

## 10.2 Line

Fig. 10.1.10

A painting done with acrylic colours.

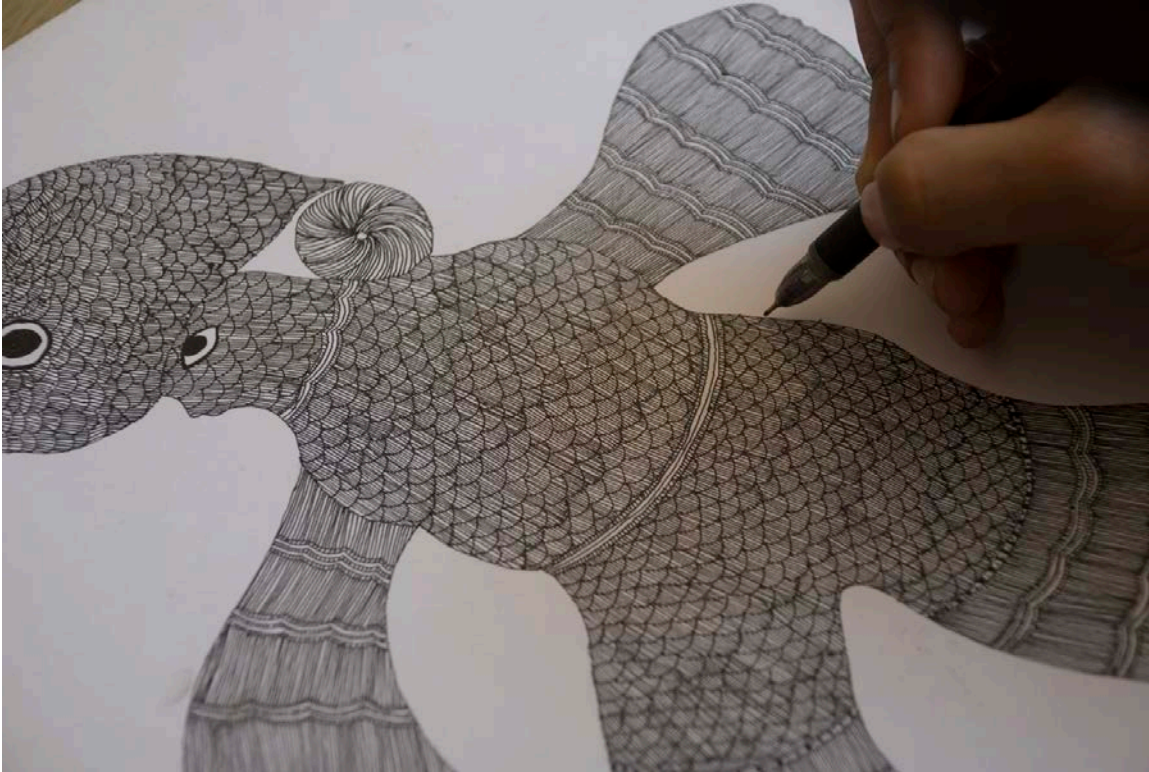


Fig. 10.2.01

The quality of line emerges from the nature of the tool and the surface. A uniform thickness line can be drawn using a sharp pencil, a fountain pen, a ball pen, or special pens such as rotoring pens. A smooth surface allows the tip of the pencil or pen to move easily..



Fig. 10.2.02a

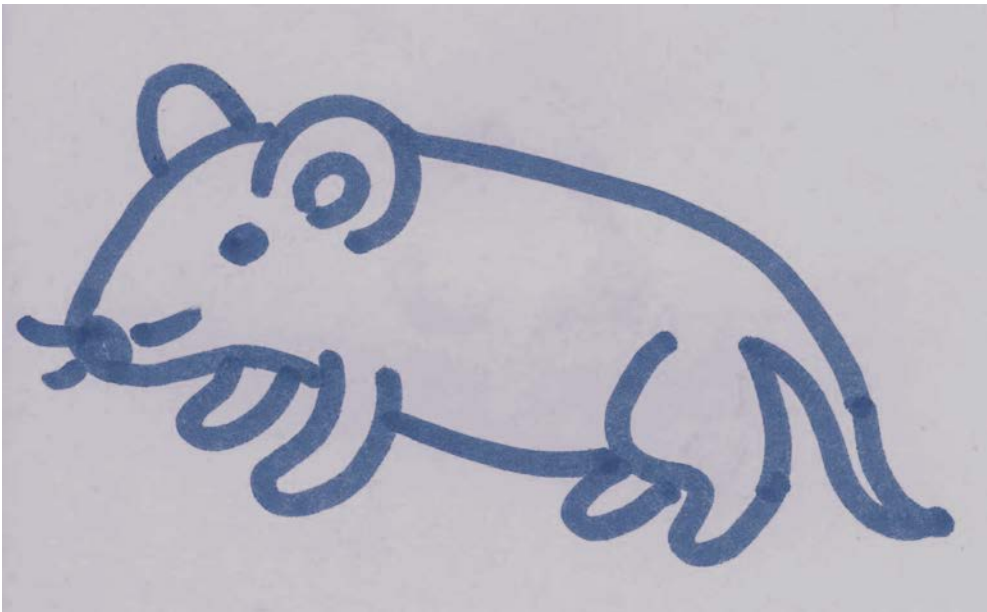


Fig.10.2.02b

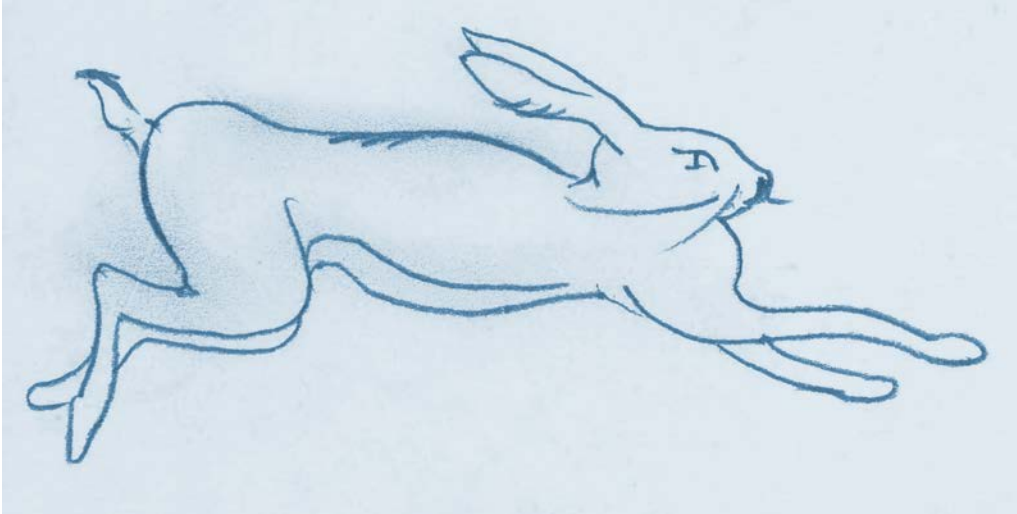


Fig. 10.2.02c



Fig. 10.2.02d

The drawing above has a line quality that is of non-uniform thickness. This may be achieved either by drawing over repeatedly or by using tools having different thicknesses. A tool with a soft point, can also produce lines of varying thickness, if the pressure on the tool is varied.



Fig. 10.2.03

A charcoal drawing. Lines have been redrawn over an existing line (instead of erasing) in order to create a more accurate form.



Fig. 10.2.04

A charcoal sketch that uses lightly drawn lines for developing tonalities.





Fig. 10.2.05

The drawing above has been executed rapidly in order to capture a gesture. A good way to develop an understanding of human anatomy and postures is to practice drawing in a sketch book at public places such as a railway stations and parks.