Drawing on a Shoe Outline: Map Toe Box, Side Panel and Lace Zones

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

On a side-view outline, mark the toe box, vamp, side panel, heel counter and lace row. Use a convention where the lace row is a band with three crossing lines. Describe where each zone sits relative to the others.

Answer: The toe box is the front rounded area; the vamp is the top area behind it; the side panel is the large middle area; the heel counter is the back area; the lace row is a band across the vamp with three crossing lines. Seams separate each zone and stay inside the outline.

Reason: Mapping zones first prevents decoration from blurring boundaries. The lace row is defined as a band so lacing remains readable.

Check: Confirm five labeled zones, three crossing lines in the lace row, and no seam line leaving the outline.

Task 2

A side panel is 48 mm wide. You choose a hypothetical repeat of 8 mm. How many repeats fit, and what even margin remains on each side if the repeats are centered?

Answer: Six repeats fit because 48 divided by 8 equals 6. If centered with no extra margin, the repeats fill the panel exactly, so the margin is 0 mm on each side. If you want a 4 mm margin on each side, the usable width is 40 mm, giving five repeats.

Reason: Division gives the number of repeats. Subtracting margins before dividing gives a centered layout with even edges.

Check: Multiply repeats by repeat size and add margins; the total should equal the panel width.

Task 3

You want a stripe motif to continue from the side panel to the heel counter. Describe how to cross the seam deliberately and how to check that the lace row stays readable.

Answer: Draw the stripe as one continuous motif that crosses the seam at a clear angle, and state in your convention that this crossing is intentional. Keep the lace row clear by stopping the stripe before the lace band or by reducing its weight inside the band. Check that at least three lace crossings remain visible.

Reason: Intentional crossings are allowed if they are deliberate and do not obscure key zones. The lace row must remain readable.

Check: Trace the stripe across the seam and confirm it is one motif, then count visible lace crossings.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Your drawing looks flat from one metre away. List two adjustments that improve contrast without changing the pattern style, and explain how to verify the result.

Answer: Darken the outline and seam lines slightly, and lighten the decoration lines. Alternatively, increase the size of the main side-panel motif while keeping the same shape. Verify by viewing from one metre and checking that zones separate clearly and the lace row remains visible.

Reason: Contrast comes from line weight and scale, not from changing style. A clear hierarchy makes zones readable at a distance.

Check: Compare outline, seam and decoration weights; confirm the outline is heaviest and the lace row still shows three crossings.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] All five zones are identifiable: toe box, vamp, side panel, heel counter and lace row.
- [ ] Seam lines stay inside the outline and follow the stated convention.
- [ ] Decoration is placed deliberately within zones and respects seam boundaries unless a motif intentionally crosses.
- [ ] Lace row shows at least three readable crossing lines.
- [ ] Line weight hierarchy is clear: outline heaviest, seams medium, decoration lightest.
- [ ] Spacing is even and measured, with any numerical values labeled as examples.
- [ ] Valid alternative styles are accepted if zone mapping and placement are clear.

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