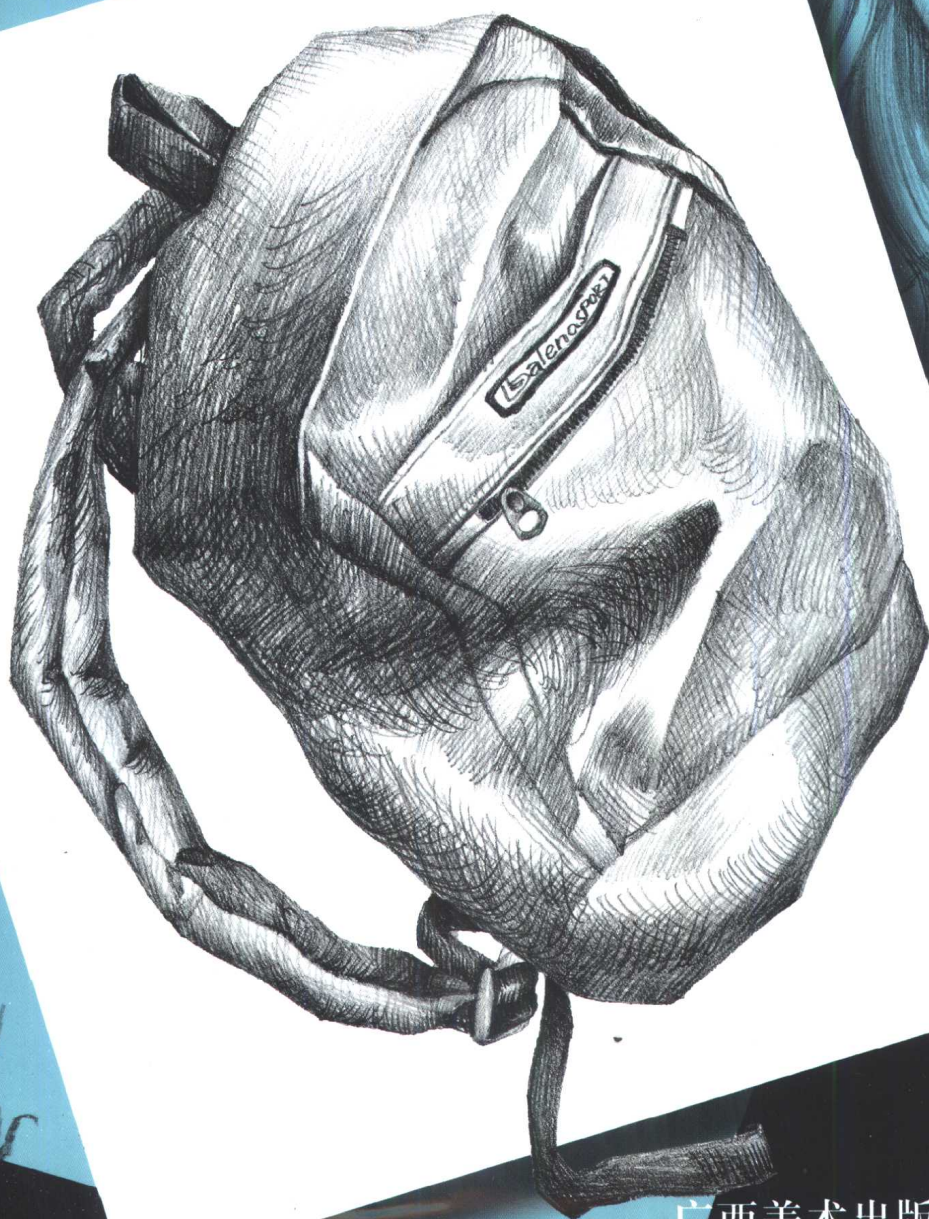


LEARNING PENCIL DRAWING

教你学铅笔画

青少年美术教室
A TEENAGE ART CLASSROOM
作者：何文雯 By Wenwen He



广西美术出版社
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Brief Introduction

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1996年毕业于中国美术学院，中国画系

人物专业，并获学士学位。

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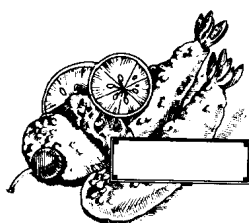
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基本知识

BASIC COURSE



图1. 素描 达·芬奇 (意大利)

Figure 1. Drawing from Leonardo da Vinci (Italy)



图2. 素描 米开朗基罗 (意大利)

Figure 2. Drawing from Michelangelo Buonarroti (Italy)



图3. 素描 达·芬奇 (意大利)

Figure 3. Drawing from Leonardo da Vinci (Italy)



图4. 素描 米开朗基罗 (意大利)

Figure 4. Drawing from Michelangelo Buonarroti (Italy)

一、简述铅笔画的基本知识

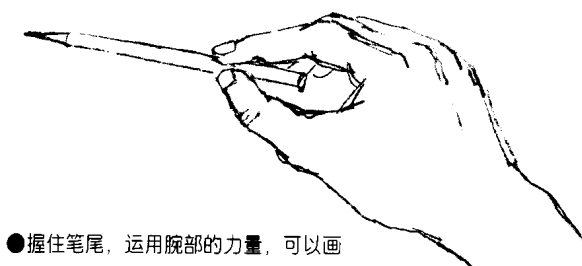
素描的原始含义大概是“单色画”。早在西方文艺复兴时期，素描已达到很成熟、很完善的境界，达·芬奇、米开朗基罗都是当时杰出的大师，（见图1—图4）素描成为西方绘画和雕塑的基础，由此可见它的重要性。直至今天素描还是大多数美术院校里最基础的训练课程之一。

素描可用的工具材料种类比较多，铅笔应是最普遍、最广泛、最实用的工具了，也是青少年平时最容易接触到的。铅笔可以自由表现线条的强弱，以及表现形体的明暗和阴影，可描绘的题材也很广泛。（见图5）

I、Basic course in pencil drawings

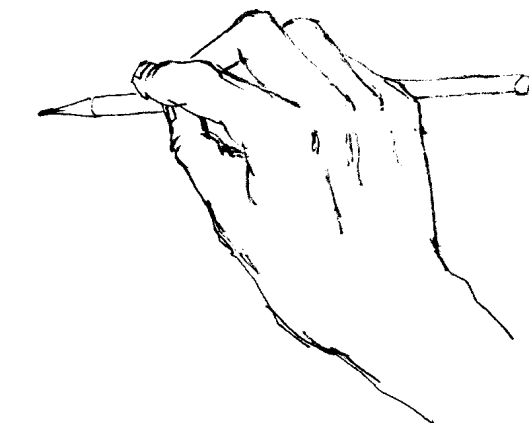
Perhaps, the original meaning of drawing, as an artform, lies in "monochrome". Early in the Renaissance, drawing had developed into a mature and perfect art. Both Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo Buonototi were great masters in that period. Drawing became the base of western paintings and sculptures and has been playing an important role ever since. Till today, drawing is one of the basic training courses in most art schools. (see figure 1 to figure 4)

There's a tremendous variety of useful materials for drawing. Pencils may be not only the most accessible material to teenagers, but also the most common, the most comprehensive and the most useful tools. A pencil can freely convey vigorous or soft lines, values and shadows of various forms, and even express comprehensive themes. (see figure 5)



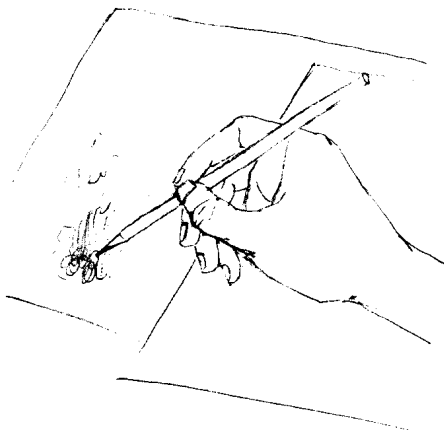
●握住笔尾，运用腕部的力量，可以画大面积的阴影，线条较为轻松柔和。

● Holding the end of a pencil and using the strength from your wrist, you can draw a wide shadow, and the lines will be light and soft.



●常见握笔法，如同写字一样。形确定好后，在画上铺上另一张纸，以免弄脏画面。

● A common method is holding a pencil such as in writing. Cover the define strokes with another piece of paper in order not to dirty your drawing.



●将铅笔横着拿，而且拿得比较靠前，可以表现平滑的线条，并且适当下压，就得到有力的笔触。

● Horizontally holding your pencil farther to the front, you can draw smooth lines. And if you press your pencil properly, you can get vigorous strokes.

图5. 握笔法

Figure 5. Holding a pencil

●熟悉铅笔画的工具和材料

一般铅笔可分为B和H两类，B类有B、2B、3B、4B、5B、6B，数目越大就越软越黑；H类有HB、H、2H、3H、4H、5H、6H，数目越大则越硬越淡。用得较多的是HB、B、2B、3B、4B铅笔，如果只有单枝的2B或3B铅笔，画的时候注意控制用力的轻重也可作出变化。

纸一般可用整开的素描纸，裁成所需的规格来画就可以了，想要有粗一些的效果，也可用水彩纸，16开、8开的速写本也可以用，外出写生携带较为方便。（见图6）

●Materials of Pencil Drawing

All pencils can be classified under two series, B and H. Series B is classified further into 6 common grades, from B to 6B, in which the larger in number, the softer and blacker the pencil is; And series H is classified further into 7 common grades, HB and grades from H to 6H, in which the larger in number, the harder and lighter it is. We usually use pencils from HB to 4B. If you have only a 2B or a 3B pencil, in order to convey different strokes, pay attention to control your strength from your wrist as you are drawing.

You may cut a standard-sized drawing sheet into the size that you need. If you want a rougher effect, you can use a piece of watercolor paper, and a sixteenmo or an octave sketch block is also convenient for going out sketching.(see figure 6)

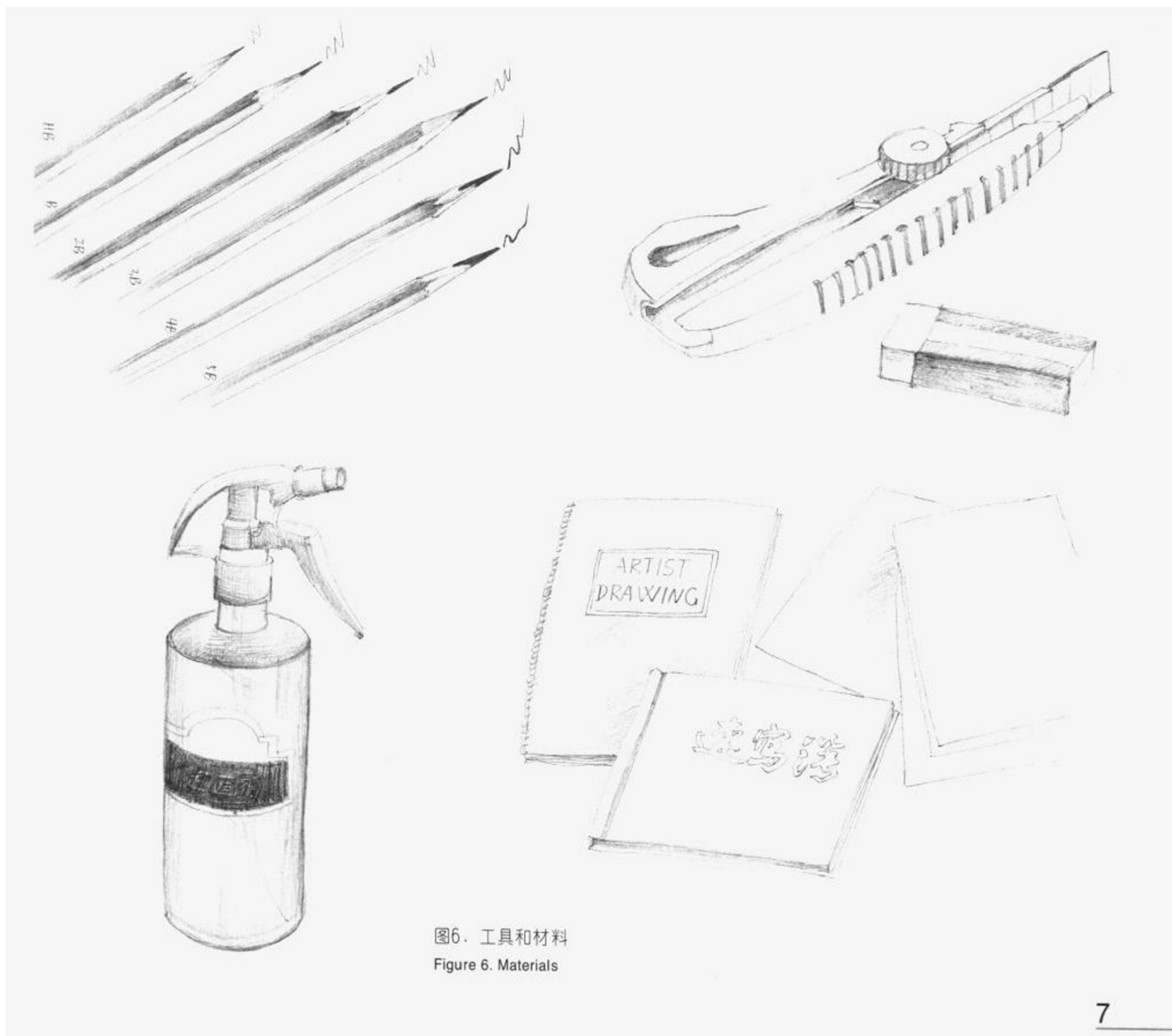


图6. 工具和材料
Figure 6. Materials

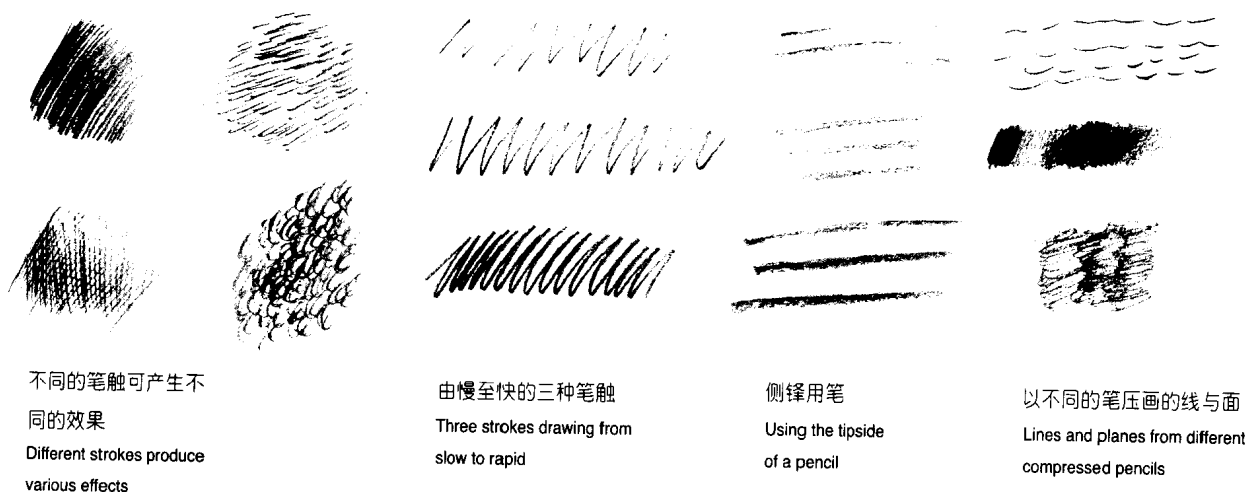
●铅笔的用法和表现

H类铅笔画出的线条较细、较硬，适合表现质感偏硬一些的物体。B类铅笔画出的线条较粗、较黑，可表现材质偏软一些的物体。各种实物的形态和质感，都可通过铅笔的线条、阴影有效地表现出来，利用线条的强弱、曲直、速度等笔触表现得更为贴切，笔触也由于不同粗细的纸张影响而产生不同的效果。（见图7）

●Pencil Technique

Lines drawn with series H pencils are fine and hard, which is suitable for harder objects. But lines from series B are thick and black, which is suitable for softer objects. Forms and textures of various objects may be conveyed effectively by lines and shadows drawn with pencils, or be expressed more appropriately by strokes of different strengths, straight and curved lines, speeds, and so on. Different strokes may also produce various effects on different laid textures of drawing paper. (see figure 7)

图7. 笔触种类 Figure 7. Strokes



●如何选择铅笔画的题材

题材的选择多种多样，归结起来大致有三类：

- (1) 日常生活用品类，也就是静物类。如瓶子、碗、杯子、手表、背包、衣物、各种蔬菜、水果等等，这些东西平时生活中随时可看到、可接触到的，比较有亲切感。
- (2) 自然界事物类，也就是景物类。如花草树木，一些简单的景物组合。
- (3) 石膏像和人像临摹写生类。开始画的时候，先选择简单的或一些局部入手，由浅到深，从简单到复杂，树立自信心。除了上面讲到的题材，凡是自己感兴趣的东西都可以拿来尝试，尝试得多了，自然会越画越好。

●How to Choose Themes of Your Pencil Drawing

Numerous themes for pencil drawing may be summarized in 3 categories.

- 1) Articles for daily use (Still-life drawing). For example, bottles, bowls, cups, watches, bags, clothing, vegetables, fruits, and so on, all these familiar things can be seen and obtained easily in our lives.
- 2) Natural objects (Landscape drawing). For example, flowers, grass, trees, and some simple landscape arrangements.
- 3) Plaster casts and figures. In the beginning, you can choose some simple or partial objects to draw from, ranging from easy to the more difficult, thereby building your confidence step by step. Besides the materials above, any item you are interested in may be used for making pencil drawing. The more you try, the better you detail.

二、铅笔画基本形的认识和练习

最基本、最简单的基本形有：球体、立方体、圆柱体、圆锥体。所有的形体都是由这些基本形或它们的局部组合所构成。（见图8、图9）

II、Knowing and Practising Basic Forms for Pencil Drawing.

There are 4 simple basic forms, sphere, cube, cylinder and cone. All other forms come from these basic forms, or part arrangements of them.
(see figure 8, figure 9)

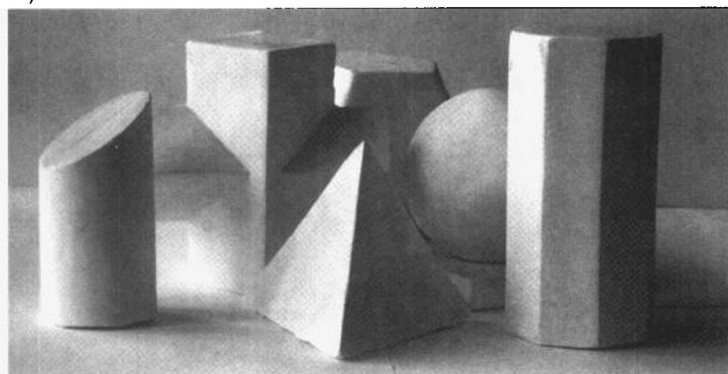


图8. 画各类基本形是初学者
不可缺少的练习

Figure 8. It's necessary for beginners to practise various basic forms.

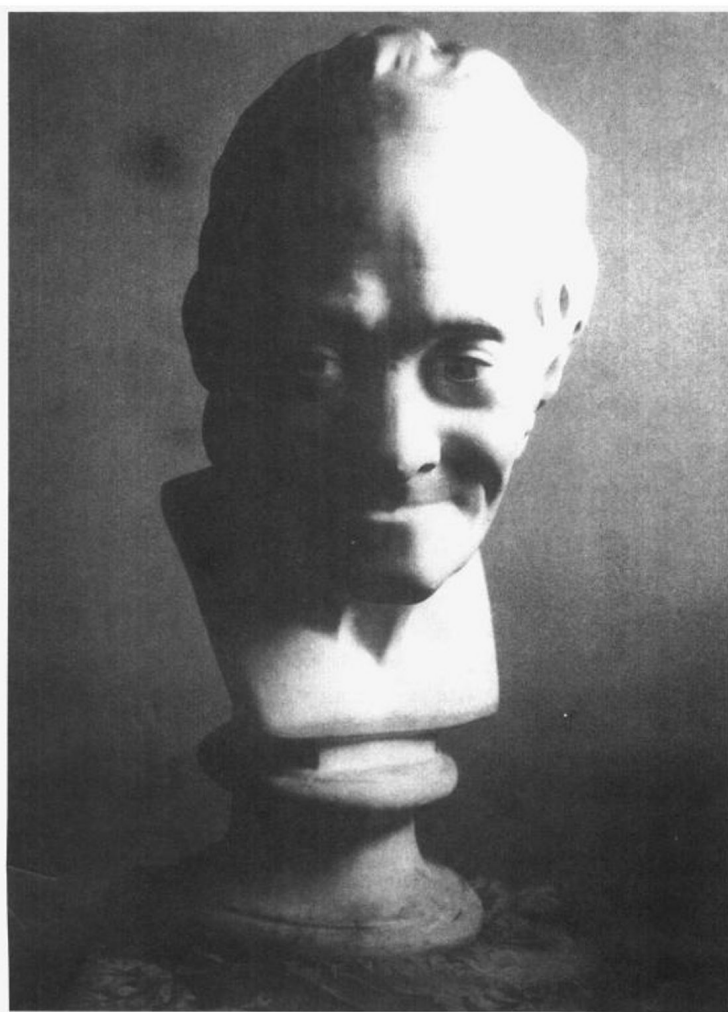


图9. 石膏像
Figure 9. Plaster Cast

●球体

描绘球体时,首先要找出中心点,方法是先画出一个方形,然后四等分,线条交汇点就是中心点,再慢慢把圆形确定下来,适当加一些明暗。

物体一般分为受光部分和背光部分,即亮部和暗部。亮部里包括高光(最亮的那一部分)、次受光面(比最亮的地方略暗一点的部分),暗部有明暗交界处(亮部和暗部转折的部分,是最暗的地方)、反光(接近暗部边缘,比交界处稍亮一点的部分)。(见图10)

我们常见到的足球、篮球、乒乓球、苹果、橘子等等都属于球体物。(见图11)

●Sphere

While drawing a sphere, you must first find the centre point. Draw a square and then quarter it. The cross-point of two lines is precisely the center point. After identifying a circle, step by step, properly add some values on it so as to produce a sphere.

According to the light playing upon an object, there are always two fields, the light and the dark. The light field includes the highlight areas (the lightest zones) and the subhighlight areas (a little darker zone than the lightest). The dark field contains the meeting areas of light and dark (where the dark and the light meet, this also is the darkest area) and the reflected light areas (adjacent to the edge of the dark, is also a little lighter than the meeting area).(see figure 10)

We often see some sphere objects, such as a football, a basketball, a table tennis ball, an apple, an orange, etc. (see figure11)

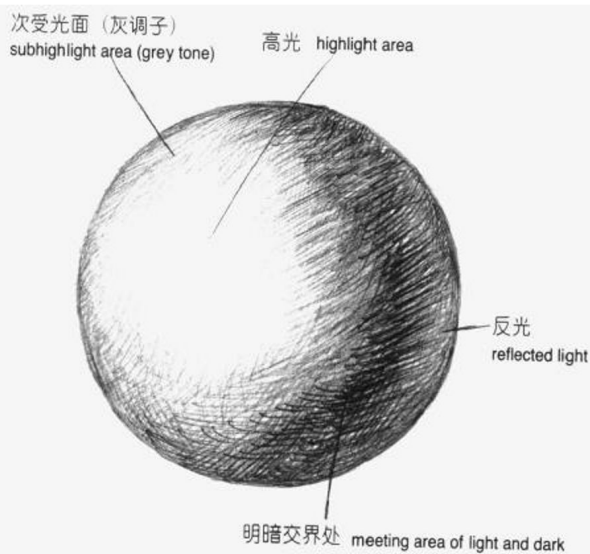


图10. 球体
Figure 10. A sphere



图11. 球体的应用
Figure 11. An application of a sphere.



●立方体

立方体具有笔直的线条，要注意线条之间的组合，强调深度，使之更有立体感。（见图12）

常见的立方体有桌子、凳子、书、柜子、电视机、饼干盒、房屋等等。（见图13）

●Cube

A cube shows straight lines along its edges. Observe the arrangement of lines and emphasize the depth to show its plastic effect.(see figure 12)

Familiar cubes include a desk, a bench, a book, a closet, a TV set, a cracker box, a house, and so on.(see figure 13)

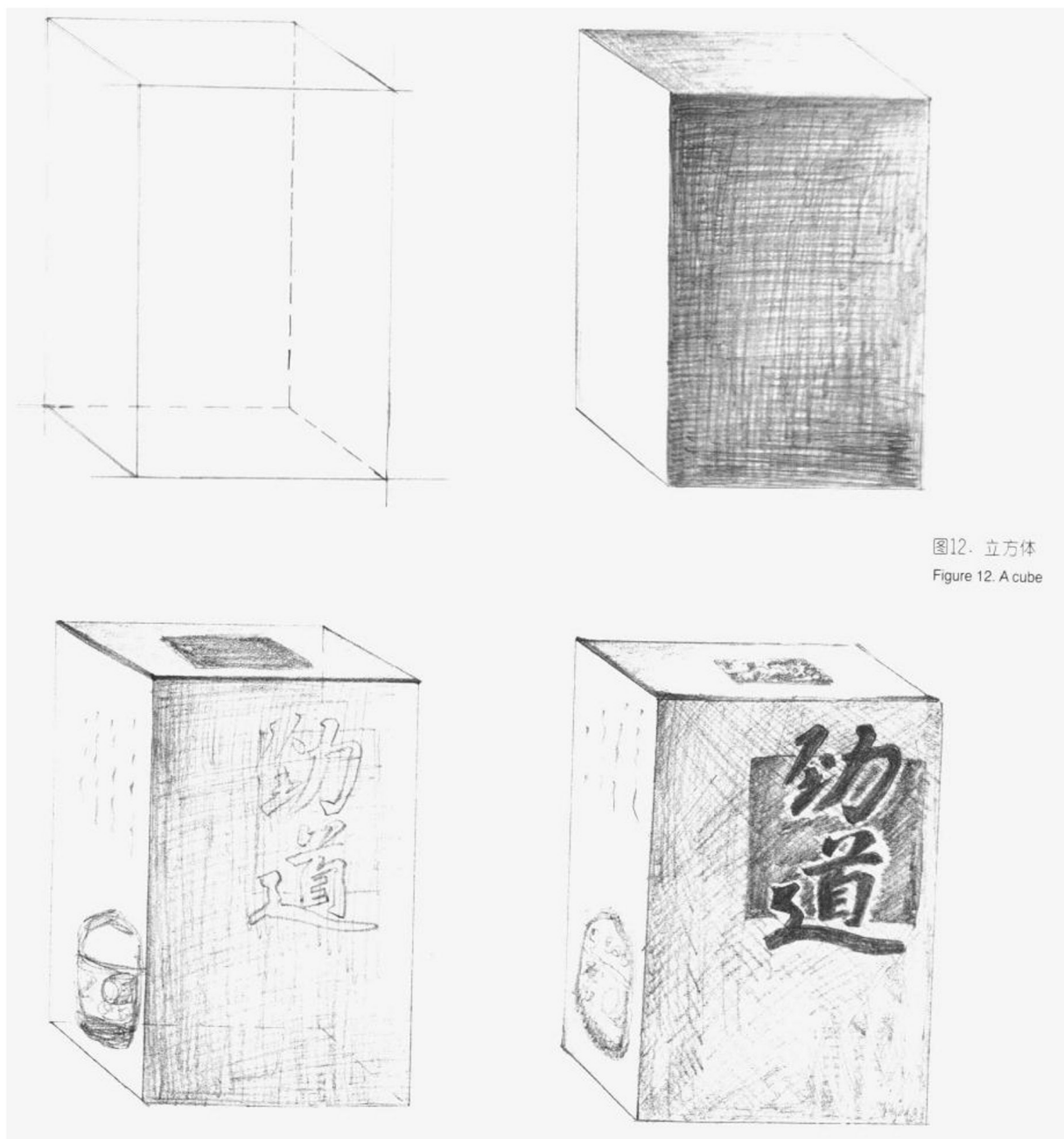


图12. 立方体
Figure 12. A cube

图13. 立方体的应用
Figure 13. An application of a cube

●圆柱体

圆柱体上方和下方都为圆形，穿过柱体中央画一条垂直线，以保持平衡。（见图14）如果用一张白纸围成一个圈，就很好理解圆柱体了。日常生活中的玻璃杯、柱子、树干、花瓶等等都属于圆柱体的范畴。（见图15）

●Cylinder

Both the top and bottom of a cylinder are a circle. If you draw a vertical line through the middle of the cylinder, you can balance the form. (see figure 14) If you were to roll a piece of white paper, you would understand it very well. In daily life, a glass, column, tree trunk, vase etc. are all cylinder forms. (see figure 15)

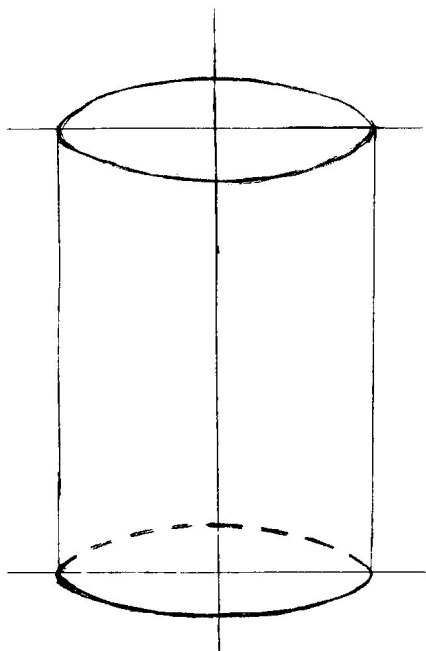


图14. 圆柱体

Figure 14. A cylinder

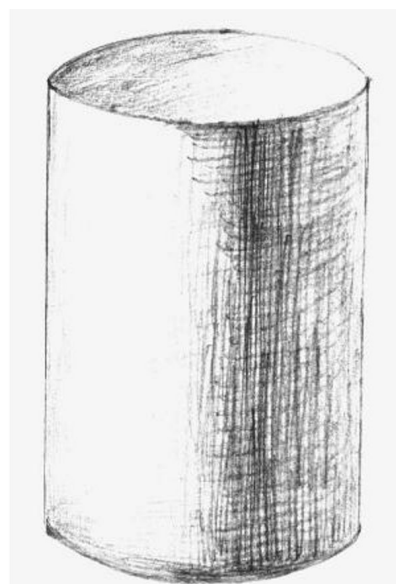


图15. 圆柱体的应用

Figure 15. An application of a cylinder