

1 Building tone with marks – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
Hatching	排线	_____
Cross-hatching	交叉排线	_____
Stippling	点画	_____
subtractive	减法	_____
Actual texture	实际肌理	_____
implied texture	视觉肌理	_____

Recall

- You have shaded a shape darker by pressing harder or scribbling more.
- You can see that a brick wall and smooth glass have different surfaces.
- You know a drawing of fur looks different from a drawing of metal.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Hatching

Hatching 排线 builds tone with parallel lines. Closer, denser lines look darker; wider spacing looks lighter. **Cross-hatching** 交叉排线 adds a second layer at a new angle.

Worked example. To darken one side of a cube, draw parallel lines close together; leave them further apart on the lighter side.

■ 2 Stippling and marks

Stippling 点画 builds tone from dots —dense dots read dark, sparse dots read light. A mark can be **subtractive** 减法, made by lifting material off with an eraser.

Worked example. Shade an area grey, then drag an eraser through it to make a light streak —that streak is a subtractive mark.

■ 3 Texture and surface

Actual texture 实际肌理 is the real surface of the work (rough paper); **implied texture** 视觉肌理 is a drawn illusion of a surface.

Worked example. Draw fur with short curved strokes and stone with broken marks —each mark type imitates a real texture.

Watch out: Do not shade with messy lines going every direction —that reads as noise. Choose one angle for each flat surface and keep the spacing even.

Practice

2.1 In hatching, how do you make an area look darker? [2]

2.2 What is cross-hatching? [2]

2.3 What is a subtractive mark? Give one example. [2]

2.4 Explain the difference between actual and implied texture. [2]

2.5 Why should hatching lines on one flat plane keep the same angle? [2]
