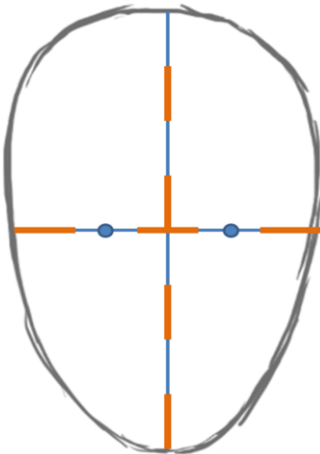
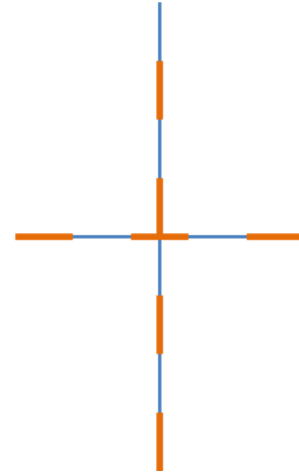


Face portrait- using the eye

Objective: Draw a frontal face using the eye measurement of 1 inch.

On a clean piece of sketch book paper or paper that is at least 8 ½ x 11 inches:

1. Draw a vertical line that is 8 inches long. Put this in the center of the paper. It is the plum line of the face.
2. Mark each inch.
3. At the halfway point, the 4 inch mark, draw a horizontal line that is 5 inches long. (That would be 2 ½ inches on each side of the line.) This is the eye line. Most students have the eyes too close to the top of the head. They forget that the brain takes room. The eye line is in the middle of the face.



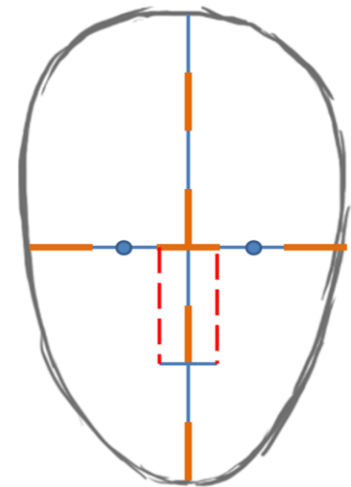
4. Mark the inches on this line to help you find the “eyes”. The face is five eyes wide. The bridge of the nose is an eye wide.

5. Draw an egg shape around these two lines to represent the head.

6. Mark the center of the pupil. This will be used to find the width of the mouth later.

7. Nose position: The end of the nose is about halfway between the eye line and the tip of the chin. Draw a line to mark the tip of the nose that goes halfway from the eye line to the chin. The nose is 2 eyes long or 2 inches on this drawing.

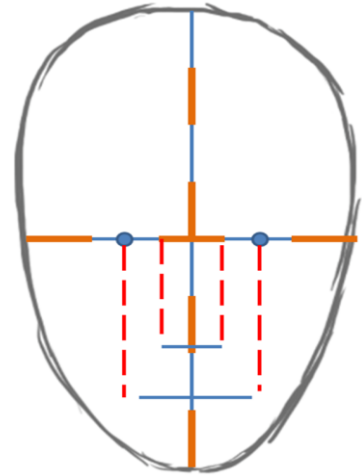
8. Nose width: Measure from where the tear ducts would be to find the width of the nose. (The inch mark for the eyes are the tear ducts.) These are vertical measurements that will show how wide the nose should be. Do not go outside these measurements. You do not have to draw the dotted lines, just measure. Adjust the nose line you made to fit in-between these lines.



9. Mouth line: Measure halfway between the nose line and the chin. The mouth can be $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the way between the tip of the nose and the chin. Draw a line to place the mouth.

9. Mouth width: Measure straight down from the pupils to get the width of the mouth. You do not have to draw the dotted lines. The mouth should not go beyond these lines. This marks the corners of the mouth. The mouth could be smaller than this measurement.

10. Ear placement: The top of the ears start above the eye line – at the eye brows or the top of the eye ball. The bottom of the ears are placed on the tip of the nose line.



11. Add a neck – it should not be smaller than 3.5 inches wide.

Students sometimes make the neck too thin. It has to hold up the head which is about 10 to 11 pounds.

12. Refine the features. Draw in the eyes, nose and mouth as we have done in class.

13. Add hair and ears.

14. Add a hat, eye patch, or extras to make your person unique.

15. Shade the face. Use at least three different values.

Professionalism:

1. Look at reference material.

A. Find pictures of the face and features to look at while you draw.

B. Look in a mirror.

C. Look at a classmate.

2. Look at reference materials to see where to shade. Blend using a cloth or finger.

3. Try to get a more realistic portrait than the first one we did.

4. Spend time on this –

5. Don't draw from memory – look at references.

6. Show that you learned something and paid attention to the lessons.

7. No scribbling – you are in high school. Get smooth shading. – Shade the background.