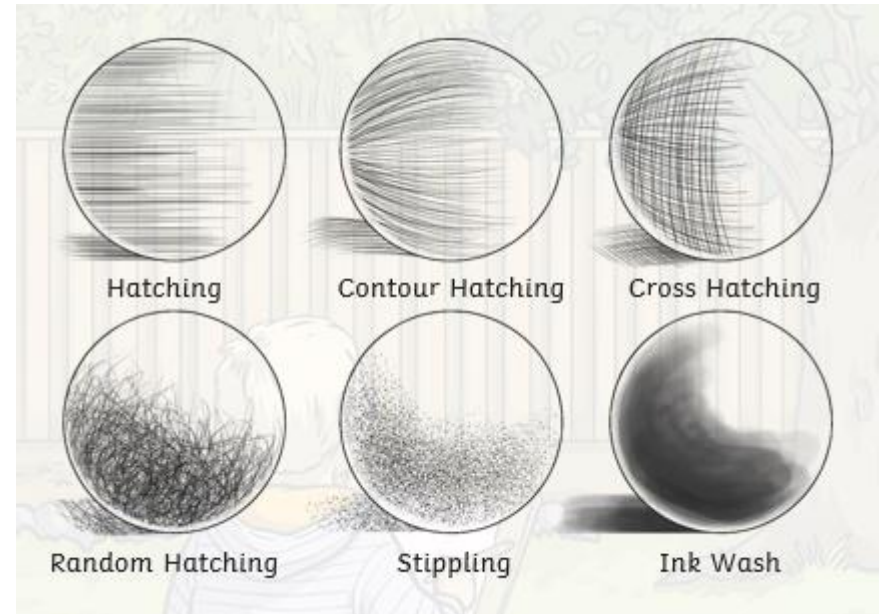




Key vocabulary

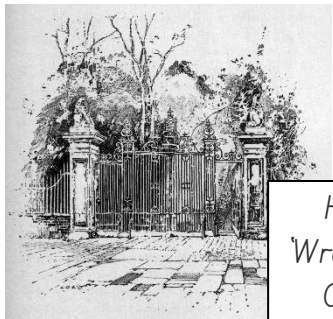
Line	Connection between two points. It can vary in length and size and direction. Line is used to sketch, draw and outline, they help you develop the composition of your artwork.
Hardness	How much lead will be left on the paper depends on the hardness of the pencil and how much pressure an artist puts onto it.
Mark making	There are a variety of lines you can use, these are called mark making. Artists use these to create texture, reflection, shadows and show the direction of light. They also help to show movement and perspective.
Direction of line.	Lines can go in any direction. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, straight, curved, thick or thin.
3-dimensional	Line can give an object the appearance of it being 3-dimensional. Using techniques such as cross hatching, shading and blending, line can make an object appear realistic, as in Herbert Railton's drawing.
contour lines,	Contour lines are the outlines of an object, shape or form. Contour drawing is a technique where the artists sketches the outline of a subject. Contour drawing focuses on the shape of the subject and the artist is not concerned with detail. The French word 'contour' means outline.
Continuous	A line that carries on throughout the art work.
Expressive line.	Line can also demonstrate movement within a piece of artwork, showing the flow of a fabric, or the speed of a bird in flight.



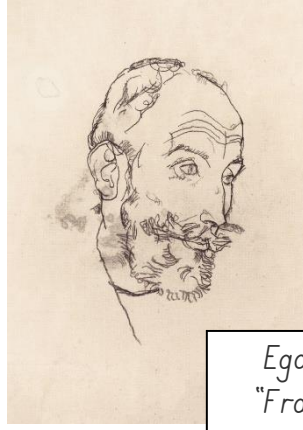
Vincent van Gogh
'View from the Wheatfields'
1888

Examples of lines in art

Vincent Van Gogh
'The Starry Night'
1889



Herbert Railton
'Wrought Iron Gates, Gray's Inn' 1895



Egon Schiele
'Franz Hauer'
1914

