

Homework 2

Shape and Form

Shape and form define objects in space. Shapes have two dimensions—height and width—and are usually defined by lines. Forms exist in three dimensions, with height, width, and depth.

Shape

A shape is created when a line is enclosed. It could just be an outline or a flat area of shade or colour.

Shapes have only height and width and are therefore two dimensional (2D).

There are two main kinds of shapes, geometric (mathematical like a square or triangle) and organic (irregular).

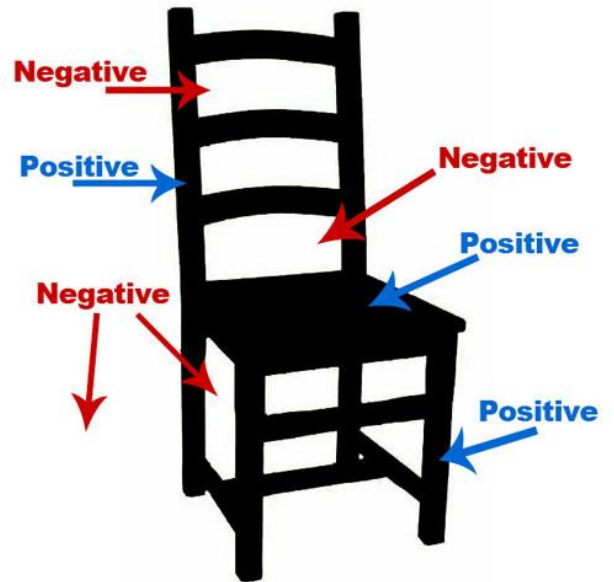
Geometric shapes are mathematical shapes. They are perfect and regular. They are characterised by straight lines, angles and points. ... Artists will sometimes use geometric shapes in their artwork to suggest balance and order or to highlight that something is man-made or artificial.



Organic shapes are shapes that seem to follow no rules. Organic shapes generally do not have a name associated with them and are typically not man-made.

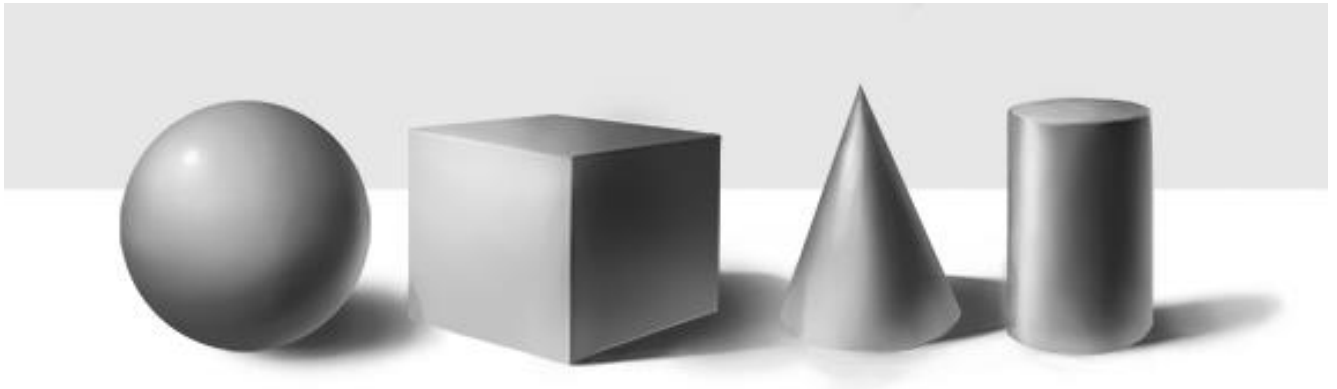


When drawing shapes, you must consider the size and position as well as the shape of the area around it. The shapes created in the spaces between shapes are referred to as **negative space**.



Form

Form refers to three dimensional objects (3D). While shapes have two dimensions (height and width), forms have three dimensions (height, width and depth).



As with shape, forms can be both geometric and organic.

Form and *Shape* are related. You can turn a shape into the illusion of form by using contour lines or adding tone, and you can simplify a form from life into a shape. When drawing representationally, the goal is to create the illusion of form. We can create the illusion of form by understanding how light reacts on the object.

