

COURSE OUTLINE

**Art 205  
Fundamentals of Animation I**

**I. Catalog Statement**

Art 205 provides students with instruction in the fundamental principles of traditional animation with a focus on timing. Students learn to apply drawing and observation skills to a series of animation pencil tests. Principles such as squash and stretch, overlapping action, and anticipation are discussed. Other topics include creating effective key poses and attitude drawings.

Total Lecture Units: 2.0

Total Studio Units: 1.0

**Total Course Units: 3.0**

Total Lecture Hours: 32.0

Total Studio Hours: 32.0

**Total Faculty Contact Hours: 64.0**

Prerequisite: ART 201 or equivalent.

**II. Course Entry Expectations**

Skills Level Ranges: Reading 5; Writing 5; Listening-Speaking 5; Math 3.

Prior to enrolling in the course, the student should be able to:

1. create gesture drawings which capture attitude of a pose;
2. create gesture drawings which depict accuracy in a pose;
3. apply principles of construction drawing to the human figure and animals;
4. capture human emotion and expression through drawing;
5. apply perspective;
6. use lighting to define form and also as a design element;
7. use drapery in drawing.

**III. Course Exit Standards**

Upon successful completion of the required coursework, the student will be able to:

1. explain the effects of gravity and weight on timing for animation;
2. describe timing for animation and the relationship between timing and spacing;
3. apply principles of animation such as squash and stretch, follow-through, and anticipation;
4. create effective attitude drawings;
5. create key drawings in an animated sequence;

6. capture strong animal poses with an economy of line.

#### IV. Course Content

**Total Faculty Contact Hours = 64**

A. The Penny Exercise	Lecture 2 hours
1. Simple Physics	Studio 2 hours
a. Gravity	
b. Weight	
2. Timing – key poses	
3. Spacing – in-betweens	
B. The Bouncing Ball	Lecture 2 Hours
1. Weight	Studio 2 hours
a. Bowling balls	
b. Tennis balls	
c. Balloons	
2. Squash and Stretch	
a. Bowling balls	
b. Tennis balls	
c. Balloons	
3. Volume	
C. Overlapping Action/Follow Through (the flag exercise)	Lecture 4 hours
	Studio 4 hours
D. Anticipation	Lecture 4 hours
	Studio 4 hours
E. Arcs/S-curves	Lecture 4 hours
	Studio 4 hours
F. Staging	Lecture 4 hours
	Studio 4 hours
G. Secondary Action	Lecture 4 Hours
	Studio 4 hours
H. Attitude Drawings	Lecture 4 hours
1. Line of action	Studio 4 hours
2. Pantomime	
3. Potato sacks	
4. Thumbnails	
5. Layout drawings	
I. Animation Styles	Lecture 2 hours
	Studio 2 hours
J. The Walk Assignment	Lecture 2 hours

1. Attitude
2. Key poses, breakdowns, in-betweens
3. Spacing

Studio 2 hours

**V. Methods of Instruction**

The following methods of instruction may be used in this course:

1. classroom lectures and demonstrations;
2. pencil test exercises;
3. instructor analysis of student work;
4. peer analysis of student work;
5. frame by frame study of stylized and classical animation.

**VI. Out of Class Assignments**

The following out of class assignments may be used in this course:

1. projects (making a sculpture);
2. field activity (gathering source images).

**VII. Methods of Evaluation**

The following methods of evaluation may be used in this course:

1. evaluation of projects and assignments;
2. midterm and final examinations;
3. evaluation of final project.

**VIII. Textbook**

Williams, Richard. *The Animator's Survival Kit*. London: Faber, 2001. Print.  
12<sup>th</sup> Grade Textbook Reading Level. ISBN: 10-0571202284.

Blair, Preston. *Cartoon Animation*. Tustin, CA: W. Foster Pub., 1994. Print.  
12<sup>th</sup> Grade Textbook Reading Level. ISBN: 10-1560100842.

Goldberg, Eric. *Character Animation Crash Course!* Los Angeles: Silman-James, 2008.  
Print.  
12<sup>th</sup> Grade Textbook Reading Level. ISBN: 10-1879505975.

**IX. Student Learning Outcomes**

Upon successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

1. explain the effects of gravity and weight on timing for animation;
2. describe timing for animation and the relationship between timing and spacing;
3. apply principles of animation such as squash and stretch, follow-through, and anticipation.