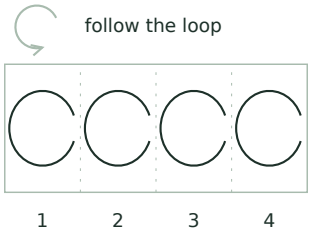
Drawing Hair Texture: Curl, Wave, and Straight Stroke Marks

EXERCISE 1 / ANSWERS / ANSWER

Draw a curl band eight centimeters wide with four loops. Plan the spacing, then draw. Describe any needed diagram as a labeled band with a direction arrow following the loop.

CURL / task band 8 cm / 4 open loops



8 / 4 = 2 cm per planning cell / lengths at 1:2

Cell pitch is the planned space per mark, not the length of the curved pen stroke.

Each loop should occupy about two centimeters because eight divided by four equals two. Loops should stay open with light pressure at turns.

Why: Dividing the band width by the number of marks gives planned spacing. Light turns prevent dark knots.

Check: Measure the first two loops; if each is about two centimeters and the turns are not wider than the loops, the band is on plan.

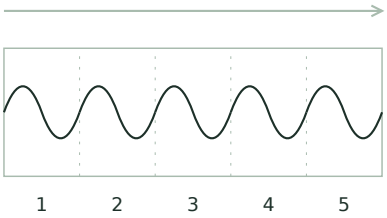
Print at Actual Size / 100%. Numeric band widths use 1:2 lengths: 1 task cm is 0.5 cm on paper. Pale cells, boundaries and arrows are annotations, not hair marks. Pressure depends on your actual tool.

Drawing Hair Texture: Curl, Wave, and Straight Stroke Marks

EXERCISE 2 / ANSWERS / ANSWER

Draw a wave band ten centimeters wide with five S-curves. Use a direction arrow traveling left to right. Check that no bend is a sharp corner.

WAVE / task band 10 cm / 5 S-curves



10 / 5 = 2 cm per planning cell / lengths at 1:2

Cell pitch is the planned space per mark, not the length of the curved pen stroke.

Each S-curve should occupy about two centimeters. Bends should be smooth and the travel direction consistent.

Why: Ten divided by five equals two. Smooth bends require gradual direction change.

Check: Trace each S with a finger; if you feel a corner, redraw that bend more slowly.

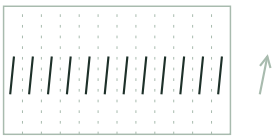
Print at Actual Size / 100%. Numeric band widths use 1:2 lengths: 1 task cm is 0.5 cm on paper. Pale cells, boundaries and arrows are annotations, not hair marks. Pressure depends on your actual tool.

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EXERCISE 3 / ANSWERS / ANSWER

Draw a straight band six centimeters wide with twelve short strokes. Keep one lean direction and even spacing. Describe the band as a labeled rectangle with a guide arrow.

STRAIGHT / task band 6 cm / 12 strokes



6 / 12 = 0.5 cm per planning cell / lengths at 1:2

Cell pitch is the planned space per mark, not the length of the curved pen stroke.

Each stroke should occupy about half a centimeter because six divided by twelve equals 0.5. Strokes should not cross randomly.

Why: Even spacing and one lean direction make straight texture read clearly.

Check: Count strokes and measure the band; if twelve strokes fit with even gaps and one lean, the band is correct.

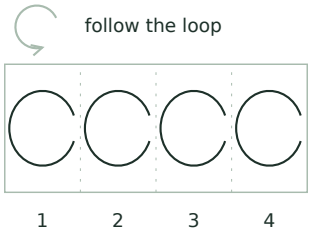
Print at Actual Size / 100%. Numeric band widths use 1:2 lengths: 1 task cm is 0.5 cm on paper. Pale cells, boundaries and arrows are annotations, not hair marks. Pressure depends on your actual tool.

Drawing Hair Texture: Curl, Wave, and Straight Stroke Marks

EXERCISE 4 / ANSWERS / DIAGRAM

Compare three bands: curl, wave, straight. Write one sentence for each explaining its direction, spacing, and pressure. Use x-height as baseline to midline for labels.

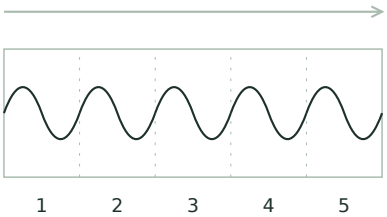
CURL / task band 8 cm / 4 open loops



8 / 4 = 2 cm per planning cell / lengths at 1:2

Cell pitch is the planned space per mark, not the length of the curved pen stroke.

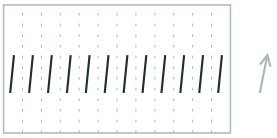
WAVE / task band 10 cm / 5 S-curves



10 / 5 = 2 cm per planning cell / lengths at 1:2

Cell pitch is the planned space per mark, not the length of the curved pen stroke.

STRAIGHT / task band 6 cm / 12 strokes



6 / 12 = 0.5 cm per planning cell / lengths at 1:2

Cell pitch is the planned space per mark, not the length of the curved pen stroke.

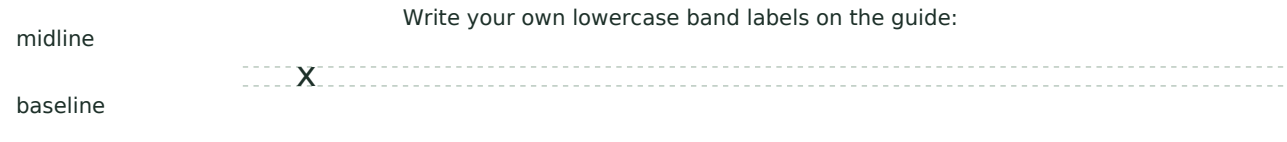
Completed comparison diagrams. Continue on the next answer page for the three model sentences, reasoning, checks and label-height guide.

Print at Actual Size / 100%. Numeric band widths use 1:2 lengths: 1 task cm is 0.5 cm on paper. Pale cells, boundaries and arrows are annotations, not hair marks. Pressure depends on your actual tool.

Drawing Hair Texture: Curl, Wave, and Straight Stroke Marks

EXERCISE 4 / ANSWERS / RESPONSE

Compare three bands: curl, wave, straight. Write one sentence for each explaining its direction, spacing, and pressure. Use x-height as baseline to midline for labels.



X-height means baseline to midline. Letter styles vary; these are practice guides.

Curl: loops turn back with light pressure at turns and tight spacing. Wave: S-curves travel one way with smooth bends, even spacing, and gradual pressure changes. Straight: short strokes lean consistently with even pressure and regular gaps.

Why: Comparison uses the three variables that separate the texture marks.

Check: Read each sentence and confirm it names direction, spacing, and pressure; if one is missing, add it.

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