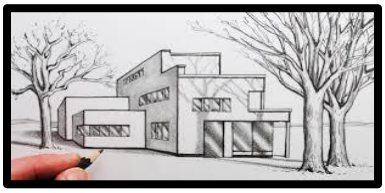
SPECIAL PROGRAM IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (SPTVE)
TECHNICAL DRAFTING – GRADE 8
Q3 – W5

I. Topic: One-Point Perspective Drawing



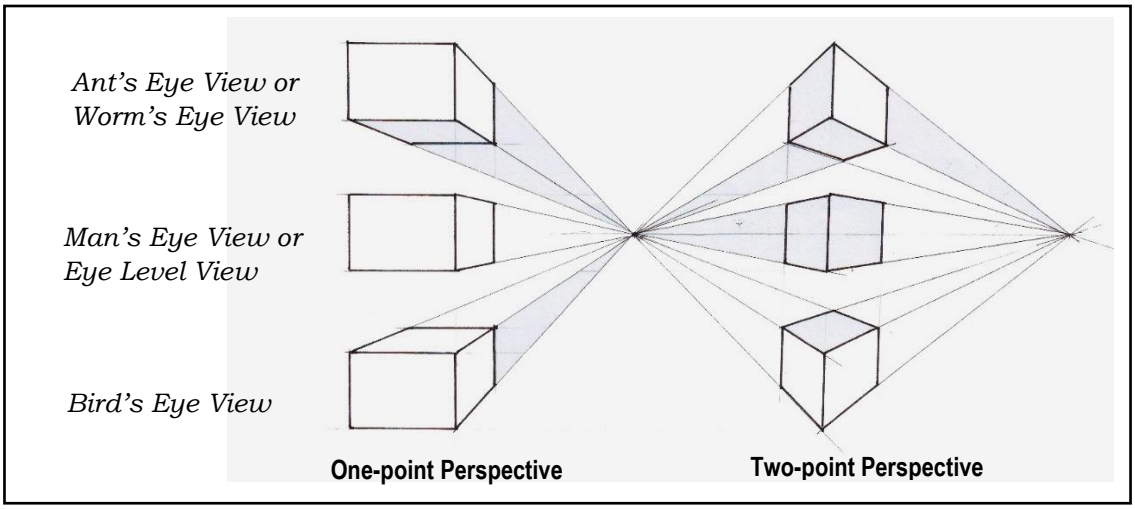
II. Objectives:
1. define perspective drawing;
2. familiarized with the terms used in perspective drawings;
3. interpret blueprint reading; and
4. construct parallel or one-point perspective (artist method).

III. Introduction

Perspective is an art technique for creating an illusion of three-dimensions (depth and space) on a two-dimensional (flat) surface. Perspective is what makes a painting seem to have form, distance, and look "real." In art, there are three types of perspective: *one-point, two-point,* and *three-point.* The following are common terms used in perspective drawings:

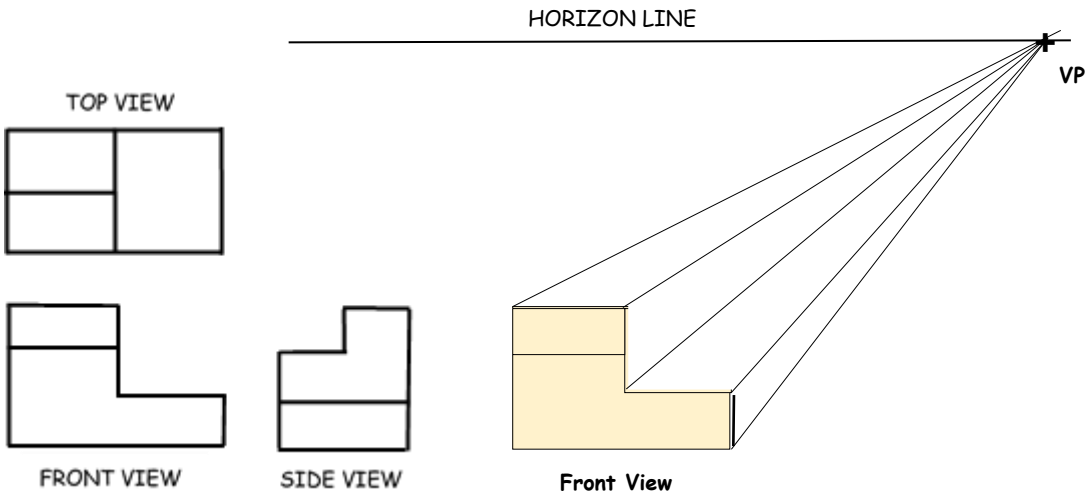
- *Ground line (GL).* The bottom of the picture plane.
- *Horizon Line (HL).* This line is drawn across the page and represents the eye level of the viewer.
- *One-Point Perspective (1-Pt).* A type of linear perspective where the sides of the object that are facing the viewer are parallel to the picture plane and the parallel lines that recede from the viewer converge to a single vanishing point.
- *Picture Plane (PP).* An imaginary transparent plane that is between the viewer and the subject.
- *Station Point (SP or S).* This refers to a stationery point on the ground from which the viewer/artist observes the scene.
- *Vanishing Point (VP).* Imaginary points on the horizon line in 1 pt. and 2 pt. perspective. Receding lines converge to these points.

A perspective can be identified as:

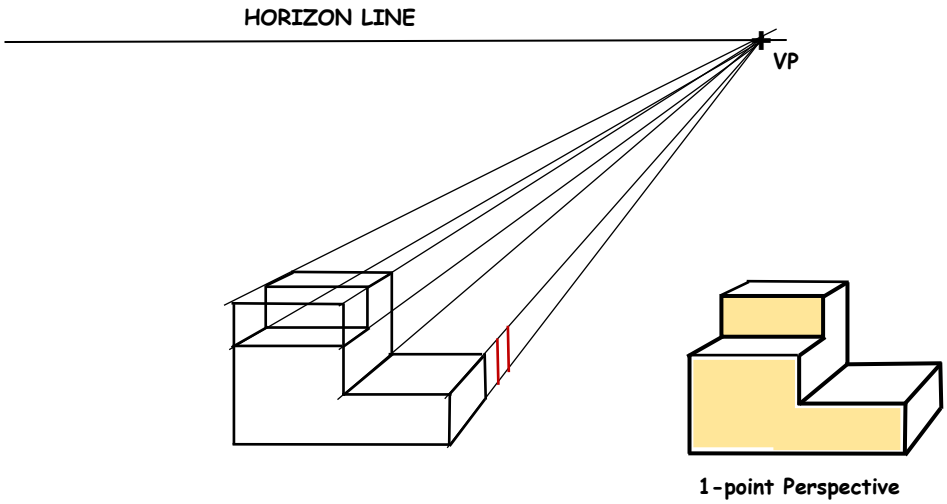


To Construct Parallel or One-Point Perspective (Artist Method)

1. Draw a horizon line about one-third down your page.
2. Use a small dot or line to mark a spot roughly in the middle of the line. That's your vanishing point.
3. Draw the front view to the desired location.
4. Connect the corners of the front view to the vanishing point.



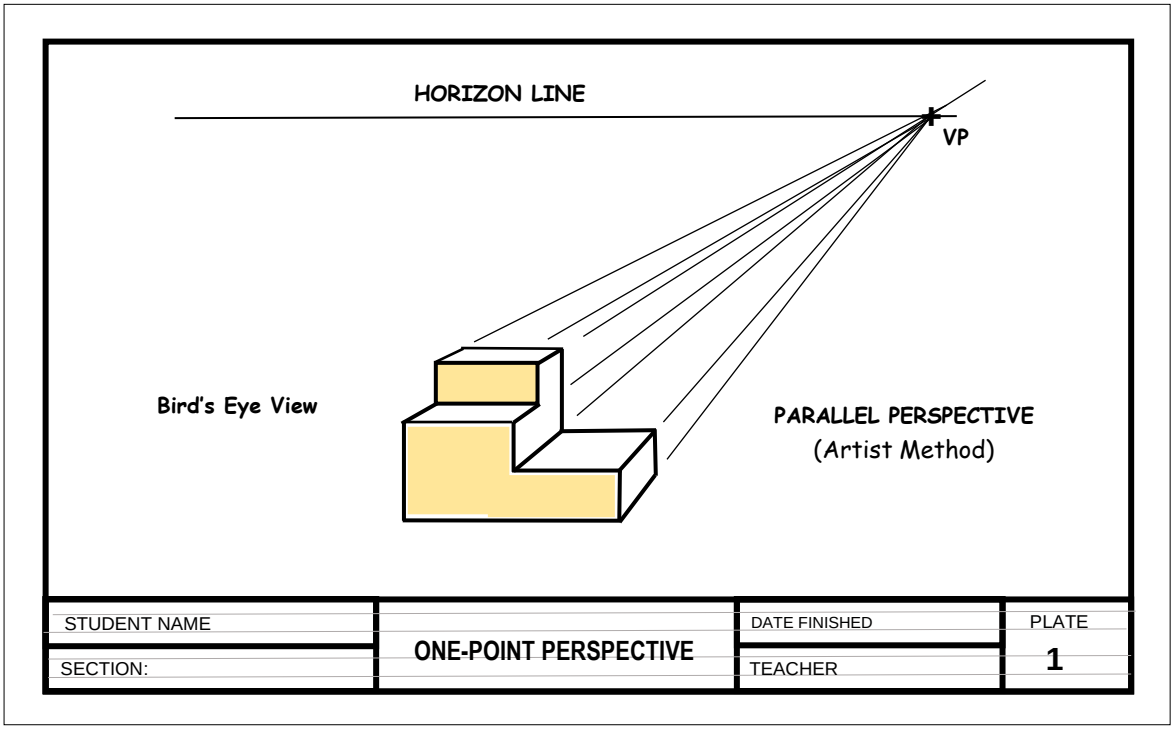
5. Estimate the width of the side view and connect its end to the top view. Add the details.



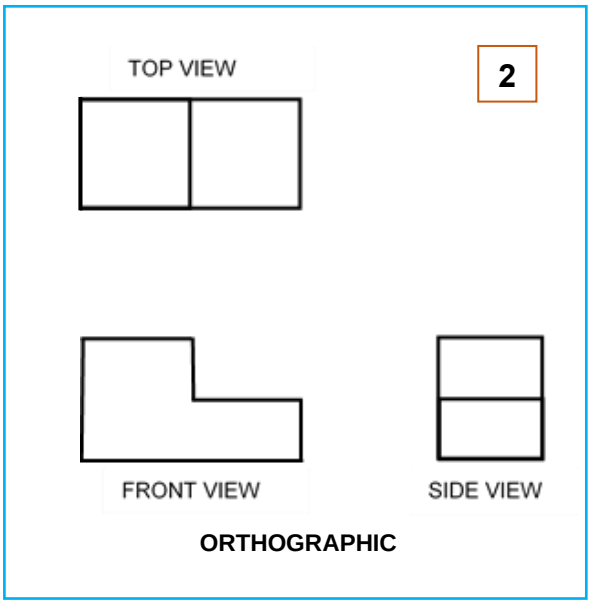
6. trace the visible edges. Erase unnecessary lines and label the drawing. You may add shades if needed.

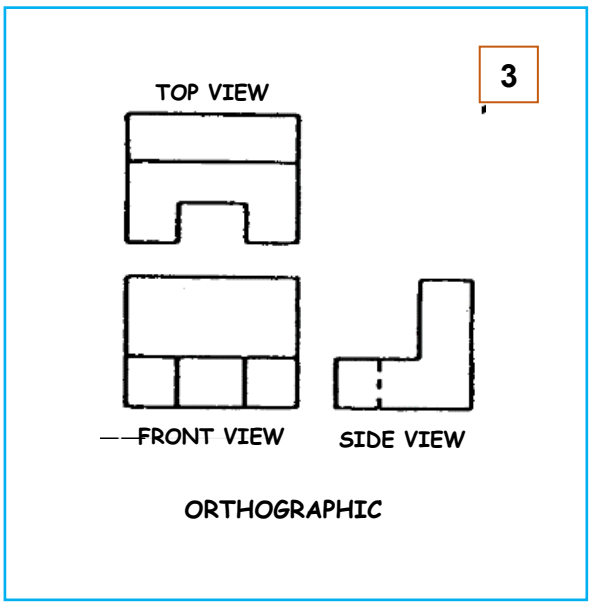
IV. Activities:

Activity 1 – Re-construct the 1-point perspective below (artist method).



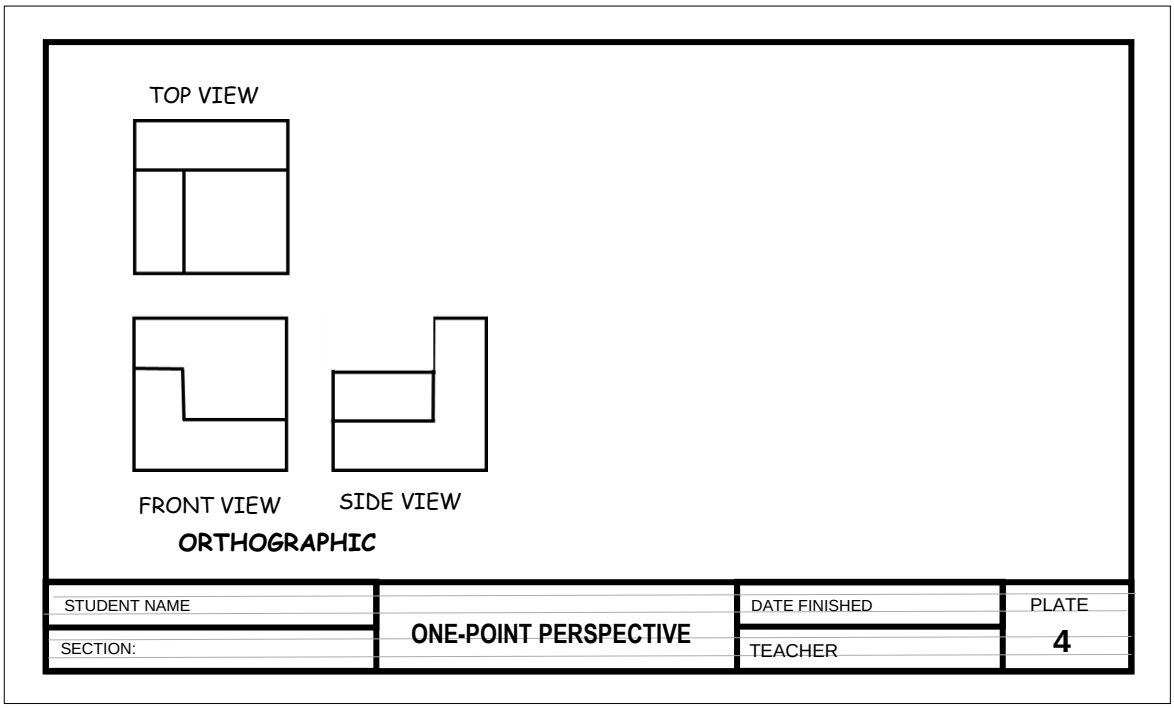
Activity 2 and 3. Copy the orthographic, then draw the parallel perspective on Oslo paper. Follow the title block format of activity 1.





V. Assessment:

Direction: Copy the orthographic, then draw the parallel perspective.



VI. Reflection:

In your own opinion, how will you compare a one-point perspective from isometric drawing? *(5 points)*

References:

- *German M. Manaois. Drafting 1 and 2 Phoenix Publishing:1983*
- *Norman Stirling. Introduction to Technical Drawing Delmar Publishing: 1977*
- *Competency-Based Learning Material, Technical Drafting*
- *Madsen, Shumaker, Turpin, Stark: Engineering, Drawing, and Design*
- *Internet: Pinterest*

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