Draw an Angry Eye: Narrowed Lid, Brow Tension, and Glare

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

A neutral eye has an eye reference line of 8 cm and an upper lid peak 3 cm above the eye reference line. The lesson's 40 percent reduction rule is applied to the upper-lid rise, which is measured from the eye reference line to the upper lid peak. Calculate the angry upper-lid rise, then the angry upper lid peak. The lower lid dip is below the eye reference line and does not affect this calculation.

Answer: Neutral upper-lid rise: 3 cm. Angry upper-lid rise: 0.6 times 3 equals 1.8 cm. Angry upper lid peak: 1.8 cm above the eye reference line.

Reason: The 40 percent reduction is defined on the upper-lid rise, so multiply the neutral upper-lid rise by 0.6 to get 1.8 cm. Because upper-lid rise is measured from the eye reference line to the upper lid peak, the angry peak is 1.8 cm above the eye reference line. The lower lid dip is below the eye reference line and is not added.

Check: Verify that 0.6 times 3 equals 1.8. Confirm the reduction: 3 minus 1.8 equals 1.2 cm, and 1.2 divided by 3 equals 0.4, or 40 percent.

Task 2

Assume this is a flawed student drawing. An angry eye drawing has a brow stroke starting 2 cm above the inner corner and ending 1 cm above the outer corner. The upper lid at the inner side is 1.2 cm above the eye reference line and at the outer side is 1.5 cm above the eye reference line. Calculate the brow-to-lid gap at each side and state whether the brow tension reads correctly.

Answer: Inner gap: 2 minus 1.2 equals 0.8 cm. Outer gap: 1 minus 1.5 equals negative 0.5 cm, meaning the brow is below the lid at the outer side. The brow tension does not read correctly for two reasons. First, the convention requires the brow to be lower at the inner corner than at the outer corner, but here the brow is higher at the inner side (2 cm) than at the outer side (1 cm). Second, the negative outer gap means the brow crosses below the upper lid at the outer side; the brow must remain above the lid.

Reason: Brow tension requires the brow to remain above the upper lid and to be lower at the inner corner than at the outer corner. Here the brow is higher at the inner side (2 cm) than at the outer side (1 cm), violating the convention, and the negative outer gap means the brow crosses the lid.

Check: Confirm both gaps are positive and that the brow height above the inner corner is less than the brow height above the outer corner. Adjust the inner brow height downward and/or the outer brow height upward until both conditions hold.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

A student places an iris 2 cm wide centered 1 cm toward the inner corner from the midpoint. The pupil is 1 cm wide and shifted 0.5 cm toward the inner corner. The glare circle is 0.4 cm wide and placed on the upper lid. Identify three errors (one placement, one sizing, one placement or sizing) and give corrected values using the lesson convention.

Answer: Error one: the glare is on the lid instead of inside the iris. Corrected: place the glare inside the iris near the upper pupil edge. Error two: the iris and pupil are oversized relative to the convention (2 cm iris and 1 cm pupil vs 1.6 cm and 0.7 cm). Corrected: use an iris about 1.6 cm wide and a pupil about 0.7 cm wide. Error three: the pupil shift plus pupil radius reaches the iris edge. Iris radius is 1 cm, pupil radius is 0.5 cm, and shift is 0.5 cm, so 0.5 plus 0.5 equals 1.0 cm, exactly at the edge. Corrected: shift the pupil about 0.2 cm toward the inner corner so it stays fully inside the iris.

Reason: The convention keeps the pupil fully inside the iris and places the glare inside the iris. A pupil radius of 0.5 cm shifted 0.5 cm from the iris center reaches the iris radius of 1 cm, so the pupil touches the edge. The example ratio also keeps the pupil smaller relative to the iris.

Check: Check that the pupil diameter is less than the iris diameter and that shift plus pupil radius is less than the iris radius. Confirm the glare circle is inside the iris and smaller than the pupil.

Task 4

A neutral eye has an upper-lid rise of 4 cm. An angry version has an upper lid peak 2.4 cm above the eye reference line. Calculate the angry upper-lid rise and the percentage reduction from the neutral upper-lid rise. Then state one change that would make the eye read as more angry.

Answer: Angry upper-lid rise: 2.4 cm. Reduction: 4 minus 2.4 equals 1.6 cm, and 1.6 divided by 4 equals 0.4, or 40 percent. To read as more angry, lower the upper lid peak further, for example to 2 cm, which would give an upper-lid rise of 2 cm and a 50 percent reduction.

Reason: The upper-lid rise is the eye reference line-to-upper-lid-peak distance, so it equals the upper lid peak above the eye reference line. A 40 percent reduction matches the lesson example; lowering the lid further increases the tension cue.

Check: Recalculate 4 minus 2.4 equals 1.6, and 1.6 divided by 4 equals 0.4. Confirm the new example gives 4 minus 2 equals 2, and 2 divided by 4 equals 0.5, or 50 percent.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] The inner and outer corner points are unchanged from the neutral reference.
- [ ] The angry upper-lid rise is visibly smaller than the neutral upper-lid rise, with a recorded measurement.
- [ ] The upper lid is lowered and the lower lid remains nearly flat.
- [ ] The brow is lower at the inner corner than at the outer corner, creating a downward inner slope.
- [ ] The iris and pupil are shifted toward the inner corner without touching the iris edge.
- [ ] A glare highlight is placed inside the iris near the upper pupil edge.
- [ ] Valid alternative choices are consistent and do not obscure the anger cues.

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