## What Materials Will I Need?

You will need lots of white paper; the ideal is plain copy paper you use for your printer, or a sketchbook like the one below.


You might also need a clean eraser!
Try to buy three new pencils a 2B, 4B and a 6B. A 6B will be your softest pencil and will give you the darkest lines; the 2B will be your hardest pencil and give you lighter lines. These can be any make of pencils from your local art shop. Always have a good pencil sharpener too, they don't last long so make sure you have a new one every few months.


You may also like to use some coloured pencils, its not compulsory, however there are opportunities in the course where you can colour your work and its a great way of introducing colour at an early stage so that we can get use to shading in both pencil and coloured pencil.

There are lots of brands of coloured pencils on the market and you can purchase them from your local art shop singularly, so they aren't too expensive, and you can choose the colours you would like to work with.

Some good colours are red, blue, yellow, black, purple, green, orange, pink, brown and light blue.


## Step 6 - Adding colour to your monster

Now we have to choose colours for our monster, there are so many varieties we can choose. Think about its surroundings. Does it have to be camouflaged to blend into where it lives?

What about if it is a jungle monster...


What if he was a mud monster...


A rainbow monster


What if he was a sea monster...


A space monster


Try experimenting with your monster's colours. Think about where he would live, as this may affect the way that you colour him.

I have found three pictures of animals on the Internet and I have created a character by combining a part of each photo together. In this case I have used the mouse's head, a zebra's legs and a kangaroo's back and tail. Have a go yourself and see what you can come up with. Try to find some pictures of animals in books, magazines or on the Internet to copy from.


Once we have added a pond we can add some trees. Try to copy the guidelines below and draw in a tree.


Add more trees into your picture. If your second tree is the same size as the first then the top will meet the red guideline.

Don't forget that when you are placing colour, or even if you are shading your picture in pencil, the further away the trees are in your picture the lighter they will be.

As you can see I have added a roadway into my picture in front of the house.

This is a good example of perspective. Try to add a road to your drawing using guidelines to help you.


## SECTION FIVE

## Drawing Pictures Using A Grid



If you have a particular photo or picture you would like to copy, the following technique can be very useful. Using a grid to help you to copy your image can enable you to correctly position the main points in the photo you wish to copy on your drawing. If you have a particularly difficult photo or picture to draw, then this technique can enable to you draw the basics correctly and then draw and shade in the rest of the drawing with ease.

Follow my steps below and try the technique for yourself. First of all choose a picture that you are allowed to draw on top of. Magazines are a great resource and if you are able to use a computer you can scan photos and pictures from a book and print them out, as it's not a good idea to draw directly onto photos or in books! Alternatively you can draw a grid on tracing paper and place this over any photo or picture. When you are choosing your picture try to find a good large, clear one.

I have chosen a photo of a Noddy. I have also drawn a basic grid below so you can see how to create one.

The shape of the grid will depend on the shape of your picture.

|  | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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[^0]:    Section 5

