Anime Pose Drawing: Proportion Guides and Line-Weight Practice

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

A pose is planned at six head units. The head height is 4 cm. The knee landmark is placed at 4 HU. Calculate the total planned figure height and the height of the knee landmark from the top of the skull.

Answer: Total height is 6 times 4 cm, which equals 24 cm. The knee landmark is 4 times 4 cm, which equals 16 cm from the top of the skull.

Reason: Multiply the chosen ratio by the head height for total height. Multiply the landmark's head-unit position by the head height for its height from the top.

Check: Confirm that 16 cm is less than 24 cm and that the knee sits between the hip and ankle landmarks in the plan.

Task 2

A finished drawing is planned at eight head units with a head height of 2.5 cm. The drawn figure measures 19 cm. Is the drawing within a half-head-unit tolerance of 1.25 cm? Show the arithmetic.

Answer: Planned height is 8 times 2.5 cm, which equals 20 cm. The difference is 20 cm minus 19 cm, which equals 1 cm. Since 1 cm is less than 1.25 cm, the drawing is within tolerance.

Reason: Compute the planned height, subtract the measured height, and compare the absolute difference with the tolerance.

Check: Re-measure the head height and the total figure height, then repeat the multiplication and subtraction.

Task 3

A pose plan places the shoulder at 1.5 HU, the waist at 3 HU, and the hip at 3.5 HU for a seven-HU figure with a 3 cm head. A classmate places the waist at 4 HU. Which plan is consistent with the stated landmarks, and what is the waist height in centimeters for the consistent plan?

Answer: The plan with the waist at 3 HU is consistent with the stated landmarks. Its waist height is 3 times 3 cm, which equals 9 cm from the top of the skull.

Reason: Compare each waist placement with the stated landmark list. The consistent plan uses 3 HU, then multiply by the head height.

Check: Verify that 9 cm falls between the shoulder height of 4.5 cm and the hip height of 10.5 cm.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

A drawing uses thick lines on the outer silhouette, thin lines on the face, and a tapered line on a ribbon. The ribbon starts thick at the shoulder and ends thin at the tip. A second ribbon is drawn entirely thin. Using the stated line-weight legend, describe one fix and one check.

Answer: Fix: redraw the second ribbon so it starts thick at the shoulder and tapers to thin at the tip. Check: confirm that every flowing element begins thick where it attaches and ends thin, while interior details remain thin.

Reason: The legend assigns tapered lines to flowing edges. A fully thin ribbon does not follow the taper convention, so it should be redrawn to start thick and end thin.

Check: Inspect each flowing element for a thick attachment point and a thin tip, and confirm that no interior detail line was changed to thick.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] The chosen head-to-body ratio is stated and applied consistently to all landmarks.
- [ ] Joint dots and gesture lines support the pose and the head is supported by the stance.
- [ ] Thick lines mark the outer silhouette and weight-bearing contacts.
- [ ] Thin lines mark interior details such as facial features and seams.
- [ ] Tapered lines mark flowing edges such as hair or fabric.
- [ ] The finished figure height matches the chosen ratio within the stated tolerance.
- [ ] Valid alternative line conventions are accepted if defined and applied consistently.

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