TWO-POINT PERSPECTIVE

In this exercise, you will choose an object or a building to draw in two-point perspective. This is the last weekly drawing assignment for the course. Use it as an opportunity to showcase the freehand drawing skills that you have developed this semester by thoughtfully considering, at each stage of the drawing process, the five basic criteria:

- Construction Lines
- Accuracy
- Line Quality
- Line Weight
- Use of Page

Assignment 11: Due TUESDAY, NOV. 28
Duration: 4-6 Hours

DRAW: OBJECT OR BUILDING

1. Select Subject: Choose an object (such as those used for the axonometric drawings) or a building to draw. If you choose a building, you will need to have (or draw) a simple plan for it. On one sheet of paper, construct a two-point perspective of the object or building carefully following the instructions below.

2. Select View: Decide how you will view the object or building. To select this, consider the following questions:
   - Where are you in relation to your object/building?
   - Do you want to see the right or left side of it better?
   - How close or far away are you from the object?
   - What will your eye height (horizon line) be?
   - What do you want to reveal about your object/building?

3. Set-Up the Page: Orient your paper as best fits your construction (horizontally may give you more room for the vanishing points). If you find you need more room, tape an additional sheet (or half-sheet) of paper to your page.

4. General Technique:
   - Lightly draw a simple plan [top view] of the object or building at a large scale (remember that two-point perspective drawings tend to get smaller than expected because the picture plane is usually located closer to the station point—you may also choose to change the location of the picture plane). Choose the plan angle carefully. Place the Picture Plane in an appropriate location.
   - Considering the Cone of Vision, appropriately place the Station Point. In placing the Station Point, be careful not to align it with one of the angles of the plan. (This will make one side of your object impossible to see and draw.)
   - Draw the Ground Line and the Horizon Line. Locate the left and right Vanishing Points.
   - Find a True Height Line that you can use to measure height. Remember that True Height Lines are lines that, in the plan, touch the Picture Plane.
   - Draw the basic form of the object or building (a three-dimensional "bounding box") with no detail. Lightly show all construction lines. You should have a simple outline drawing [twelve lines] of a rectangular box in two-point perspective.
   - Add the detail of the object/building working from major features to minor features.
5. **Finish:** Add finished line weight using medium and dark lines. Use the same criteria for line weight as you would for an axonometric or one-point perspective drawing. Remember to slightly cross and “punch” corners for good line quality.

**Terms to understand:** All terms from one-point perspective, true height line.

**Text:** Review and understand these reference pages from Ching’s *Design Drawing*:

- p. 201-225 perspective drawings (some of this material also uses 1-point perspective)
- p. 237-251 two-point perspective