

DRAWING-BOOK EXERCISE XV.

Drawing from Objects.

DIRECTIONS. — Request each pupil to bring to school an apple, to be drawn on the left half of p. 15 of the drawing-book, and an orange or lemon, to be drawn on the right half. Have the fruit placed on the desk, in front of each pupil, and drawn of the real size. The drawing of the apple should show the eye of the apple, and its stem if it has one. Draw the outline of the fruit first, then the eye and stem. Any marks on the surface of the fruit must be drawn *lighter* than the outline. For the apple, begin by drawing a circle, then change this to the required irregular outline. For the lemon, begin with an ellipse.

In these two exercises you have an illustration of what is meant when we say that geometrical forms should be made the basis of all drawing, even from Nature. If we regard the general outline of any natural object as seen from a given point, we usually find that it bears a near resemblance to some plane geometrical figure. We usually find the same to be true of its parts separately considered. Again: if we regard the solid form of the object, we usually find that it bears a near resemblance to some geometrical solid. Hence it happens that a prior knowledge of these geometrical figures, and of the right mode of drawing them, proves of the greatest service to one when he comes to draw from Nature. It is the logical order to proceed from simple universal forms to irregular specific forms.