Cartoon Rear-View Figure Drawing Across Perspective Angles

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a cartoon rear-view figure from a side-leaning rear view on a 15 cm wide paper. Choose a 2 cm head-height unit. The torso is two head-heights tall. The hip oval is one head-height wide. Lean the figure to one side so the midline curves slightly, and show the far arm hidden behind the torso.

Answer: A side-leaning rear-view drawing with a slightly curved midline following the back's lean, a hip oval shifted toward the viewer, and the far arm mostly hidden behind the torso. The torso measures about 4 cm tall and the hip oval about 2 cm wide. Numbers are hypothetical examples.

Reason: The side lean is shown by curving the midline while the figure still faces away from the viewer. Shifting the hip oval toward the viewer and hiding the far arm use overlap to show depth. The 2 cm unit times two gives a 4 cm torso, which is a simple arithmetic check.

Check: Measure the torso against 4 cm. Confirm the far arm is partly covered by the torso. Check that the ground line is horizontal and the feet meet it.

Task 2

Draw a cartoon rear-view figure from a low angle on a 20 cm wide paper. Use a 3 cm head-height unit. Make the legs shorter and wider at the bottom. Raise the hip oval above the midline of the paper. Label your chosen numbers as hypothetical examples.

Answer: A low-angle rear-view drawing with a raised hip oval, shorter wider legs, and a torso that appears to lean back. The head-height unit is marked once and used consistently. The ground line is horizontal.

Reason: A low angle is suggested by raising the hip oval and widening the lower legs. Keeping one unit prevents proportion drift. The raised hip changes the overlap order: the hip oval is drawn before the legs so the legs can overlap it.

Check: Measure the head-height unit in three places to confirm consistency. Check that the hip oval sits above the paper midline. Confirm the legs are wider at the bottom than at the top.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw a cartoon rear-view figure from a three-quarter angle on an 18 cm wide paper. Use a 2.5 cm head-height unit. The torso is two head-heights tall and 4.5 cm wide. Offset the midline by one-third of the torso width. Show one leg overlapping the other.

Answer: A three-quarter rear-view drawing with an offset midline, a rotated hip oval, and one leg drawn last to overlap the other. The torso measures about 5 cm tall and 4.5 cm wide. The offset is one-third of the 4.5 cm torso width, or about 1.5 cm. Numbers are hypothetical examples.

Reason: Offsetting the midline by one-third of the torso width creates the three-quarter turn. Drawing the near leg last shows overlap. The arithmetic check: 2.5 cm times two equals 5 cm torso height; one-third of the 4.5 cm torso width is 1.5 cm.

Check: Measure the torso height against 5 cm and the torso width against 4.5 cm. Measure the midline offset and compare to 1.5 cm. Trace the leg overlap to confirm the near leg covers part of the far leg.

Task 4

Draw two cartoon rear-view figures side by side on a 25 cm wide paper: one straight rear view and one low angle. Use the same 3 cm head-height unit for both. In the straight rear view, keep the midline vertical. In the low angle, raise the hip oval and widen the lower legs. Label all numbers as hypothetical examples.

Answer: Two drawings share one head-height unit. The straight rear view has a vertical midline and centered hip oval. The low angle has a raised hip oval and wider lower legs. Both use overlap for the arms. The ground line is horizontal in both.

Reason: Using one unit across two figures makes comparison easy. The straight rear view is the control; the low angle changes hip height and leg width. Overlap is used in both to show depth.

Check: Measure the head-height unit in both figures and confirm they match. Check that the straight rear view midline is vertical. Check that the low-angle hip oval is higher than the straight rear view hip oval. Confirm both ground lines are horizontal.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Rear-view convention is visible: midline and baseline are marked and used.
- [ ] Hip and butt shapes read as a rear view using overlap or a clear curved form.
- [ ] Perspective angle is identifiable from shape shift, offset, or tilt.
- [ ] Proportions use one consistent head-height unit, with any numbers labeled as hypothetical examples.
- [ ] Overlaps clearly show nearer and farther limbs.
- [ ] Valid stylistic alternatives are accepted if the checks above pass.

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