Draw a Kneeling Person Praying: Clasped Hands and Posture

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

A drawing has a head oval 4 cm tall, a torso rectangle tilted forward, a leg trapezoid with both knees on the ground line, and a hand block 2 cm wide centered at chest height. The hand block has three overlapping finger lines. Check the drawing against the convention.

Answer: The drawing passes. The torso tilts forward, both knees are on the ground line, and the hand block is 2 cm wide, which is half the 4 cm head height. The block is centered and has overlapping finger lines, so the clasp reads clearly.

Reason: The convention requires a forward lean, two knees down, and a hand block about half the head width centered at chest height. Each measurement matches.

Check: Measure the head height and hand width; confirm the hand width is half the head height. Count the knees on the ground line and confirm the block is centered.

Task 2

A learner draws a kneeling figure but the hand block is 3 cm wide while the head is 4 cm tall. The block sits at waist height and has no finger lines. Identify the problems and state the fixes.

Answer: The hand block is too wide: it should be about 2 cm, half the 4 cm head height. It sits too low: it should be at chest height. It has no finger lines: add two or three overlapping lines so the clasp reads as joined hands.

Reason: The convention sets the hand block at half the head width, at chest height, with visible overlap lines. The drawing fails all three checks.

Check: Compare hand width to half the head height; mark chest height on the midline; count the overlapping finger lines.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

A drawing shows a figure with both knees on the ground line, but the torso is upright and the hips are at the same height as the knees. The hands are clasped at the chest. Does this read as kneeling prayer? Explain.

Answer: No. The upright torso and hips at knee height read as sitting or standing, not kneeling prayer. Tilt the torso forward by about one head-height and lower the hips toward the heels so the figure reads as kneeling.

Reason: The convention uses a forward lean and hips above the heels to distinguish kneeling from sitting. The hand clasp alone is not enough.

Check: Check the torso tilt against the midline and compare hip height to knee height; hips should sit above the heels.

Task 4

A learner draws a praying figure with a forward-leaning torso, both knees on the ground line, and a hand block centered at chest height. The hand block is 1.5 cm wide and the head is 3 cm tall. The block has one straight line across it. Is the clasp acceptable? State the fix if not.

Answer: The proportions and placement are acceptable because 1.5 cm is half the 3 cm head height and the block is centered. The clasp is weak because one straight line does not clearly show joined hands. Add two or three overlapping finger lines so the overlap reads as a clasp.

Reason: The convention accepts any clear clasp, but a single straight line is ambiguous. Overlapping lines make the joined hands readable.

Check: Measure hand width against half the head height; confirm centering; count overlapping finger lines inside the block.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Torso leans forward by roughly one head-height, reading as a prayer posture.
- [ ] Both knees touch the ground line and the feet tuck behind the legs.
- [ ] Hands form one compact block at chest height, centered between the shoulders.
- [ ] The clasp shows at least two overlapping finger lines or a clear palm-to-palm join.
- [ ] The silhouette alone reads as a kneeling person praying without interior details.
- [ ] Valid alternatives are accepted: any clear clasp and any kneeling leg shape that shows both knees down.

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