

素描入门 临摹绘本

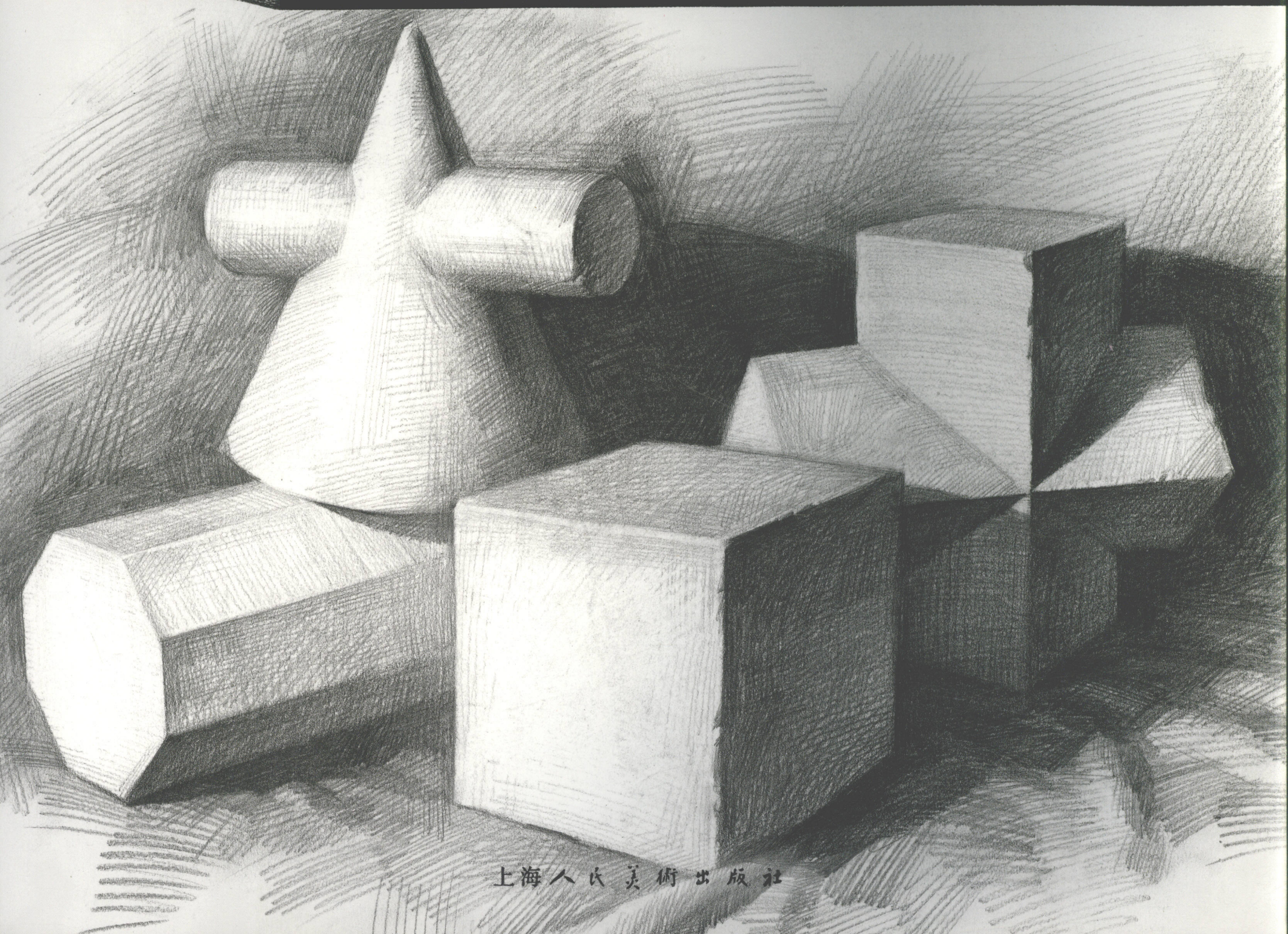
提
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组合石膏几何体

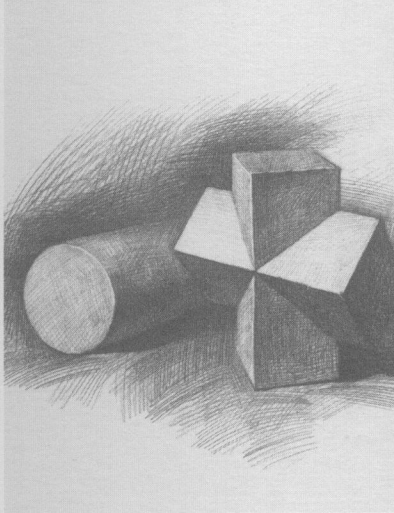
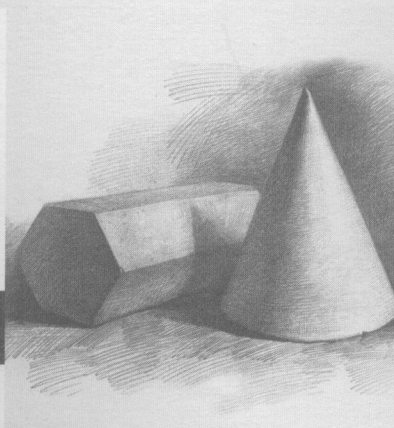
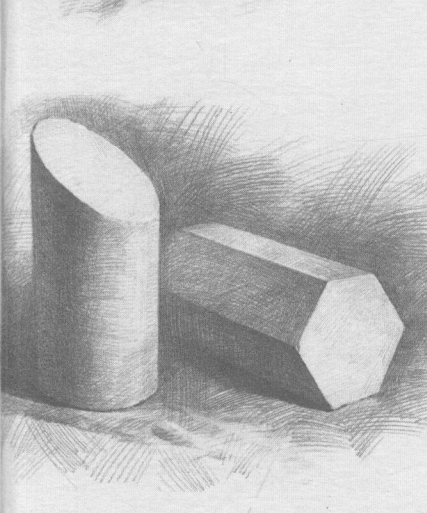
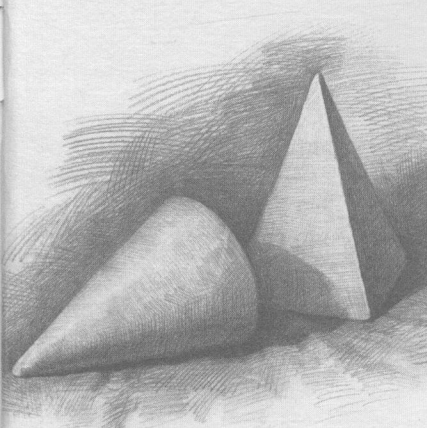
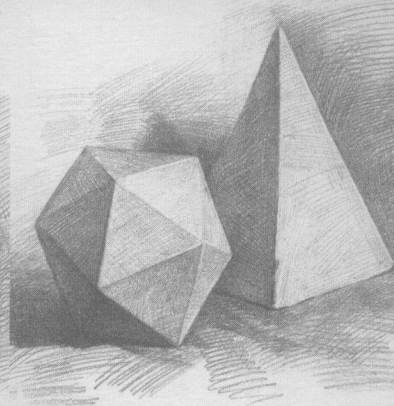
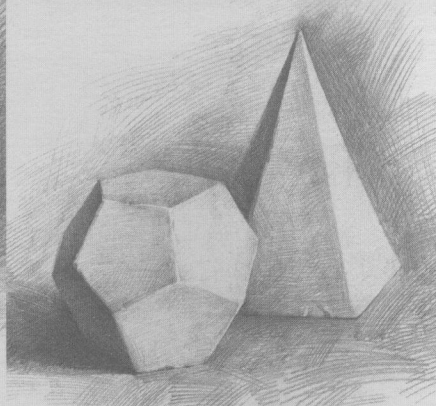
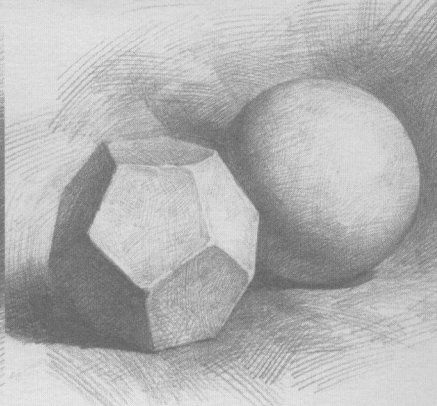
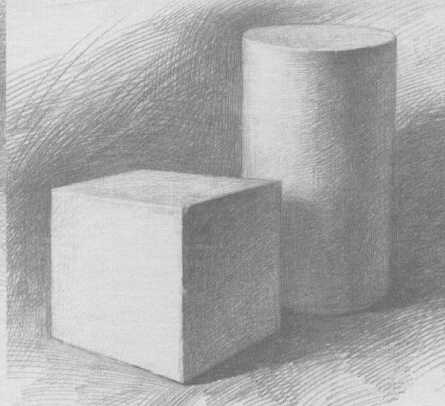
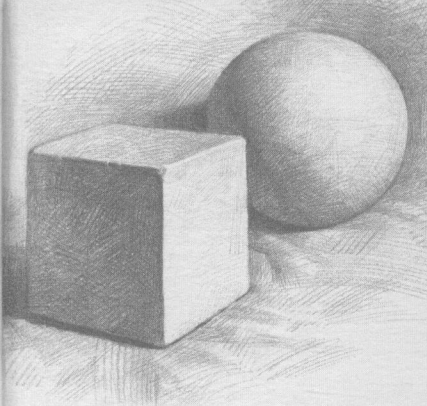


SUMIAO RUMEN LINMO HUIBEN

作者 陆康麒



上海人民美術出版社



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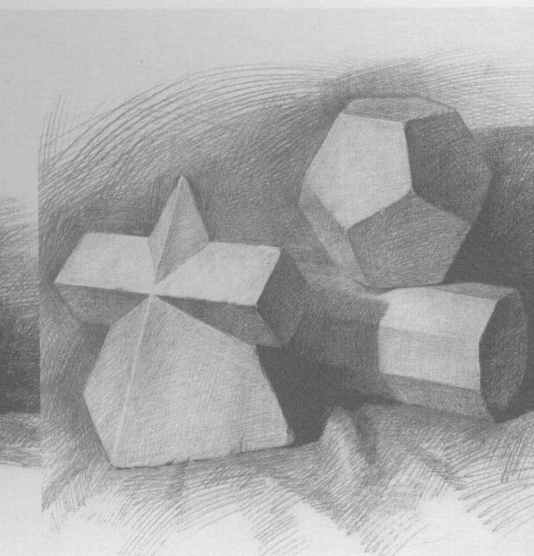
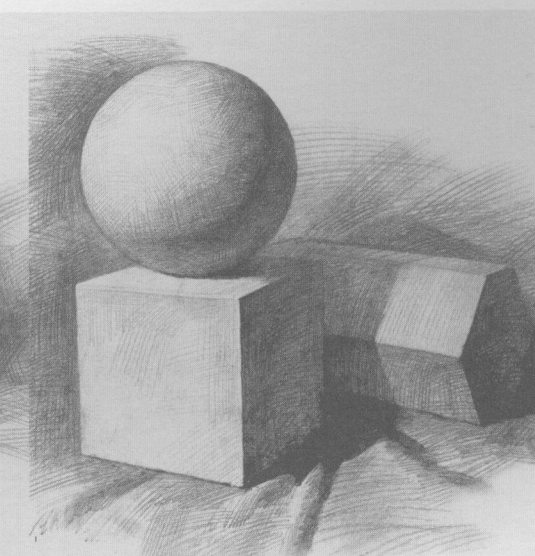
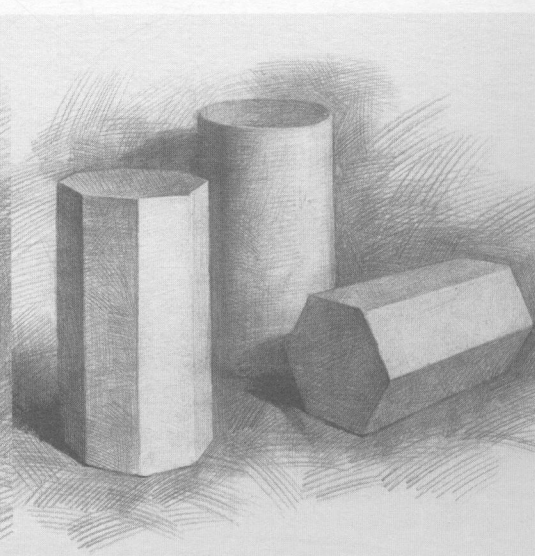
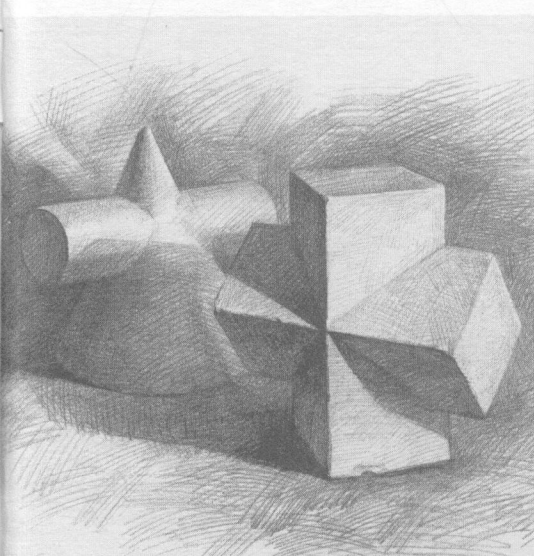
SUMIAO RUMEN LINMO HUIBEN

组合石膏几何体

(提高版)

上海人民美術出版社

素描是一切造型艺术的基础，同时也是训练绘画能力的基本手段。对初学者而言，临摹是学习绘画的重要途径，这套素描临摹绘本是专为他们而精心编绘的。学生通过对临摹页上浅色轮廓稿按步骤的深入练习，可尽快地掌握素描的基本表现手法，达到较好的学习效果，增加学习的兴趣和信心。



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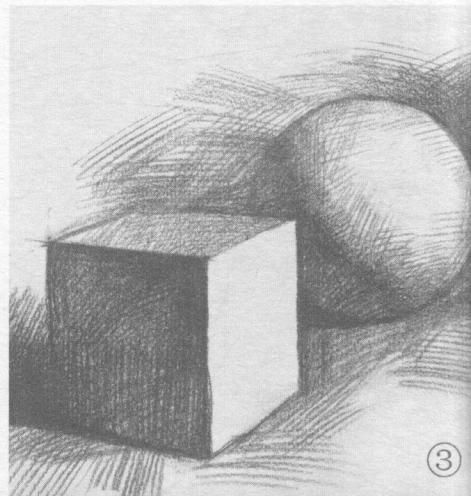
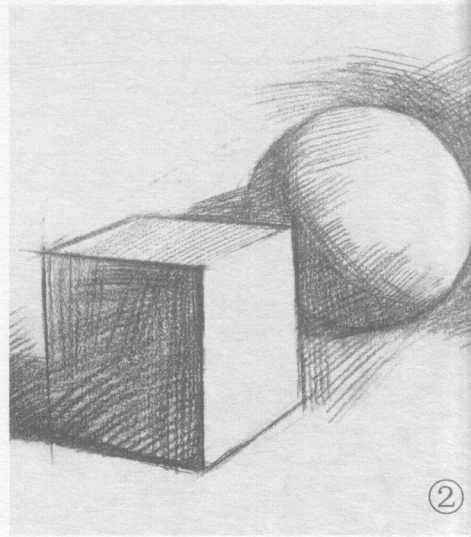
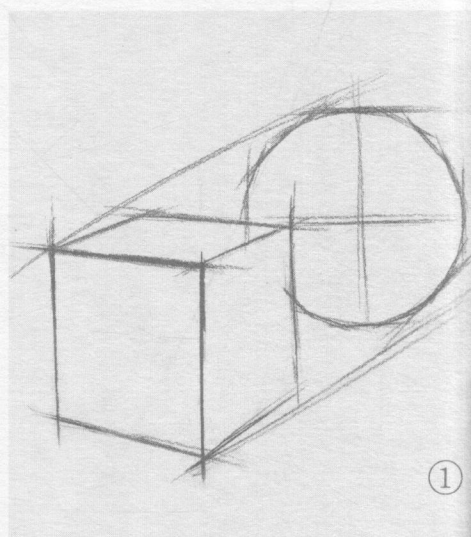
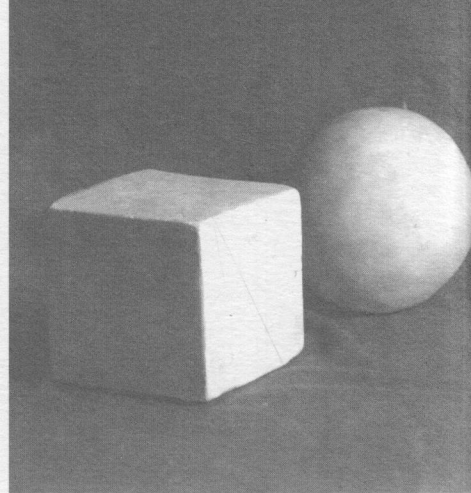
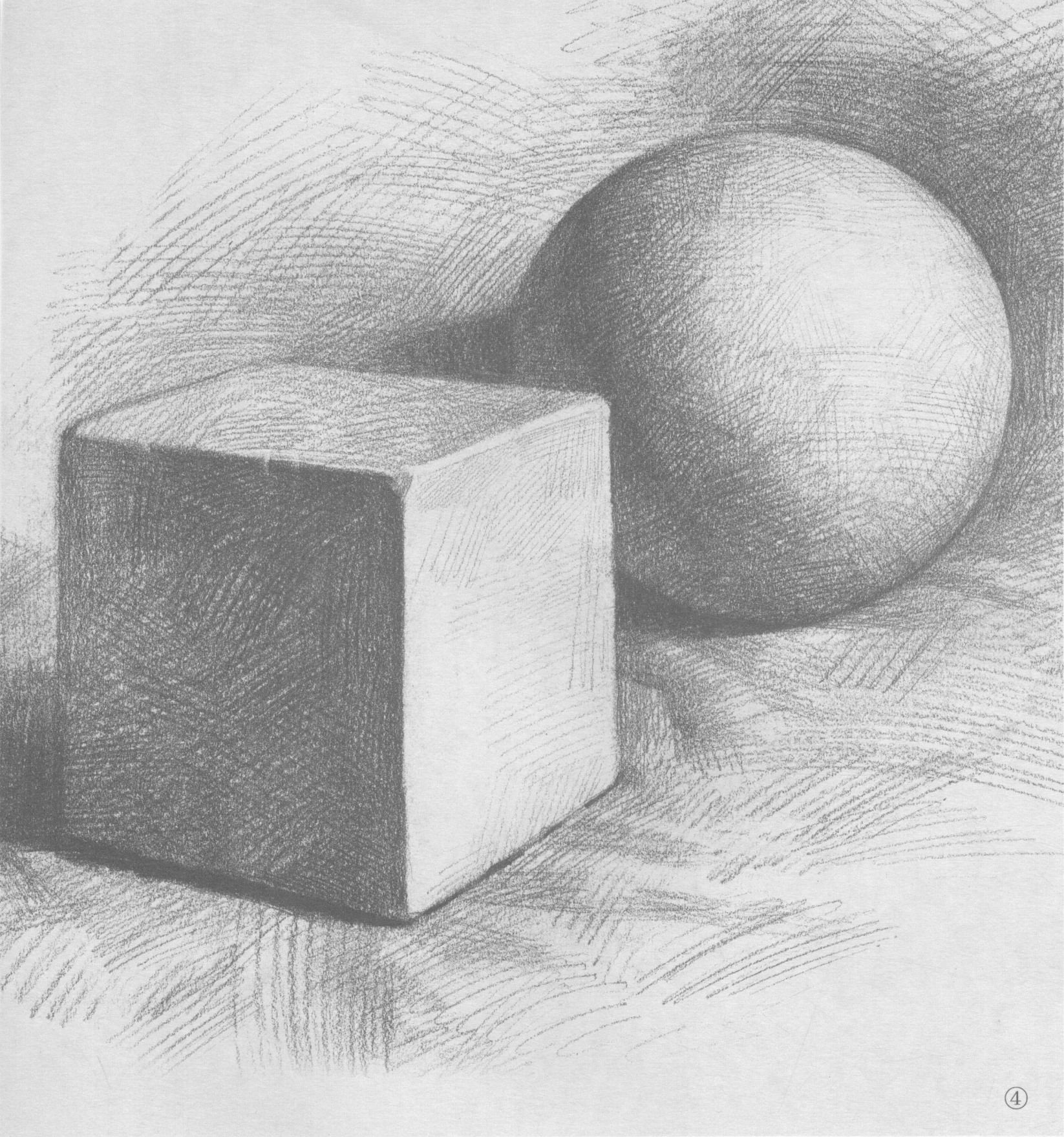
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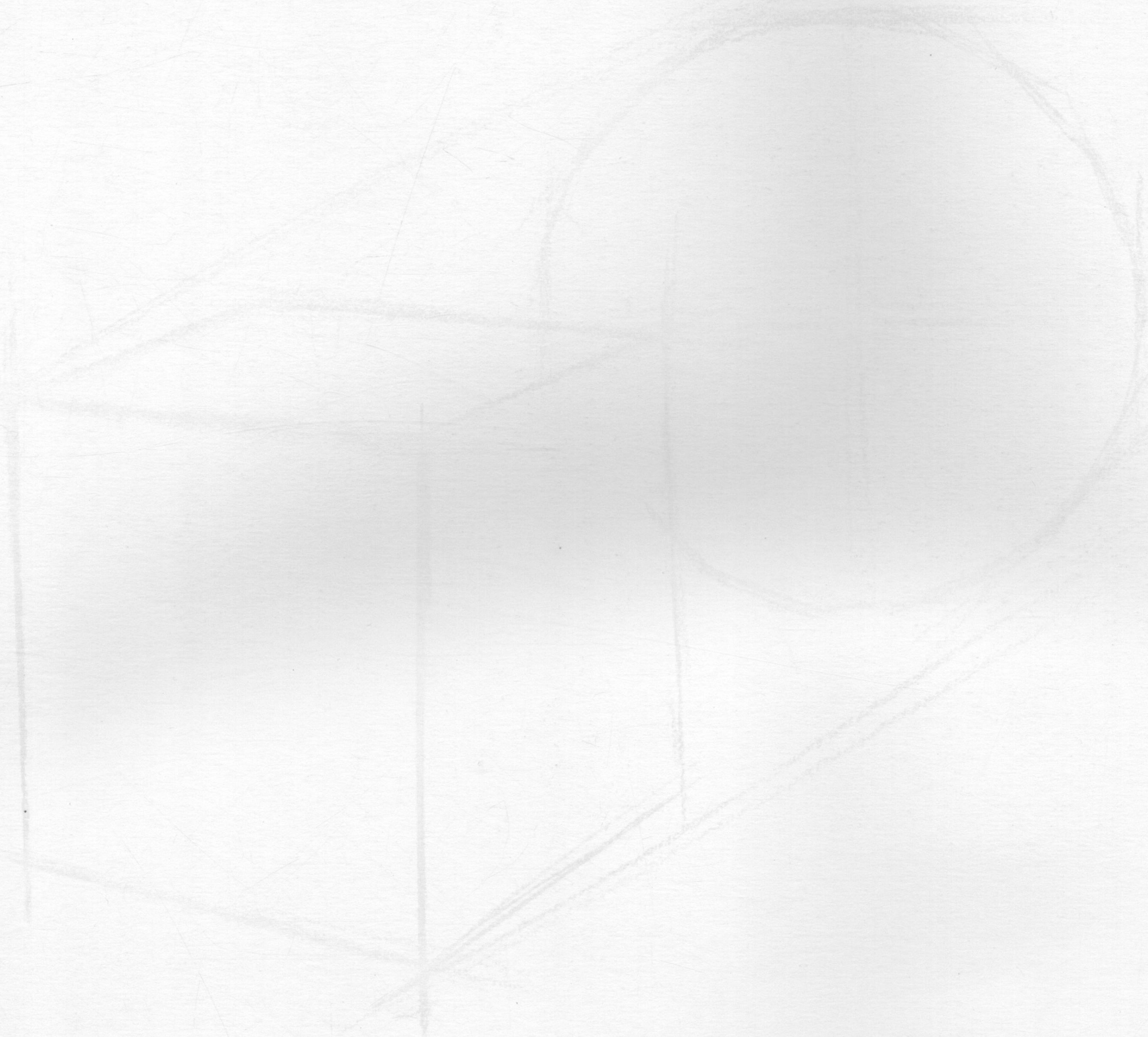


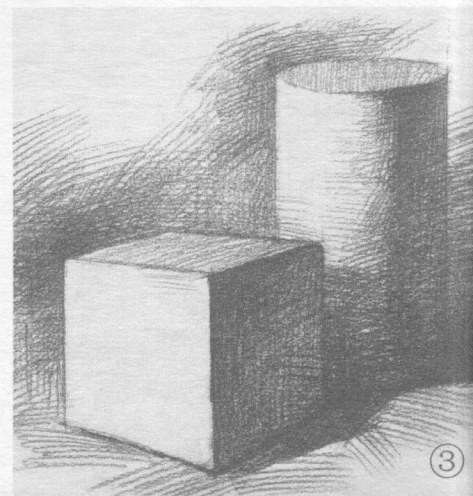
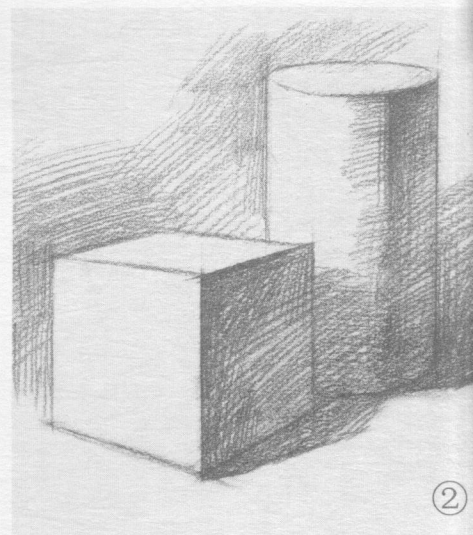
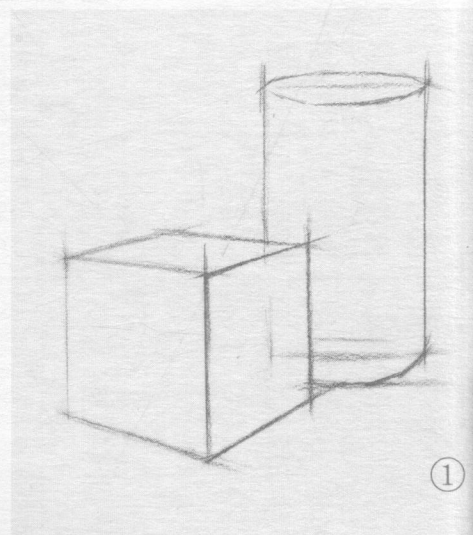
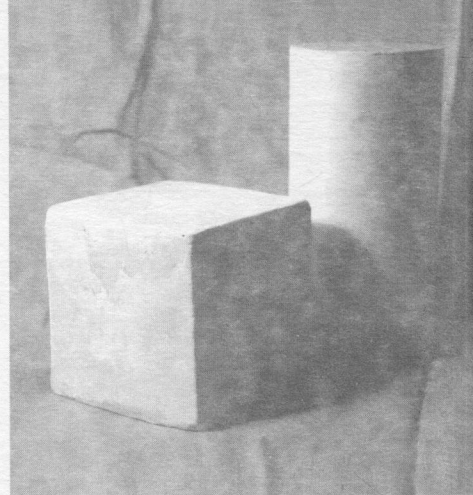
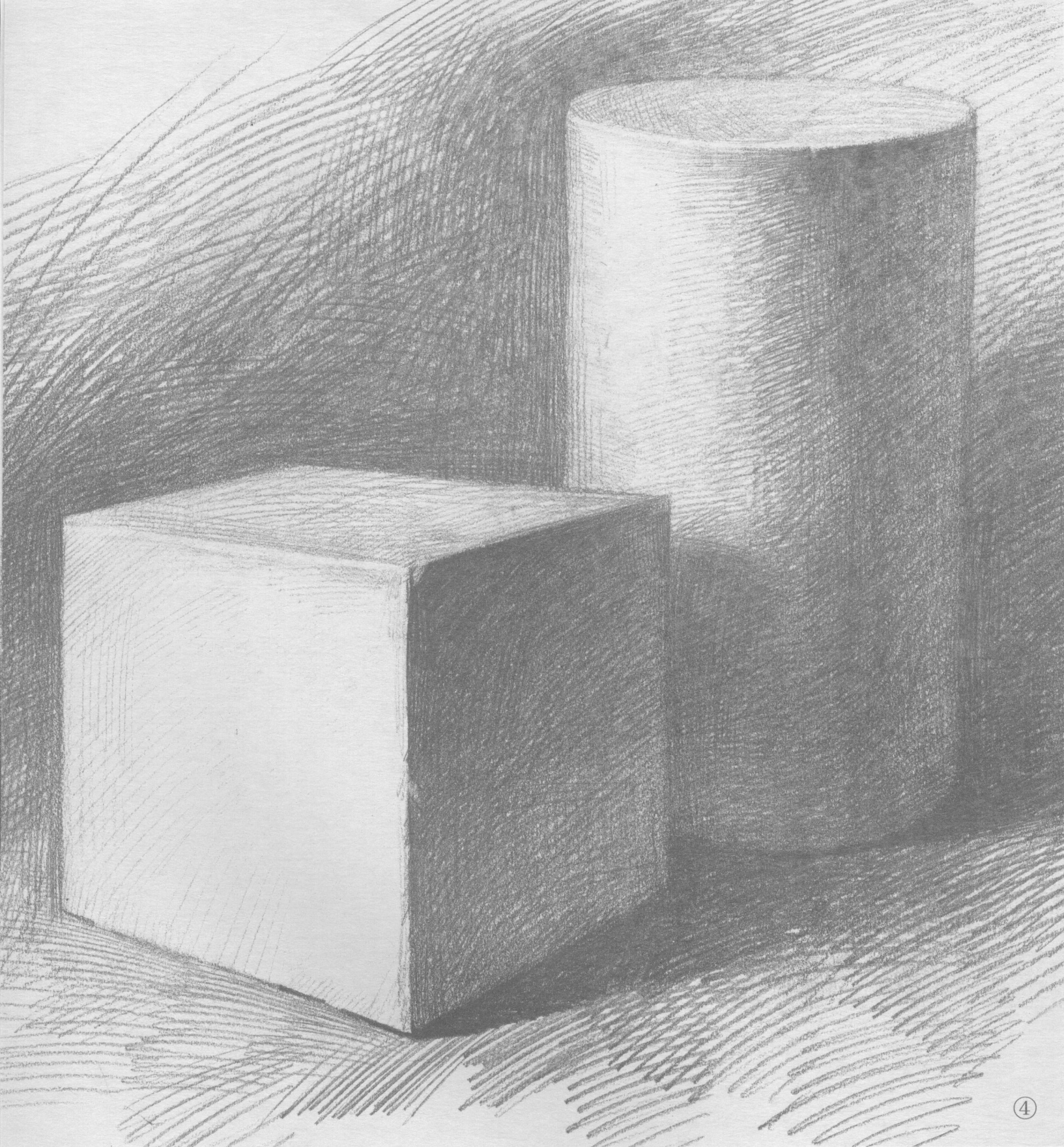
立方体和球体

这是石膏几何体中比较简单的组合，主要是方和圆的关系。画立方体时要注意每个面的透视，球体的表现应理解从方到圆的变化关系。上明暗时要注意画出两个物体的体积感，立方体三大面的黑、白、灰层次要拉开；球体的表现则应从明暗交接线慢慢向灰部过渡。

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(临摹练习)



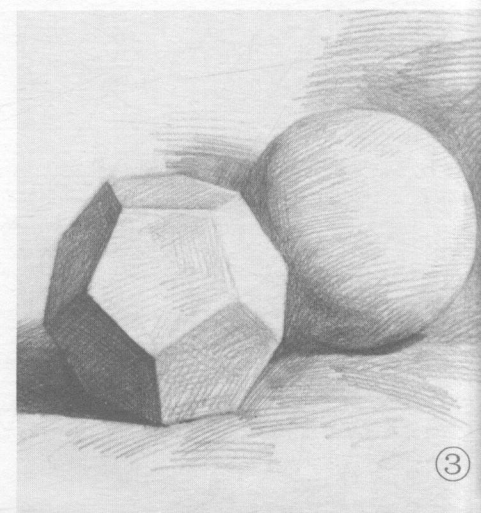
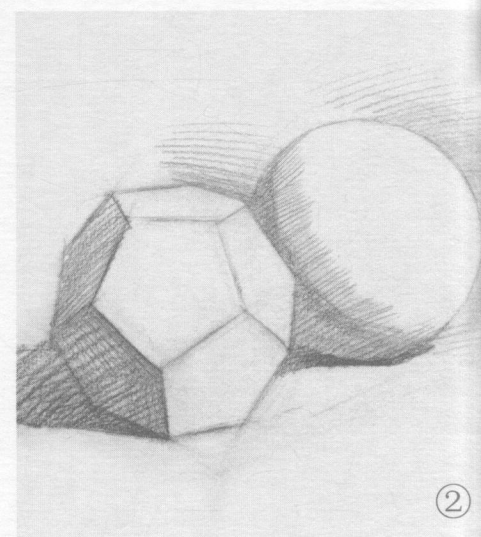
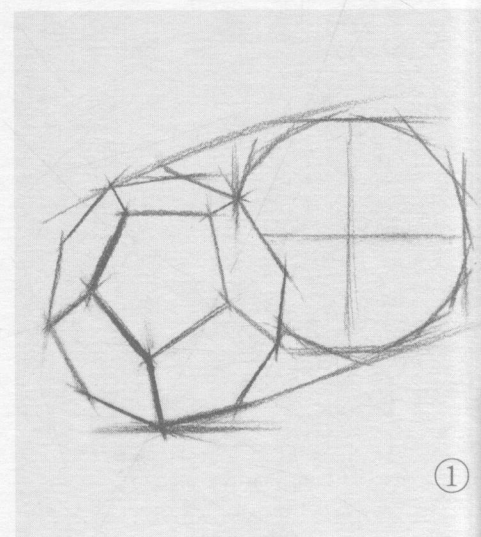
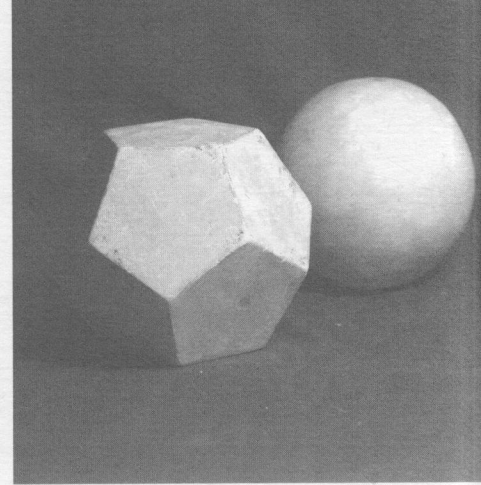
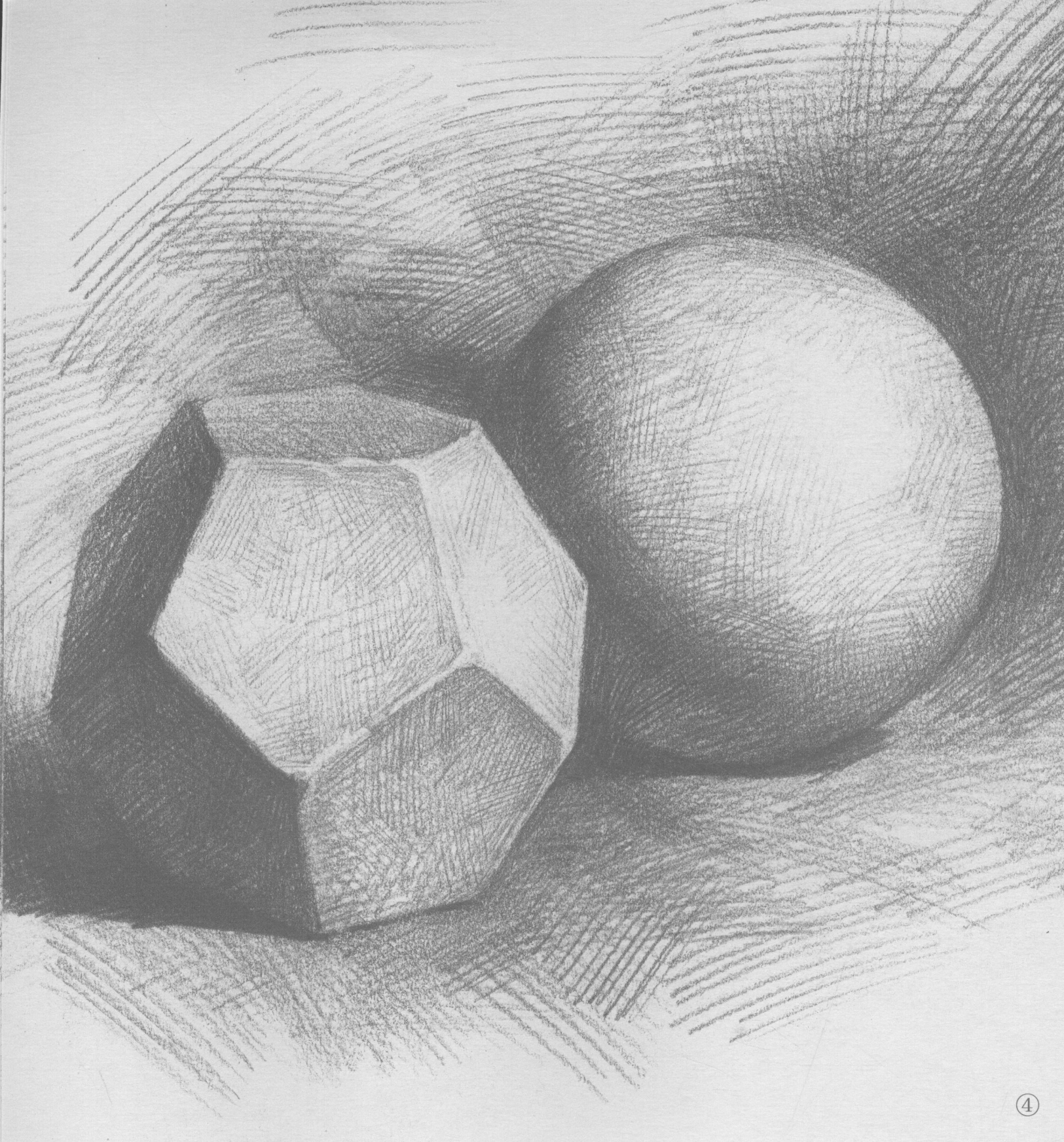


立方体和圆柱体

用长线条概括出立方体与圆柱体的大体形，确定两个物体在画面里的位置。分析光线的来源，找出投影及明暗交接线的位置。立方体的黑、白、灰三大面要拉开，圆柱体的过渡层次要柔和。并注意两个物体的前后关系和透视关系，两者之间的投影不要画得太深。

(临摹练习)



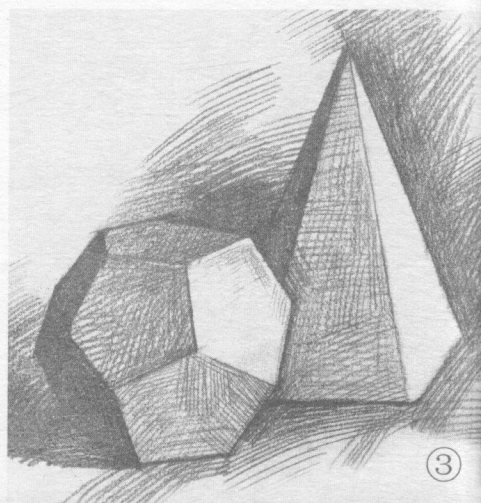
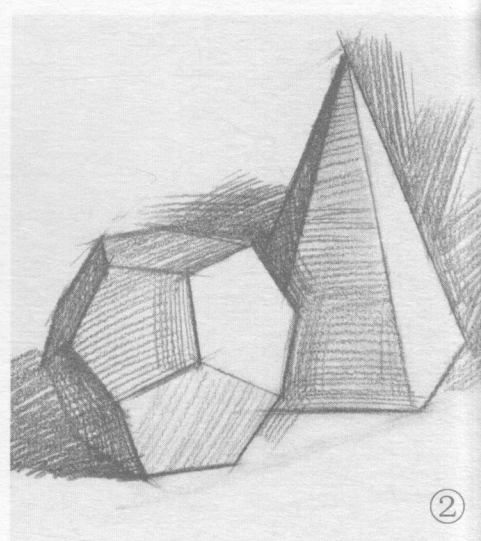
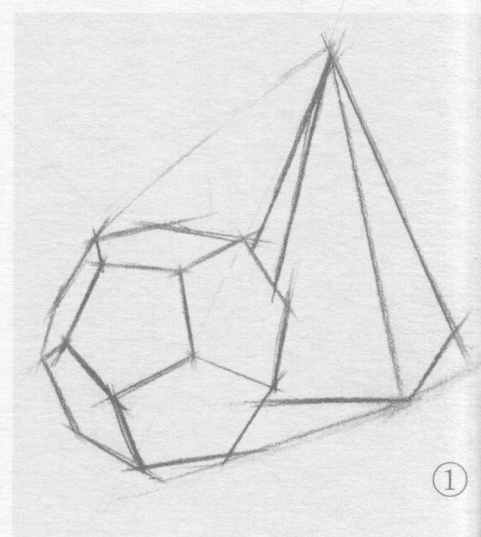
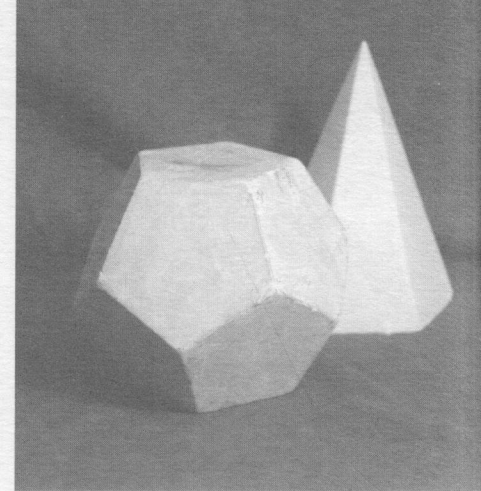
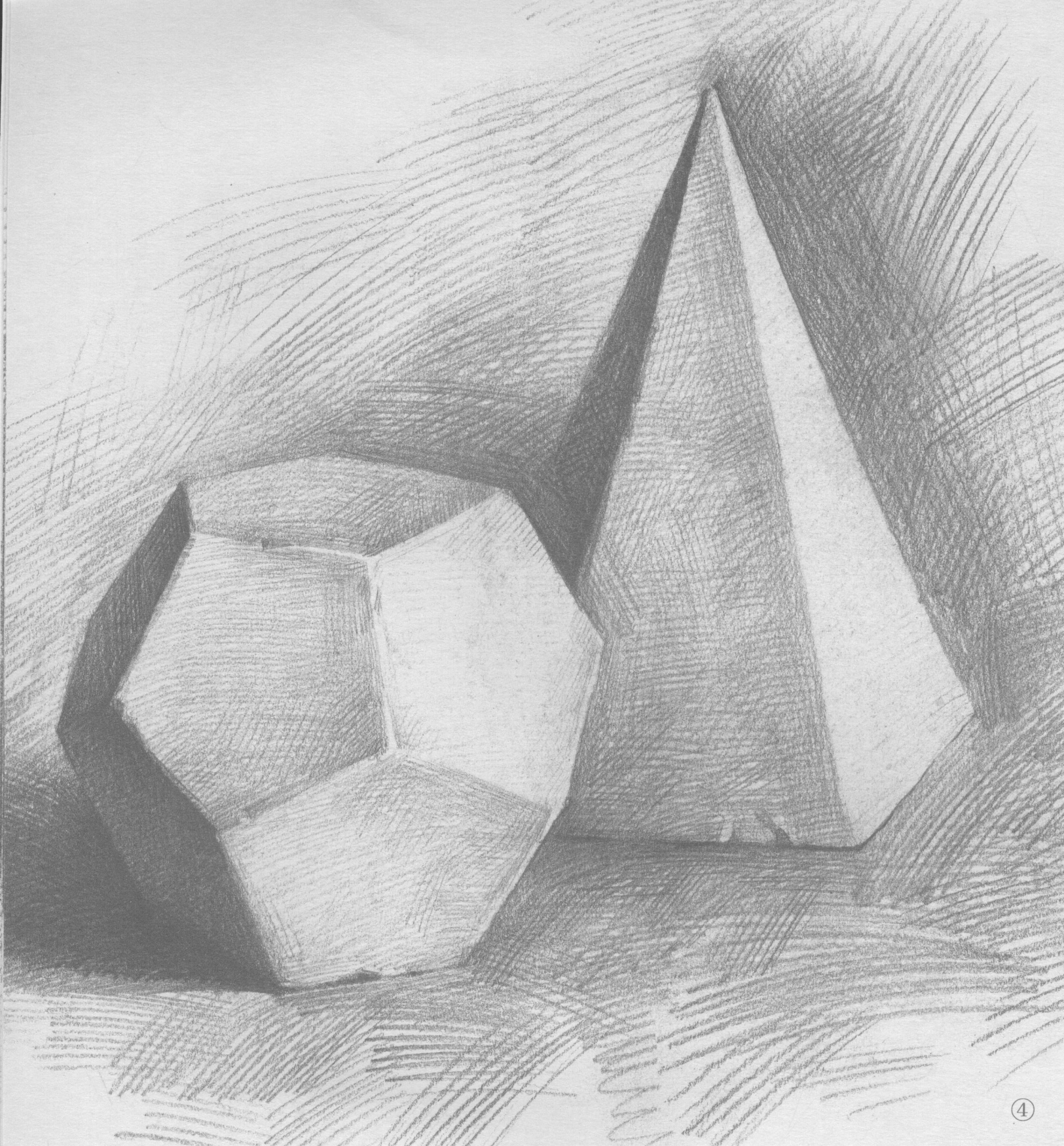


十二面体和球体

画十二面体主要是为了帮助理解球体。它是一个从方到圆的变化，这对理解球体是很有帮助的。十二面体的基本形是由切面组成，上明暗时应画得相对硬朗些；球体表面光滑、圆润，上明暗时则要注意自然地过渡。同时也要注意观察两者的前后空间关系。

(临摹练习)

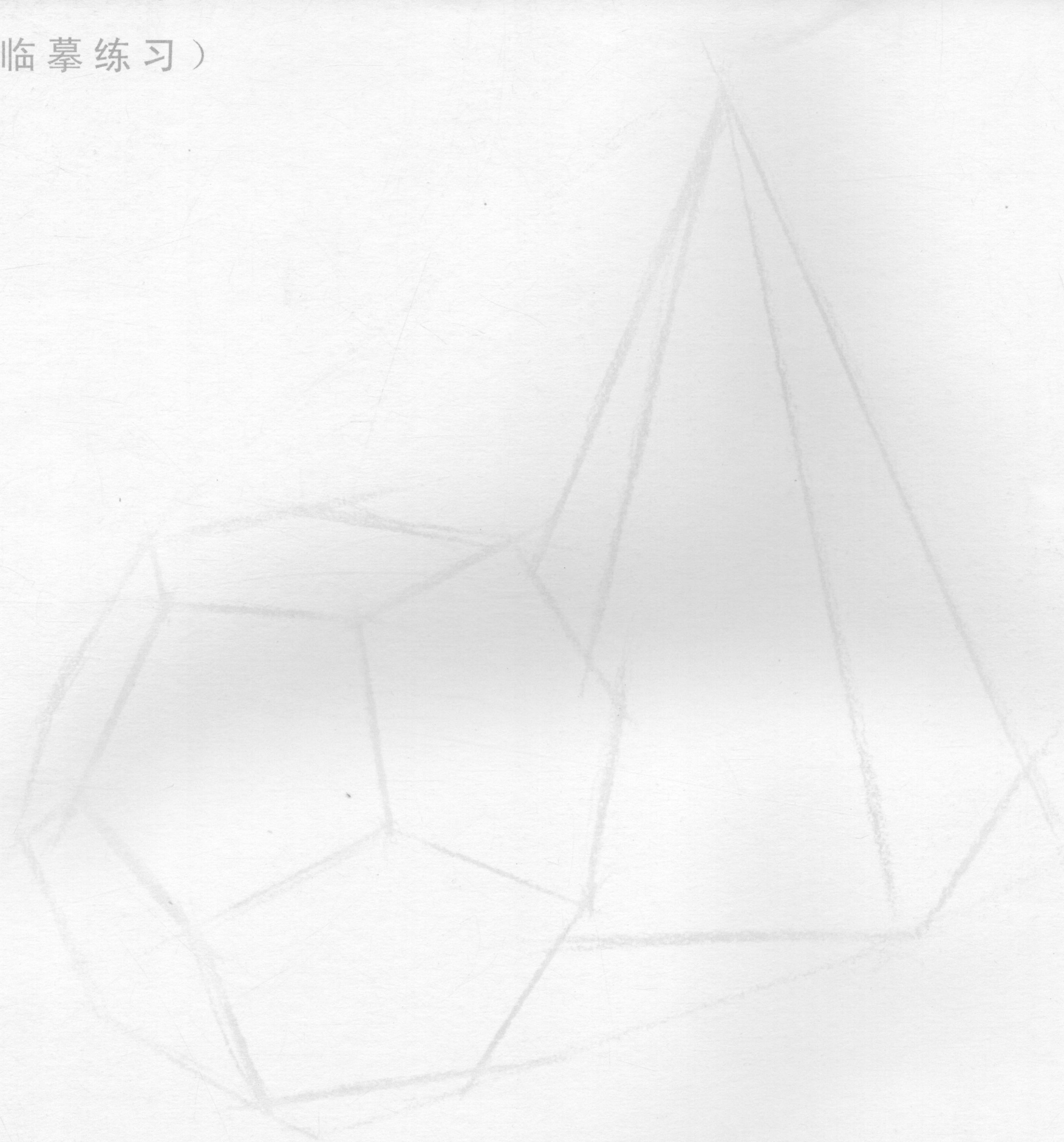


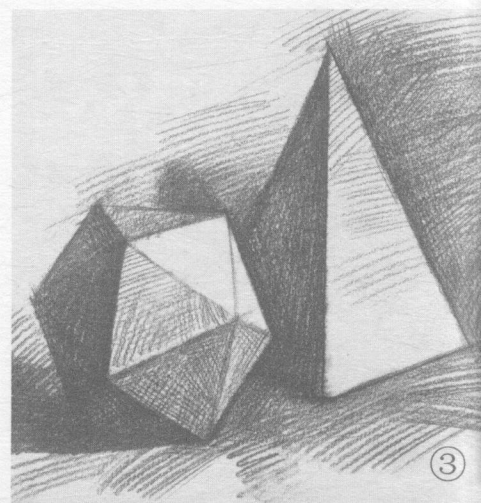
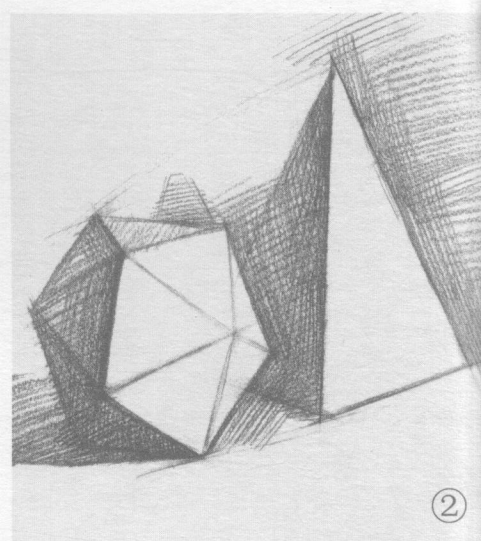
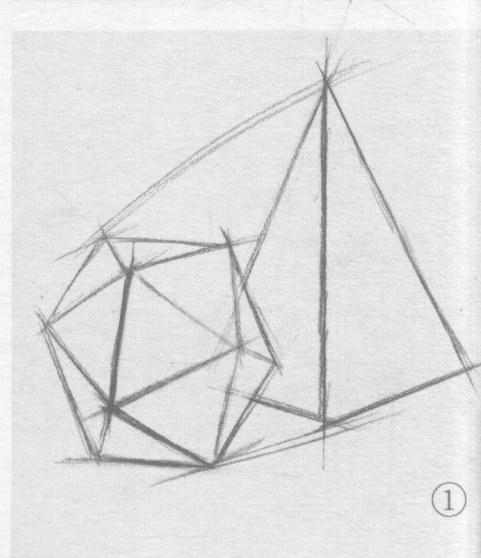
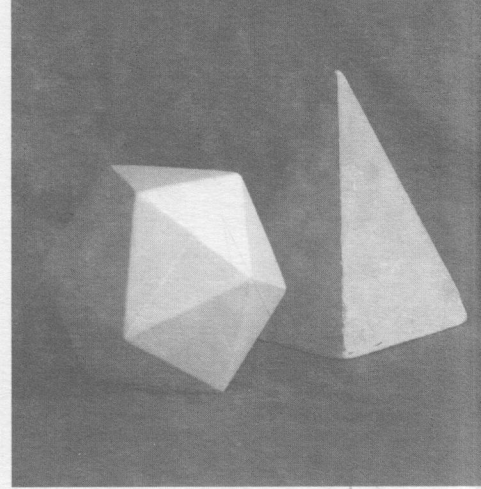
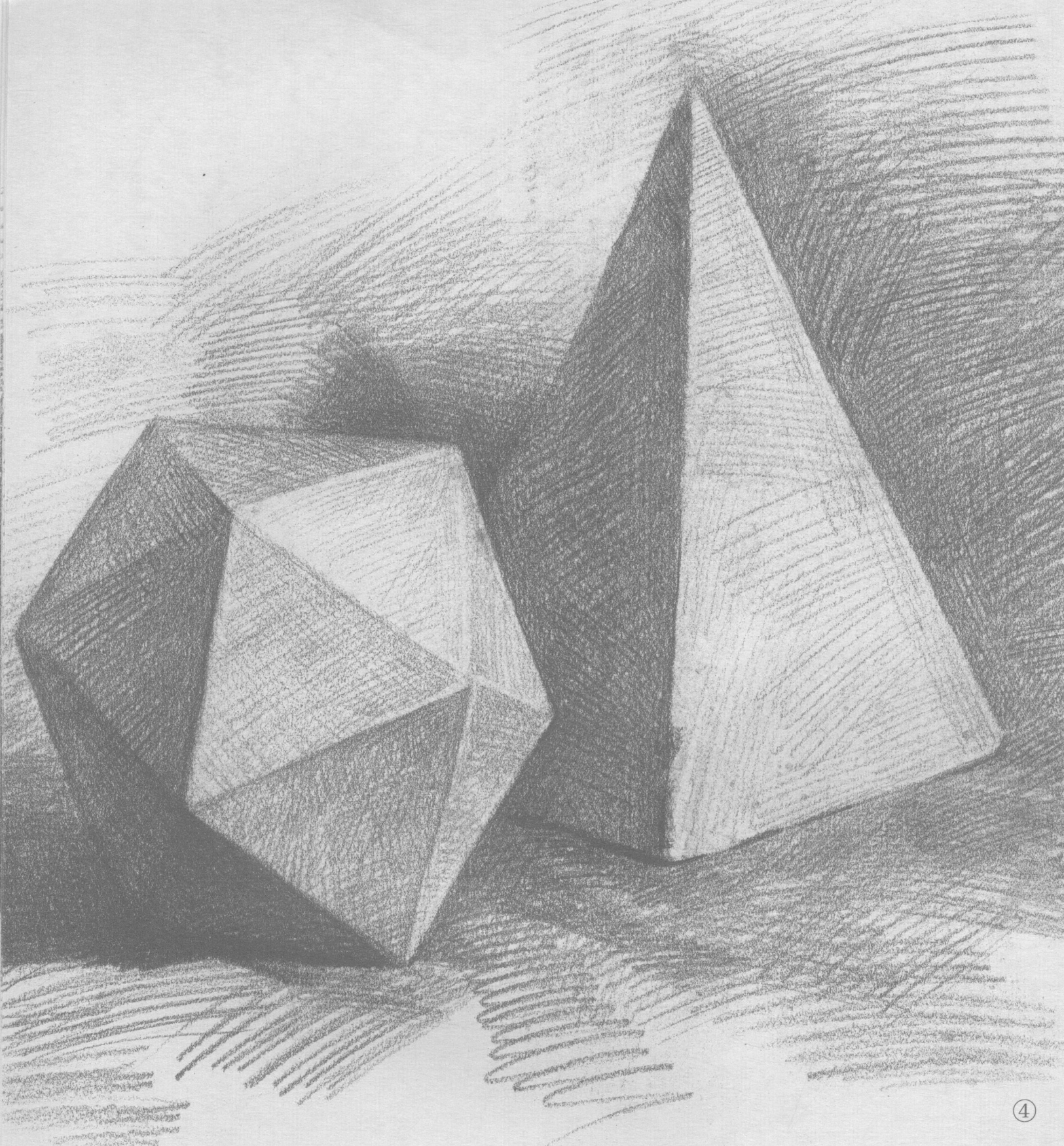


十二面体和六角锥体

画十二面体时可先把它概括为圆球体考虑，再从整体分出每一个小块面。上明暗时要注意拉开黑、白、灰层次，仔细分析十二面体的灰面与灰面之间的微妙变化。画六角锥体时要画准它的块面比例。面与面交接的地方要用黑白反衬的方法来拉开层次。同时也要注意两者的前后、比例、透视关系。

(临摹练习)

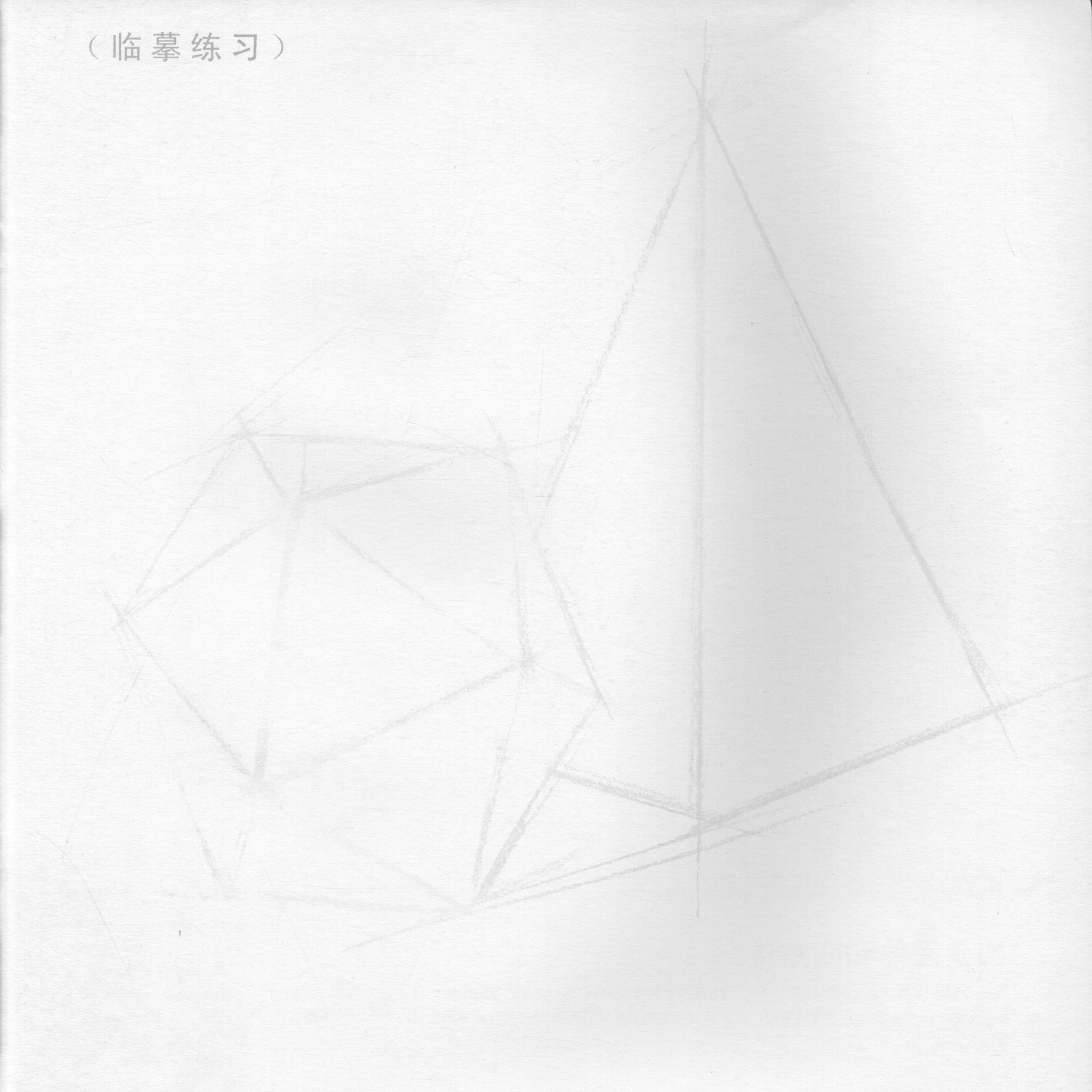


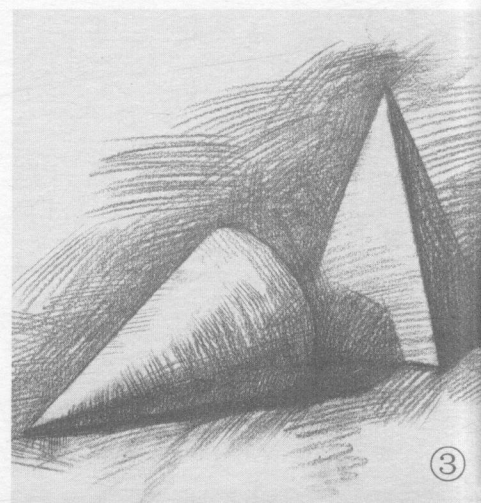
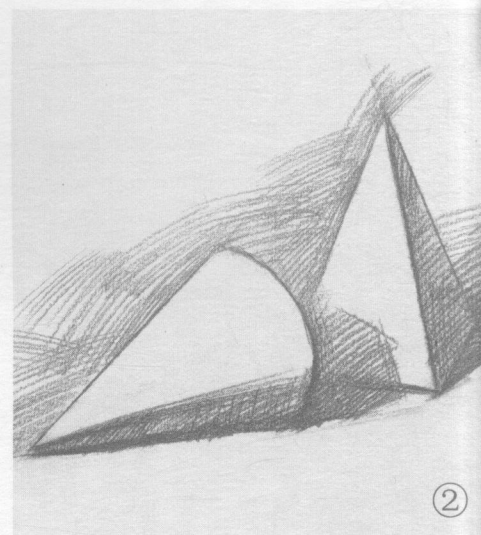
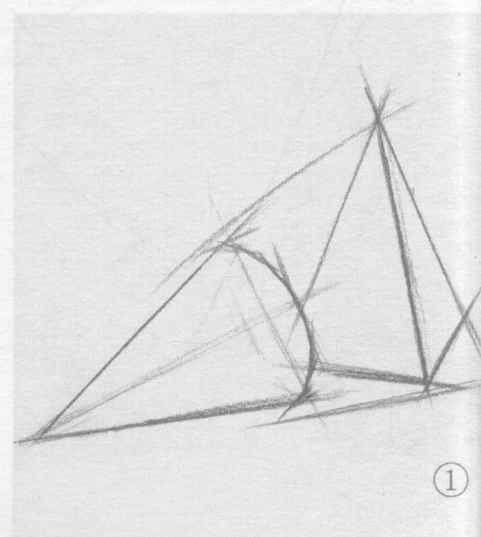
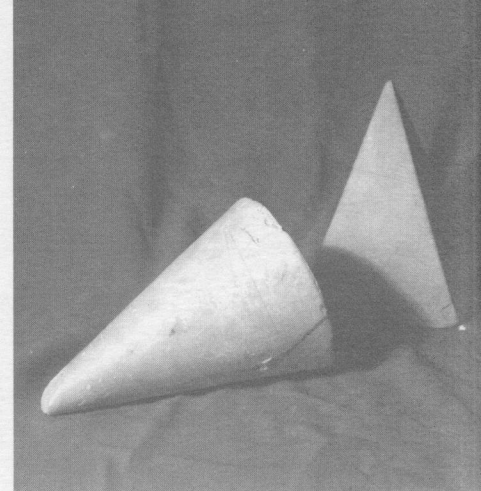
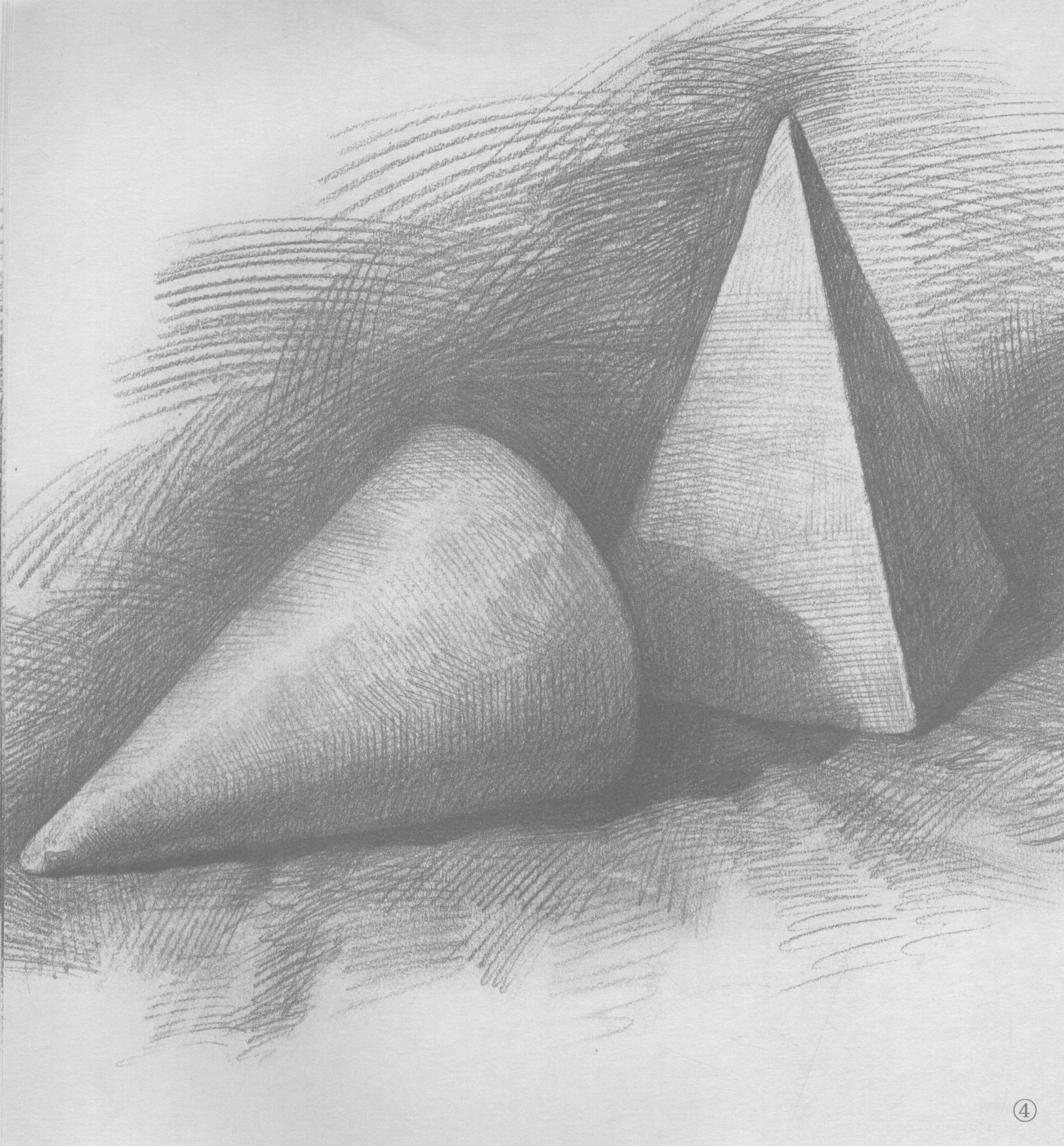


二十面体和四角锥体

这是一组以三角形为元素的组合。二十面体看似复杂，刻画时可以把它概括成球体，再慢慢分出其中的造型。并注意每个三角形形状、明暗的细微差别。做到从整体到局部，再从局部回到整体。四角锥体的块面转折要分明，深入刻画时，为了表达前后空间感，四角锥体的亮部应画得比二十面体的亮部灰。

(临摹练习)



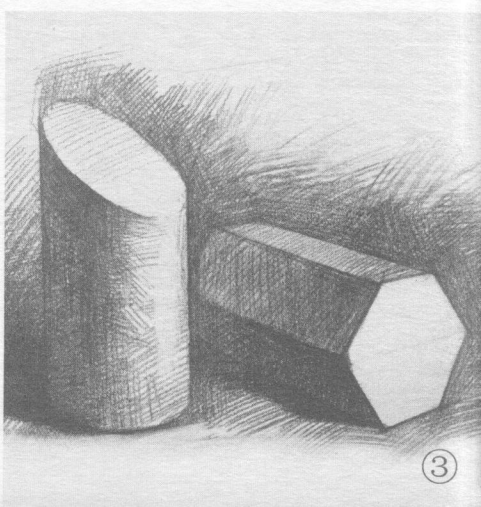
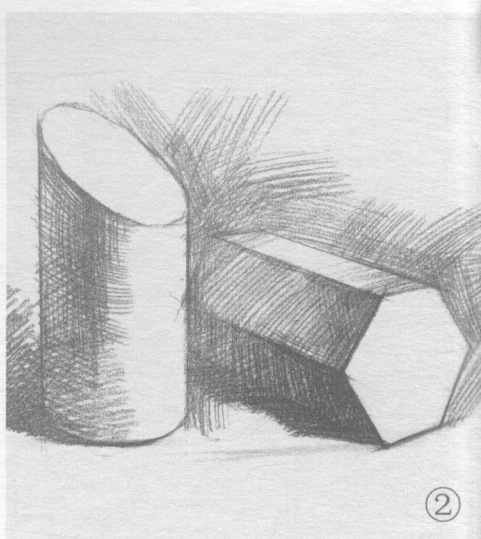
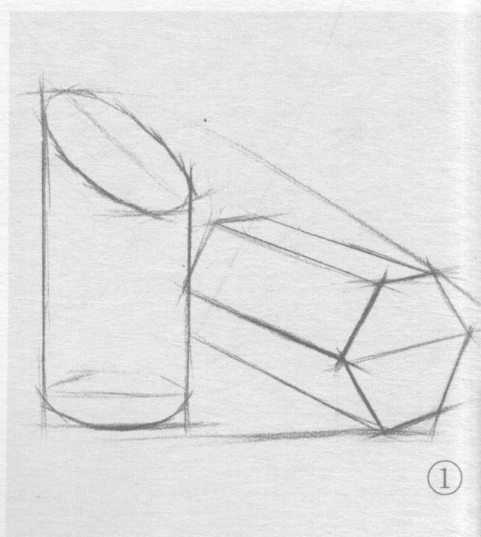
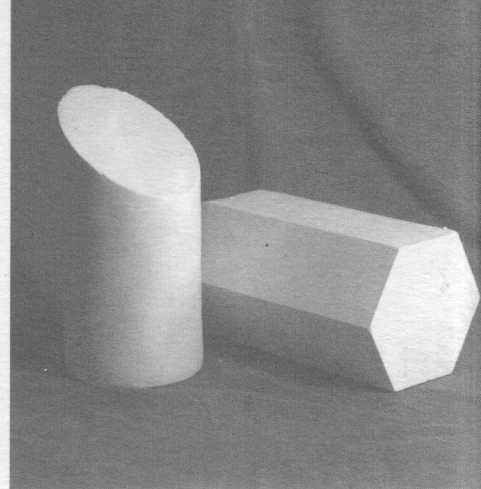
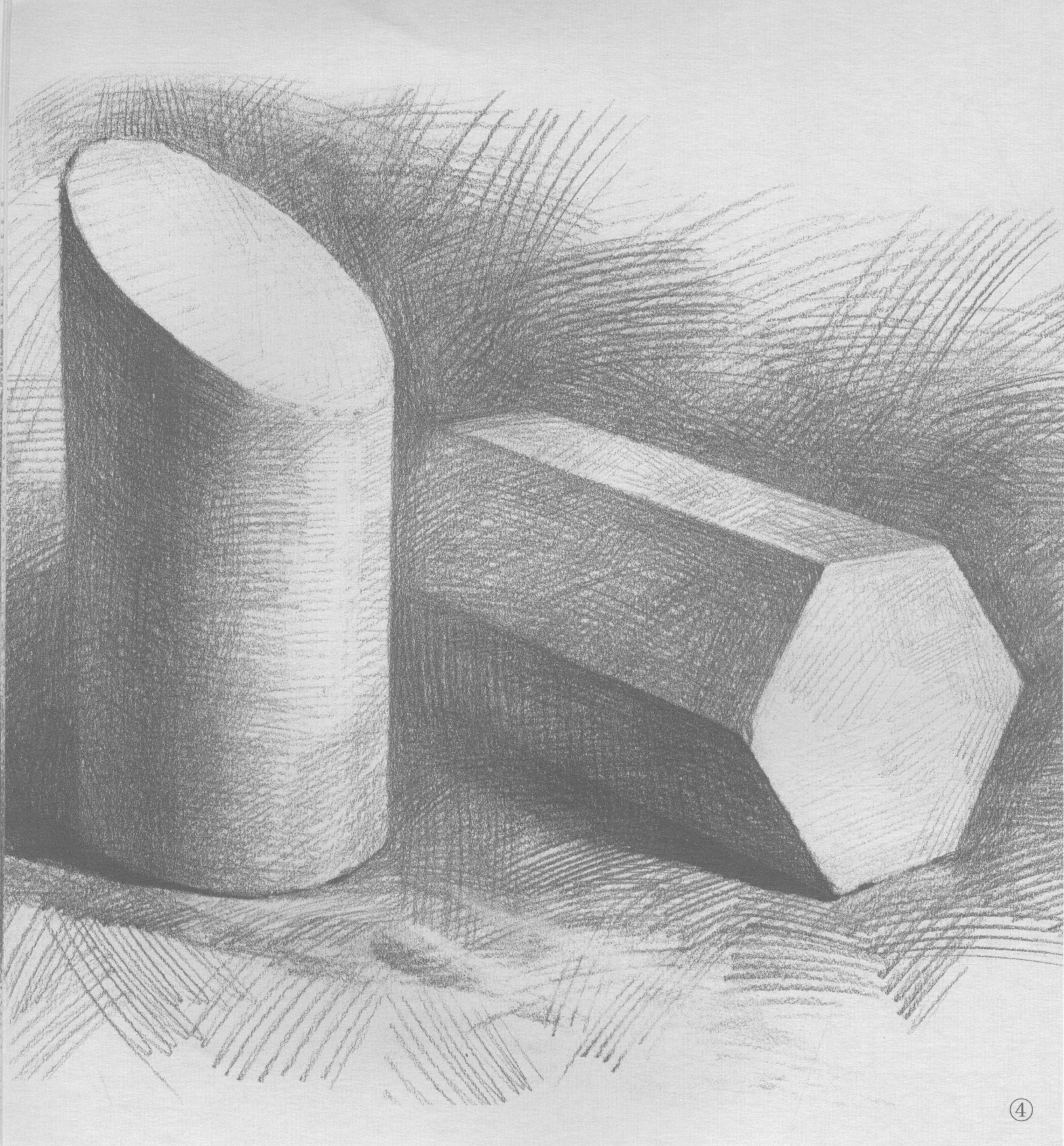


四角锥体和圆锥体

用较简单的线条概括出两个物体的大形。注意两个物体的明暗交界线上处理的区别。前者过渡自然、圆滑；后者转折分明、硬朗。要注意石膏的质感，石膏与石膏之间有反光，不要画得黑气太重。

(临摹练习)





六角柱体和斜面圆柱体

在画这组石膏时，要特别注重透视。通常圆柱体顶部和底部的两个圆弧是上小下大，而在画斜面圆柱体时透视会发生变化，要仔细观察。六角柱体的块面转折比较明确，在明暗处理上要与斜面圆柱体有所区分。同时也要处理好两者之间的空间感和大小比例关系。

(临摹练习)

