Banquo Figure Drawing: Costume and Stance Construction

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

On plain paper, draw a proportion guide for a Banquo figure using seven head heights. Mark crown, chin, waist at unit three, and feet at unit seven. Then sketch a stance with the weight on the left leg and the right foot angled outward. Describe where the left foot sits relative to the left hip.

Answer: The left foot should sit roughly under the left hip, and the right foot should angle outward with both feet on the same ground line. The waist mark is three head heights below the crown.

Reason: A seven-unit guide changes the vertical marks but keeps the same structural logic: supporting foot under the hip, free foot angled, and a single ground line. The waist position follows the chosen unit count.

Check: Measure that crown-to-waist equals three head heights and crown-to-feet equals seven head heights. Confirm both feet touch one drawn ground line.

Task 2

Draw a simple torso and hip block for a Banquo figure with a slight hip tilt toward the right supporting leg. Add an underlayer, a main tunic, and a belt. In what order should the overlaps appear at the waist?

Answer: The belt should overlap the main tunic, and the main tunic should overlap the underlayer at the waist. The hip tilt should follow the supporting right leg.

Reason: Costume is layered from body outward: underlayer first, main garment second, outer belt last. Overlaps at the waist therefore show belt over tunic over underlayer.

Check: Trace the waist lines from outermost to innermost and confirm the order is belt, tunic, underlayer. Check that the hip line tilts toward the supporting side.

Task 3

A figure is drawn with a head height of 2.5 cm and an eight-unit guide. The student places the waist at 10 cm below the crown. Is this consistent with a waist at four head heights? Show the arithmetic.

Answer: Yes. Four head heights is 4 × 2.5 cm = 10 cm, so the placement is consistent with a waist at four head heights.

Reason: Multiply the head height by the waist unit number. If the result matches the measured distance, the placement is consistent.

Check: Measure the crown-to-waist distance on the drawing and compare it with 10 cm.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Draw a cloak over a weight-shifted Banquo stance. Add three folds on the supporting side and three on the free side. State one visible difference between the two sets of folds and one check that confirms the cloak follows the body's tilt.

Answer: Supporting-side folds should compress or bunch near the hip or knee, while free-side folds hang more loosely. The cloak edge should follow the shoulder and hip lines rather than forming a vertical rectangle.

Reason: Weight shift changes tension: the supporting side compresses, and the free side relaxes. The cloak must follow the underlying body tilt to read as worn rather than pasted on.

Check: Compare fold direction and spacing on each side, then trace the cloak edge against the shoulder and hip lines to confirm it follows the tilt.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Proportion guide uses a consistent head-height unit and clearly marks crown, chin, waist, and feet.
- [ ] Stance shows a clear weight shift: supporting foot under the hip, free foot angled, and both feet on one ground line.
- [ ] Costume layers are drawn in a logical order with visible overlaps at neck, cuffs, hem, and belt or cloak edge.
- [ ] Folds follow tension points and differ between supporting and free sides.
- [ ] Head, hands, and grounding are simplified but structurally clear; construction lines are selectively reduced.
- [ ] Valid alternatives are accepted: different head-unit counts, costume variations, and line styles are allowed if the structural checks pass.

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