NYC Skyline Drawing and Landmark Labeling Worksheet Plan

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

On a practice strip, first draw a drawing baseline and mark a drawing midline 6 cm above it (hypothetical example; adjust to your strip). Mark three points 2 cm apart along the baseline. Sketch three building silhouettes with bases on the baseline. The tallest top should be 1 cm below the drawing midline. Describe how you check spacing.

Answer: Three silhouettes with bases on the baseline; tallest top 1 cm below the drawing midline; spacing checked by measuring 2 cm between adjacent building centers.

Reason: Even spacing and baseline alignment are the core conventions. The drawing midline is a height reference, so a 1 cm gap below it is a checkable offset.

Check: Measure the distance between adjacent building centers; each should be 2 cm within 0.5 cm (hypothetical tolerance). Confirm bases touch the baseline and the tallest top is 1 cm below the drawing midline.

Task 2

Draw two label boxes for two landmarks. Write a short name in each with x-height between baseline and midline. One box is 3 cm from its landmark; add a leader line. Describe how you verify the leader line does not cross the other box.

Answer: Two label boxes with short names; x-height between baseline and midline; one leader line from box to landmark; leader line does not cross the other box.

Reason: Leader lines connect labels to landmarks without ambiguity. Crossing lines create confusion, so a visual check is needed.

Check: Trace each leader line with a finger; confirm it reaches within 1 cm of the intended landmark and does not intersect the other box.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

A skyline sketch has four buildings. The spacing between centers is 2 cm, 3 cm, and 2 cm. The drawing midline is 6 cm above the baseline. The tallest top is at 7 cm above the baseline. State one correction and one check.

Answer: Correction: move the middle building so adjacent center spacing is 2 cm within the 0.5 cm tolerance (hypothetical example); the 3 cm gap exceeds tolerance while the 2 cm gaps are fine. Check: measure the tallest top against the drawing midline; 7 cm is 1 cm above the 6 cm midline, so lower it to within 0.5 cm of the midline (hypothetical tolerance).

Reason: Spacing and height are measurable. The correction depends on the chosen tolerance, which must be stated as a hypothetical example.

Check: Use a ruler to measure spacing and height; compare to the 0.5 cm tolerance (hypothetical example) for both spacing and height.

Task 4

Write three landmark labels in the practice strip. Use any legible letter style. Keep x-height between baseline and midline. Describe how you check that no label overlaps another.

Answer: Three labels written with x-height between baseline and midline; no overlaps; check by measuring gaps between labels.

Reason: Letter style is flexible, but placement and size are checkable. Overlap reduces legibility.

Check: Measure the gap between adjacent labels; it should be at least 0.5 cm (hypothetical example). Confirm x-height by comparing letter height to the baseline-midline distance.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Skyline outline is drawn with building bases on the baseline.
- [ ] Tallest building top is within 0.5 cm of the midline (hypothetical example; replace with measured value).
- [ ] Each landmark has one label box with a clear leader line if needed.
- [ ] Labels use x-height between baseline and midline; letter style may vary.
- [ ] No label boxes overlap and no leader lines cross.
- [ ] Sketch-practice strip shows at least three silhouettes with even spacing.

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