Graffiti Wall Drawing: Brick Surface and Tag Placement

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

A wall is 20 cm wide and 14 cm tall with a 1 cm border. Courses are 2 cm apart. How many full courses fit inside the border?

Answer: Six full courses.

Reason: The inner height is 14 minus 2 cm of border, which is 12 cm. Dividing 12 by 2 gives 6 full courses between course lines.

Check: Measure the inner height, divide by course spacing, and count bands between lines rather than lines themselves.

Task 2

On an 18 cm wide wall with a 1 cm border and 2 cm bricks, how many full bricks fit in one course, and what half-brick filler is needed for a true half-brick offset?

Answer: A non-offset course holds eight full bricks (8 × 2 = 16 cm). An offset course holds seven full bricks plus two 1 cm half-bricks (1 + 14 + 1 = 16 cm), shifting joints by 1 cm.

Reason: Inner width is 16 cm. Dividing 16 by 2 gives 8 full bricks exactly. A half-brick is 1 cm, so alternate courses can start with a 1 cm half-brick and end with a 1 cm half-brick, keeping the offset true.

Check: Multiply brick count by brick width (8 times 2 = 16 cm) and confirm it equals the inner width; confirm the half-brick is half the brick width.

Task 3

A primary box is 6 cm by 3 cm placed 6 cm from the left and 3 cm from the top on an 18 cm by 12 cm wall with a 1 cm border. Does it fit, and does it touch a course line if courses are 2 cm apart measured from the inner top edge?

Answer: It fits inside the border. Its top edge is 2 cm below the inner top edge, so it touches a course line; its bottom edge is 5 cm below the inner top edge, so it does not touch a course line.

Reason: The box spans 6 to 12 cm horizontally and 3 to 6 cm vertically, inside the 1 to 17 cm and 1 to 11 cm inner area. Measured from the inner top edge, the box top is at 2 cm and the box bottom is at 5 cm. Course lines at 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 cm align with the top edge only.

Check: Compare box edges to border limits and to the course-line list measured from the inner top edge; shift by half a course spacing (1 cm) if alignment is unwanted.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Two boxes are 4 cm wide and 3 cm wide. Their nearest edges are 2 cm apart. Is the gap at least one brick width if bricks are 2 cm wide?

Answer: Yes, the gap is 2 cm, which equals one brick width.

Reason: The rule requires at least one brick width. Two cm equals two cm, so the gap meets the minimum.

Check: Measure the clear distance between nearest edges and compare it to the chosen brick width; equality passes.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Brick courses are evenly spaced and alternate offsets are clear.
- [ ] Brick widths are consistent within each course.
- [ ] All tag boxes sit inside the wall border.
- [ ] Boxes have at least one brick-width gap and do not overlap.
- [ ] Primary, secondary and accent roles are distinguishable.
- [ ] X-height band from baseline to midline is marked or respected.
- [ ] Letter styles may vary; placement and clarity are judged, not style.

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