Draw a Dog Side-Eye: Eye Direction, Brow Tilt, and Head Angle

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a forward-facing dog head with a strong side-eye glancing right. Use full-shift pupils and a down-tilt on the right brow. Keep the head forward.

Answer: A forward head outline with two almonds; both pupils shifted fully toward the right corner but still inside the almonds; right upper lid slightly lowered; right brow tilted down about 10 degrees (hypothetical example); left brow neutral.

Reason: Full pupil shift and a down-tilted brow on the looking side create a strong skeptical side-eye while the forward head keeps the expression focused on the eyes.

Check: Verify that both pupils point right, neither touches the eye edge, the right brow tilts down, and the head outline is not rotated.

Task 2

Draw three small head outlines in a row. Use the same half-shift left glance in all three, but change only the left brow: neutral, down-tilt, up-tilt. Label each.

Answer: Three identical heads with the same leftward half-shift pupils; first head has neutral brows; second has left brow tilted down about 10 degrees (hypothetical example); third has left brow tilted up about 10 degrees.

Reason: Changing only the brow isolates its effect on the expression, showing how down-tilt reads as annoyance and up-tilt reads as doubt or amusement.

Check: Confirm that the eyes and head are identical across all three and that only the left brow differs; check labels match the brow tilt.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw a practice strip with four squares. Start with a neutral expression and increase side-eye intensity step by step toward the left. Keep the head angle constant.

Answer: Four squares with the same head outline; square one has center pupils and neutral brows; square two has one-third left shift and slight brow tilt; square three has two-thirds shift and moderate tilt; square four has full shift and strong tilt.

Reason: A graded strip builds control over intensity and shows that readability depends on consistent pupil shift and brow tilt rather than extreme changes.

Check: Check that each square increases pupil shift and brow tilt in order, that pupils stay inside the eyes, and that the head angle is the same in all four.

Task 4

Draw two head outlines side by side with the same mild rightward side-eye. Tilt one head toward the glance by 8 degrees and the other away by 8 degrees (hypothetical examples). Describe how the mood changes.

Answer: Two heads with identical half-shift right pupils and slight right brow down-tilt; first head tilted right by 8 degrees; second head tilted left by 8 degrees. The toward-tilt reads more engaged or sly; the away-tilt reads more suspicious or aloof.

Reason: Head angle modifies the emotional tone without changing the core eye direction and brow tilt, demonstrating that small tilts can shift mood.

Check: Verify that the eyes and brows are identical in both heads, that the tilts are about 8 degrees in opposite directions, and that the written description matches the visual difference.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Eye direction: both pupils shift consistently toward the intended glance.
- [ ] Pupil placement: pupils remain inside the eye shape with a visible margin.
- [ ] Brow tilt: the looking-side brow changes slightly and the opposite brow stays neutral or slightly raised.
- [ ] Head angle: the head tilt is small and supports the glance without becoming a full turn.
- [ ] Readability: the expression reads as side-eye at a glance.
- [ ] Consistency: the same convention is used across variants and practice squares.
- [ ] Valid alternatives: rounder or narrower eyes, different lid heights, or opposite brow choices are acceptable if the expression remains clear.

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