Rhino Negative Space Drawing: Horn, Legs, and Body Gaps

Original tasks 1 / complete keys

Task 1

Work from this text description, not an image. A rectangular frame is 12 cm wide and 8 cm high. The horn wedge sits at the upper left: its base is 2.5 cm wide and its tip is 0.4 cm wide, with the base 1 cm below the top edge and the wedge starting 2 cm from the left edge. The front-leg gap is a roughly rectangular opening 3.8 cm high whose left edge is 4 cm from the left frame edge and whose bottom meets the ground line 1 cm above the bottom frame edge. Redraw these two gaps in a blank box of the same size and state one check you will use.

Answer: In the blank box, mark the top edge and left edge. Place the horn wedge base 1 cm below the top and 2 cm from the left, drawing it from 2.5 cm wide at the base to 0.4 cm at the tip. Place the front-leg gap with its left edge 4 cm from the left frame edge, its bottom 1 cm above the bottom frame edge, and its height 3.8 cm. Check by measuring the redrawn wedge base, the tip width, and the gap height with a ruler and comparing to 2.5 cm, 0.4 cm, and 3.8 cm.

Reason: The prompt supplies every position and size needed, so the gaps can be placed from text alone. Recording measurements first and then comparing them supports observation accuracy rather than guessing.

Check: Measure the redrawn wedge base, wedge tip, and front-leg gap height; also measure the two placement distances (1 cm from top, 2 cm from left for the wedge; 4 cm from left and 1 cm from bottom for the gap). Accept if each size is within 1 cm of the recorded value and each placement is within 1 cm.

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Original tasks 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 2

Work from this text description, not an image. A frame is 12 cm wide and 8 cm high. The horn wedge is 1.8 cm wide at its widest point, with that widest point 2 cm from the left frame edge and 1.5 cm below the top edge. The rear-leg gap is 4.2 cm high, with its left edge 8 cm from the left frame edge and its bottom on the ground line 1 cm above the bottom frame edge. The belly sliver is a thin horizontal gap 6 cm long, starting 3 cm from the left frame edge and sitting 3 cm above the bottom frame edge. Redraw all three gaps and explain how you will keep their relative positions.

Answer: Mark the frame edges in the blank box. Draw the 1.8 cm horn wedge with its widest point 2 cm from the left and 1.5 cm from the top. Draw the 4.2 cm rear-leg gap with its left edge 8 cm from the left and its bottom 1 cm above the bottom edge. Draw the 6 cm belly sliver starting 3 cm from the left and 3 cm above the bottom edge. Keep relative positions by marking each distance from the frame edges before drawing, then compare those marks to the original description.

Reason: Relative position is part of negative-space observation. Marking distances from the frame edges turns the description into checkable placement points instead of an impression.

Check: Compare the distance from the frame edge to each gap in your redrawn box against the stated distances (2 cm and 1.5 cm for the wedge; 8 cm and 1 cm for the rear gap; 3 cm and 3 cm for the sliver). Accept if each placement differs by no more than 1 cm.

Task 3

Work from this text description, not an image. A frame is 12 cm wide and 8 cm high. The front-leg gap is 3.5 cm high and 2.5 cm wide, with its left edge 4 cm from the left frame edge and its bottom 1 cm above the bottom frame edge. The rear-leg gap is also 3.5 cm high but 1.5 cm wide, with its left edge 8 cm from the left frame edge and its bottom 1 cm above the bottom frame edge. Redraw both gaps and state how you will check the width difference.

Answer: Draw two gaps of equal height, 3.5 cm each. Make the front gap 2.5 cm wide with its left edge 4 cm from the left frame edge, and the rear gap 1.5 cm wide with its left edge 8 cm from the left frame edge; both bottoms sit 1 cm above the bottom frame edge. Check by measuring both widths and subtracting the smaller from the larger; the result should be 1 cm.

Reason: The exercise tests comparing two similar gaps. Giving both absolute widths and positions makes the task solvable from text, and a subtraction check directly verifies the stated width difference.

Check: Measure both redrawn gap widths and both heights; subtract the rear width from the front width. Accept if the difference is 1 cm within a 0.5 cm tolerance and each height is within 1 cm of 3.5 cm.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Work from this text description, not an image. A frame is 12 cm wide and 8 cm high. The horn wedge is 2 cm wide at its base and 0.5 cm at its tip, with the base 1 cm below the top edge and the wedge starting 2 cm from the left frame edge. The front-leg gap is 4 cm high, with its left edge 4 cm from the left frame edge and its bottom 1 cm above the bottom frame edge. The rear-leg gap is 3 cm high, with its left edge 8 cm from the left frame edge and its bottom 1 cm above the bottom frame edge. Redraw the three gaps and list two adjustments you might make after checking.

Answer: Draw the wedge from 2 cm at the base to 0.5 cm at the tip, placed 1 cm below the top and 2 cm from the left. Draw the 4 cm front gap with its left edge 4 cm from the left and its bottom 1 cm above the bottom edge, and the 3 cm rear gap with its left edge 8 cm from the left and its bottom 1 cm above the bottom edge. After checking, you might widen a gap that measures too narrow, or adjust the wedge taper if the tip is too wide.

Reason: The exercise asks for redrawing plus reflective adjustments. Listing adjustments shows how measurement informs revision, and the explicit positions make the task solvable without an image.

Check: Measure each redrawn gap and each placement distance; accept if each size is within 1 cm of its recorded value, each placement is within 1 cm, and two plausible adjustments are listed.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] The blank box contains no rhino body outline.
- [ ] Three negative spaces are labeled: horn wedge, front-leg gap, rear-leg gap.
- [ ] Each gap has a recorded measurement in centimeters.
- [ ] Redrawn gaps are within the chosen tolerance of recorded measurements.
- [ ] The arrangement of gaps suggests a rhino without added anatomy detail.
- [ ] Valid alternative horn or leg shapes are accepted if measured and labeled.

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