

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]
