

# SEEING the FUTURE!

*A Guide to Visual Communication*

Now I can see all of the ideas inside your head.



presented by

**HOWTOONS** and the Lemelson-MIT InventTeams



# SEEING the FUTURE!

## *A Guide to Visual Communication*

(OR... HOW TO GET THOSE BIG IDEAS DOWN ON PAPER!)

*CREATED BY HOWTOONS AND THE LEMELSON-MIT INVENTEAMS*

In my *head* I hold the *answer* to a *cleaner* future!

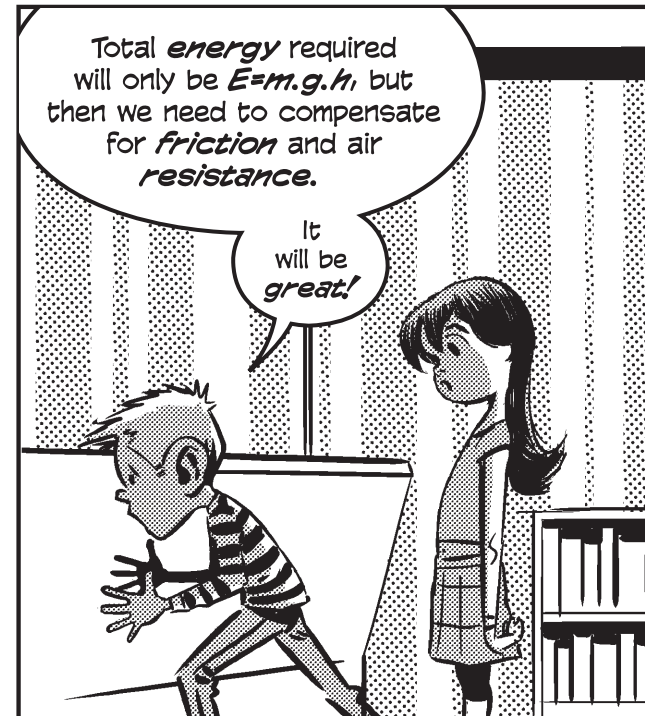
I'm going to *revolutionize* the way we travel!

From this moment forward *gravity* will be my friend, not my enemy. *Everywhere* I go, I'll go by *zip line*!

It'll be an interconnected *network* of catenary lines.

I'll phase out the big ol' stinking school bus of yesterday!





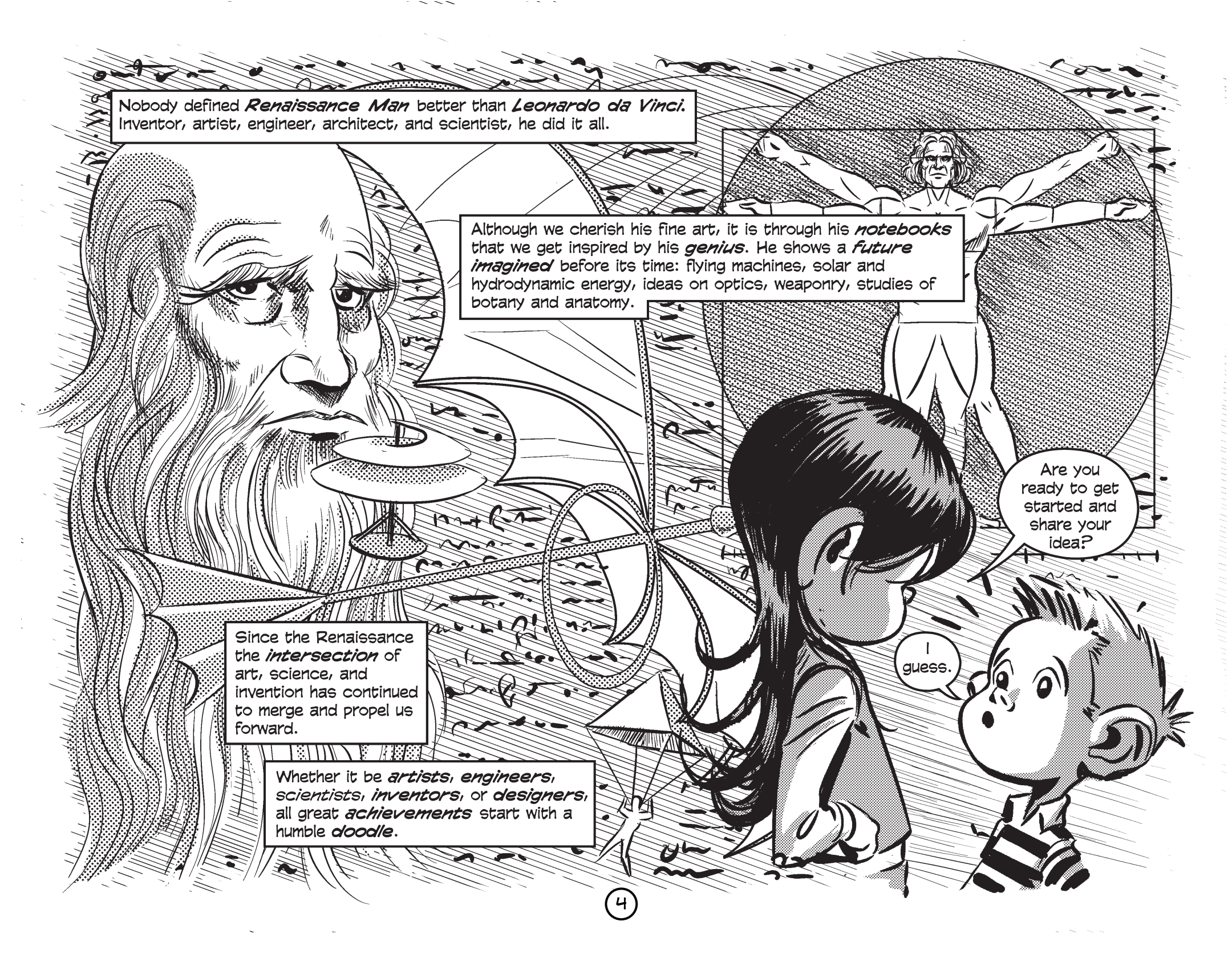
*Tuck... You might not realize it yet, but everyone can draw!*

Since the *dawn* of man we have used *pictures, drawings, symbols, and doodles* to *communicate and share ideas*.

In the *Stone Age*, cavemen painted nearly *2,000* images on a cave wall in Lascaux, France. These paintings depicted *humans, animals, and symbols...* What were they trying to tell us?

In *500 BC* the *Greeks* shared their *ideas through art*. From *sculpture*, to murals on the walls to portraits on wood, the *Greeks passed on their history* and recorded their *culture*.

Inspired by the *Greeks*, the *Italian Renaissance* saw great progress in the visual arts. *New technologies* gave people the tools to *communicate advancing ideas*.



Nobody defined *Renaissance Man* better than *Leonardo da Vinci*.  
Inventor, artist, engineer, architect, and scientist, he did it all.

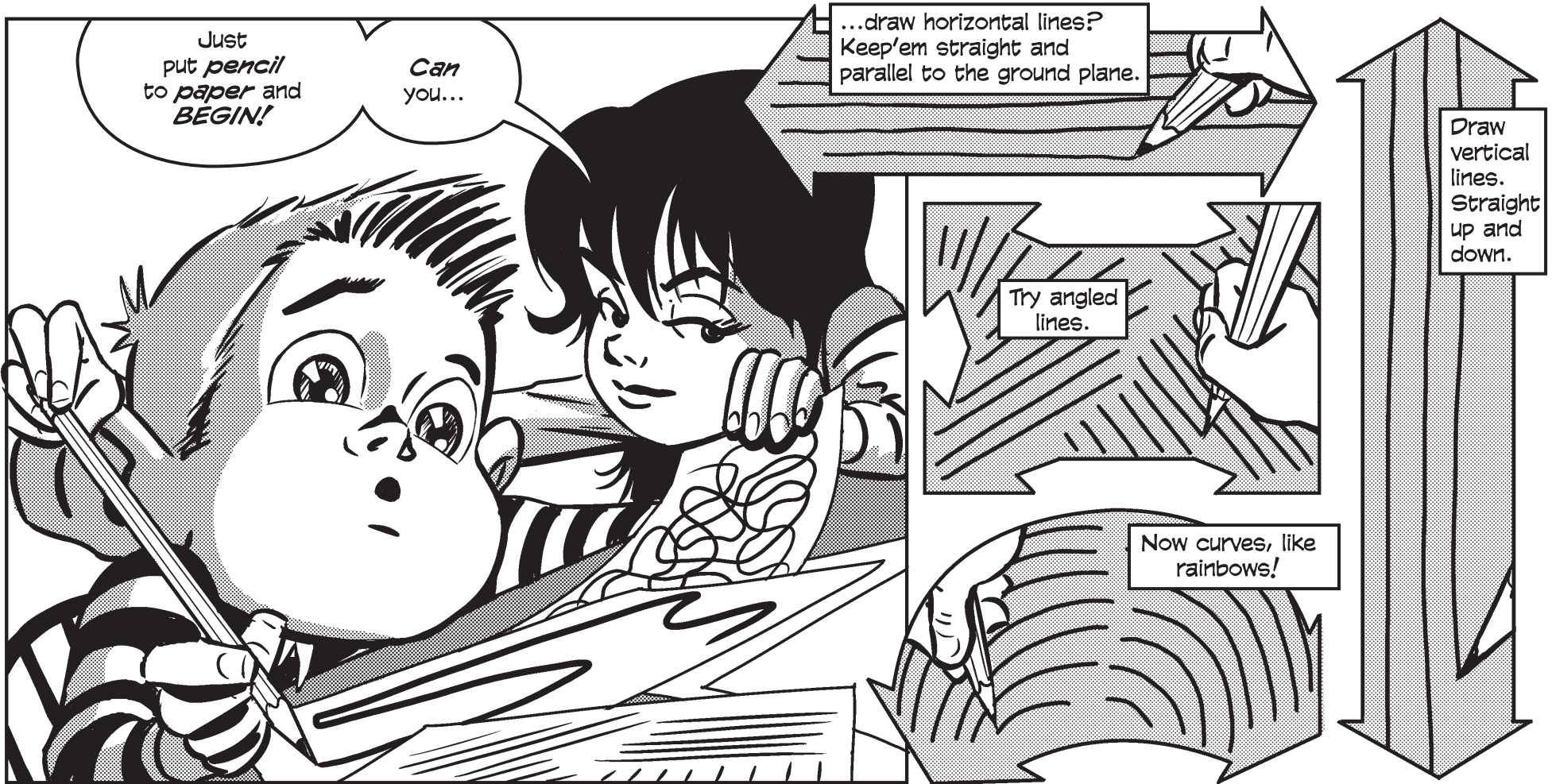
Although we cherish his fine art, it is through his *notebooks* that we get inspired by his *genius*. He shows a *future imagined* before its time: flying machines, solar and hydrodynamic energy, ideas on optics, weaponry, studies of botany and anatomy.

Are you ready to get started and share your idea?

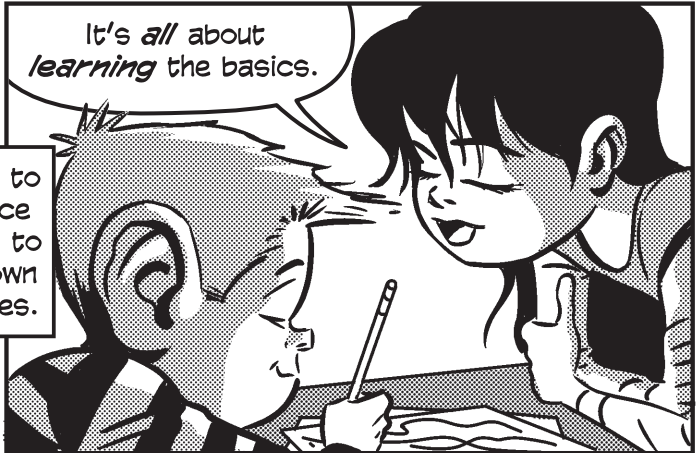
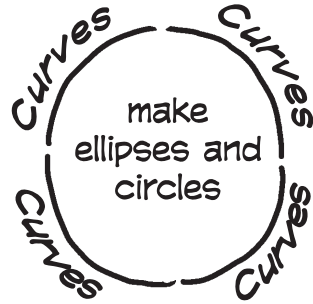
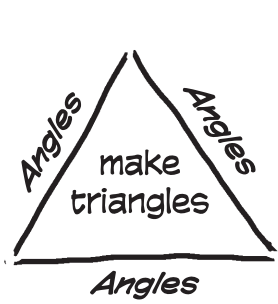
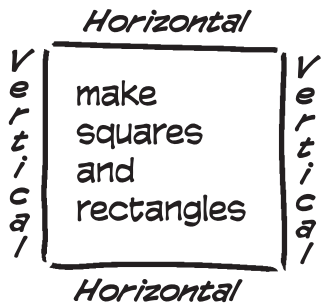
Since the Renaissance the *intersection* of art, science, and invention has continued to merge and propel us forward.

Whether it be *artists, engineers, scientists, inventors, or designers*, all great *achievements* start with a humble *doodle*.

I guess.



These lines can work together in a variety of ways. By training your artist's eye we can draw them to communicate, like the shapes below.



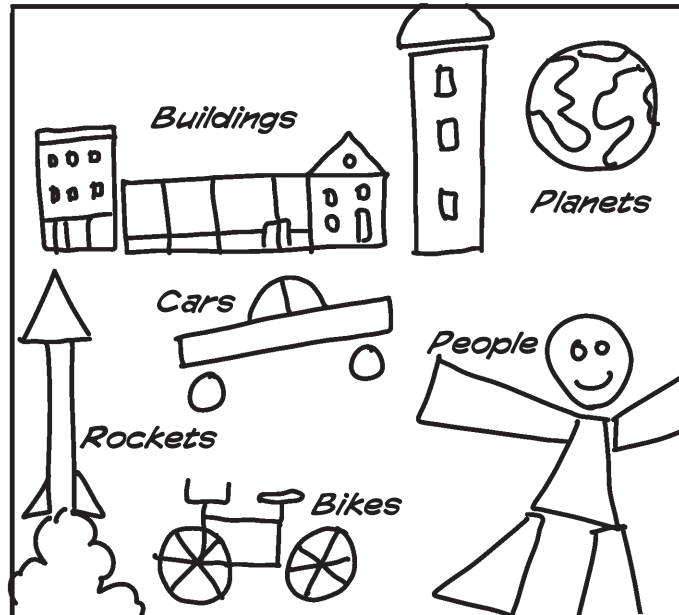
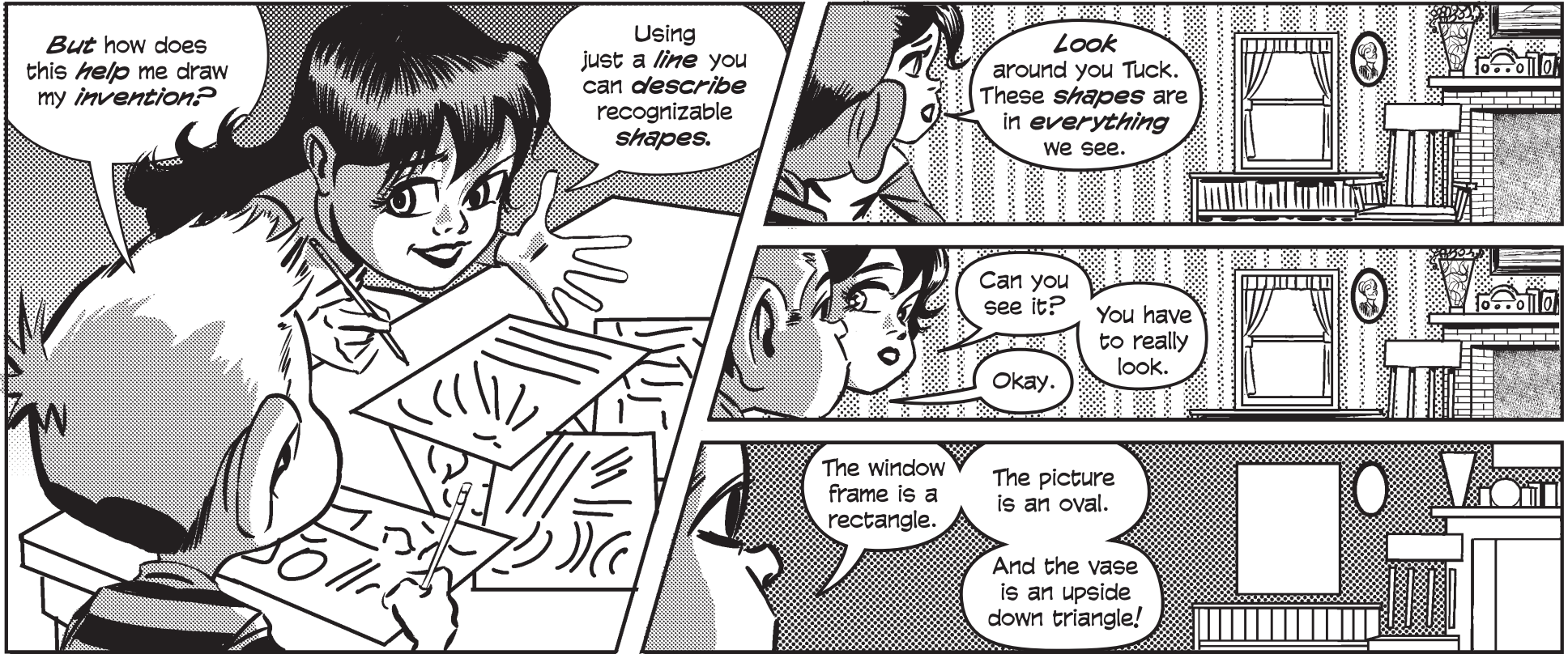
It's *all* about *learning* the basics.

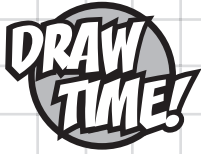
It's easy to draw once you learn to break down the shapes.



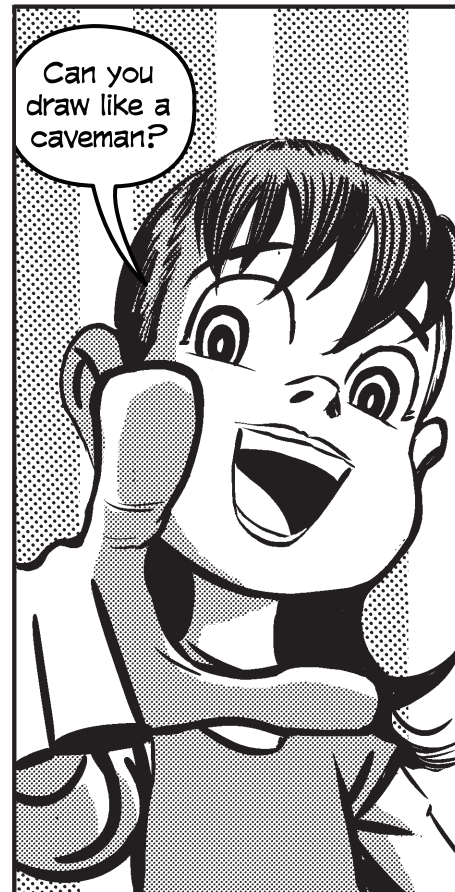
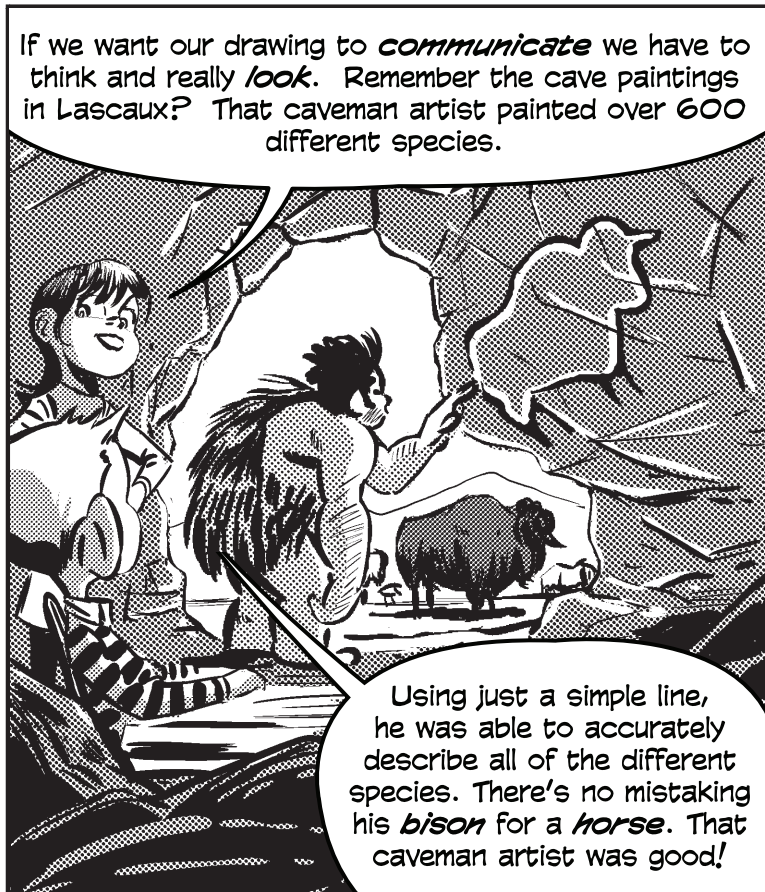
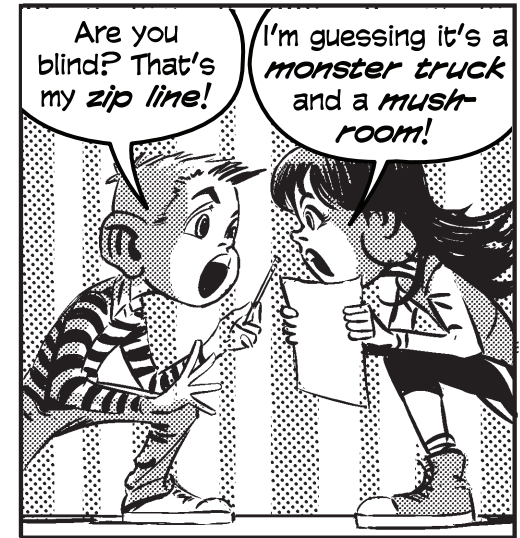
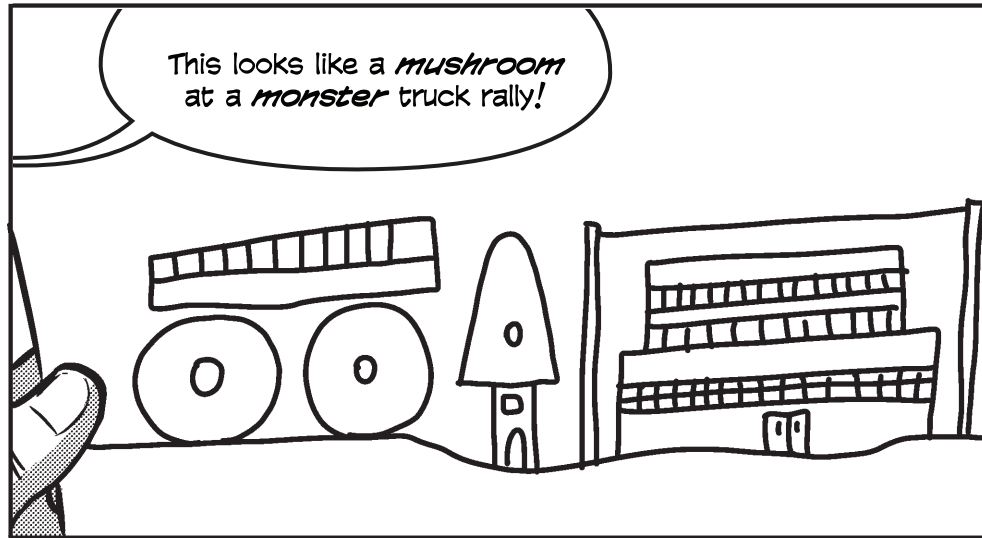


"Now *you* try! Start by drawing *lines* and *curves*. Then put them together to make *shapes* like *squares*, *rectangles*, *triangles*, and *circles* of all sizes. *Don't* make mindless *scribbles*. Make marks with a *purpose*. All real inventors use graph paper. The guide lines are great for helping you write those equations neatly so they're easy to follow and capture the scale of things. Practice how straight you can draw those lines. How smooth can you draw those curves? Have *fun* and get *loose!*"



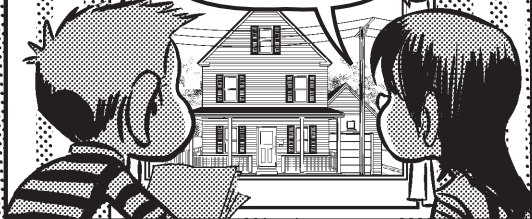


"Now *you're* just getting *started*. What's your *big idea* for an *invention*? *Draw it!* Break down the *shapes* of what you *see* in your head and *visually record it* on the *paper* with your *pencil*."



We can improve our drawing by looking at how lines and shapes relate to one another!

It's called *proportion*.

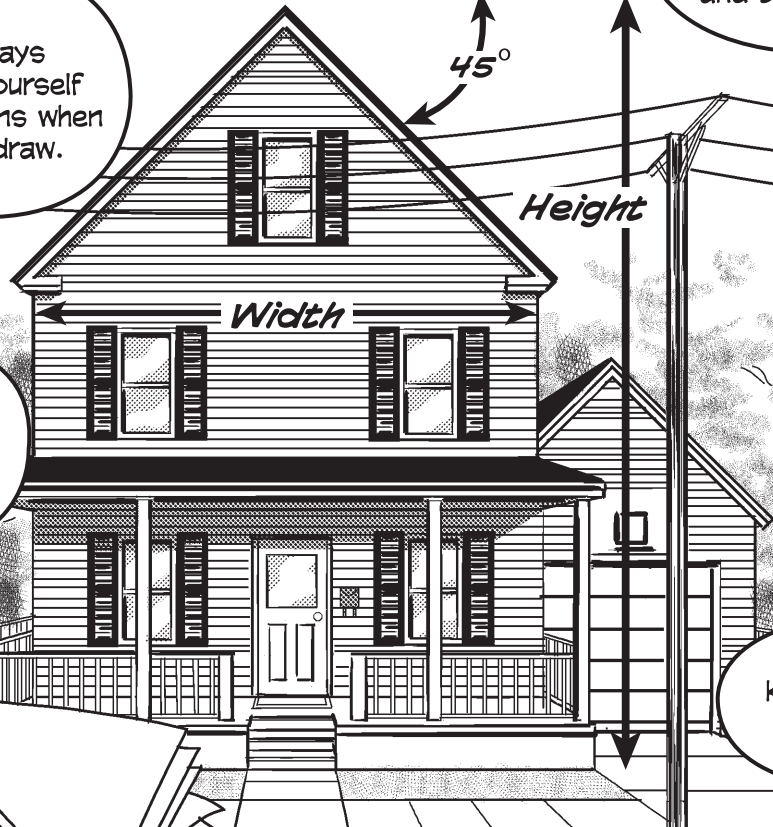


See the spatial relationships and record it on paper.

Always ask yourself questions when you draw.

Is the house taller than it is wide?

Where does the tree line fall on the house?



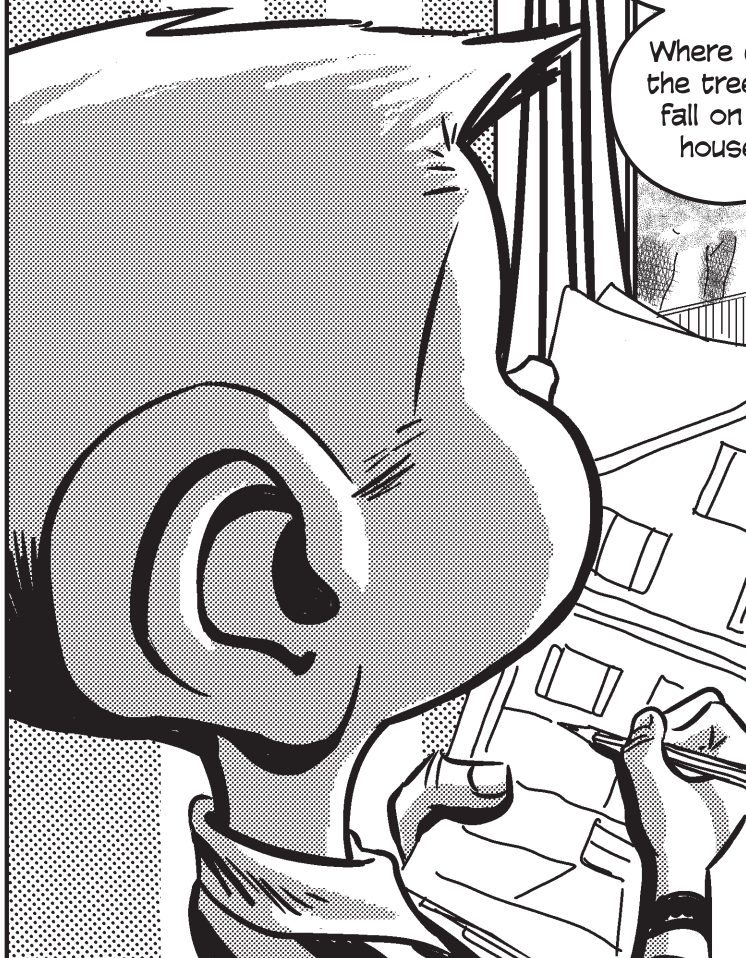
Use vertical and horizontal markers to measure and build from.

What are the angles on the roof in relation to the horizontal window sill?

Find the shapes. Do you see the triangle on top of the square, sitting on the rectangular base?

How much higher is the roof than the telephone pole?

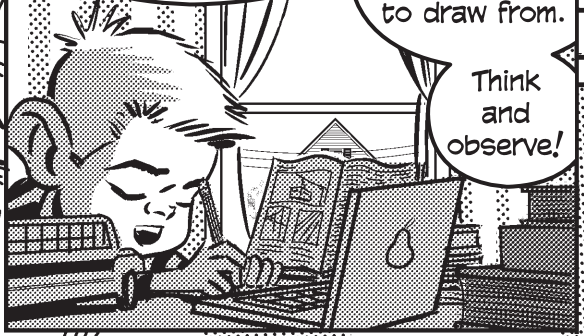
Draw it, and keep refining it until it looks right.



Why make it up if you don't have to.

Use photos, toys, the internet, etc. to draw from.

Think and observe!



Great art and design are not arbitrary.

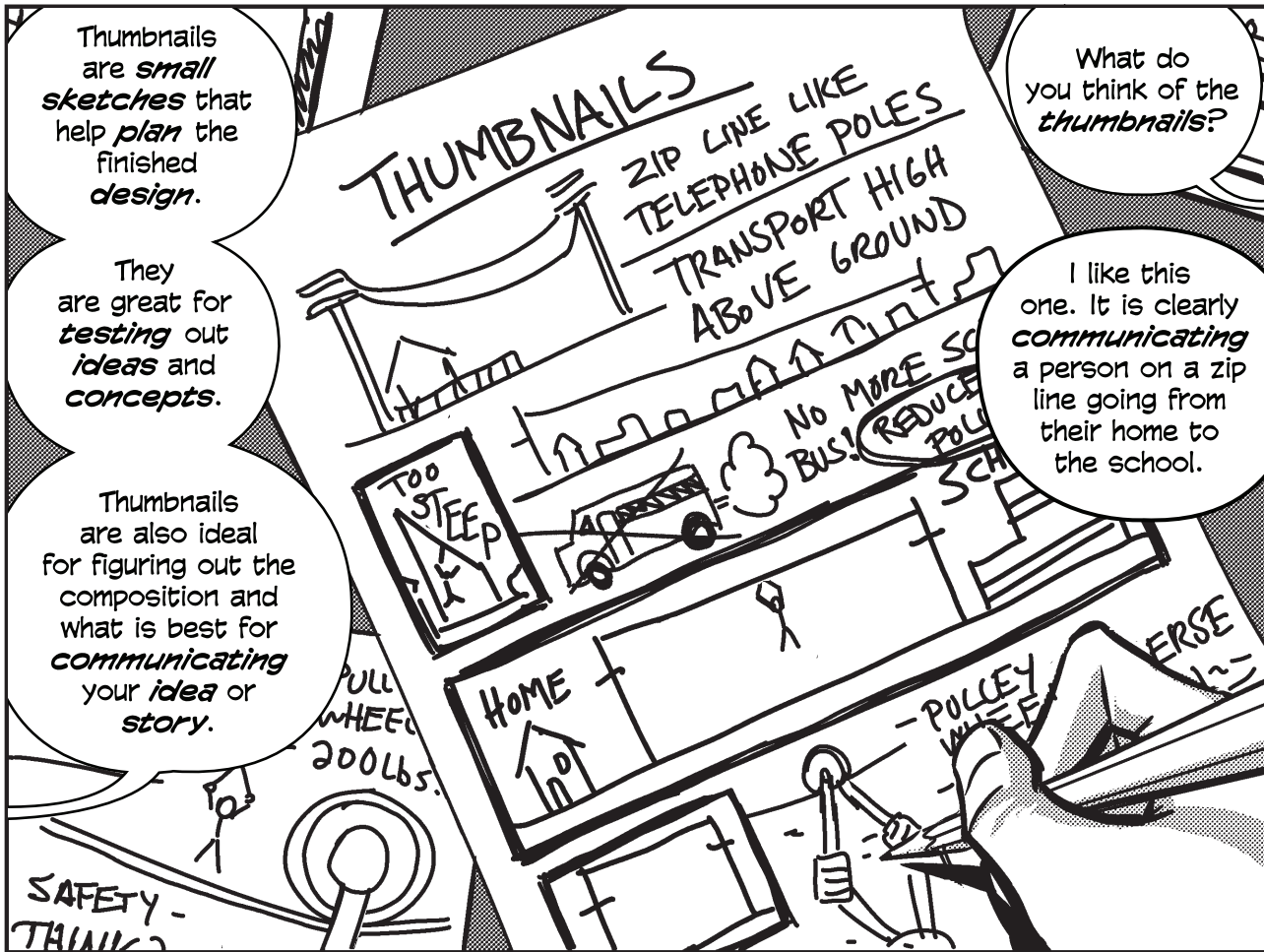
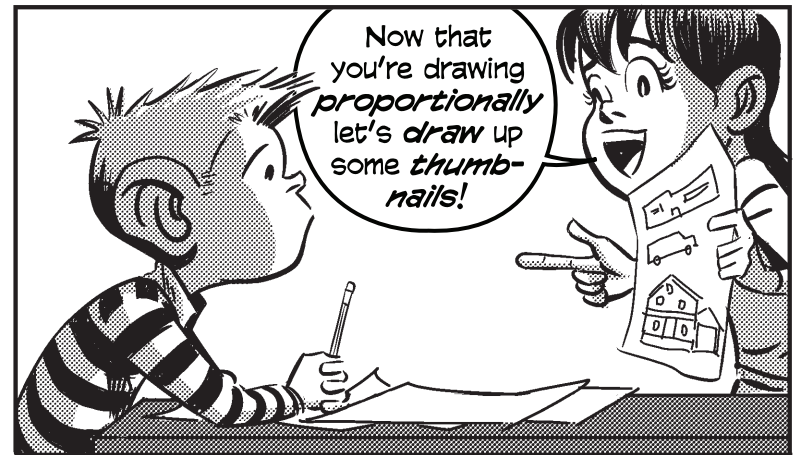
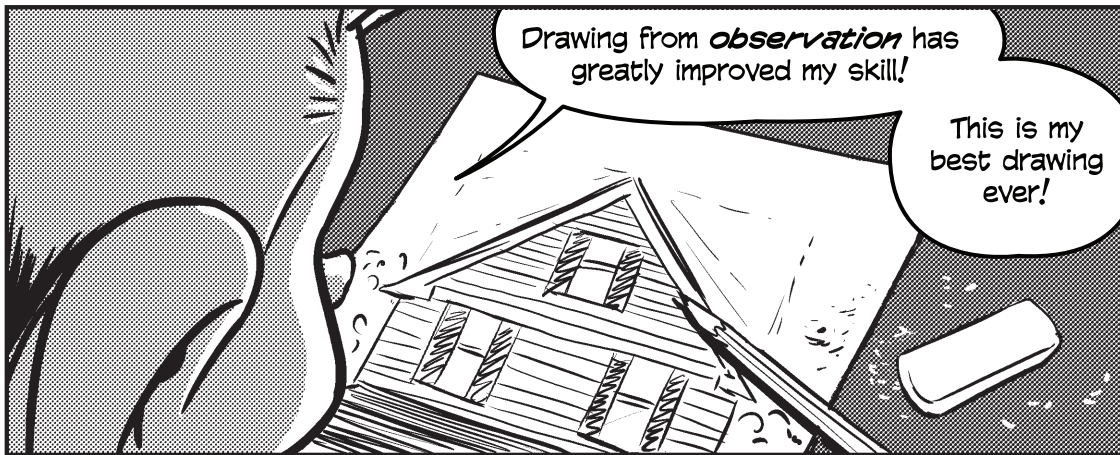
Trust your artistic instincts, but always question them.

Every mark should have a purpose!





"It's your turn to *draw from life!* Look around you and try, as *accurately* as possible, to draw what you see. *Don't* make anything up for this one. *Copy* and *reference* anything at your disposal. Look at books, pictures on the internet, and most *importantly* look at the *world* around you. Ask yourself, why you're making each mark, what purpose does it serve?"



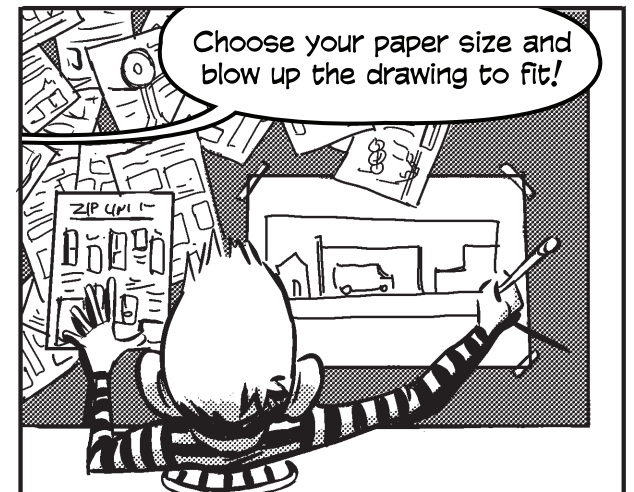
Thumbnails are *small sketches* that help *plan* the finished *design*.

They are great for *testing out ideas* and *concepts*.

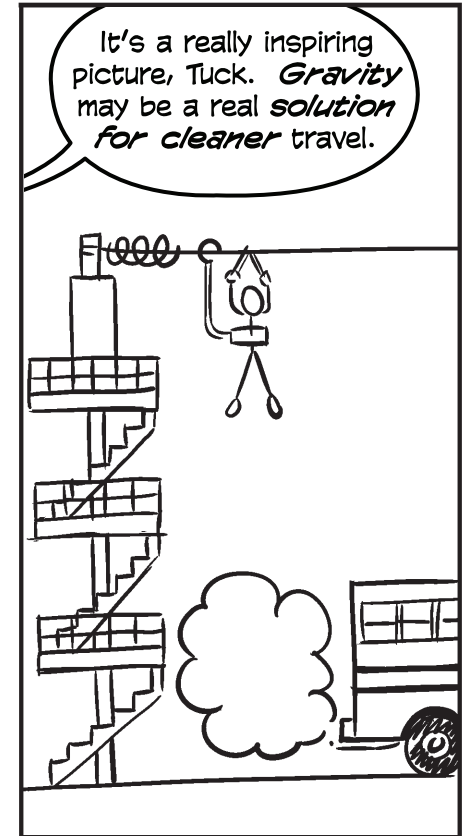
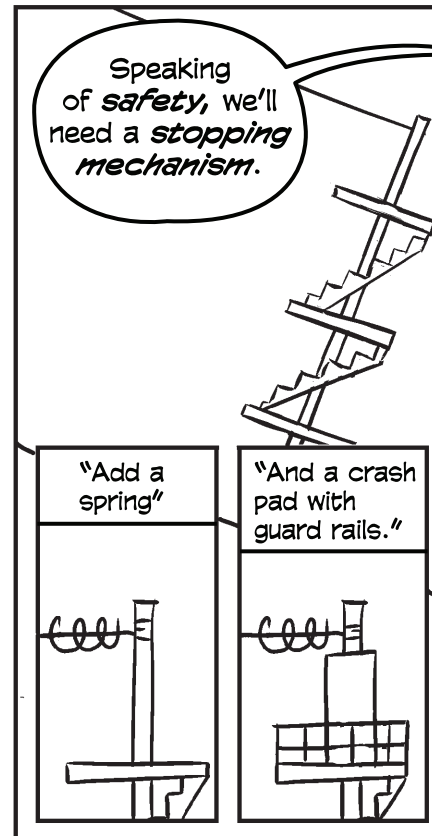
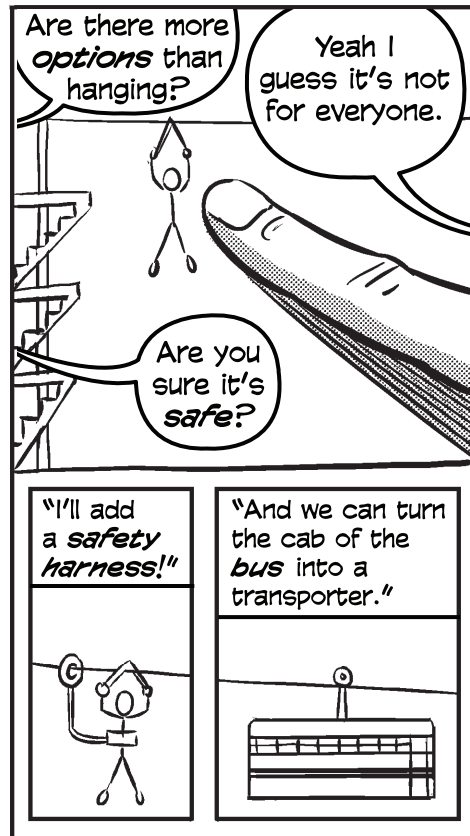
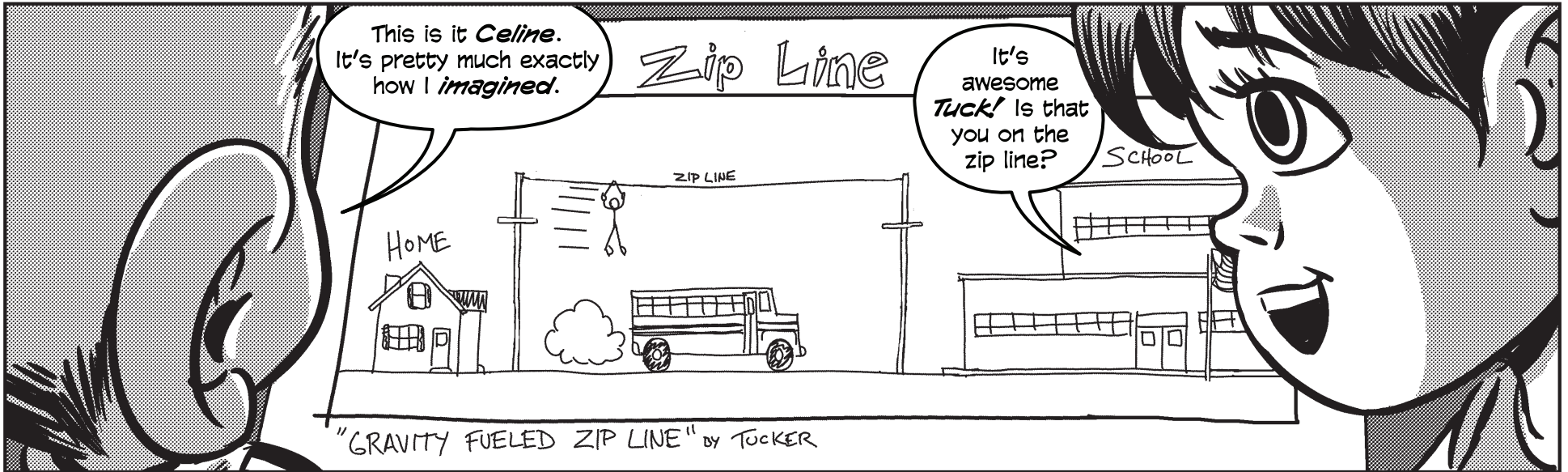
Thumbnails are also ideal for figuring out the composition and what is best for *communicating* your *idea* or *story*.

What do you think of the *thumbnails*?

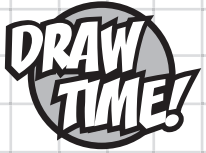
I like this one. It is clearly *communicating* a person on a zip line going from their home to the school.



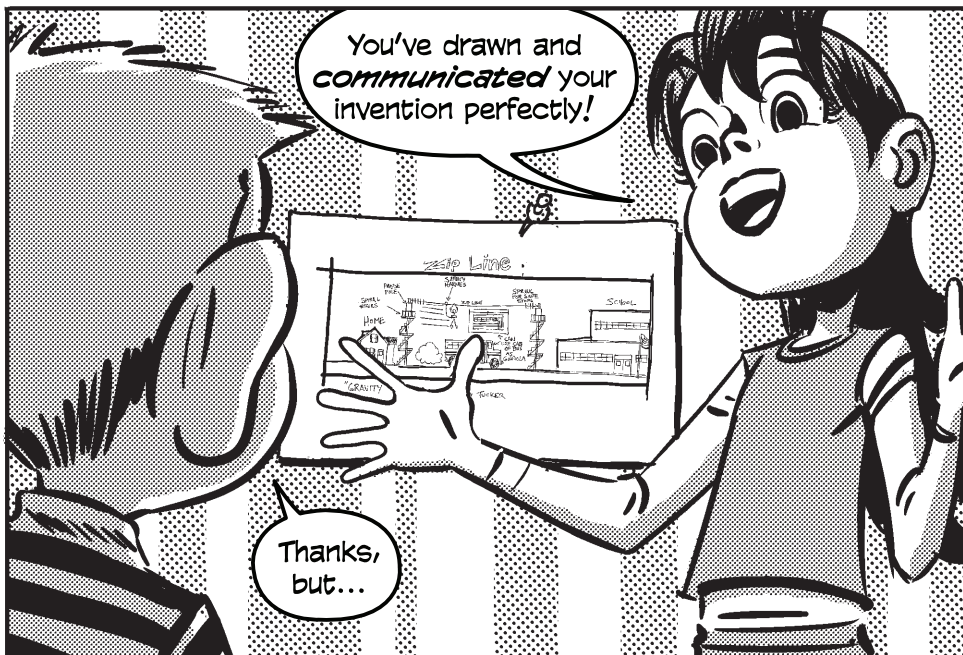
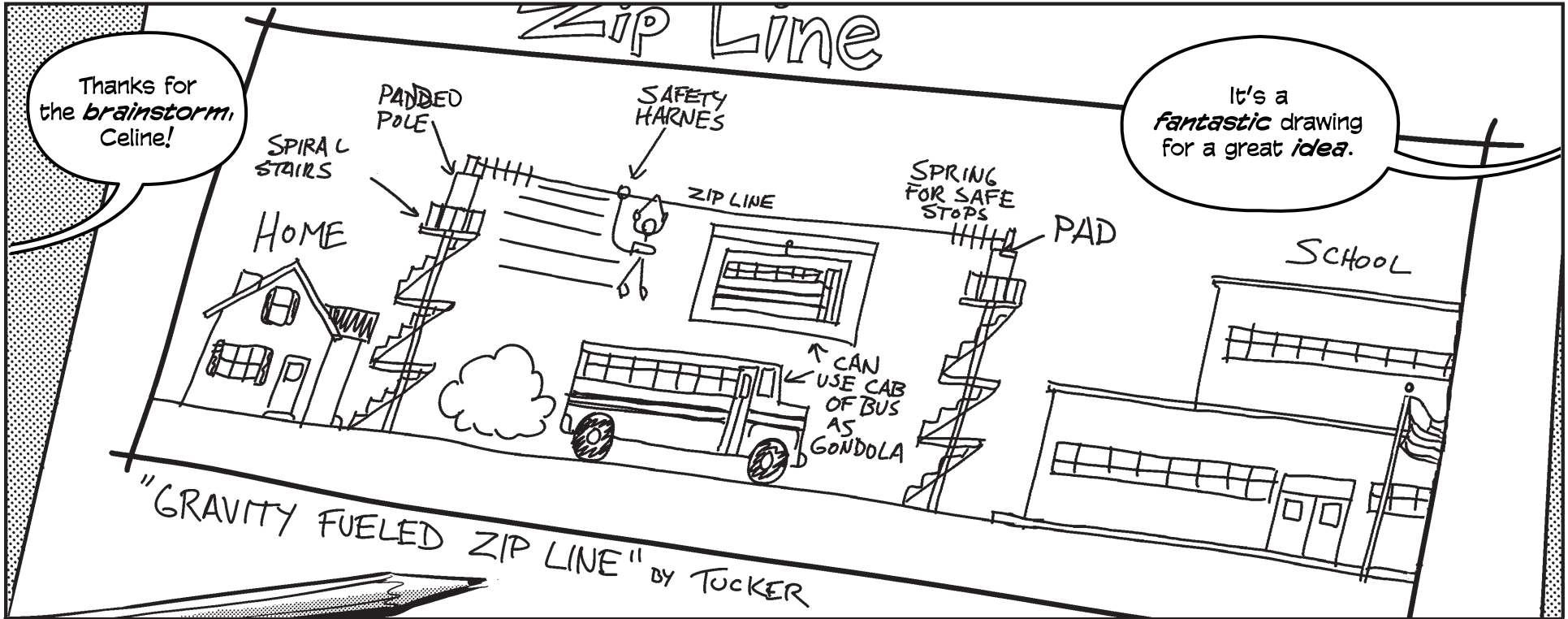
"Use borders to frame your picture. The frame contains the idea and invites the viewer in!"

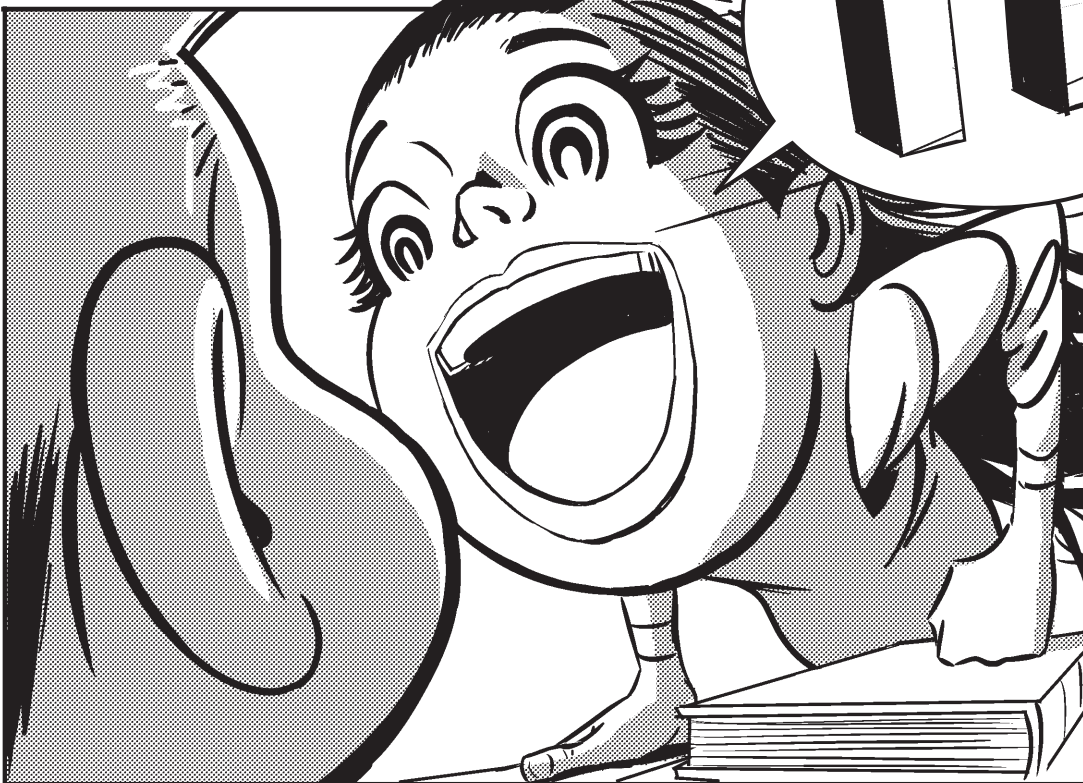






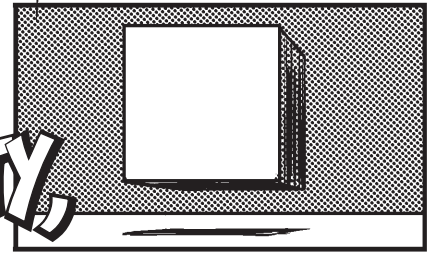
"*Alright*, now it's time for *you* to really think about and plan out that big idea. *Using* your pencil, generate some *thumbnails* in the smaller frames. *Think* about the different options for working out your idea. Remember *thumbnails* are *loose* concept sketches, *don't* get carried away with detail. *Choose* the best *thumbnails*, *refining* and *thinking* to make the finished fully realized drawing of *your* invention below!"

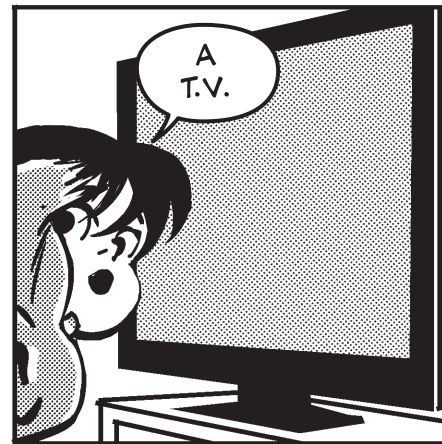
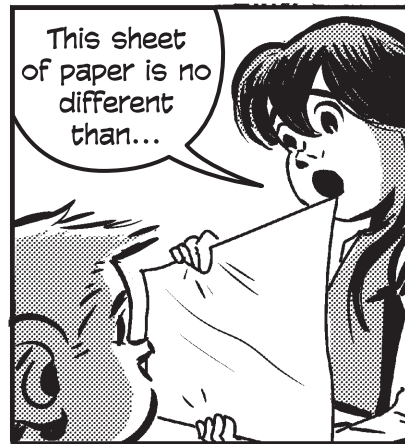
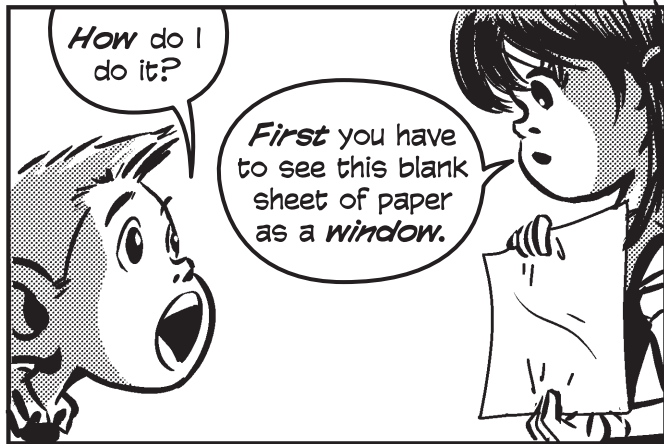





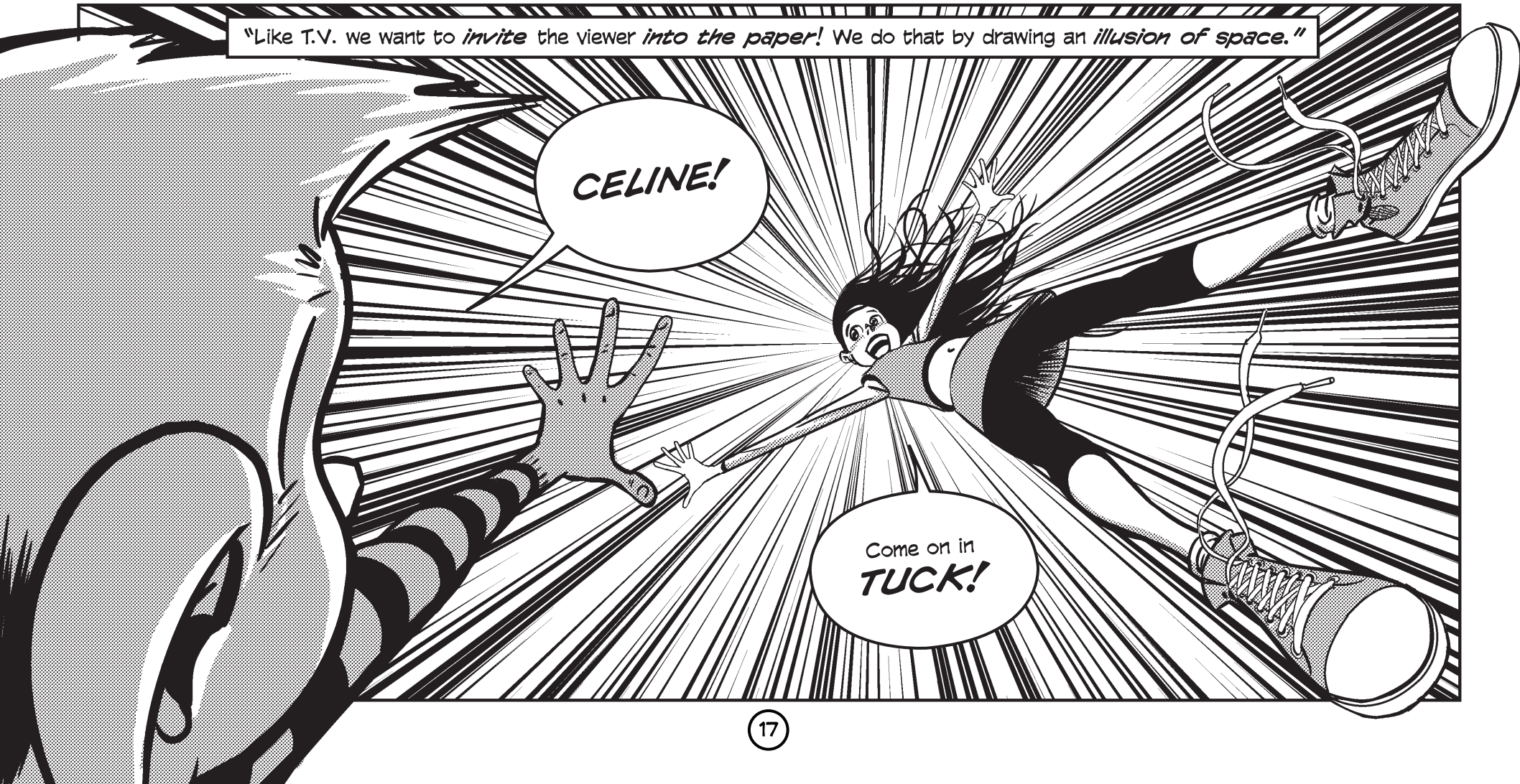
Giving your drawings the illusion of

**SOLIDITY,  
DEPTH,  
AND  
DISTANCE!**





"Like T.V. we want to *invite* the viewer *into the paper!* We do that by drawing an *illusion of space.*"



**RAA!**



Celine,  
where are  
you?



Did you really  
just put your head  
through that  
paper?

Yes.



And you know  
that *drawing* was  
just an *illusion*?

I do  
now.



Please  
don't ever try  
that with the  
T.V.

Okay.

HEIGHT

LENGTH

DEPTH

HOME

SCHOOL

SPIRAL STAIRS

PADDLED POLE

SAFETY HARNESS

ZIP LINE

SPRING FOR SAFE STOPS

PAD

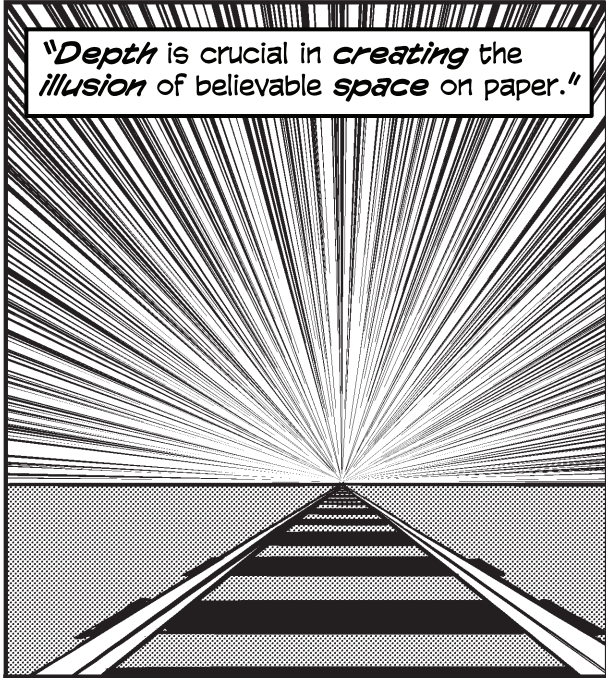
CAN USE CAB OF BUS AS GONDOLA

This drawing only describes *two dimensions: height and length.*

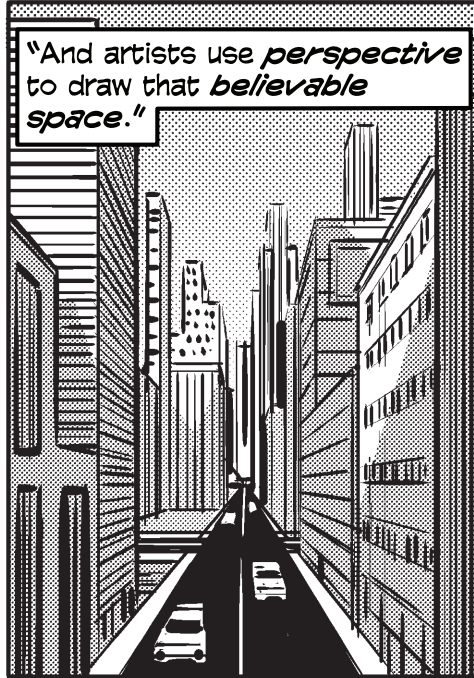
Now re-imagine the drawing with *three dimensions: height, length and depth!*

So depth is that *extra dimension* that *invites* us into a *2-D* surface.

"Depth is crucial in *creating* the *illusion* of believable *space* on paper."



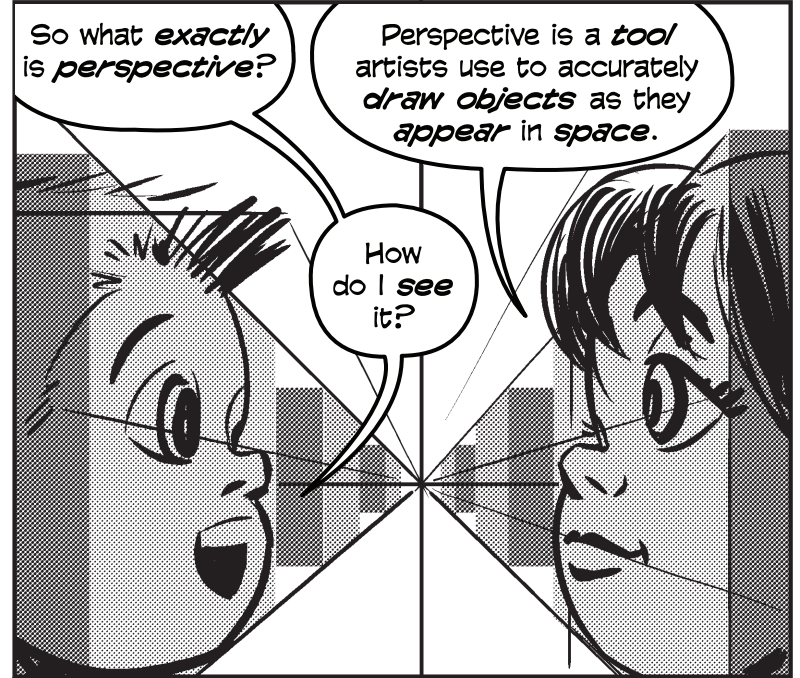
"And artists use *perspective* to draw that *believable space*."



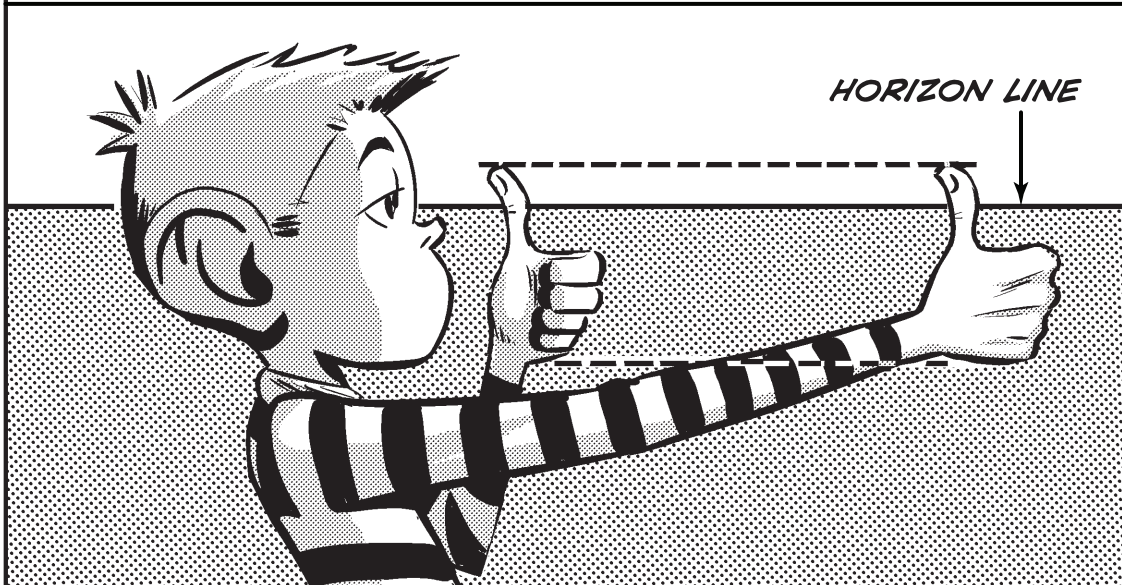
So what *exactly* is *perspective*?

Perspective is a *tool* artists use to accurately *draw objects* as they *appear* in *space*.

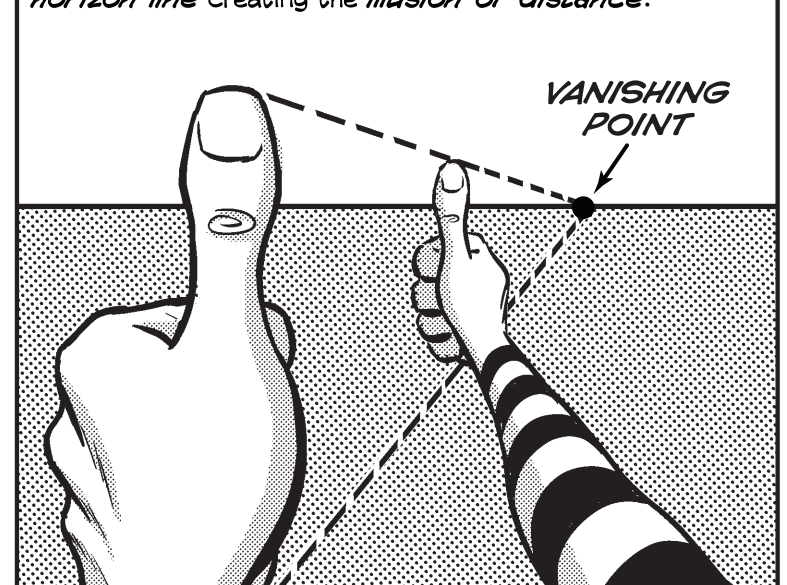
How do I *see* it?

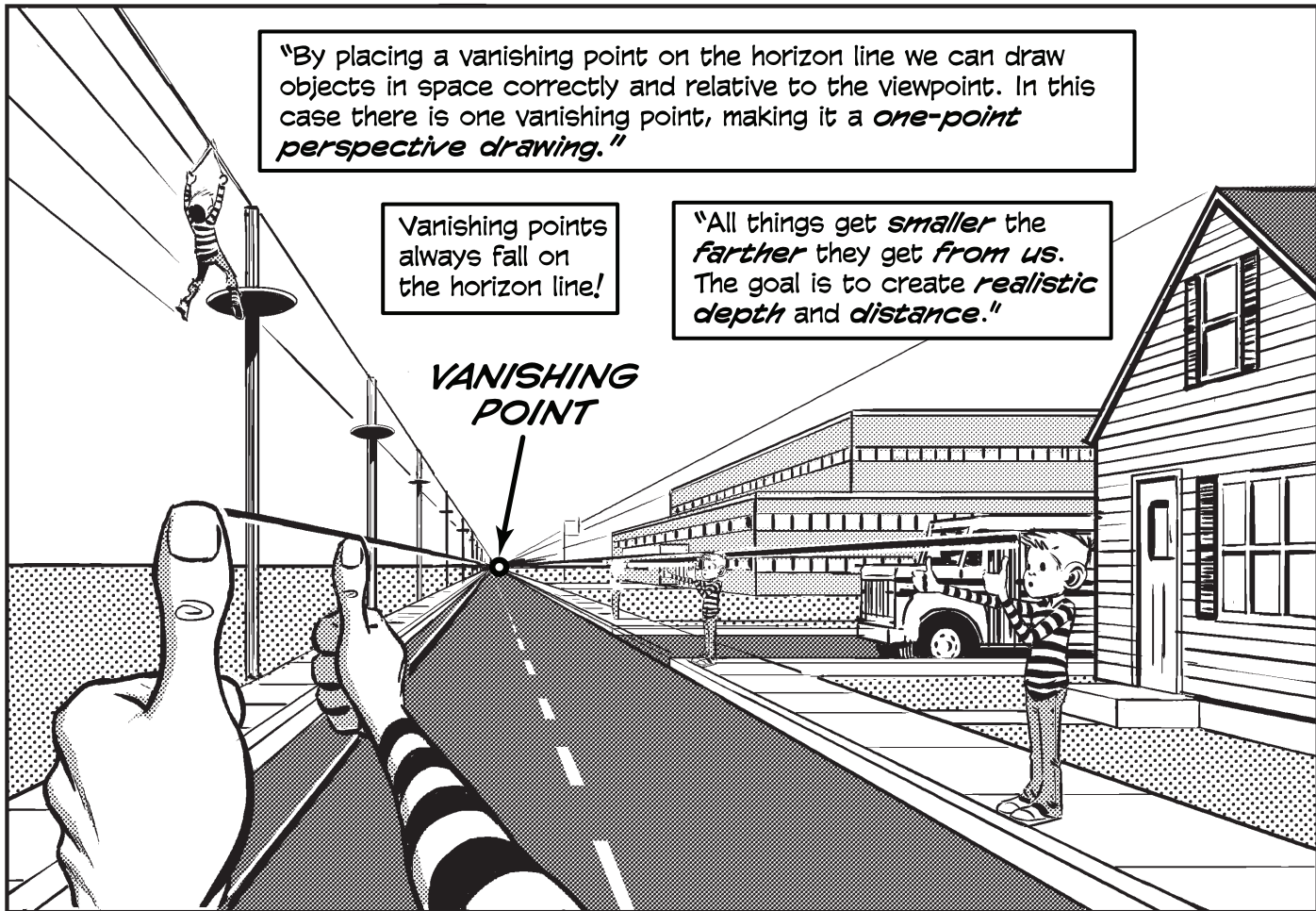
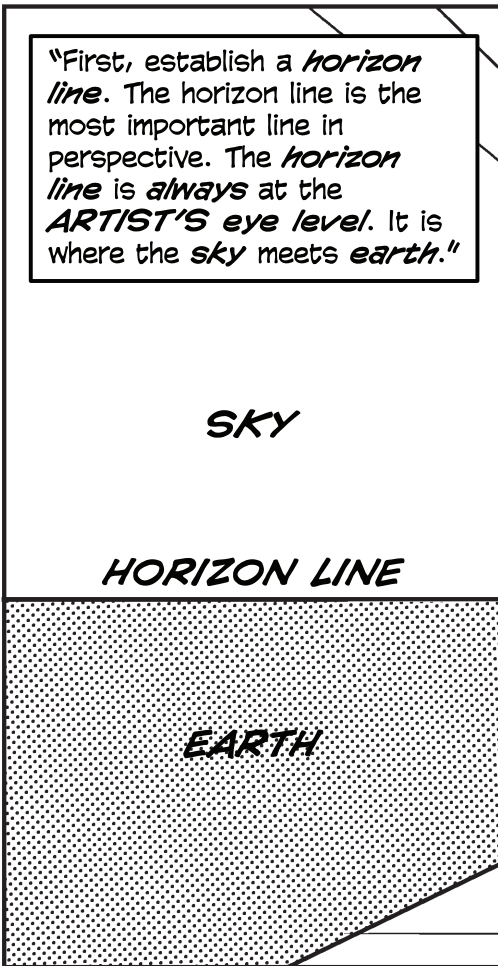
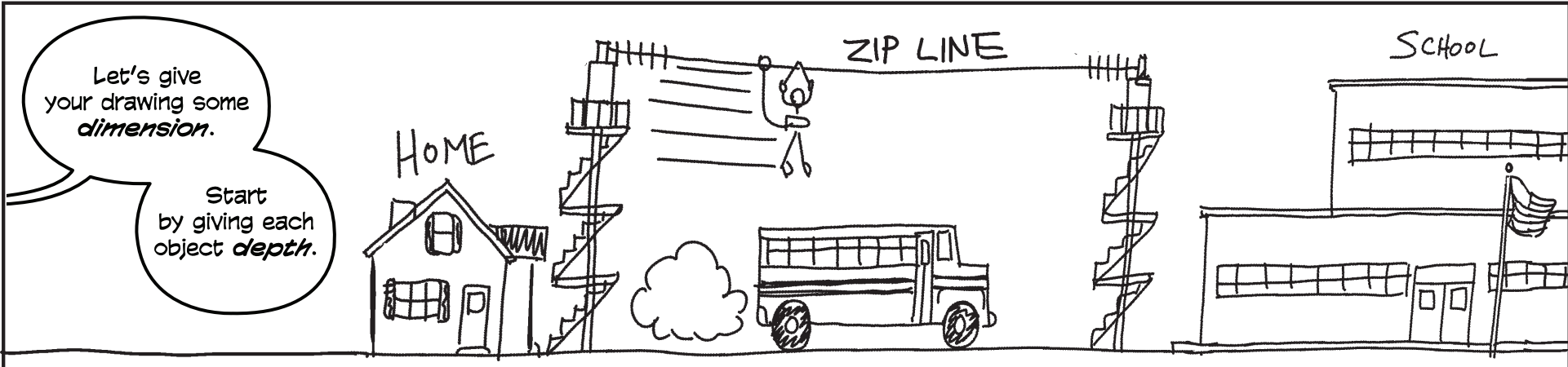


"Hold your *thumbs* up at eye level. From my viewpoint your thumbs are the same size. There is *no depth*! Your thumbs are *parallel* to the picture plane. We can illustrate that by drawing parallel lines above and below your hands."



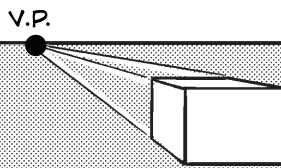
"If we change the *viewpoint* to your *perspective*, the closer thumb is twice the size of the distant thumb. From your viewpoint there is *depth*! The *parallel lines* framing your hands now *converge* at a *vanishing point* on the *horizon line* creating the *illusion of distance*."



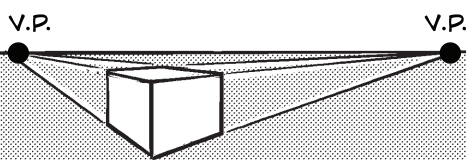


"We can change the angle of the view by adding vanishing points. Two is usually all we need."

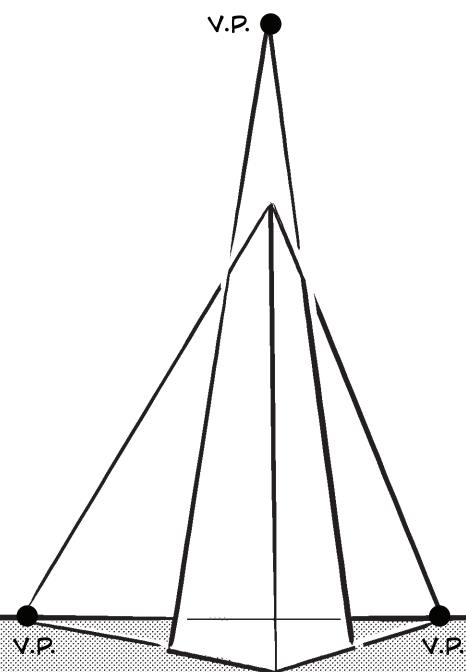
**ONE-POINT PERSPECTIVE**



**TWO-POINT PERSPECTIVE**

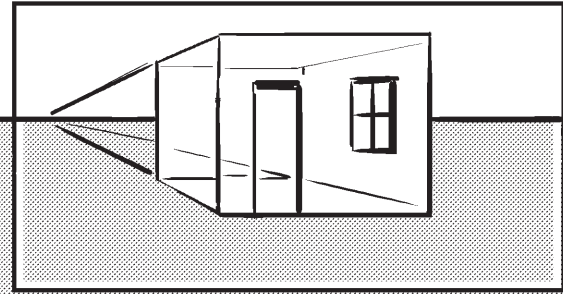


**THREE-POINT PERSPECTIVE**

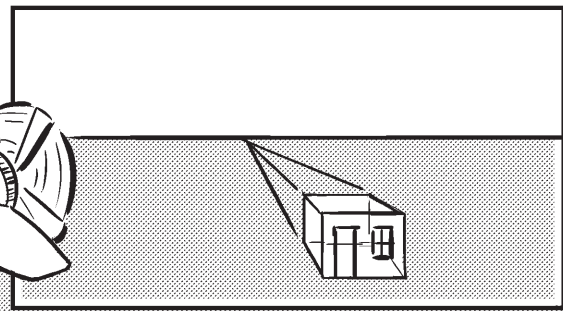


Look at how dramatic the effect is when we move the horizon line (the artist's view point). Like a movie director, you choose the shot that is best for your drawing.

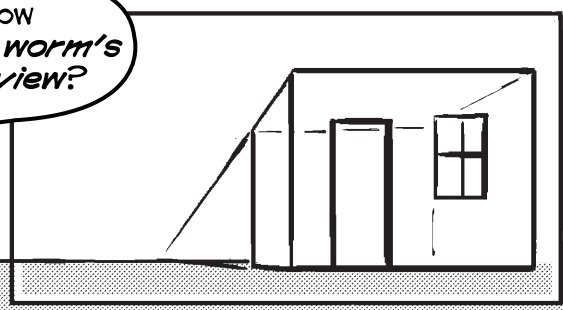
Give me a drawing from your eye level standing on the ground.



Now from a bird's eye view.



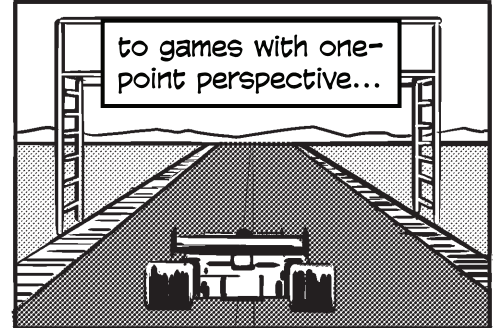
How about a worm's eye view?



Like art, video games also progressed from flat...



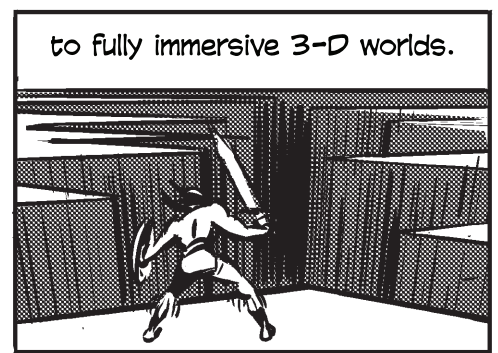
to games with one-point perspective...



to games with two-point perspective...



to fully immersive 3-D worlds.

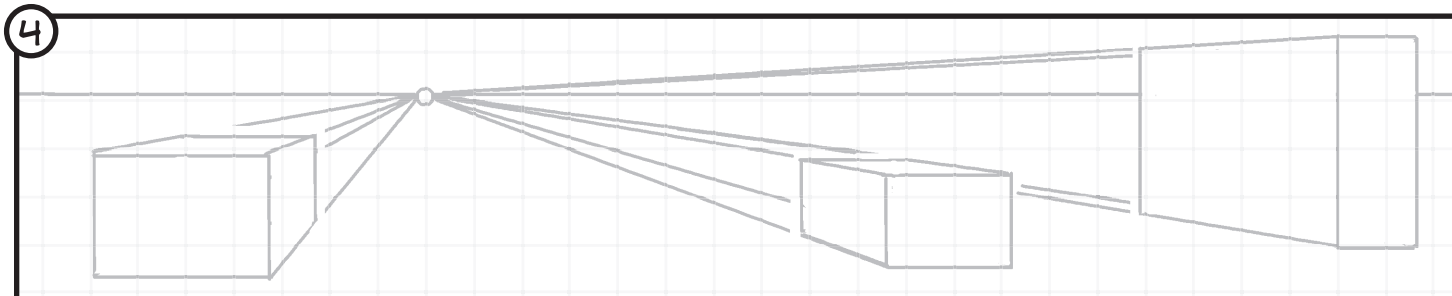
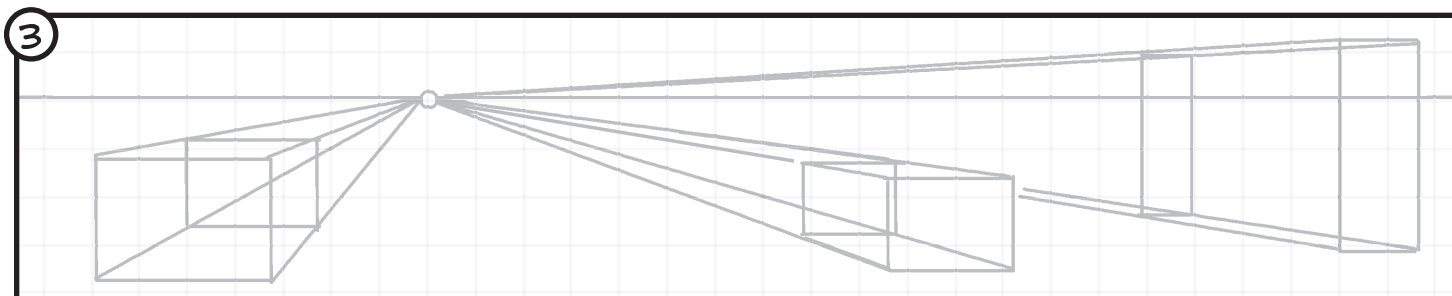
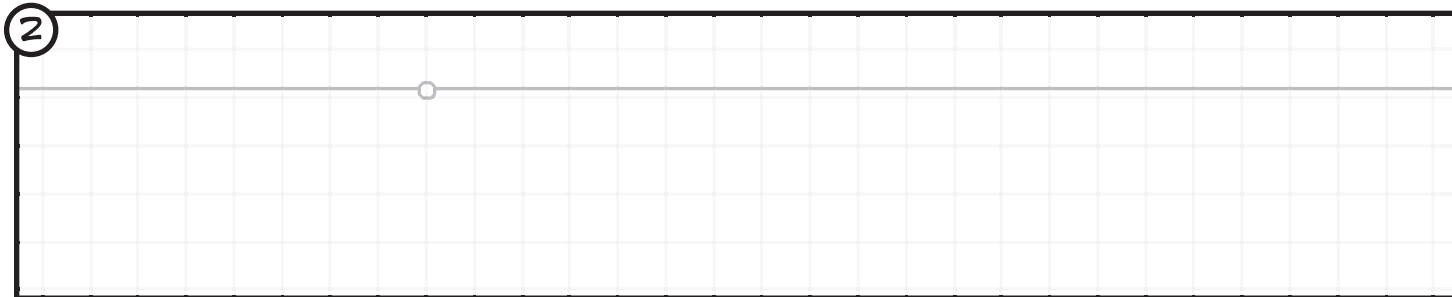
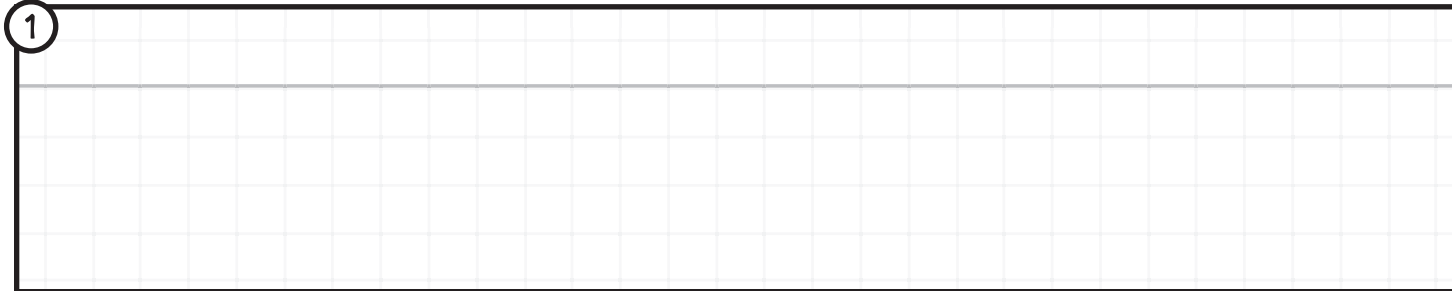




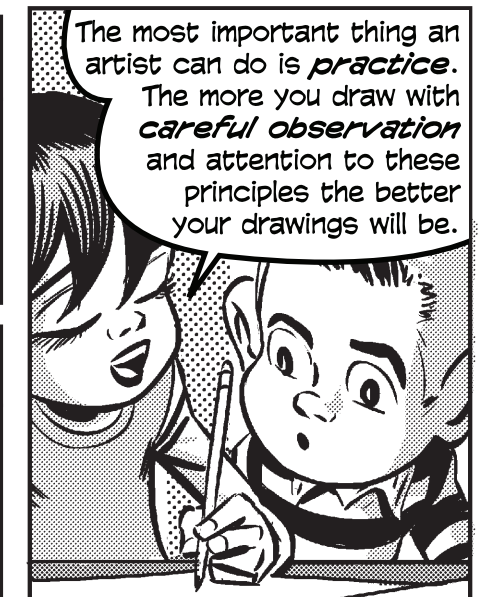
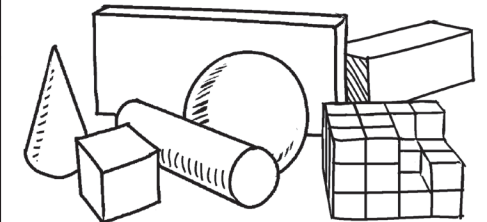
# DRAW TIME!

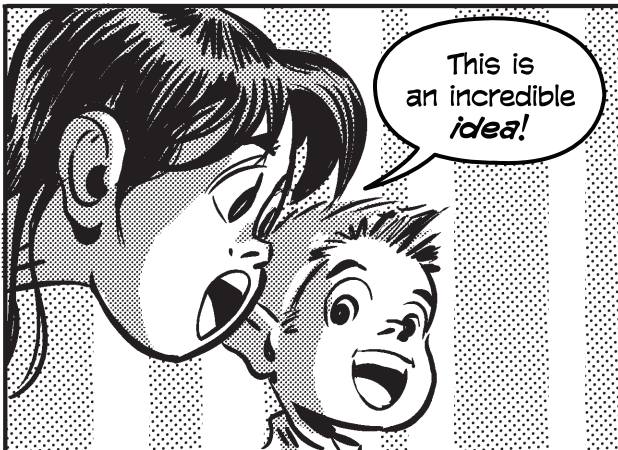
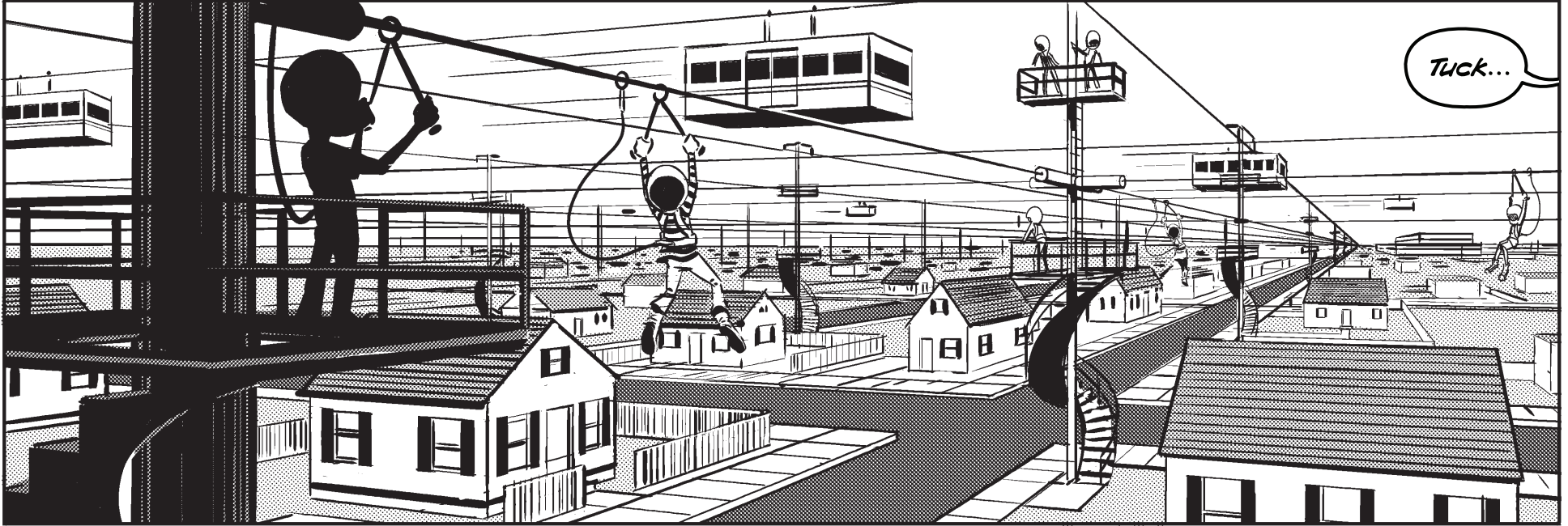
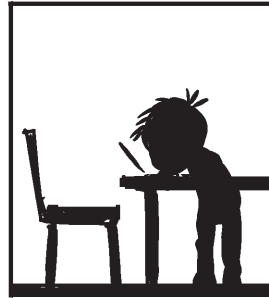
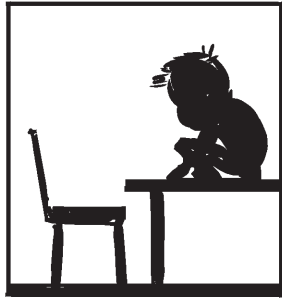
Are you ready to put your drawings into one-point perspective? Perspective drawing is one of the harder skills to master. Follow the steps below to get started. Trace the gray lines as guides for your first try.

1. Draw a horizon line. This creates the viewers eye level.
2. Establish a vanishing point.
3. Draw various squares. From the corners of those squares draw lines back to the vanishing point.
4. Finish forms and erase interior lines that normally would not be seen.



"All objects can be broken down into simple geometric shapes: spheres, cubes, cones, cylinders, or a combination thereof. If you remember this rule and keep in mind how they relate to the horizon line (perspective) you will be able to draw anything."





**HOWTOONS.COM** A series of comics that teaches kids how to build things using everyday household objects. Combining storytelling with instructions, the Howtoons universe is built of material that inspires dreaming, invention, creativity, and hands-on adventure. Howtoons has a foundation of science and engineering education, sparking creativity through art and imagination. We hope to inspire the future thinkers of tomorrow to not accept the world for what it is, but instead create a world that they would like it to be.

Visit the Howtoons website and enjoy all the free downloadable content at <http://www.howtoons.com/>  
Contact at [info@howtoons.com](mailto:info@howtoons.com)

LEMELSON-MIT  
**InvenTeams** The InvenTeam initiative, created by the Lemelson-MIT Program, offers an unparalleled opportunity for high school students to cultivate their creativity and experience invention. InvenTeam students rely on inquiry and hands-on problem solving as they apply concepts from science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) to develop invention prototypes. After the InvenTeam experience, inventive cultures often continue to prosper at participating schools through further development of InvenTeam prototypes or pursuit of new invention projects.

Visit the InvenTeams website to see what high school students are inventing at: <http://web.mit.edu/inventeams/>  
Contact at [inventeams@mit.edu](mailto:inventeams@mit.edu)

