

民族晨彩 设计融合 活态传承



THE LIBRARY OF INHERITANCE AND
INNOVATION OF MINORITY CLOTHES

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《手绘时装画》教案

"Hand-painted Fashion Paintings" Teaching Plan

课题	《头部与发型的画法》	授课类型	理论讲授、实训
理论课时	2 课时	实践课时	4 课时
教目 学标	通过本次课的学习,掌握头部及五官的绘制方法;掌握各类发型的绘制方法。培养服装设计手绘能力;培养动手能力;培养学生抗挫能力和工匠精神。		
思政元素	通过对头部与发型绘制的分析和讲解,培养学员的审美意识,提高欣赏水平。引发学员对时装效果图手绘的兴趣,强调科学精神和工匠精神的培养。通过实训练习,培养抗挫精神和精益求精的职业态度。		
重 点	1、头部的比例结构; 2、发型的绘制方法。		
难 点	头部的比例结构的掌握。		
教学资源	Ppt 课件、电子教材、教学视频、试题库		
实训任务要求	实训任务: 1、绘制头部与发型 6 个。 实训要求: 1、比例合理,表现生动; 2、线条流畅、清晰; 3、排版优美。		
学习工具	8k 画纸三张、尺子、画笔、橡皮		
教学设计	1、教师抛砖引玉在云课堂“课前预习”中提出问题:同学们,当一个人走进我们的视线之内,我们首先注意的是这个人的哪个部位?从而提出本单元学习内容。 2、教师引导学员根据《手绘时装画》课程设计在云课堂中找到相关教学 ppt、视频、电子教案和课件进行自主学习,初步自主完成学习目标。 3、学员完成课后测试题,老师根据学员的测试结果了解知识的掌握情况,发现问题,及时解决问题。		



Topics	“Technique of Drawing Head and Hair Style”	Types	Theoretical teaching, practical training
Theoretical Hours	2 hours	Practice Hours	4 hours
Teaching Objectives	Through the learning of this class, master the drawing methods of the head and facial features; master the drawing methods of various hairstyles. Cultivate the ability of hand-drawing for costumes design; cultivate hands-on ability; cultivate students' resilience and craftsmanship.		
Ideological Elements	Through the analysis and explanation of drawing head and hairstyle, cultivate students' aesthetic awareness and improve their appreciation level. Arouse students' interest in fashion renderings hand-drawing, emphasizing the cultivation of scientific spirit and craftsmanship. Through training exercises, develop a spirit of resistance and a professional attitude of excellence.		
Big Picture	1. The proportional structure of the head. 2. How to draw the hair style.		
Difficult Points	Mastery of the proportional structure of the head.		
Teaching Resources	PPT courseware, electronic teaching materials, teaching videos, test bank		
Training Task Requirements	Training Tasks: 1. Drawing 6 head and hairstyle paintings. Training Requirements: 1. Reasonable proportions and vivid performance. 2. Smooth and clear lines. 3. Beautiful typography.		
Learning Tools	3 sheets of 8k drawing paper, ruler, paintbrush, eraser.		



Teaching Design	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The teacher raised a question in the "pre-class preview" of the cloud classroom: students, when a person walks into our sight, which part of the person do we pay attention to first? Therefore, the learning content of this unit is proposed.2. Teachers guide students to find relevant teaching ppts, videos, electronic teaching plans and courseware in the cloud classroom according to the course design of "Hand-painted Fashion Paintings" to conduct independent learning, and initially complete the learning goals independently.3. Students complete the after-class test questions, the teacher understands the mastery of knowledge according to the test results of the students, finds problems, and solves them in time.
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教学步骤

Teaching Steps

I 课前

I Before Class

一、线上

I. Online

老师在云课堂“课前预习”中提出问题：同学们，当一个人走进我们的视线之内,我们首先注意的是这个人的哪个部位？

1. The teacher raised a question in the "pre-class preview" of the cloud classroom: students, when a person walks into our sight, which part of the person do we pay attention to first?

二、导入新课（10 分钟）

II. Introduce a New Lesson (10 minutes)



看一看我们身边的朋友都是什么脸型:脸型的分类:长脸型、方脸型、圆脸型、椭圆脸型。(2)关于脸型:在确定脸的轮廓时,常见有下面几种脸型,大家画的时候心中要有数。想把人物画成什么脸型。人物的头部特征:男性:偏方,头骨方阔而大;女性:偏椭圆,头骨较狭小;老年:因牙齿脱落,颜面下部短于成人;儿童:头盖骨比较大,下颌也较短。五官比例:面部五官比例:三庭五眼三庭:1、从发际线到眉间 2、从眉间到鼻尖 3、鼻尖到下巴。五眼:从正面观察面部,脸的宽度约为五个眼的宽度。1、两眼间距离为一眼的宽度,2、眼的左右两边到耳孔至耳孔处各为一眼的宽度,3、两眼各为一宽度。

Let's take a look at the face shapes of the friends around us: Classification of face shapes: long face, square face, round face, oval face. (2) About the face shape: When determining the face profile, the following face shapes are commonly found, and everyone should be aware of them when drawing. What face shape do you want to draw the character into. The head characteristics of the characters: male: orthodox, the skull is broad and large; female: elliptical, the skull is narrower; old age: the lower part of the face is shorter than adults due to tooth loss; children: the skull is larger and the lower jaw is shorter. The proportion of the five facial features: the proportion of the five facial features: three courts, five eyes and three courts: 1. from the hairline to the eyebrow 2. From the eyebrow to the tip of the nose 3. From the tip of the nose to the chin. Five eyes: When looking at the face from the front, the width of the face is about the width of five eyes. 1. The distance between the two eyes is the width of one eye, 2. The width of each eye from the left and right sides of the eye to the ear hole to the ear hole, 3. The width of each eye is one width.

II 课中

II. In Class

三、新课讲授 (80 分钟)

III. Lecture of New Class (80 minutes)

项目三 时装画中的人体比例结构及动态

Project 3 Proportional Structure and Dynamics of Body in



Fashion Paintings

任务二:头部五官与发型的画法

Task 2 The Drawing of Head and Hair Style

1.眼睛

1. Eyes

眼睛呈球状,并且嵌在眼眶里,绘画时更要时时记住眼睛是球状的。眉弓、眼眶,鼻骨、眉间和眼轮匝肌等主要结构形成眼睛的基本形体,它的表现要抓准各个部分的基本形和它们在空间中的透视变化。如眼廓近于平行四边形的梭状轮廓在不同角度时形状改变。体积的表现要抓住眼睛的球形体感和眼窝窝、眼睑的薄厚等特征。

The eyes are spherical and embedded in the sockets, so we must keep in mind that the eyes are spherical when drawing. The main structures such as the eyebrow arch, orbit, nasal bone, glabella and orbicularis oculi muscle form the basic shape of the eye. Its performance should grasp the basic shape of each part and their perspective changes in space. For example, the shape of the fusiform contour, which is close to a parallelogram, and changes at different angles. The performance of the volume should grasp the spherical body sensation of the eyes, the eye socket, the thickness of the eyelid and other characteristics.

眼睛的表现最重要的是神情表达,眼睑的开、合、垂,扬,眉间的细微变化、高光及眼球转动的位置都是传神的要点所在。为了传神,眼部在刻画时要特别注意防止平均、刻板地对待每一部分,应充分利用松紧、虚实,夸张和减弱等手段强化重点、省略次要部分和多余细节。眼部的化妆对各种小同的服装风格起到呼应或对比的作用,在叫装画中可以结合整体服装风格、对象的气质恰当地予以体现。

The most important thing in the performance of the eyes is the expression of emotion. The opening, closing, drooping, and raising of the eyelids, the subtle changes between the eyebrows, the highlight and the position of the eyeball rotation are the key points of expressiveness. In order to be expressive, special attention should be paid to preventing each part from being treated equally and rigidly when portraying the eyes, and should make full use of elastic, virtual, exaggerated and weakened means to strengthen the key points, omit



secondary parts and redundant details. Eye makeup echoes or contrasts various Xiaotong's costume styles, and can be appropriately reflected in the costume painting combined with the overall costume style and the temperament of the object.

2. 嘴

2. Mouth

嘴唇是由肌肉组成的，并且有各种各样的形态。在模特张嘴时我们虽然能看见她们的牙齿，但我们画嘴时并不将它们一一画出，而是一笔带过。嘴部的结构由上唇、下唇、口裂线、嘴角及人中构成，一般下唇比上唇略厚，描画唇形的线条忌讳死板，应根据明暗关系，有轻重虚实的变化。女性嘴唇较为润泽，可提亮高光以示嘴唇的光泽感。

Lips are made up of muscles and come in a variety of shapes. We can see the teeth of the models when they open their mouths, but we don't draw them in when we draw the mouths, but take them over. The structure of the mouth includes upper lip, lower lip, mouth cleft line, the corners of the mouth and the philtrum. Generally, the lower lip is slightly thicker than the upper lip. According to the relationship between light and dark, there are changes in the actual condition. Women's lips are moister, and the highlights can be raised to show the gloss of the lips.

3. 鼻子

3. Nose

在绘画中鼻的基本形状可以想象为楔形，而时装画上的鼻子只是略略带过。鼻子的主要结构由鼻骨、鼻翼软骨、鼻孔构成。正面平视的鼻子可用梯形概括，鼻头为一个大圆，鼻翼为两个小弧形，两个鼻孔相连成个大弧形。侧面平视的鼻子可用三角形概括。在时装效果图中，鼻子的省略画法是：正面可以省略鼻骨，只画鼻翼、鼻孔或只画两个鼻孔，或眉毛和鼻骨连成一线。

The basic shape of the nose in the painting can be imagined as wedge, while the nose on the fashion painting is only slightly overdone. The main structure of the nose consists of the nasal bone, nasal alar cartilage, and nostrils. The nose with a heads-up view can be summarized in a trapezoidal shape, with a large circle at the tip of the nose and two small



arcs on the wings of the nose. The two nostrils are connected in a large arc. The nose with a side-facing view can be summarized by a triangle. In the fashion renderings, the omitting method of the nose is that the front side can omit the nasal bone, draw only the nasal alar, the nostrils or only two nostrils, or the eyebrows and nasal bones connected in a line.

4 头部

4 Head

头部的基本型是一个略扁的立方体，在时装画中可以归纳成鸭蛋形。正面平行透视时，五官的位置可以用“三停、五眼”法来划分。从其他角度看头部，都是成角透视，因而“三停，五眼”的等距离划分线也随之发生变化。如果人物脸部、头部刻画完美，将为时装画增光添彩。

The basic shape of the head is a slightly flat cube, which can be summed up as a duck egg shape in fashion paintings. When the front is parallel to the perspective, the position of the five senses can be divided by the method of "three stops and five eyes". Looking at the head from other angles is an angled perspective, so the equidistant dividing line of "three stops, five eyes" also changes accordingly. If the character's face and head are perfectly portrayed, it will add luster to the fashion paintings.

5.耳:

在时装画中，耳部只是略略几笔，但我们应知道怎样将耳部的所有细节画出来。

5. Ears:

In fashion paintings, the ears are only a few strokes, but we should know how to draw all the details of the ears.

6.发型:

6. Hairstyle:

①画头发之前要先分析头发的分区和走势，把头发在脑中分为几个大的区域，再根据每个分开的区域分析相应的头发走势，理解好分区和走势后再进行绘制，可以把复杂的问题简单化，并且可以有条不紊的画好头发。



① Before drawing hair, analyze the division and trend of hair, divide the hair into several large areas in the brain, and then analyze the corresponding hair trend according to each divided area, understand the division and trend before drawing, you can simplify complex problems and draw hair in an orderly fashion.

②画头发有另一个需要注意的点就是线条，对于线条有两个要求，一个是要保持线条的流畅，一笔一笔画出头发，避免来回画，出现线尾倒勾的现象；二是要长短线结合着去画，这样有利于保留自然的高光。

② Another point to pay attention to when drawing hair is the line. There are two requirements for the line. First, keep the line smooth, and draw the hair one by one to avoid drawing back and forth, which may cause the line tail to be undercut. Second, it is necessary to combine long and short lines to draw, which is conducive to retaining natural highlights.

III 课后

III. After class

一、课后小结

I. Post-lesson Summary

本次课我们学习了头部及五官的绘制方法和各类发型的绘制方法，理解了不同类型的五官及发型绘制方法后，才能针对各种不同风格的时装画设计并绘制不同的头部及五官。

In this class, we have learned how to draw the head and facial features and how to draw various hairstyles. After understanding different types of facial features and how to draw hairstyles, we can design different styles of fashion and draw different heads and facial features.

二、作业布置

II. Homework Assignment

本单元实训项目任务要求

The Task Requirements of This Unit Training Project

1、实训项目任务：

绘制头部与发型 6 个。



1. Training project tasks:

Drawing 6 head and hairstyle paintings.

2. 实训项目要求:

2. Training project requirements:

(1) 比例合理，表现生动；

(1) Reasonable proportions and vivid performance;

(2) 线条流畅、清晰；

(2) Smooth and clear lines.

(3) 排版优美。规格尺寸设定合理；

通过项目的实训要求培养学生的审美意识与追求卓越，精益求精的工匠精神。具备耐心、专注、坚持的优秀品质。

(3) Beautiful typography. Reasonable specification size setting;

Through the training requirements of the project, cultivate students' aesthetic awareness and craftsmanship spirit of excellence. With excellent quality of patience, focus and persistence.

三、教学反馈和调整

III. Teaching Feedback and Adjustments

1、通过云课堂检查课后作业，了解学员对知识的掌握情况，巩固教学效果。

1. Check the after-school homework through the cloud classroom to understand the students' mastery of knowledge and consolidate the teaching effect.

2、通过课后调查、交流，了解学员对本课程教学模式的认可度，及时调整授课内容和授课模式。

2. Through after-class investigation and communication, understand the students' recognition of the teaching mode of this course, and adjust the teaching content and teaching mode in time.

四、课程反思

IV. Reflection on the Course

对于头部及五官的绘制方法和各类发型的绘制方法的理论知识的讲解，采用示范法、启发法等教学方式，使用制图软件进行相应的辅助教学，将整体上的人体动态结构进行一步一步的分解，并



且在每一步的分解图上都配上相应的文字描述，进行更加形象的描述，以充分的引发学员的兴趣，引发学员的强大的创造能力，更加强烈的求知欲望。根据学员反馈情况，应针对不同的学员基础，将作业要求分层布置，以满足不同层面的学员的求知要求。

For the explanation of the theoretical knowledge of the drawing methods of the head and facial features and the drawing methods of various hairstyles, such teaching methods as demonstration method and heuristic method are used, and the corresponding auxiliary teaching is carried out by using drawing software, and the overall dynamic structure of the body is carried out step by step. The decomposition of each step is accompanied by corresponding text descriptions to make more vivid descriptions, so as to fully arouse students' interest, arouse students' strong creative ability, and have a stronger desire for knowledge. According to the feedback of the students, the homework requirements should be arranged in layers according to different student's bases to meet the knowledge-seeking requirements of students at different levels.