Draw a Singing Person: Open-Mouth Shape and Posture Construction

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

On a 12 cm by 18 cm sheet, draw a soft-intensity singing figure with a 2 cm head unit, a 5-degree head tilt, and a mouth oval one-quarter of the head width. Use the lesson's head-width convention (head width about 0.8 of the head unit). Record the head width, mouth width, and mouth height using the one-half height convention.

Answer: Head unit 2 cm; head width about 1.6 cm (0.8 of 2 cm); mouth width 0.4 cm (one-quarter of 1.6 cm); mouth height 0.2 cm (one-half of 0.4 cm); head tilt 5 degrees; spine vertical; torso length 4 cm (two head units), which fits within the 18 cm sheet height. All values are hypothetical examples.

Reason: The convention sets mouth height as one-half of its own width, so 0.4 cm width gives 0.2 cm height. The head unit and torso length use the two-head-unit rule from the lesson.

Check: Measure the head oval width and confirm it is about 0.8 of the 2 cm head unit (about 1.6 cm). Measure the mouth oval width and height with a ruler; confirm the width is one-quarter of the measured head width and the height is one-half of the mouth width (ratio 1:2). Compare the head axis to the vertical line to confirm 5 degrees, and confirm the 4 cm torso fits on the 18 cm sheet.

Task 2

Draw a strong-intensity singing figure with an 8-degree torso lean and a 15-degree head tilt. Use a 3 cm head unit and a mouth oval one-half of the head width. State the mouth height and the torso length.

Answer: Head unit 3 cm; head width about 2.4 cm (0.8 of 3 cm); mouth width 1.2 cm (one-half of 2.4 cm); mouth height 0.6 cm (one-half of 1.2 cm); head tilt 15 degrees; torso lean 8 degrees; torso length 6 cm (two head units). All values are hypothetical examples.

Reason: Strong intensity uses a leaned-back spine and a wider mouth oval. The one-half height convention still applies, so 1.2 cm width gives 0.6 cm height.

Check: Measure the head oval width and confirm it is about 0.8 of the 3 cm head unit (about 2.4 cm). Measure the spine angle against the vertical line to confirm 8 degrees; measure the head axis to confirm 15 degrees; check the mouth width-to-height ratio is 2:1 and the mouth width is one-half of the measured head width.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

A drawing shows a mouth oval 1.5 cm wide on a head oval 3 cm wide, centred on the upper third of the head. Identify two problems and state corrections using the lesson convention.

Answer: Problem 1: the mouth is one-half of the head width, which is a valid alternative only if stated; the convention target is one-third, so reduce to 1 cm or record the alternative. Problem 2: the mouth is on the upper third instead of the lower third; move it down so its centre sits on the lower third. All values are hypothetical examples.

Reason: The convention places the mouth on the lower third and targets one-third width. Valid alternatives exist but must be stated and checked.

Check: Measure the mouth width and divide by the head width; confirm the ratio is recorded. Mark the lower third of the head oval and confirm the mouth centre lies within it.

Task 4

Draw two versions of the same singing figure on one sheet: soft intensity with a vertical spine and narrow mouth, and strong intensity with a leaned spine and wider mouth. Record one measurement that differs between them and one that stays the same.

Answer: Differing measurement: mouth width (for example, 0.8 cm soft versus 1.2 cm strong on a 2.4 cm head width, using the 0.8 head-width convention). Same measurement: head unit (3 cm) and head tilt angle if kept constant. Torso lean differs: 0 degrees soft versus 8 degrees strong. All values are hypothetical examples.

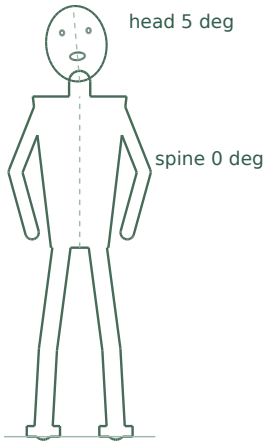
Reason: Intensity changes mouth width and torso lean while the head unit and chosen tilt can stay constant, making the comparison checkable.

Check: Measure both mouth widths and both spine angles; confirm the head unit strip matches both figures. Record the differing and same values beside each drawing.

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Task 1 / answers

Singing construction / hypothetical lengths print 1:2 / angles remain unchanged

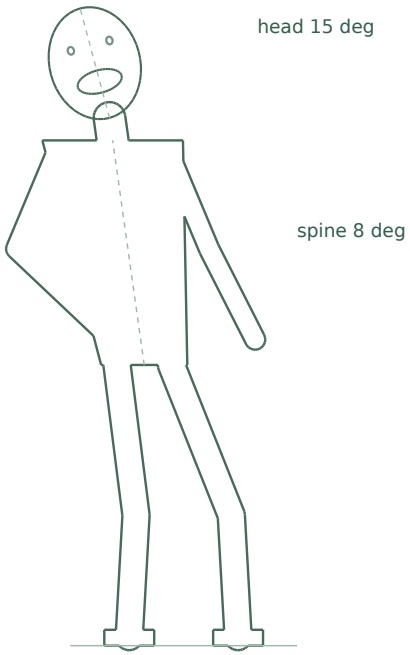


Head unit 2 cm; head width 1.6 cm. Mouth width 0.4 cm and height 0.2 cm. Torso length 4 cm. These are worksheet conventions, not real voice or anatomy measurements.

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Task 2 / answers

Singing construction / hypothetical lengths print 1:2 / angles remain unchanged

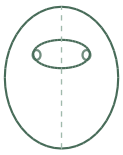


Head unit 3 cm; head width 2.4 cm. Mouth width 1.2 cm and height 0.6 cm. Torso length 6 cm. These are worksheet conventions, not real voice or anatomy measurements.

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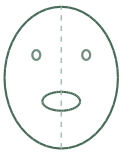
Task 3 / answers

Singing construction / hypothetical lengths print 1:2 / angles remain unchanged



head 0 deg

GIVEN / upper mouth



head 0 deg

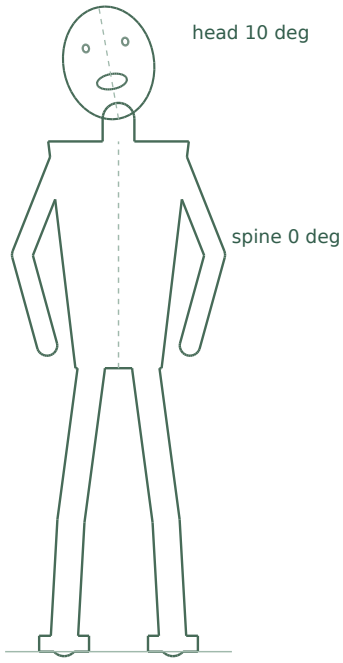
One corrected example

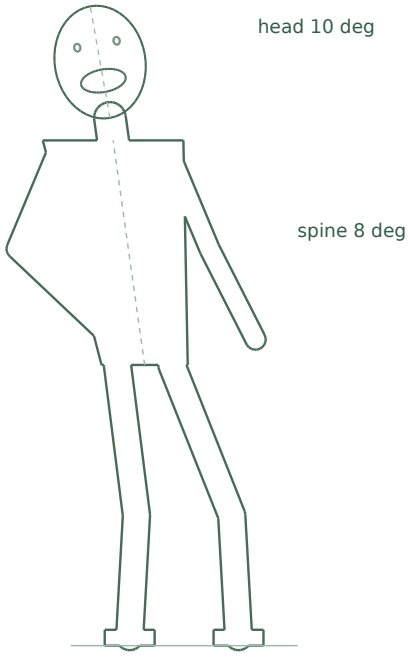
One-third target: 3 / 3 = 1 cm mouth width, with 0.5 cm height. Move its center to the lower third. A half-width alternative is permitted only when stated as that alternative.

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Task 4 / answers

Singing construction / hypothetical lengths print 1:2 / angles remain unchanged





Same 3 cm head unit and 10-degree chosen head tilt. Mouth widths differ: 0.8 versus 1.2 cm. Torso leans differ: 0 versus 8 degrees. Both use the stated 0.8 head-width convention.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Head oval is drawn and its long axis is rotated by a recorded tilt angle between 5 and 20 degrees.
- [ ] Mouth oval follows the defined convention or a stated valid alternative, with width between one-quarter and one-half of the measured head width, where head width is about 0.8 of the head unit.
- [ ] Mouth oval is centred on the lower third of the head oval and does not touch its edge.
- [ ] Spine and shoulder lines are consistent with the chosen singing intensity (soft: near vertical; strong: leaned back).
- [ ] Torso length is checked against the head unit strip and recorded.
- [ ] All measurements (paper, pencil, head unit, angles, ratios) are recorded beside the drawing.
- [ ] Two intensity versions are drawn and their differences are described in words.

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