# Negative Space Still Life Drawing: Compare Object and Gap Shapes

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

A box and a cylinder create a gap that is 6 cm tall and 3 cm wide on the plate. Your drawing shows the gap as 6 cm tall and 2 cm wide. Compare the ratios and state one adjustment.

Answer: Observed ratio is 6:3, or 2:1. Drawn ratio is 6:2, or 3:1. The drawn gap is too narrow. Widen it from 2 cm to about 3 cm, or reduce its height to about 4 cm, to approach 2:1.

Reason: Divide height by width for each ratio. A larger ratio means the gap is narrower relative to its height. Adjust one dimension to bring the drawn ratio closer to the observed ratio.

Check: Re-measure the adjusted gap and confirm the new ratio is closer to 2:1 than the original 3:1.

Task 2

A gap touches the paper edge. Describe how to close it using the convention, and explain why closing it matters for comparison.

Answer: Draw a straight frame line along the paper edge so the gap becomes a closed shape bounded by object edges and the frame line. Closing it matters because an open gap has no clear boundary, so its height-to-width ratio and shared edges cannot be checked reliably.

Reason: The convention requires closed shapes. A frame line supplies the missing boundary without changing the object edges.

Check: Confirm the gap outline meets the frame line at both ends and that the shape is closed.

Task 3

You have labeled objects 1 and 2 and gaps A and B. Gap A shares an edge with object 1. Write one comparison note that checks a shared edge and one ratio check for gap A.

Answer: Sample note: 'Gap A is about twice as tall as it is wide (4 cm by 2 cm, ratio 2:1). Its left edge follows the same slant as object 1's right side.' The note includes a ratio check and a shared-edge check.

Reason: A comparison note should record at least one measurable relationship and one shared-edge observation. Valid alternatives may use angle matches or alignment instead of slant.

Check: Confirm the note names gap A, gives a ratio or alignment, and references object 1's edge.

# Negative Space Still Life Drawing: Compare Object and Gap Shapes

Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

A drawing uses dashed lines for gap shapes and continuous lines for objects. Is this valid under the convention? Explain and state one condition.

Answer: Yes, it is valid if each gap shape is closed and labeled and the convention is stated. One condition is that the dashed outlines must close fully, including at the frame line where a gap touches the paper edge.

Reason: The convention allows continuous, dashed, or short-stroke outlines. The key requirement is that each gap remains a closed, identifiable shape.

Check: Trace each dashed gap outline to confirm it closes and that its label is present.

# Negative Space Still Life Drawing: Compare Object and Gap Shapes

Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Every gap shape is closed and labeled (0-2).
- [ ] At least one comparison note per gap is present (0-2).
- [ ] Shared edges are checked against adjacent objects (0-2).
- [ ] The stated convention is followed consistently (0-2).
- [ ] Revision lines are visible and support the comparison (0-2).

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