

4 Colour media, mixed media, and the sketchbook – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
burnishing	压光	_____
complement	互补色	_____
synthesis	综合	_____
sketchbook	速写本	_____
practice	练习	_____
master copy	临摹	_____

Recall

- You have coloured with coloured pencils or soft chalky pastels.
- You have stuck paper together with glue in a collage.
- You have a notebook where you sometimes doodle.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Colour media

In colour drawing, **burnishing** 压光 presses a heavy final layer to fuse coloured pencil smooth. Darken a colour with its **complement** 互补色, not black, to keep it alive.

Worked example. To shade a red apple, deepen the shadow with a little green (its

complement) rather than muddy black.

■ 2 Mixed media

Mixed media combines materials so the surface itself carries meaning — this is called **synthesis** 综合 when the material fits the idea.

Worked example. A drawing about a lost home uses charcoal on torn paper with pieces of an old letter glued underneath.

■ 3 The sketchbook

The **sketchbook** 速写本 is where short daily **practice** 练习 builds skill. A **master copy** 临摹 (copying a great drawing) teaches technique from the inside.

Worked example. Twenty minutes a day of drawing hands, cups, and master copies improves you more than one long session a month.

Watch out: In mixed media, do not pile on materials just for texture. Every material must serve the idea, or it looks like decoration.

Practice

2.1 What does burnishing do to coloured pencil? [2]

2.2 How should you darken a colour to keep it alive? [2]

2.3 What is synthesis in a mixed-media drawing? [2]

2.4 What is a master copy, and what does it teach? [2]

2.5 Why is short daily practice better than one long session a month? [2]
