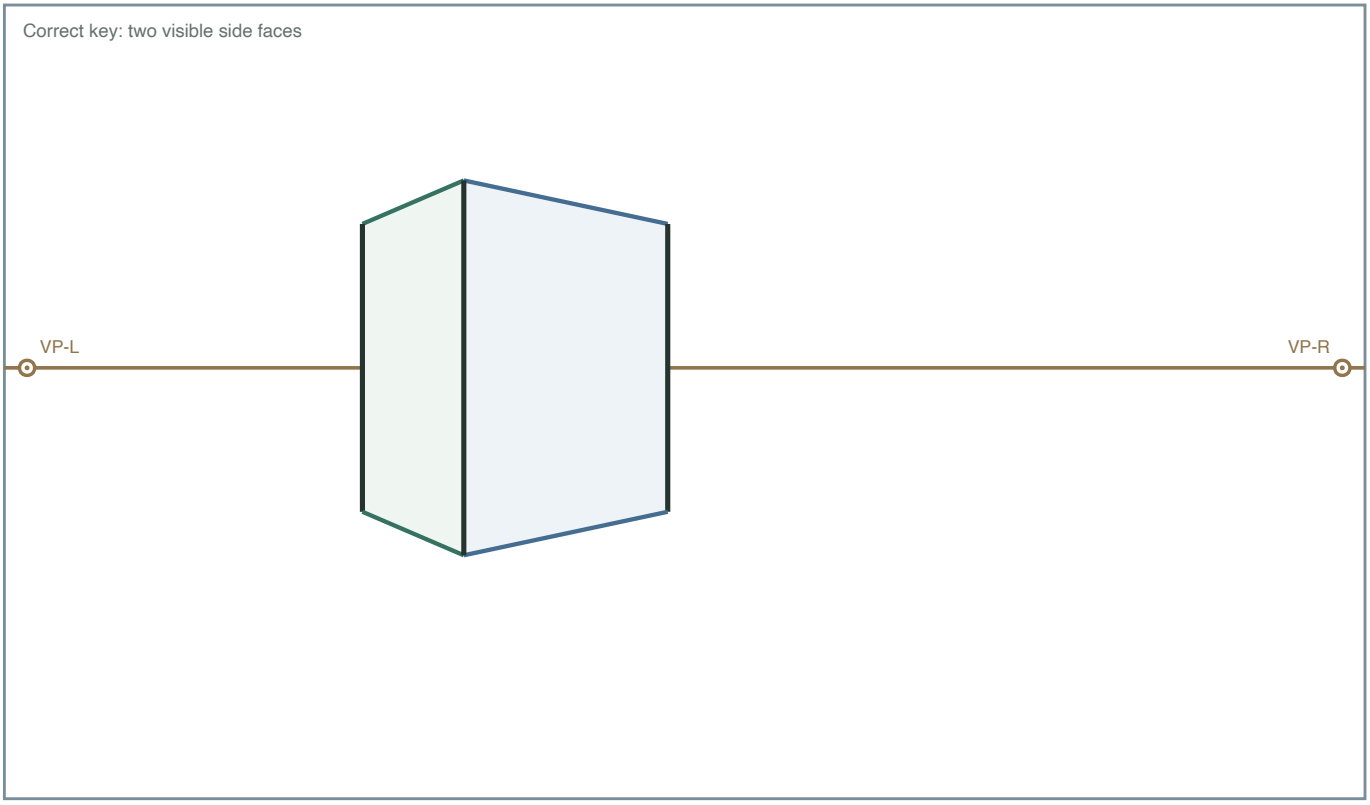
Draw a Panoramic Perspective

Answer I Task 1 answer I LETTER

Task prompt

Task 1: Draw a horizon with two widely spaced vanishing points and a single block whose near vertical edge crosses the horizon. Label VP-L and VP-R.



Answer

Draw one horizon with VP-L far left and VP-R far right. Add a near vertical edge crossing the horizon, then draw its four receding lines to their correct points. Close the two visible side faces with vertical cuts. The key shows no visible top or bottom face on this block.

Reasoning

The horizon-crossing near edge separates the two visible side-face directions while keeping the vertical upright. Each side's receding family is controlled by its own point.

Check

Confirm the near vertical crosses the single horizon, the left-directed edges reach VP-L, the right-directed edges reach VP-R, and both side faces close. Do not add a visible top or bottom face to this key.

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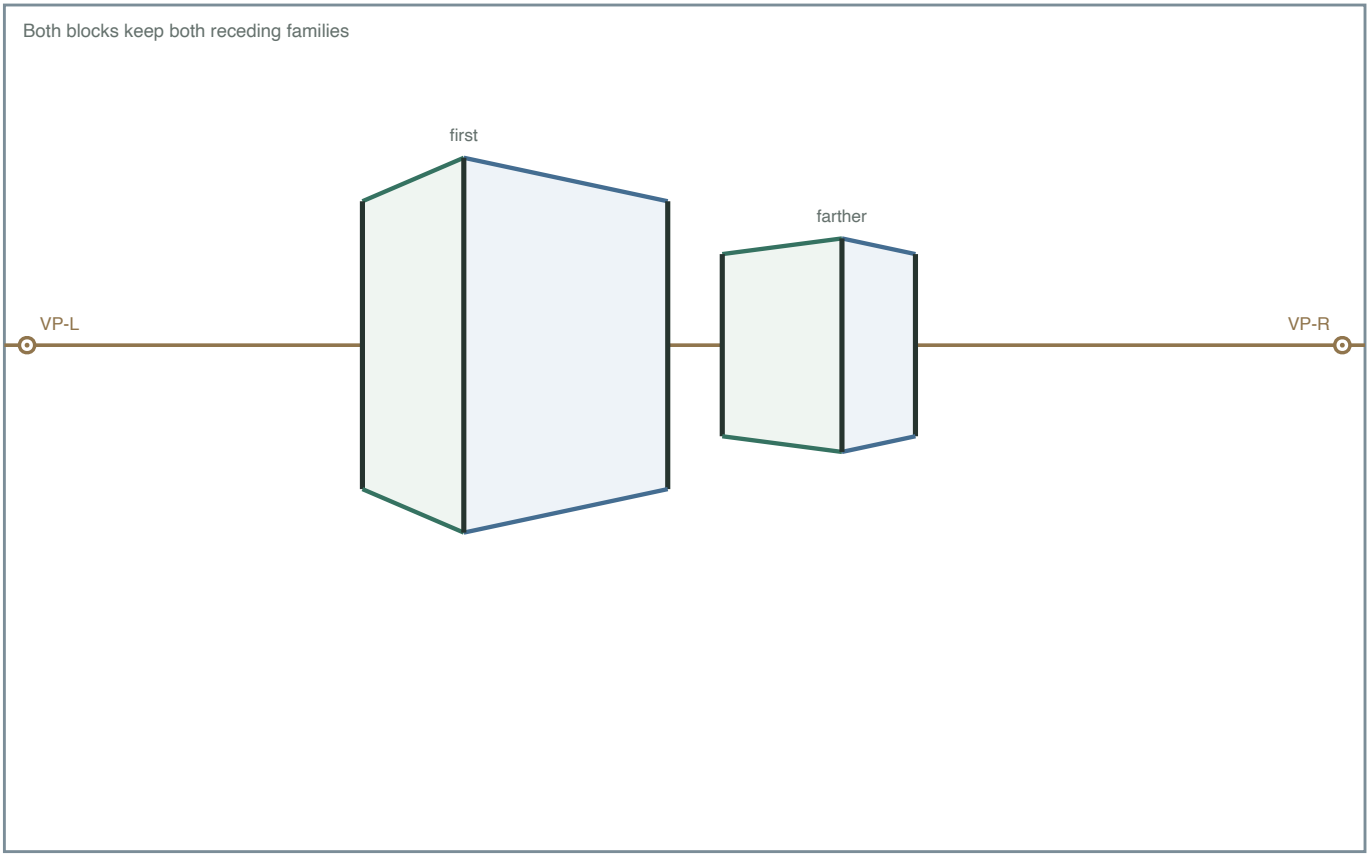
Answer I Task 2 answer I LETTER

Task prompt

Task 2: On the same horizon and points, add a second block behind the first, receding toward VP-R, so the two blocks form a shallow row.



Answer

Place the second block farther along the VP-R row direction. Construct each block with both edge families: left-directed edges meet VP-L and right-directed edges meet VP-R. Close both side faces with upright verticals. The farther near vertical may appear shorter in this drawing.

Reasoning

VP-R identifies the direction in which the row advances. It does not mean every edge of each block goes to VP-R; the other receding family still goes to VP-L.

Check

Check the second block's placement along the VP-R row direction. Then trace every block's left-directed edges to VP-L and right-directed edges to VP-R, with all verticals parallel.

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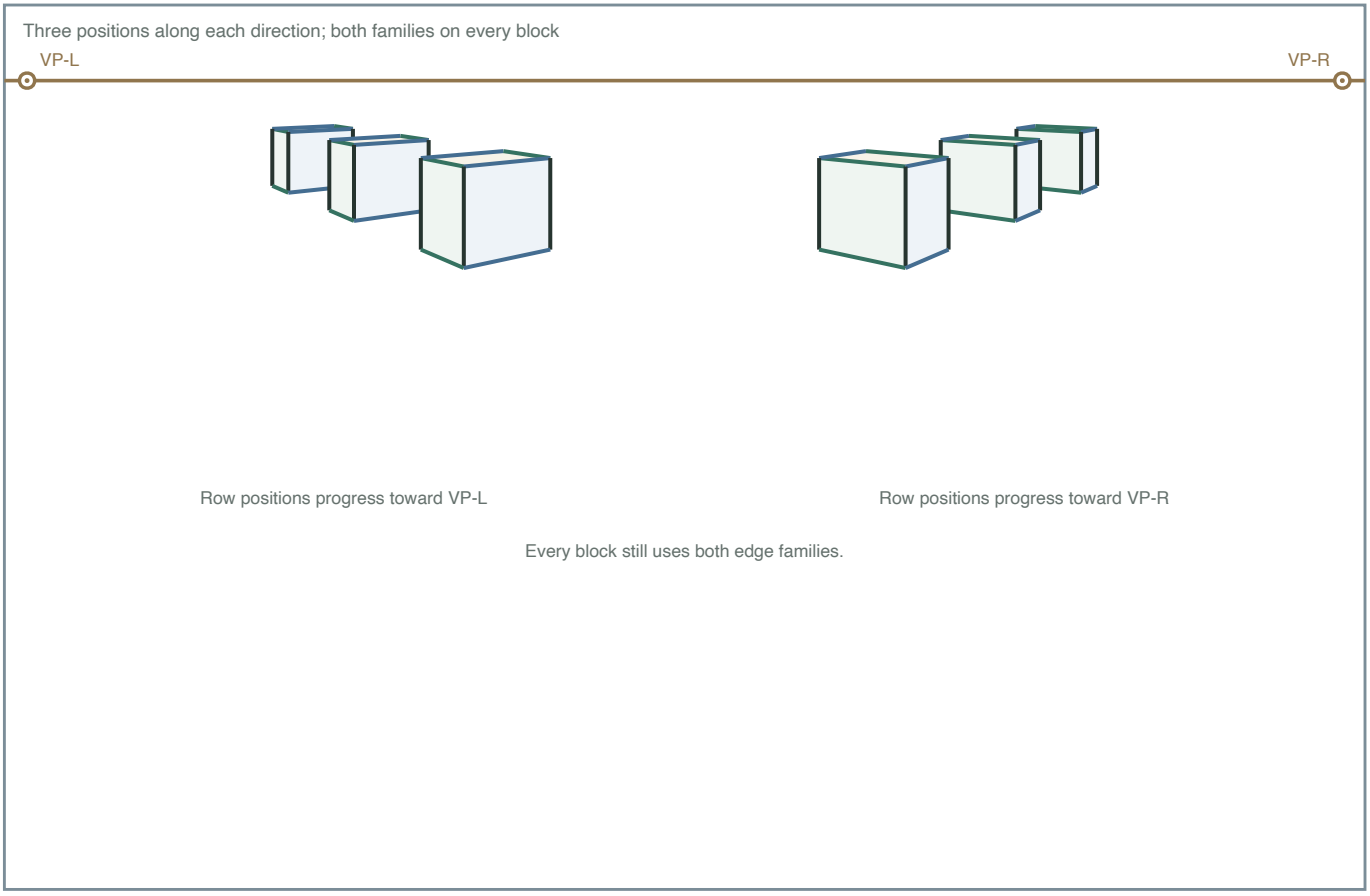
Answer I Task 3 answer I LETTER

Task prompt

Task 3: Draw a wide ground plane with a row of three blocks receding toward VP-L and a second row receding toward VP-R, all on one horizon.



Answer

Draw three blocks in the row whose positions progress toward VP-L and three in the row whose positions progress toward VP-R. Within every block, send the left-directed edge family to VP-L and the right-directed family to VP-R. Keep all verticals upright and the ground plane open between the rows.

Reasoning

The two rows occupy opposite depth directions, while every block still has the same two horizontal edge families. This keeps the scene on one two-point horizon.

Check

For each of the six blocks, verify both edge families: left-directed edges meet VP-L and right-directed edges meet VP-R. Then check the shared horizon and parallel verticals.

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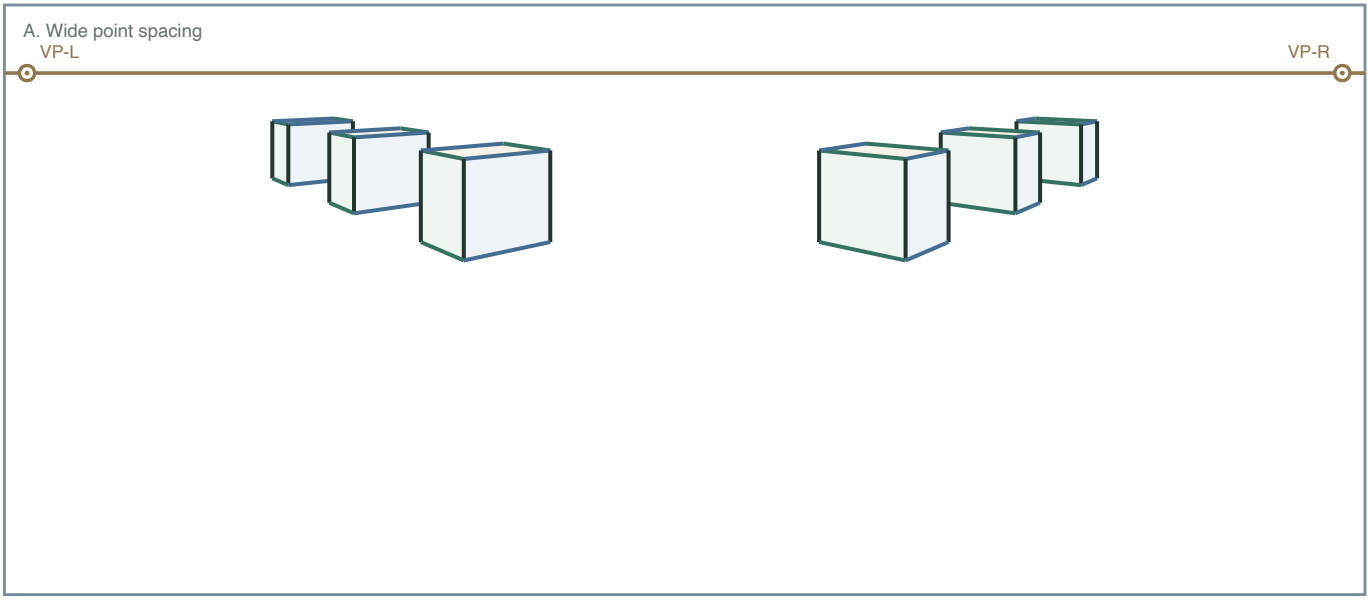
Answer I Task 4 answer I LETTER

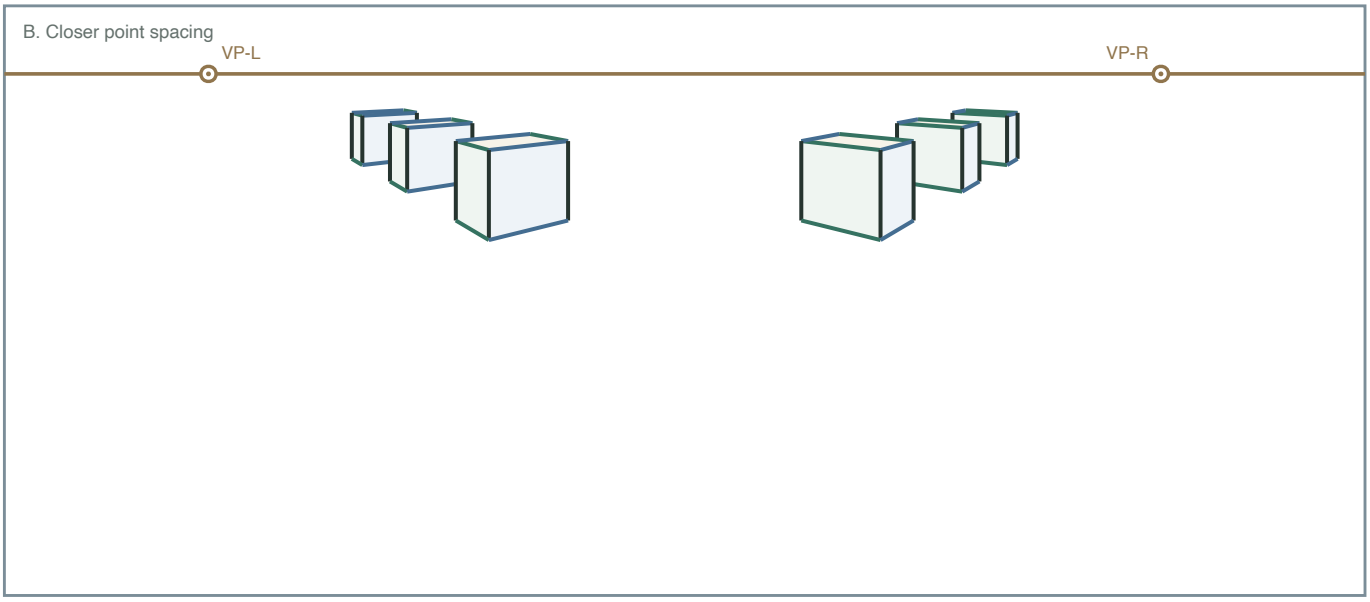
Task prompt

Task 4: Redraw your Task 3 plate with the two vanishing points moved closer together, then compare the two plates and state which reads as panoramic and why.

A. Wide point spacing



B. Closer point spacing



Answer

Keep the same six world blocks, their sizes and relative placements in both plates. Draw one plate with widely spaced points and the comparison plate with closer points. The wider spacing makes the receding edge families less steep and gives the composition a broader page read. This is a construction comparison, not a measure of optical field of view.

Reasoning

Holding the six blocks and their placements fixed isolates point spacing as the comparison. The changed spacing alters the receding directions on the page, not the amount of a real scene a lens can capture.

Check

Compare both plates: confirm the same six blocks and relative placements, a single horizon in each, two correct edge families for every block, and upright verticals. Only the vanishing-point spacing changes.