Bazaar Drawing: Stall Rows, Awnings, and Crowd Depth

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

A hypothetical page is 20 cm tall. Mark foreground and midground boundaries at 40 percent and 70 percent of page height. Calculate the band heights in centimeters and state which band holds the eye level if it is placed at 55 percent.

Answer: Foreground band: 0 to 8 cm (8 cm tall). Midground band: 8 to 14 cm (6 cm tall). Background band: 14 to 20 cm (6 cm tall). The eye level at 55 percent is 11 cm from the bottom, inside the midground band.

Reason: Multiply page height by each percentage: 20 times 0.40 equals 8 cm, and 20 times 0.70 equals 14 cm. Subtract boundaries to get band heights. 20 times 0.55 equals 11 cm, which lies between 8 cm and 14 cm.

Check: Add the three band heights: 8 plus 6 plus 6 equals 20 cm, matching page height. Confirm 11 cm is greater than 8 cm and less than 14 cm.

Task 2

Four stall fronts along a guide have hypothetical widths 7 cm, 5.5 cm, 4 cm, and 2.5 cm. State the consistent decrease and check whether the recession is arithmetic. Then state the width of a fifth stall if the pattern continues.

Answer: The decrease is 1.5 cm per step. The recession is arithmetic. A fifth stall would be 1 cm wide.

Reason: Subtract consecutive widths: 7 minus 5.5 equals 1.5, 5.5 minus 4 equals 1.5, and 4 minus 2.5 equals 1.5. A constant difference means arithmetic recession. Subtract 1.5 from 2.5 to get 1 cm.

Check: Add 1.5 cm four times to the first width: 7 minus four times 1.5 equals 7 minus 6 equals 1 cm, matching the fifth width.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

A hypothetical foreground figure is 15 cm tall. Midground figures are two thirds that height and background figures are one third. Calculate both heights and state a simple overlap rule for the three layers.

Answer: Midground figures are 10 cm tall and background figures are 5 cm tall. Overlap rule: each foreground figure hides part of a midground figure, and each midground figure hides part of a background figure.

Reason: 15 times two thirds equals 10 cm. 15 times one third equals 5 cm. The overlap rule follows the depth order: nearer layers hide farther layers.

Check: Divide 15 by 5 to confirm background figures are one third: 15 divided by 5 equals 3. Confirm 10 cm is greater than 5 cm and less than 15 cm.

Task 4

An 8 cm wide awning uses stripes every 1 cm. A receding awning is 4 cm wide. Calculate the stripe spacing that keeps the same ratio, and state one awning shape variation you could use without breaking the family of forms.

Answer: The receding awning uses stripes every 0.5 cm. A valid variation is changing a scalloped edge to a peaked edge while keeping the same slope and stripe direction.

Reason: The ratio is 1 cm spacing to 8 cm width, or one eighth. For a 4 cm awning, one eighth of 4 cm is 0.5 cm. Changing the silhouette edge while keeping slope and stripe direction preserves the family of forms.

Check: Multiply 0.5 cm by 8 to get 4 cm, confirming the same one-eighth ratio. Check that the varied awning still overlaps its stall front and follows the same slope.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Three depth bands are marked and labeled, with no band narrower than one fifth of page height.
- [ ] A vanishing point sits on the eye-level line and two stall-row guides reach it.
- [ ] Four to six stall fronts sit on the guides with consistently decreasing widths.
- [ ] Awnings use at least two shape variations and stripes follow the awning slope.
- [ ] Foreground, midground, and background figures are present with a consistent height decrease.
- [ ] Overlaps increase toward the foreground and each depth band contains figures.
- [ ] Valid alternatives are accepted: any eye level inside the midground band, any consistent width decrease, and any two awning shape variations that form a related family.

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