Draw an Annoyed Expression: Brow and Mouth Variation Practice

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw two annoyed faces on one oval template. Face 1 uses brow variant A (inner ends 2 mm lower, gap 4 mm) and mouth variant 1 (flat line 2.5 cm wide). Face 2 uses brow variant B (inner ends 4 mm lower, gap 2 mm, crease) and mouth variant 3 (one corner down 3 mm). Label each cue and state which face reads as more annoyed and why.

Answer: Face 2 should read as more annoyed because the inner brows are lower and closer, and the mouth has a pulled-down corner. Face 1 is milder because the brow angle is shallower and the mouth is flat.

Reason: Smaller brow gap and lower inner ends increase tension; a pulled-down corner adds a second tension cue. The combination agrees in intensity.

Check: Cover the mouth of each face and compare brows; cover the brows and compare mouths. Ask a peer to point to the more annoyed face without seeing labels.

Task 2

Draw one annoyed face using brow variant C (one brow flat, one brow inner-down by 3 mm, gap 5 mm) and mouth variant 4 (pressed line 1.5 cm wide with a 3 mm vertical crease at one corner). Then draw a second face that changes only the mouth to variant 1 (flat line 2.5 cm wide). State which face reads as more skeptical and which as more bluntly annoyed.

Answer: The first face reads as more skeptical because the uneven brows and pressed corner suggest a reaction. The second face reads as more bluntly annoyed because the flat wide mouth is direct and the uneven brows remain.

Reason: Uneven brows can signal skepticism; a pressed corner adds controlled tension. Changing only the mouth isolates the mouth effect, making comparison valid.

Check: Compare the two faces side by side; confirm only the mouth changed. Use the cover test on each feature and ask a peer to match your labels.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

On a 6 cm-wide oval, draw a mild annoyed face and a strong annoyed face. For mild, use inner brows 1 mm lower than outer ends with a 5 mm gap and a flat mouth 2 cm wide. For strong, use inner brows 5 mm lower with a 1 mm gap and a mouth with both corners down 3 mm, 2 cm wide. Measure and record the brow gap and mouth width for each. State one arithmetic check comparing the gaps.

Answer: Mild: brow gap 5 mm, mouth width 20 mm. Strong: brow gap 1 mm, mouth width 20 mm. Arithmetic check: 5 mm minus 1 mm equals 4 mm, so the strong variant has a 4 mm smaller brow gap. Both mouths are 20 mm wide, so the intensity change comes from brows and corner drop.

Reason: Keeping mouth width constant isolates brow gap and corner drop as the intensity variables. The arithmetic check confirms the gap difference.

Check: Measure with a ruler; confirm 5 mm and 1 mm gaps and 20 mm mouth widths. Recheck that inner ends are lower than outer ends in both faces.

Task 4

Draw four variants on one sheet using the same oval template: A1 (brow A + mouth 1), A2 (brow A + mouth 2), B3 (brow B + mouth 3), and C4 (brow C + mouth 4), using the variant definitions from the lesson. Label each with cue words. Then write a short ranking from least to most annoyed and give one reason per step. Finally, state one valid alternative you could substitute without breaking the rubric.

Answer: Example ranking: A1 least (shallow brow, flat mouth), A2 next (shallow brow, slight down mouth), B3 next (lower inner brows, one corner down), C4 most (uneven brows, pressed corner). A valid alternative is replacing C4 with a one-raised-brow variant and a pressed corner, provided inner ends stay closer than outer ends and the mouth supports tension.

Reason: Ranking follows increasing brow tension and mouth tension. The alternative is valid because the rubric accepts one raised brow if tension cues remain.

Check: Ask a peer to rank the four faces without labels; compare their order with yours. Confirm each face passes the cover test and that the alternative still meets the brow and mouth cues.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Brow cue: inner ends are level with or lower than outer ends; gap is smaller than outer spacing; no upward inner curve.
- [ ] Mouth cue: mouth is closed or nearly closed; line is flat or downward at one or both corners; no wide smile.
- [ ] Consistency: brow and mouth intensity agree; one feature is changed per variant when comparing.
- [ ] Readability: cover test passes for both features; a peer can rank variants without labels.
- [ ] Labeling: each variant has a short cue word and the convention used is noted.
- [ ] Valid alternatives: one raised brow or a pressed corner is accepted if tension cues remain and the mouth supports annoyance.

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