AP DRAWING • EXERCISE SHEET

1.2 Contour Drawing

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS contour 轮廓 • cross-contour 横截轮廓 • blind contour 盲画轮廓 • contour line 轮廓线 • cross-contour lines 横截轮廓线

Objective

Use **contour** 轮廓 and **cross-contour** 横截轮廓 lines to observe edges and describe volume.

You must be able to:

- trace outer and inner edges slowly and accurately
- practise **blind contour** 盲画轮廓 for pure observation
- use **cross-contour** lines to show volume
- use overlapping contours to create depth

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Contour vs cross-contour

A **contour** line follows an edge; a **cross-contour** line travels across the surface, like latitude lines on a globe, and describes how the form swells.

■ Blind contour

Draw without looking at the paper. The result is tangled but *observed* — it trains the eye and hand to move together.

■ Overlap = depth

When one edge passes in front of another, the overlap instantly tells the eye which form is closer.

2 Practice

2.1 Lines that travel across a form's surface to show its volume are [1]

- **A** contour lines
- **B** cross-contour lines
- **C** implied lines
- **D** horizon lines

2.2 What is blind contour drawing, and what does it train? [2]

2.3 Explain how overlapping contours create depth. [1]

3 Studio & portfolio tasks

3.1 Make three studies of your non-drawing hand.

(a) A **blind contour** version (do not look at the paper). [2]

(b) A slow, looked-at **contour** version. [2]

(c) Add a few **cross-contour** lines to show the knuckles' roundness. [2]

3.2

() Draw two overlapping objects so the **overlap** clearly shows which is in front. [2]

Solutions

2.1 B. **cross-contour** lines describe volume.

2.2 drawing without looking at the paper; it trains observation / eye-hand coordination.

2.3 a near edge covers a far one, so the eye reads the covering form as closer.

3.1 blind version tangled but observed; contour version tracks real edges; cross-contours curve over the form; some overlaps create depth; effort across all three.

3.2 objects overlap; the front object's edge is unbroken and reads as closer.