



# FORM DRAWING

## DRAWING: GENERAL PG 82 CURRICULUM GUIDE

- Drawing has a different quality from painting lessons.
- The lines of the form are a representation of form come to rest or are at the end of the process.
- Drawing on the other hand is about the process of drawing and the experience of color, the skill involved, and the feelings that arise while the activity is going on.

#### FORM DRAWING

- 1. The children are shown how to draw a simple form using images and story and initially the purpose is to awaken the children's sense of the form.
- 2. They are shown how to transform the lines in order to experience the different qualities of the line.
- 3. Working with the forms helps children to develop the inward ability to comprehend and work with the form.
- 4. From this experience the children begin to notice the gestures of the form that can be perceived in nature and objects create by human beings as well.
- 5. This is need when the children learn to write and read.
- 6. Form drawing is a preparation communication through reading and writing.
- 7. Working with the forms can have therapeutic effect and help the children who have trouble with spatial orientation.
- 8. The form drawing supports the children in writing and also is the precursor to free-hand geometry and geometry.
- 9. In the 6th grade then they have entered the age of "real causality" and accuracy becomes important.

### FIRST GRADE

Points of View and General Themes

- Straight lines and curves
- Form drawing as the preparation for the introduction of reading and writing
- First they need to experience the difference between the straight line and the curve through movements in space
- The direction of the straight line requires concentration and engages the will which is guided by the thinking
- The dynamic meandering curved line with no specific direction leaves room for individual variation and is guided more by the feeling

## Content suggestions

- Straight and curved lines
- Looking for and discovering straight and curved lines in nature and in our environment
- Exercises with vertical, horizontal, and diagonal lines
- Exercises with convex and concave curves, waves, circles, ellipses, spirals, lemniscates
- Continuous or running forms and sequences as a preparation for cursive writing

#### SECOND GRADE

Points of View and General Themes

- From drawing as a way of developing the thinking without slipping into purely intellectual activity
- Form drawing as a way to cultivate inner picturing
- Symmetry exercises
- The children have to complete the other half of a drawing, which requires them to be inwardly active.
  - ✓ They must feel that pattern is something unfinished.
  - ✓ The aim is to complete in their imagination something
  - ✓ Similar to hearing the leading tone (7<sup>th</sup>) of a Major Scale and wanting to complete the scale with the tonic.

## Content suggestions

- 1. Symmetry exercises around a vertical central axis (This axis can be left out and only exist in their imagination)
- 2. Mirroring straight and curved forms with or without the horizontal line drawn
- 3. Transformations of straight or curved forms
- 4. Exercises around a diagonal axis
- 5. Exercises around two perpendicular axes (either vertical/horizontal, or diagonals
- 6. Boarders around pages of written work or illustrations
- 7. More complicated running or rhythmical forms

### THIRD GRADE

Points of view and general themes

- The children can now work on free 'asymmetrical' symmetries.
- These exercises help the children to cultivate the capacity to imagine spaces inwardly
- This serves as a preparation for geometric drawing
- These elements are fundamental to design, balance and coherence of shapes and to a sense of contrasting form
- The patterns learned can be applied to boarders, title pages, illustrations, and handwork

## Content suggestions

- 1. More complex running forms and rhythmic patterns
- 2. Spirals and forms that overlap, coil and intertwine
- 3. Mirrored forms and reflections in vertical and horizontal formats
- 4. Forms based on triangles, squares, pentagons etc.
- 5. Four-fold symmetries—combining horizontal, vertical and diametrical symmetries
- 6. Situations where a corresponding outer form must be sought for an inner form, and vice versa
- 7. Practicing differentiations in this way inside a circle, whereby the shape of the circle must be included as a part of the exercise
- 8. Practicing balanced forms

## **FOURTH GRADE**

Points of View and General Themes

- Spatial imagination continues to be practiced and taken further, leading to a summary at a higher level of what has been practiced so far
- **y** Focus, concentration is needed when lines cross each other at different angles.

#### Content suggestions

- 1. The story material in 4<sup>th</sup> grade provides material in the shape of intertwining ornamental motifs: engravings on brooches and bracelets
- 2. Celtic decoration
- 3. A new feature of the crossover points is to make them look braided by showing where the strands go under and over
- 4. Nautical knots can also be practiced at this time