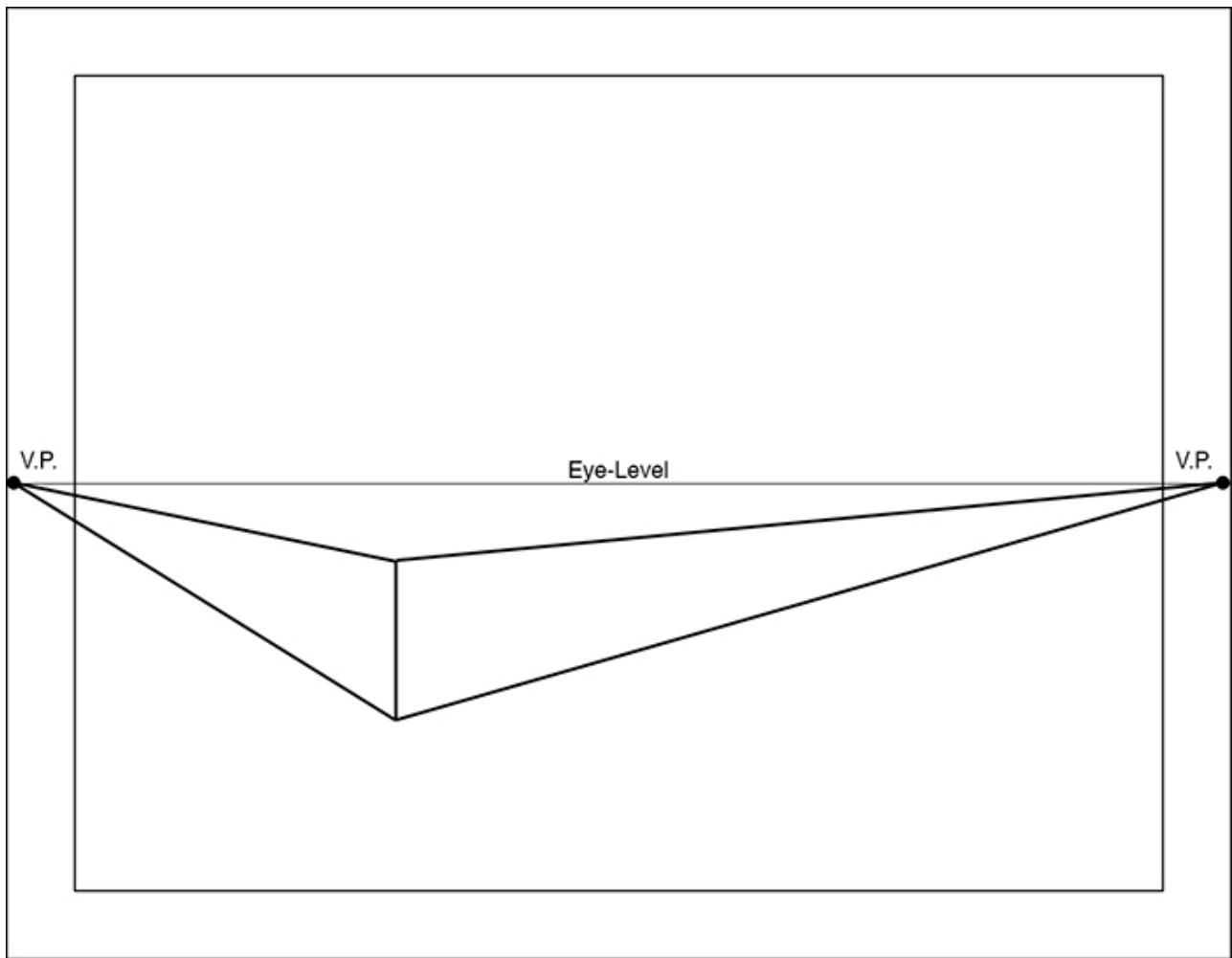
When placing our vanishing points we want to make sure that we draw them far enough away from one another. Ideally you would draw them using a protractor, making sure that they were located exactly 90° away from one another in relation to the center of vision. For our purposes, I suggest locating the vanishing points outside of the border at the very edge of your paper.



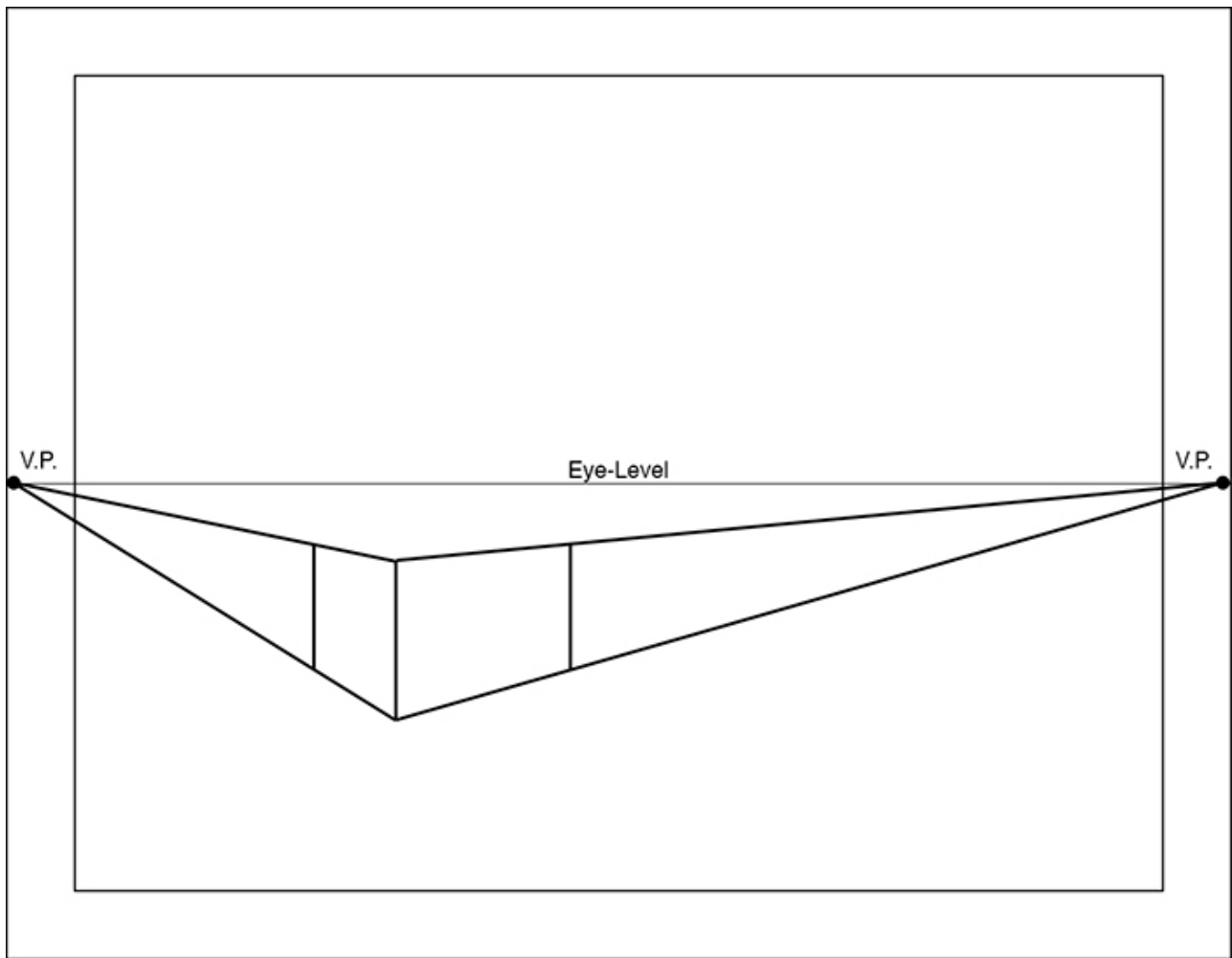
Instead of drawing a square representing the front face we will instead draw the leading edge of the cube. This is a line that connects two of the front sides.



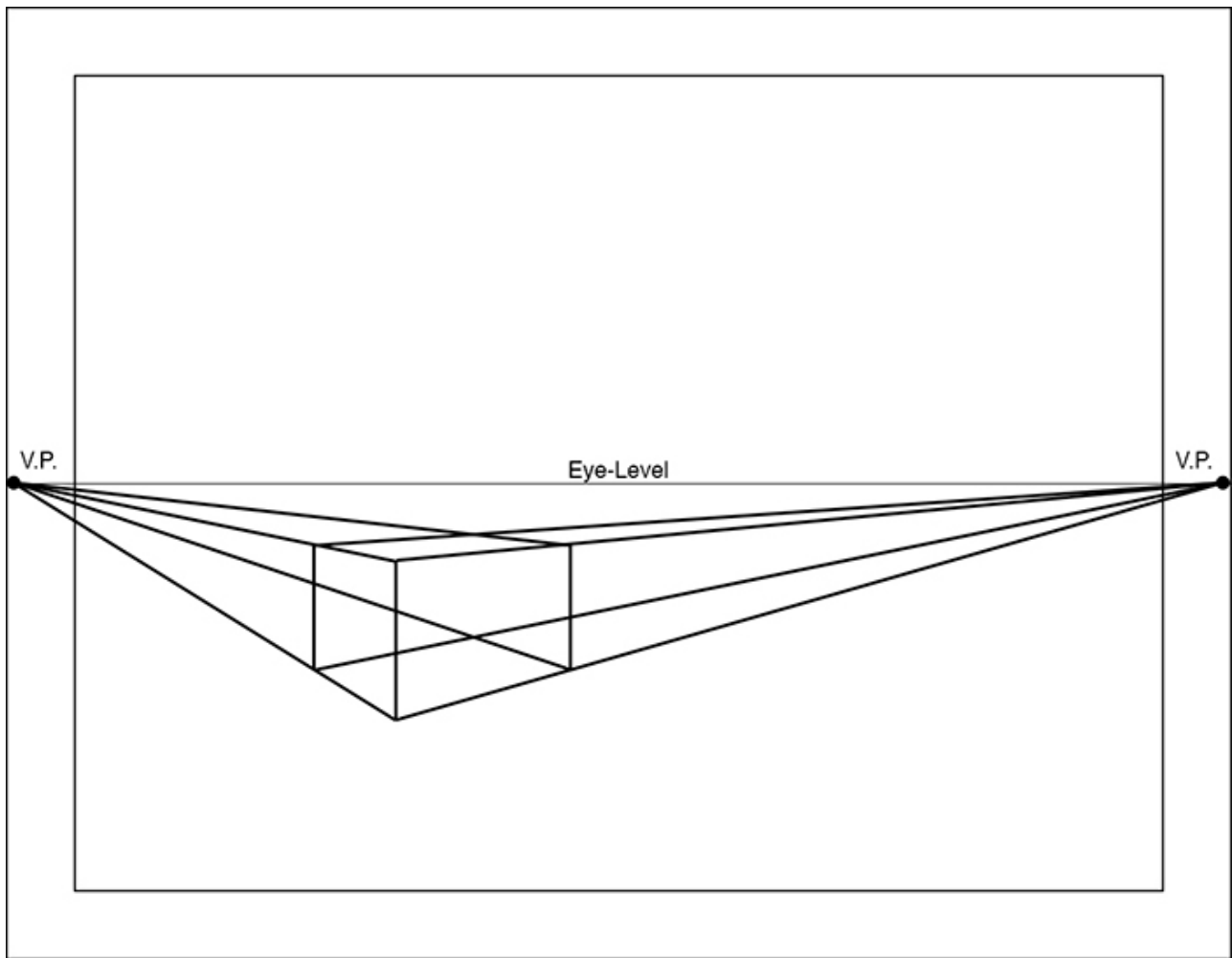
We will then draw orthogonal lines connecting the top and bottom points of this lead edge to each of the two vanishing points.



From there you will need to decide upon the dimensions of your form by placing two vertical lines signifying the outer edges of our rectilinear form.

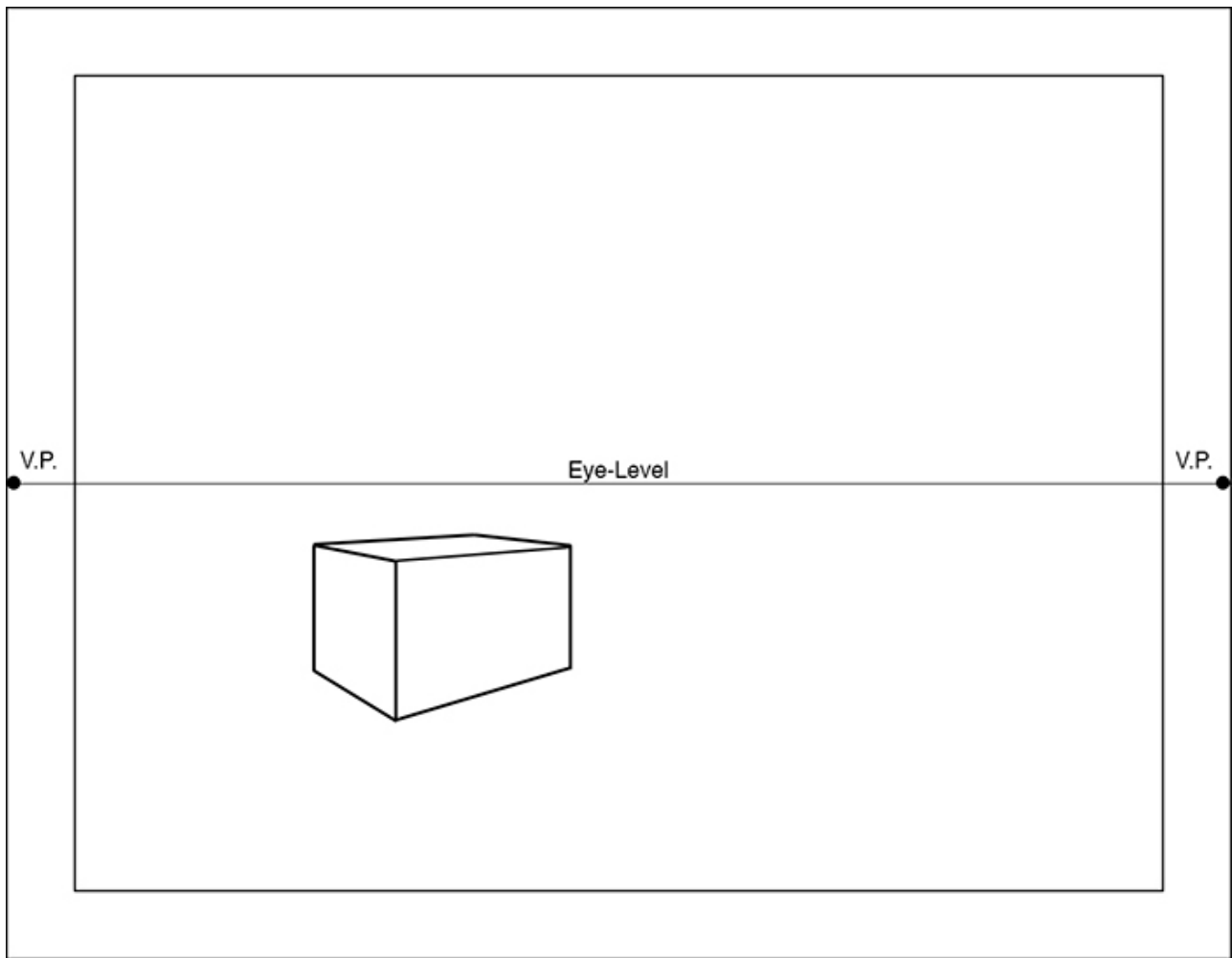


We will then draw orthogonal lines connecting the top and bottom points of each of these lines to the opposite vanishing points; the top and bottom points of the left edge will connect to the right vanishing point, and the top and bottom points of the right edge will connect to the left vanishing point.



Where these lines cross over one another is where the back edge of your form is located. You will know if you have done this correctly if where the lines cross over one another in the back are located directly above and below each other.

Once you have done this, solidify your rectilinear form using a darker line and erase the unnecessary guidelines.



Here's a video illustrating the use of two-point perspective:

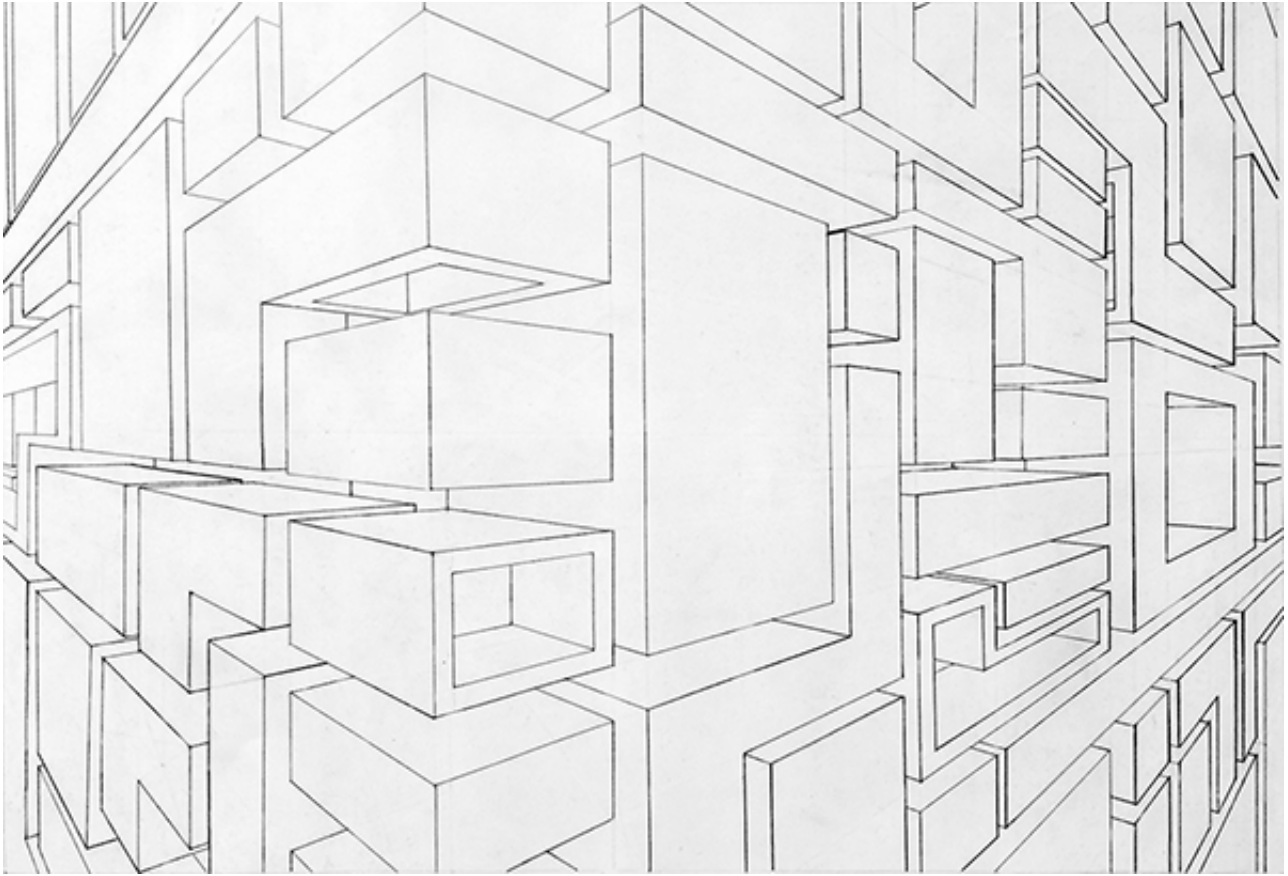
Two Point Perspective

Fill the entire area of your drawing within the border with at least 10 rectilinear forms. Include the hidden edges with half of the rectilinear forms by drawing a dashed line. Vary the size and shape of the rectilinear forms, as shown in these videos:

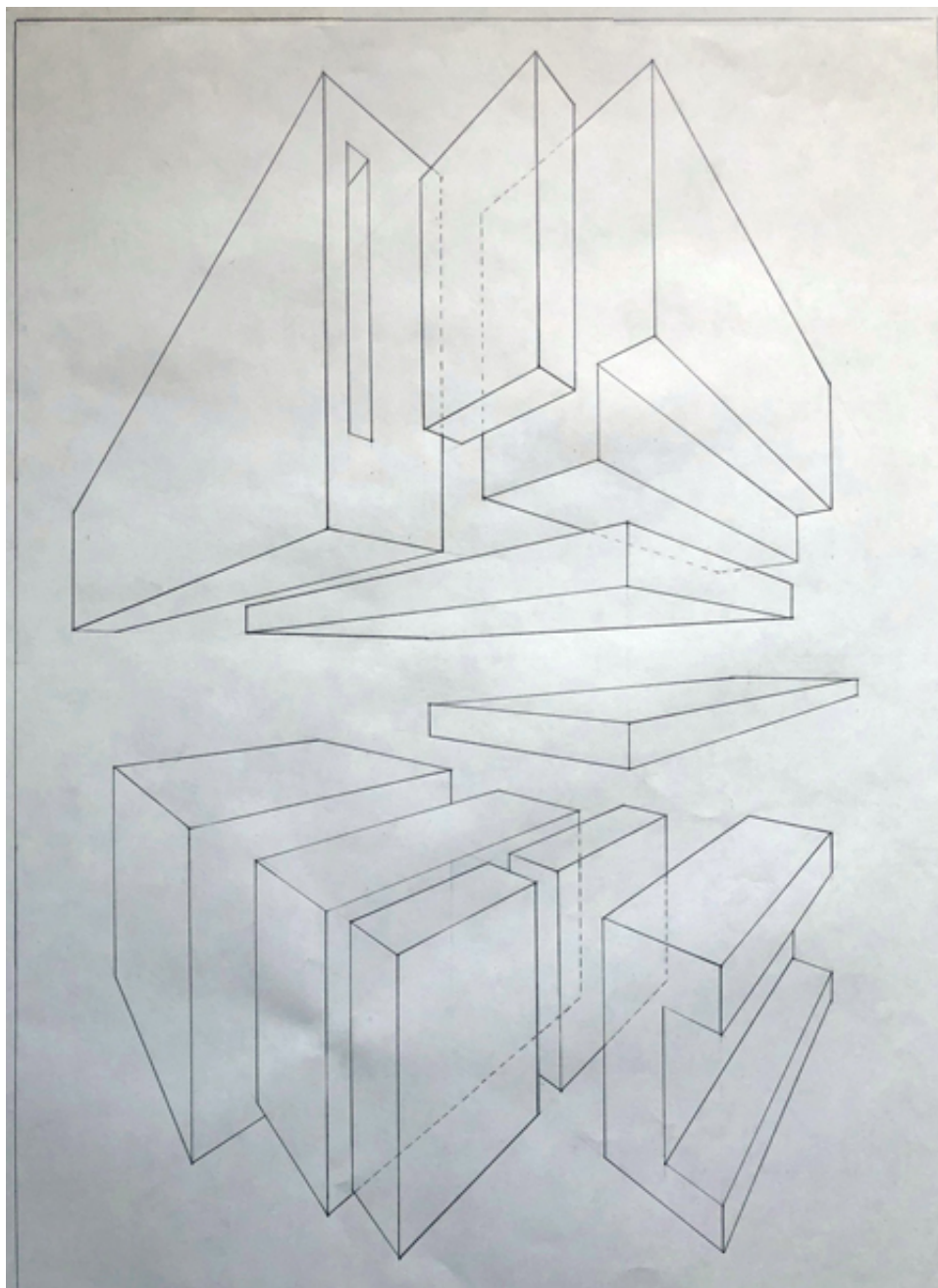
Drawing Hidden Edges With a Dashed Line



Two Point Overlap



As with part 1, utilize scale, foreshortening, and overlapping to create a visually interesting composition. Consider including compound shapes (like "L" shapes or "T" shapes, for example). Your rectilinear forms can also be cropped by the edges of your border, implying an open composition that extends beyond the view of the picture plane. You can also draw your eye level at an angle, as long as all of your rectilinear forms are parallel/perpendicular to it.



Student work by Charles Lauer

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Checklist

Project Goals

- Draw at least 10 rectilinear forms in 1-point perspective.

- Draw at least 10 rectilinear forms in 2-point perspective.
- Use scale, foreshortening, and overlapping to maintain a sense of depth and proportion in representing three-dimensional forms.



Grading Criteria

What your instructor is looking for:

- At least 10 rectilinear forms in 1-point perspective.
- At least 10 rectilinear forms in 2-point perspective.
- A basic ability to use scale, foreshortening, and overlapping to create a sense of depth and proportion.



Posting Directions

- Go to the Dropbox, click Submit Assignment and upload photos of your drawings.
- In the comments field, describe your experience in this exercise and any challenges you faced.

If you have a question before sending your completed exercise for grading, send a message through Canvas to contact your instructor.

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I look forward to seeing your work!

CLICK NEXT TO CONTINUE