Drawing Noses from Front, Profile, and Three-Quarter Views

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Front view: brow-to-tip length is 9 cm. Using the one-third convention, state the tip position and a hypothetical wing distance from the axis. Describe how you would check symmetry.

Answer: Tip at 9 cm from brow; wing marks about 2 cm from the axis as a hypothetical example. Check symmetry by measuring left and right wing distances and confirming they match within a chosen tolerance such as 2 mm.

Reason: The one-third convention divides 9 cm into three 3 cm parts, placing the tip at the lower boundary. Wing distance is a working example, not a universal rule.

Check: Measure both wing distances with a ruler and compare; adjust until the difference is within your stated tolerance.

Task 2

Profile view: nose length is 7 cm and tip projection from the brow line is 3 cm as a hypothetical example. Describe the bridge curve and one check for projection.

Answer: Draw a curved bridge from brow to tip, then turn under at the base. Check projection by comparing the 3 cm horizontal distance with the 7 cm nose length; adjust if the ratio does not match your subject.

Reason: Profile projection is measurable as a horizontal distance from the brow line to the tip. The curve prevents a flat-looking bridge.

Check: Measure the horizontal tip distance and the nose length; confirm the ratio matches your chosen working example.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Three-quarter view: near wing is 2.5 cm from the bridge axis and far wing is 1.5 cm as hypothetical examples. Explain why this reads as three-quarter and how to check foreshortening.

Answer: The unequal wing distances show foreshortening: the near wing is farther from the axis and the far wing is closer, with the far nostril partially hidden. Check by confirming the near distance is larger than the far distance.

Reason: Equal distances read as front view; a disappearing far wing reads as profile. The ratio between distances indicates the angle.

Check: Measure both wing distances from the axis and confirm the near distance exceeds the far distance by a clear margin.

Task 4

Shading: light comes from the upper left. Describe where to place the nostril accent and plane shadows in a front view, and state one consistency check across views.

Answer: Place a dark accent inside the nostril and a soft shadow under the tip and on the right side of the bridge. Check consistency by confirming the same light direction produces shadow on the right side and underside in all three views.

Reason: Plane shadows follow the light direction; the nostril accent is separate from the surrounding wing shadow.

Check: Compare shadow placement in each view against the stated light direction; all shaded areas should fall on the side away from the light.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Bridge and tip align on a single axis in front and three-quarter views.
- [ ] Profile shows a curved bridge and measurable forward projection.
- [ ] Wing placement reflects foreshortening in three-quarter view.
- [ ] Nostril and plane shadows follow a stated light direction.
- [ ] Proportions are checked with simple measurements and consistent units.
- [ ] Valid alternative styles (smooth shading or cross-hatching) are accepted if plane placement is correct.

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