Draw a King Figure: Crown, Robe, and Face Proportions

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a crown with five points on a head oval. Mark the brow line and top of the head. Describe how you ensure the points are evenly spaced.

Answer: Draw a horizontal ellipse for the band between the brow and top landmarks. Divide the band into five equal segments using a ruler or by marking equal steps. Draw a triangular point from each segment. Check that the distance between adjacent points is equal. For example, if the band is 10 cm wide (a hypothetical value), each of the five segments is 2 cm, and each point rises from the center of its segment.

Reason: Equal segments on the band produce evenly spaced points. Keeping the band level ensures the crown sits naturally.

Check: Measure the distance between adjacent points; they should be equal within your drawing tolerance. For a hypothetical 10 cm band divided into five segments, each gap should measure about 2 cm. Check that the band is level.

Task 2

Draw a robe trapezoid with three curved fold lines from the waist to the hem. Explain why the folds curve outward.

Answer: Draw a trapezoid from shoulders to floor. Mark the waist and hem. Add three gently curved lines from the waist outward toward the hem. The curves suggest fabric tension and gravity, making the robe look soft rather than stiff.

Reason: Curved folds follow the way fabric hangs and spreads. Straight lines would suggest rigid material.

Check: Check that folds do not cross the face or crown and that the hem is level. Ensure folds are curved, not straight. As a simple check, the three fold lines should start near the waist and end near the hem without crossing each other.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Place eyes, nose, and mouth on a face using the midpoint convention. The eye line is halfway between top and chin. The nose line is halfway between eye line and chin. The mouth line is halfway between nose line and chin. Describe your placement.

Answer: Mark top, eye line, nose line, mouth line, and chin. Place eyes on the eye line, equally spaced from the center line. Place the nose on the nose line and the mouth on the mouth line. Check that your placement matches the midpoint convention: for a hypothetical face height of 12 cm from top to chin, the eye line is at 6 cm, the nose line at 9 cm, and the mouth line at 10.5 cm, so the eye-to-nose gap is 3 cm and the nose-to-mouth gap is 1.5 cm. Under the stated repeated-midpoint convention the two gaps have a 2:1 ratio for every positive face height. Their absolute lengths change with height; their ratio does not. This is a chosen construction rule, not a universal face proportion. Verify that your placement matches the convention you stated rather than adjusting values to force equal gaps.

Reason: Midpoint logic provides a consistent framework for feature placement. Symmetry around the center line keeps the face balanced.

Check: Compare the two distances and confirm they match your stated convention. Under the midpoint convention with a hypothetical 12 cm face, the eye-to-nose gap is 3 cm and the nose-to-mouth gap is 1.5 cm; verify these values against your construction. Check that the 2:1 ratio follows generally from this stated repeated-midpoint convention: the two gaps are H/4 and H/8 for positive H. If you instead adopt an equal-gap convention, compute the mouth line from that rule and verify the two gaps are equal. Check that features are centered on the vertical line.

Task 4

Combine a crown, face, and robe into a full figure. List three checks you would perform before darkening final lines.

Answer: Check that the crown band is level and sits on the head. Check that the robe is centered under the head and folds are curved. Check that face landmarks are used and features are symmetrical. Erase construction lines before darkening. As a simple arithmetic check, if the head oval is 6 cm wide (hypothetical), the crown band should span about the same width and the robe shoulders should be at least as wide as the head.

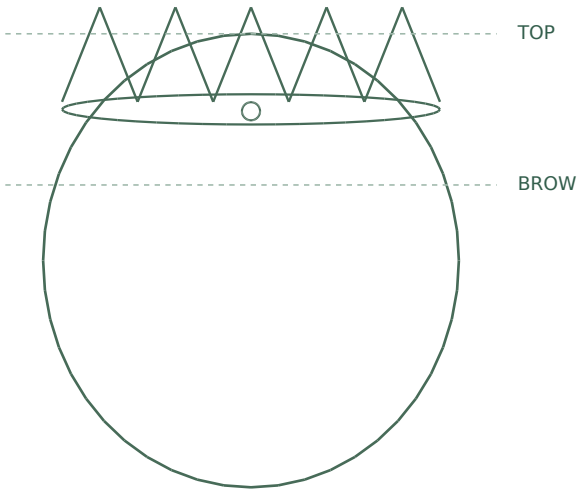
Reason: These checks catch common errors in placement and proportion before finalizing the drawing.

Check: Perform each check visually and with simple measurements if needed. Confirm construction lines are removed.

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Task 1 / answers

King construction / hypothetical landmark and band lengths print at scale 1:2

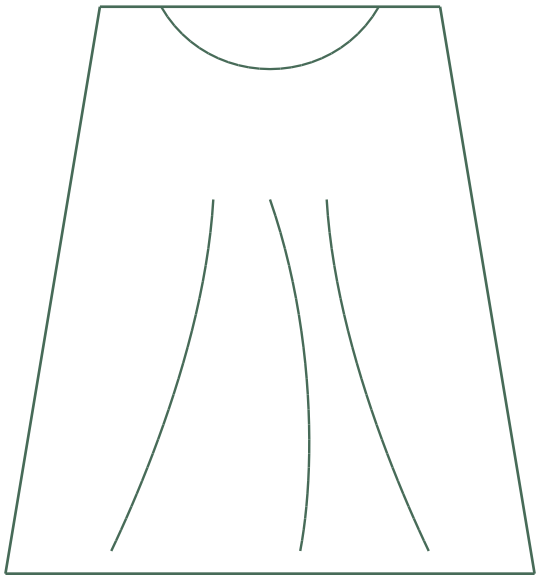


Five equal segments across a hypothetical 10 cm band: 10 / 5 = 2 cm per segment and between adjacent point centers. The oval and brow placement are chosen layout examples.

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Task 2 / answers

King construction / hypothetical landmark and band lengths print at scale 1:2

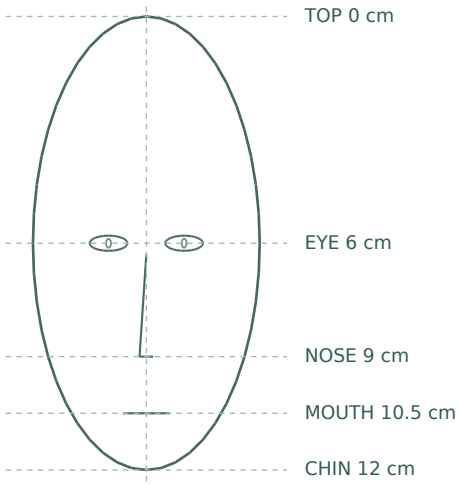


Three separate curved folds run from the chosen waist region toward the level hem.

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Task 3 / answers

King construction / hypothetical landmark and band lengths print at scale 1:2

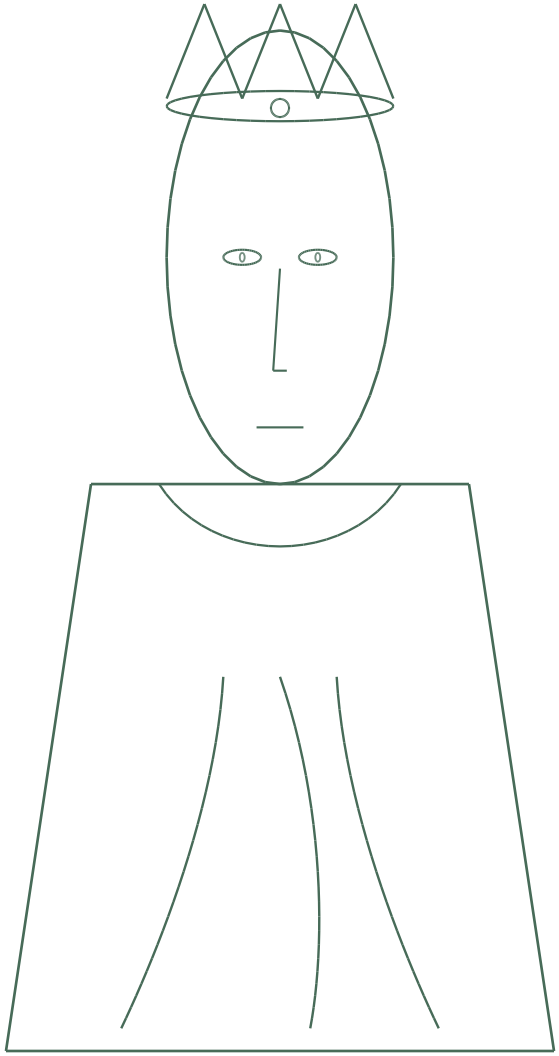


Repeated midpoints: eye H/2, nose 3H/4, mouth 7H/8. The gaps H/4 and H/8 have ratio 2:1 for every positive H under this convention.

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Task 4 / answers

King construction / hypothetical landmark and band lengths print at scale 1:2



Checks: level crown band; robe centered under the head with curved folds; symmetric facial features. Head and band each 6 cm wide; shoulders 10 cm are wider than the head.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Crown band is level and points are evenly spaced.
- [ ] Crown sits on the head without floating.
- [ ] Robe fold lines are curved and follow gravity.
- [ ] Face landmarks (eye, nose, mouth lines) are used consistently.
- [ ] Features are symmetrical around the center line.
- [ ] Construction lines are erased and final lines are clear.
- [ ] Valid alternative styles are acceptable if construction is consistent.
- [ ] Any numerical values used are labeled as hypothetical examples and measured against the actual paper or tools.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?