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《手绘时装画》教案

"Hand-painted Fashion Paintings" Teaching Plan

课题	《人体局部的画法》	授课类型	理论讲授、实训
理论课时	2 课时	实践课时	8 课时
教目学标	通过本次课的学习，掌握常见手部的绘制方法；掌握常用腿部、脚部的绘制方法。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	通过对手部腿部与脚部绘制的分析和讲解，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、手部的比例结构； 2、脚部的绘制方法。		
难点	手部、腿部及脚部绘制方法的掌握。		
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、绘制手部与腿脚部 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	<p>1、教师抛砖引玉在云课堂“课前预习”中提出问题：请大家伸出双手看一下双手的比例是怎样的？谁能总结一下呢？</p> <p>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。</p> <p>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。</p>
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Subject	"Painting of Parts of the Body"	Types of Lecture	Theoretical teaching, practical training
Theory Hours	2 hours	Practice Hours	8 hours
Teaching Objectives	Through the learning of this lesson, master the common hand drawing methods; master the common drawing methods of legs and feet. 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 the drawing of the legs, the feet and the hands, 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	<p>1. The proportional structure of hands.</p> <p>2. How to draw feet.</p>		
Difficult Points	Mastery of hands, legs and feet drawing methods.		
Teaching Resources	PPT courseware, electronic teaching materials, teaching videos, test bank		



Training Task Requirements	<p>Training Tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Drawing 6 hands, legs and feet paintings. <p>Training Requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reasonable proportions and vivid performance.2. Smooth and clear lines.3. Beautiful typography.
Learning Tool	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: Would you please reach out and see what the proportions of your hands are? Who can summarize it?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.



教学步骤 Teaching Steps

I 课前

I Before Class

一、线上

I. Online

1. 老师在云课堂“课前预习”中提出问题：请大家伸出双手看一下双手的比例是怎样的？谁能总结一下呢？

1. The teacher raised a question in the "pre-class preview" of the cloud classroom: Would you please reach out and see what the proportions of your hands are? Who can summarize it?

二、导入新课（10 分钟）

II.Introduce a New Lesson (10 minutes)

男女老幼的手脚各有特点，如果以成年男子的手脚为标准比较，那么女子的一般比较纤细，小孩的小而圆，老年人的手脚则突出骨感。画手的难度较大。有道是“画人难画手”，五个手指可以组成许多复杂的手势，了解一下手的基本结构，结合自己的观察和训练，手脚就都不难画了。

The hands and feet of men, women and children have their own characteristics. If we take the hands and feet of adult men as the standard for comparison, then women's hands and feet are generally slender, children's hands and feet are small and round, and the hands and feet of the elderly are prominent and bony. It is more difficult to draw hands. There is a saying that "it is difficult to draw a person's hand", but five fingers can form many complex gestures, so if you understand the basic structure of the hands and combine it with your own observation and training, it is not difficult to draw hands and feet.

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

任务三 人体局部的画法

Task 3 Drawing method of parts of the body

1. 手的结构画法

步骤分解：①先勾勒出结构轮廓，②进一步描绘。③细节刻画。

1. How to draw the structure of hands

Breakdown of steps: ① outline the structure first, ② further depict. ③ Detail engraving.

“画人容易画手难”。许多人在画时装画时总很惧怕手的表现，关键就在于手部的骨能与肌肉数量较多，从而手部容易呈现出比身体其他部位更多的形态。儿其实在画手时，我们可以手的结构进行几何化处理，将其简化为，几个块面：手掌是一个不规则的梯形块面，而手指可以处理成为一截一截 长短不等的圆柱体关节处依旧以圆球体表现。在完成以上步骤后再进一步进行指甲等细节的描绘，同时别忘了稍加明暗关系来表示肌肉的穿插与骨骼的隆起。女性手部处理得修长，圆润，除了关节的转折，表面不要有太多的凹凸

"It is easy to draw people and difficult to draw hands. Many people are afraid of hands when drawing fashion painting; the key is that the number of bones and muscles in hands is high. Thus, hands can easily present more forms than other parts of the body. In fact, when drawing a hand, we can geometrically process the structure of hands. Simplify it as a few blocks: the palm is an irregular trapezoid block, and the fingers can be processed into sections of cylinders with different lengths and the joints are still represented by spheres. After completing the above steps, proceed to the nails and other details, and don't forget to add a little light and dark relationship to show the interspersed muscles and bones. Women's hands should be slender and rounded. Except for the turning of joints, There should not be too many bumps on the surface.



腿的结构由大腿、小腿和膝盖构成。可用圆柱体概括大腿，圆锥体概括小腿。在画时装画时，为了使人物身材显得修长，往往有意拉长腿部，尤其是小腿部分。但应注意适度夸张，切忌只是一味局部拉长腿部，结果画成“麻秆”腿。

The structure of the leg consists of the thigh, calf and knee. The thigh can be summarized in a cylinder, and the calf in a cone. When painting fashion painting, in order to make the figure appear slender, the legs are often intentionally elongated, especially the calf. But should pay attention to moderate exaggeration. Do not just blindly elongate the legs locally. The result is drawn as "hemp stalk" legs.

腿部各种动态

Various dynamics of the legs

3.脚

3. Feet

在画时装画时，尽管纯粹画脚的时候不多，脚往往以鞋的造型结构体现出来。但在画鞋时仍需了解脚的结构。脚的结构由脚趾、脚掌、脚跟构成。脚部的形体最难把握的是在透视中的变形，用基本形状概括大形，以几何形，几何体在空间中的变化求理解，可以舍弃结构小细小的变化，力求简洁，洗练。两踝骨、大脚趾侧掌骨结节和跟骨是脚部形体的几个主要交点。

When drawing fashion paintings, although there are not many times when it is purely footwork. Feet are often reflected in the shape and structure of shoes. But you still need to understand the structure of the feet when drawing shoes. The structure of feet consists of the toes, soles, and heels. The most difficult thing to grasp about the shape of the feet is the deformation in perspective. The basic shape is used to summarize the large shape, and the geometric shape and the change of the geometric body in space are used for understanding. Small and wee changes in the structure can be discarded, and strive to be simple and refined. The two ankle bones, the metacarpal tubercle on the side of the big toe, and the calcaneus are the main points of intersection of the feet.

脚与鞋的结构画法步骤分解：

(1)先勾勒出轮廓。(2)进一步描绘，(3)细节刻画。

The structure of the feet and shoes is broken down by the following steps:

(1) First outline the outline. (2) Further depiction, (3) detail drawing.



脚的描绘与画手的方式一样，也可以先将其简化为几个大的块。需要特别注意的是，一定要画出脚的厚度感，即要考虑到脚趾头与地面之间的距离。如果将脚趾尖与地面直接相连那么处理出来的脚只能是一个薄片而缺乏美感。脚后跟的造性与厚度不能忽视。许多人在画脚时往往简单地用一条直线将脚踵与脚掌圆顺地连接起来，而不去表现脚跟向后隆起的部分，这会使脚在站时缺乏稳定感，人物往往会给人以向后仰倒的感觉。

The feet's drawing is depicted in the same way as the hands drawing, which can also be first simplified into several large blocks. Special attention should be paid to the thickness of the feet must be drawn. That is, to take into account the distance between the toes and the ground. If the tip of the toe is directly connected to the ground, then the processing of the feet can only be a thin slice and lack of beauty. The heels of the feet cannot be ignored. Many people tend to simply use a straight line when the feet stomp and the palm of the feet connected roundly and smoothly without showing the heels backward part of the bulge, which will make the feet in the lack of stability when standing, the character will often give people the feeling of falling backward.

在时装画的创作中，鞋是传达时尚讯息的很重要的一个部分，它与服装相互辉映，共同营造出服装的整体感觉。在掌握了脚的结构之后，只要将鞋套在上面就可以了。当然，在套画的过程中要注意鞋子与脚的吻合度以及鞋上的各个部位（例如缝线鞋带装饰物等）的大小比例。

In the creation of fashion paintings, shoes are a very important part of conveying fashion information. They complement each other with costume and jointly create the overall feeling of costume. Once you have mastered the structure of the feet, you can simply put the shoes on top of them. Of course, in the process of painting, you should pay attention to the fit of the shoes to the feet and the size and proportion of each part of the shoes (For example, sewing shoelace decorations, etc.).

III 课后

III. After class

一、课后小结

I. Post-lesson Summary

本次课我们学习了手部及腿部、脚部的绘制方法，理解了不同类型的手部及腿部、脚部绘制方法后，才能针对各种不同风格的时装画设计并绘制不同的手部和脚部。



In this lesson, we have learned the drawing methods of hands, legs and feet, and understood the different types of hands, legs and feet drawing methods before we could design and draw different hands and feet for various styles of fashion paintings.

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：

绘制手部与腿脚部 6 个。

1. Training project tasks:

Drawing 6 hands, legs and feet paintings.

2、实训项目要求：

2. Training project requirements:

(1) 比例合理，表现生动；Reasonable proportions and vivid performance.

(2) 线条流畅、清晰；Smooth and clear lines.

(3) 排版优美。规格尺寸设定合理；Beautiful typography. Reasonable specification size setting;

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。

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.