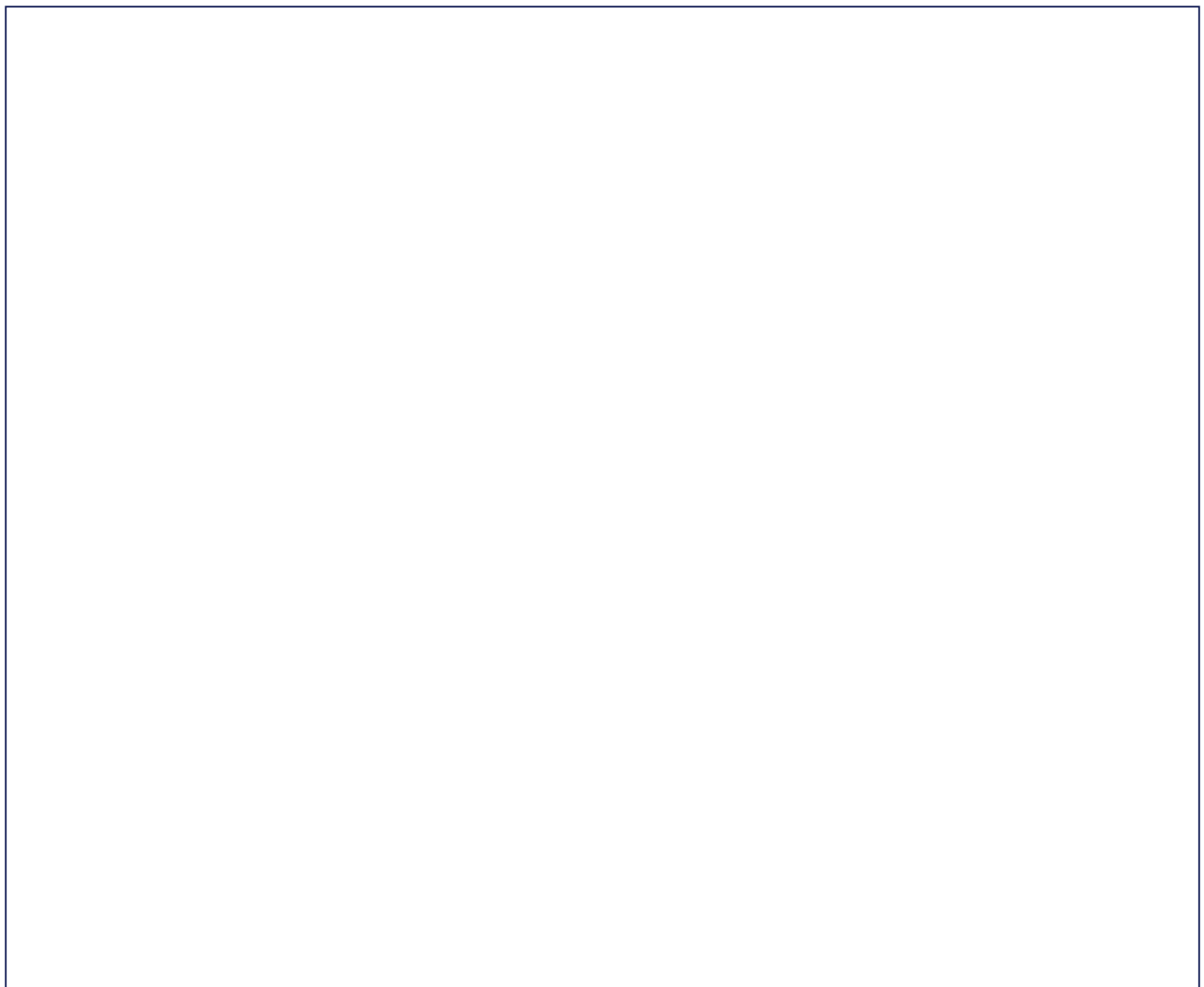


Sketching Mastery: Zara's Patterned Garden

Learning objective: To develop sketching techniques by observing form, texture, and pattern in nature, using shading to create depth.

Follow the steps below to create a detailed pencil sketch. Focus on using different pressures to create light and dark areas. Remember, sketching is about observing the shapes before adding the fine details.

Draw: Create a detailed garden scene featuring a focal point (such as a large, intricate flower) in the foreground and a blurred, simple landscape in the background. Use 'Zara's Technique': start with basic geometric shapes, then layer your shading to show texture. Include at least two different types of patterns found in nature, such as the veins on a leaf or the spiral of a seed head. Use varying pencil pressure to create a clear gradient from light to dark.



Label words: Texture · Cross-hatching · Gradient · Outline · Shadow · Foreground · Background · Symmetry

Steps:

1. Step 1: Lightly sketch the main shapes of three different flowers in the foreground. Why is it important to keep these lines light at the start?
2. Step 2: Add texture to the leaves. Explain why using 'cross-hatching' helps show that a leaf is curved rather than flat.

3. Step 3: Identify where the light source is in your drawing. Where should the darkest shadows be placed to create a sense of depth?
4. Step 4: Compare and contrast the patterns on a zebra's coat with the patterns found on a butterfly wing. How would your sketching technique change for each?
5. Step 5: Justify your choice of pencil grade (e.g., HB, 2B, or 4B) for the darkest parts of your sketch.
6. Step 6: What might happen to the perspective of your drawing if you added a large tree in the background? Explain your reasoning.