One-Point Perspective Bedroom Drawing: Bed, Window, Door

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a room box on A4 paper with a back wall 8 cm by 6 cm and the vanishing point 1 cm above center. Add a bed against the left wall with near width 3 cm and length about 6 cm. Describe where the far vertical edge goes.

Answer: The far vertical edge sits about 6 cm back along the receding floor lines, is shorter than the near vertical edge, and its top and bottom align with lines aimed at the vanishing point.

Reason: The bed is a rectangular block. Near width is marked on the floor, then carried back on receding lines. The far corner must shrink toward the vanishing point, so its vertical edge is shorter.

Check: Trace the bed's top and bottom side edges; both should meet the single vanishing point. Measure near and far vertical heights with a ruler; far should be shorter.

Task 2

On a side wall, place a window whose near vertical side is 2 cm from the wall corner. The window is 3 cm wide along the wall and 2 cm tall. Explain which edges recede and which stay vertical.

Answer: The top and bottom edges recede to the vanishing point; the near and far vertical sides stay vertical and parallel. The far vertical side is placed 3 cm back along the receding lines.

Reason: A side wall is seen at an angle, so horizontal edges on that wall appear to recede. Vertical edges remain vertical in one-point perspective.

Check: Extend the window's top and bottom edges; they should meet the vanishing point. Check that both vertical sides are parallel with a straightedge.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw a door on the back wall, 2.5 cm wide and 4 cm tall, with a 0.3 cm frame. Then add one extra furniture item, a small nightstand 2 cm wide and 1.5 cm tall, beside the bed on the floor. Describe how the nightstand's side edges behave.

Answer: The door is a true rectangle because the back wall faces the viewer. The nightstand's front face is a true rectangle; its side edges recede to the vanishing point, and its far vertical edge is shorter.

Reason: Objects on the back wall keep true horizontal and vertical edges. Objects projecting from a wall have receding side edges that shrink toward the vanishing point.

Check: Confirm the door's edges are horizontal and vertical. Trace the nightstand's side edges to the vanishing point and compare near and far vertical heights.

Task 4

A learner draws a bed against the right wall but the far end is taller than the near end, and the window on the left wall has horizontal top and bottom edges. Identify both errors and state the corrections.

Answer: The bed's far vertical edge must be shorter and aligned on receding lines to the vanishing point. The window's top and bottom edges must recede to the vanishing point, not stay horizontal.

Reason: In one-point perspective, receding edges shrink toward the vanishing point, and side-wall horizontals appear to recede. A taller far end and horizontal window edges break those rules.

Check: Trace the bed's side edges and the window's top and bottom edges; all should meet the single vanishing point. Measure the bed's near and far vertical heights to confirm the far is shorter.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] One vanishing point is used consistently for all receding edges.
- [ ] Vertical edges remain vertical; back-wall horizontals remain horizontal.
- [ ] Bed footprint sits on receding floor lines and far end shrinks correctly.
- [ ] Window on a side wall has receding top and bottom edges and parallel vertical sides.
- [ ] Door on the back wall is a true rectangle with a simple frame.
- [ ] Layout is readable and construction lines are lightly erased.
- [ ] Valid alternative furniture styles and lettering are accepted if perspective relationships hold.

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