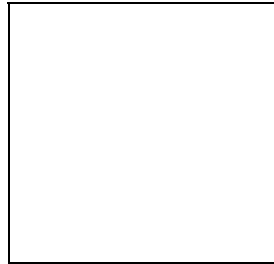
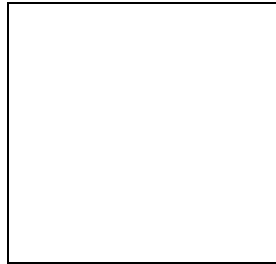
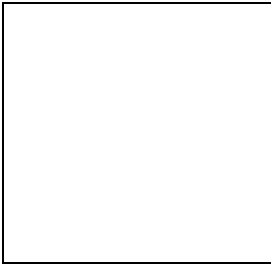


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Techniques for Creating Value

### Drawing Pencils

In the box on your art table are several different types of drawing pencils. In each box below, draw a small picture with three different pencils. Write what type of pencil you used below each box.



Type of pencil: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of pencil: \_\_\_\_\_

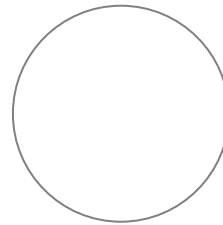
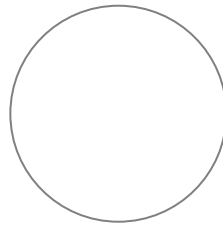
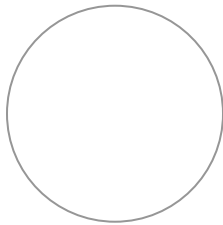
Type of pencil: \_\_\_\_\_

Which of these three pencils makes a darker mark? \_\_\_\_\_

Which one makes a lighter mark? \_\_\_\_\_

### Blended Shading

Use three different drawing pencils to create spheres from the circles below. Try to make smooth, even values that gradually go from dark to light. Remember the five elements of successful blended shading: full light, half tone, core shadow, reflected light, and cast shadow.



Type of pencil: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of pencil: \_\_\_\_\_

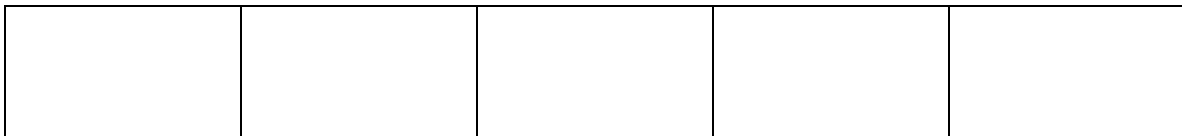
Type of pencil: \_\_\_\_\_

## VALUE SCALES



### Value Scale with Different Pencils

Make a value scale with solid shading. Use different pencils which are darker or lighter.



### Value Scale with Pressure or Repeated Coverage

Make a value scale in which darker values are created by applying more pressure, or by going over the same area multiple times.



### Value Scale with Crosshatching

Make a value scale with crosshatching. More directions equals darker value.



### Value Scale with Blended Shading

Make a value scale with a gradual transition from light to dark.

