Seated Figure Pose Construction: Proportion Practice Plate

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Using head height 4 cm, calculate the expected torso length, thigh length, lower leg length, and foot length under the stated convention. Show each multiplication.

Answer: Torso = 1.5 × 4 = 6 cm; thigh = 1.5 × 4 = 6 cm; lower leg = 1.25 × 4 = 5 cm; foot = 1 × 4 = 4 cm.

Reason: Each segment is expressed as a multiple of head height: torso and thigh at one and a half, lower leg at one and a quarter, foot at one. Multiply the head height by each multiplier.

Check: Recompute each product and confirm units are centimeters throughout; compare the sum of thigh and lower leg to the floor-to-hip distance if drawn.

Task 2

A drawn seated figure has head height 5 cm, torso length 8 cm, thigh length 7 cm, and lower leg length 6 cm. Identify which segment is furthest from the convention and by how much.

Answer: Expected torso = 7.5 cm, so torso is 0.5 cm too long. Expected thigh = 7.5 cm, so thigh is 0.5 cm too short. Expected lower leg = 6.25 cm, so lower leg is 0.25 cm too short. The torso and thigh are equally furthest at 0.5 cm, so either may be cited with the difference stated.

Reason: Compute each expected value from head height 5 cm: torso 1.5 × 5 = 7.5; thigh 7.5; lower leg 1.25 × 5 = 6.25. Subtract actual from expected and compare absolute differences.

Check: List expected and actual values in a table with the same unit, then verify each subtraction.

Task 3

Describe how to adjust a seated figure drawing where the knee is behind the hip line and the foot is 1 cm above the floor line, using only landmark moves and no stretching.

Answer: Move the knee landmark forward of the hip line and redraw the thigh as a forward-sloping block. To bring the foot to the floor, lower the seat height or lengthen the lower leg by up to 1 cm, then recheck lower leg length against one and a quarter head heights.

Reason: Knee-behind-hip violates the forward thigh relationship, so the knee landmark must move forward. A foot above the floor means the leg chain is too short for the chosen seat height; adjusting seat height or leg length preserves segment proportions better than stretching.

Check: After adjustment, measure knee-forward distance and floor contact; confirm lower leg length is within a reasonable range of the convention or document the chosen alternative.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

A student draws a seated figure with head height 2.5 cm and records torso 4 cm, thigh 4 cm, lower leg 3 cm, and foot 2.5 cm. State whether the proportions are consistent and show the arithmetic.

Answer: Expected torso = 1.5 × 2.5 = 3.75 cm, actual 4 cm, difference 0.25 cm. Expected thigh = 3.75 cm, actual 4 cm, difference 0.25 cm. Expected lower leg = 1.25 × 2.5 = 3.125 cm, actual 3 cm, difference 0.125 cm. Expected foot = 2.5 cm, actual 2.5 cm, difference 0. The proportions are close and consistent within small drawing adjustments.

Reason: Multiply head height by each multiplier, subtract actual from expected, and compare absolute differences. Small differences are acceptable when documented.

Check: Recompute each expected value and difference; confirm all values use centimeters and that the largest difference is stated.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Landmarks for head, shoulder, hip, knee, and floor are clearly marked and labeled.
- [ ] Torso length from shoulder to hip is within a reasonable range of one and a half head heights, or a documented alternative is explained.
- [ ] Knee is forward of the hip line and the thigh slopes forward.
- [ ] Foot contacts the floor line without stretching the lower leg.
- [ ] All measurements use one consistent unit and arithmetic checks are shown.
- [ ] Valid alternative proportions are accepted if the reasoning and measurements are documented.

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