Compare Anime Head Angles: Front, Three-Quarter, Profile, and Tilt

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

In a front-view panel with x-height 40 mm, the eye-line is 20 mm above the chin baseline. In a profile panel with the same x-height, where should the visible eye center sit relative to the chin baseline if the eye-line follows the same proportion? Give a value and explain.

Answer: About 20 mm above the chin baseline, because the same proportion is kept. In profile the far eye is hidden, but the visible eye center still follows the eye-line proportion.

Reason: The eye-line proportion is half of x-height in this example. Keeping x-height at 40 mm and the same proportion gives 20 mm. Profile changes visibility, not the basic proportion.

Check: Measure the visible eye center from the chin baseline in the profile panel and compare it to 20 mm. If it differs by more than a few millimeters, adjust the guide and re-measure.

Task 2

A three-quarter panel has x-height 60 mm. Both eye centers are 30 mm above the chin baseline. The near eye is 14 mm from the midline and the far eye is 8 mm from the midline. The nose tip is 8 mm from the midline toward the near side. A learner claims the far eye should be wider than the near eye. Is that claim consistent with the values? Explain.

Answer: No. In three-quarter view the far eye is compressed, so it should appear narrower than the near eye. The values show the far eye closer to the midline, which is consistent with horizontal compression, not with a wider far eye.

Reason: Compression reduces the apparent width and horizontal spacing of the far side. Both eye centers share the same height because the eye-line stays horizontal, but the far eye should be narrower and closer to the midline.

Check: Measure the drawn width of each eye and the distance of each eye center from the midline. The far eye width and its distance from the midline should both be less than the near eye's. Record the values and compare.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

In a tilted panel, the eye-line guide is tilted so the left eye center is 26 mm above the chin baseline and the right eye center is 22 mm. The x-height is 50 mm. Is the tilt direction consistent with the left side being higher? What should you check next?

Answer: Yes, the left eye center is higher, so the tilt direction is consistent. Next, check that the nose and jaw corners follow the same tilt and that the ear placement matches the head turn.

Reason: A tilted head raises one side of the eye-line. The left eye center being higher matches that tilt. Consistency requires other landmarks to follow the same direction.

Check: Draw a line through both eye centers and measure its angle from horizontal. Then check that the nose tip and jaw corners sit consistently relative to that tilted line.

Task 4

A profile panel shows both ears and the nose tip on the midline. The x-height is 45 mm. Identify two comparison errors and state a fix for each.

Answer: Error one: both ears are shown in profile; fix by hiding the far ear and placing the visible ear behind the jaw contour. Error two: the nose tip is on the midline; fix by placing the nose tip on the side contour, not the midline.

Reason: Profile view hides the far side of the face, so the far ear should not be visible. The midline becomes the side contour, so the nose tip belongs on that contour.

Check: Count visible ears in the profile panel; it should be one. Check that the nose tip touches the side contour rather than the vertical midline. Re-measure x-height to confirm it remains 45 mm.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] All four panels use the same x-height value, measured and recorded.
- [ ] Eye-line guide is horizontal in untilted front and three-quarter views and tilted with the head in the tilt view (and in any tilted three-quarter view).
- [ ] Nose placement shifts toward the near side in three-quarter view and sits on the side contour in profile.
- [ ] Ear visibility matches the view: both ears in front, near ear in three-quarter, one ear in profile, adjusted for tilt.
- [ ] Comparison notes explain at least one measurable difference per panel.
- [ ] Valid alternative styles are accepted if landmarks are internally consistent and measurements are checkable.

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