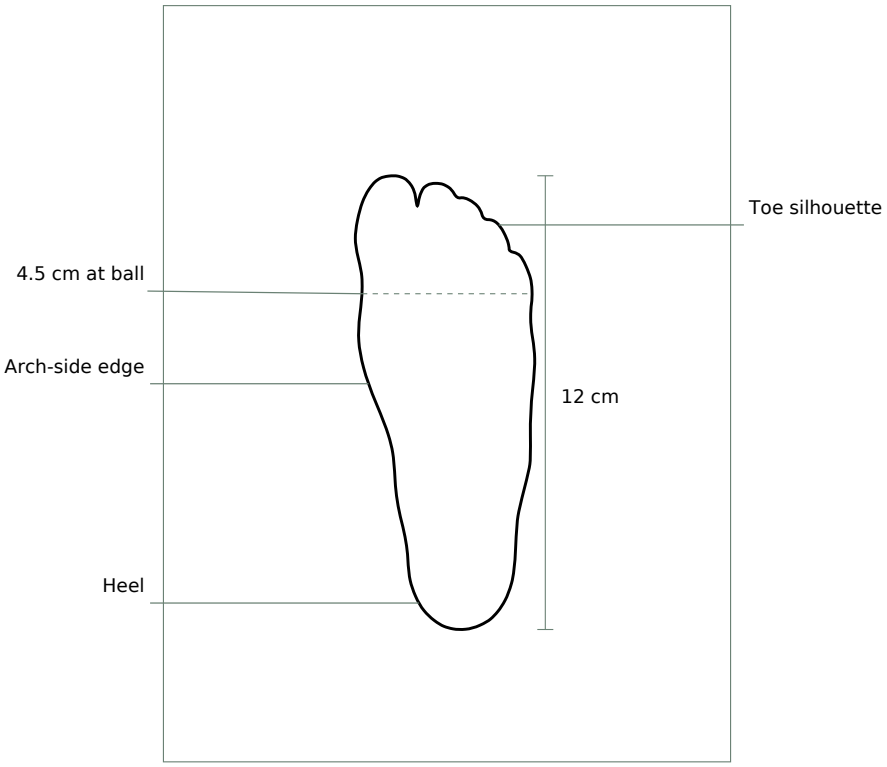
Foot Contour Drawing: Edge-Line Studies for Beginners

WORKED EXAMPLE / SEPARATE ANSWER

A learner draws a foot contour on a 15 cm by 20 cm hypothetical sheet. The drawn heel-to-toe length is 12 cm and the drawn ball width is 4.5 cm. The actual foot is 24 cm long and 9 cm wide. Compare the ratios and state one correction.

Hypothetical sheet 15 x 20 cm / printed 1:2



12 / 4.5 = 24 / 9 = 8/3 (about 2.7 : 1)

Drawn ratio is 12 divided by 4.5, about 2.7 to 1. Actual ratio is 24 divided by 9, about 2.7 to 1. The ratios match, so no width correction is needed. Check that the arch lift is present and that toe gaps are drawn as edge lines.

Exact check: 12 / 4.5 = 24 / 9 = 8/3; the ratio difference is 0, within 0.3. Compare before rounding. Different drawn dimensions can also pass when the ratio difference is at most 0.3.

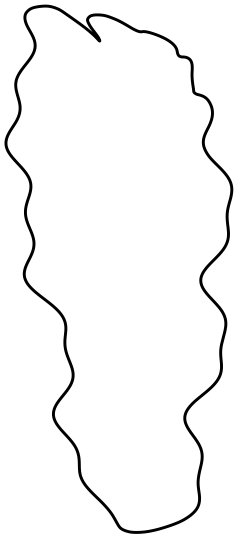
This labelled plate prints 1:2: the 12 cm source length is 60 mm on paper and 4.5 cm source ball width is 22.5 mm. The full-size student frame is separate. Here arch lift means the inward arch-side contour, not height above the floor.

Foot Contour Drawing: Edge-Line Studies for Beginners

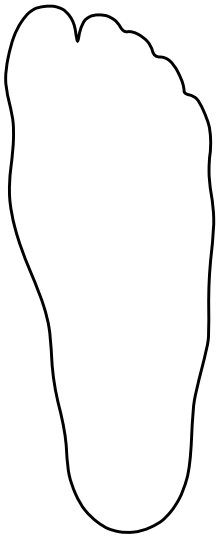
TASK 1 / SEPARATE ANSWER

Draw a blind contour of your foot for 60 seconds without looking at the paper. Then draw a second contour while glancing at the paper every few seconds. Describe one difference between the two heel curves.

ILLUSTRATIVE BLIND



ILLUSTRATIVE GLANCE



Compare your actual heel curves; neither result must have a broken line.

Answers vary. For example, the blind heel curve may look less rounded while the glance-drawing curve more closely follows the observed heel. Report a difference actually visible in your own pair; neither curve has to be broken.

Why: Blind contour keeps attention on the observed edge; glancing at the page allows visual adjustment. Shape differences vary, so a specific observation of the learner's two drawings is the basis of the comparison.

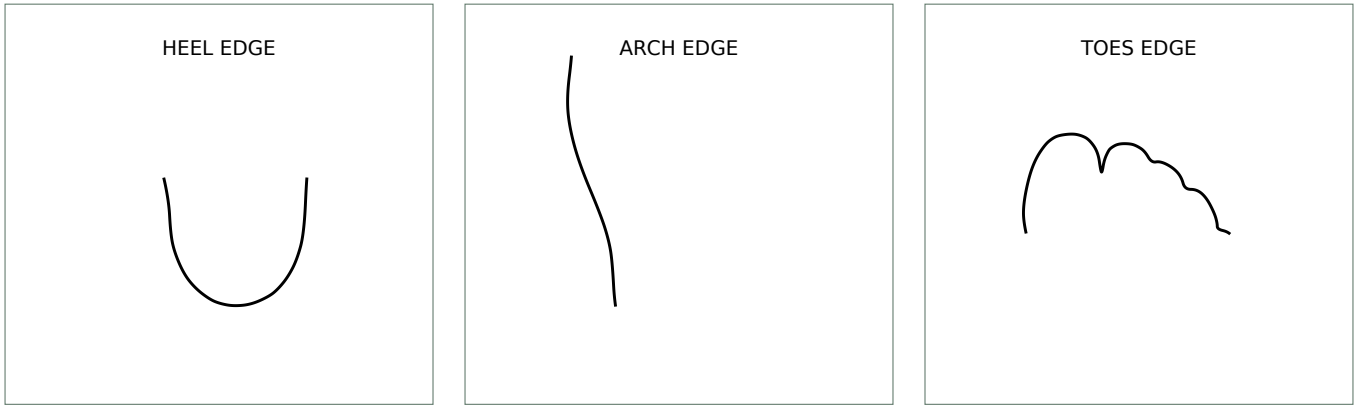
Check: Compare the two heel curves side by side and confirm both are edge-only lines with no shading.

These are illustrative possible outcomes, not a required result. Both contours are continuous; use the difference actually visible in your own pair.

Foot Contour Drawing: Edge-Line Studies for Beginners

TASK 2 / SEPARATE ANSWER

In three separate boxes, draw only the heel edge, the arch edge, and the toe edge of your foot. Use one continuous line per box where possible. State which box was hardest and why.



One visible contour region per box; same top/sole-like view.

Answers vary. A valid response names one box, such as the toe edge, and explains that toe gaps and overlaps required more careful observation.

Why: Separating edges isolates observation of each contour region before combining them.

Check: Confirm each box contains only edge lines, no shading, and that the named box is justified with a specific observation.

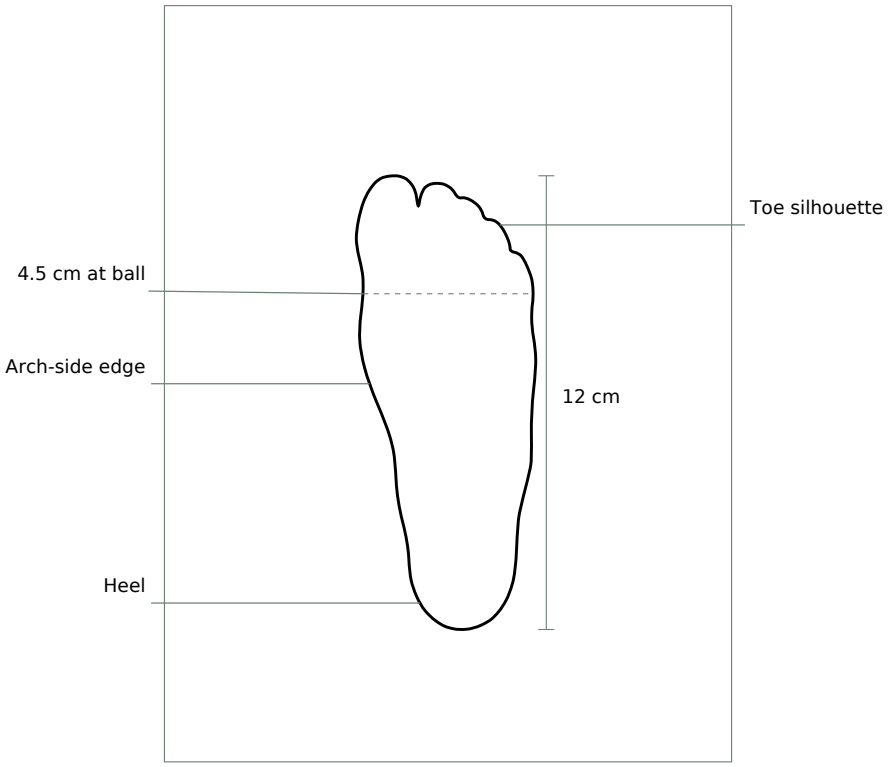
Each sample follows one region of the same approved outline. Choosing any region as hardest is valid when the explanation describes an actual observation.

Foot Contour Drawing: Edge-Line Studies for Beginners

TASK 3 / SEPARATE ANSWER

Draw a full foot contour on a hypothetical 15 cm by 20 cm sheet. Measure the drawn heel-to-toe length and ball width in centimeters. If the actual foot is 24 cm long and 9 cm wide, calculate both ratios and state whether they match within 0.3.

Hypothetical sheet 15 x 20 cm / printed 1:2



12 / 4.5 = 24 / 9 = 8/3 (about 2.7 : 1)

Example: drawn length 12 cm, drawn width 4.5 cm gives 2.7 to 1; actual 24 cm by 9 cm gives 2.7 to 1. They match within 0.3.

Why: Ratio comparison checks proportion using simple arithmetic and consistent units.

Check: Recalculate both divisions and confirm the difference is 0.3 or less; verify the contour includes heel, arch, and toe edges.

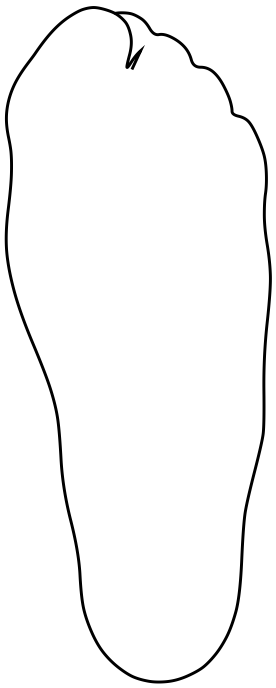
Exact check: 12 / 4.5 = 24 / 9 = 8/3; the ratio difference is 0, within 0.3. Compare before rounding. Different drawn dimensions can also pass when the ratio difference is at most 0.3.

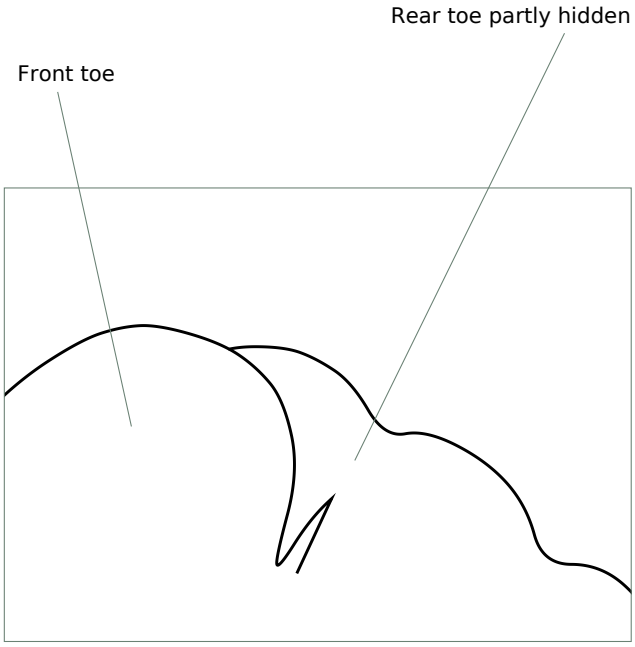
This labelled plate prints 1:2: the 12 cm source length is 60 mm on paper and 4.5 cm source ball width is 22.5 mm. The full-size student frame is separate. Here arch lift means the inward arch-side contour, not height above the floor.

ZUMOLA / FOOT CONTOUR / TASK 4 EXAMPLE

Draw a foot contour that includes one toe overlapping another. Add only the visible overlap edge. Then list two mistakes you avoided from the lesson.

Whole-foot sample





Enlarged view of the same toe crossing

The drawing shows a short internal edge where one toe crosses another. Valid mistakes avoided include adding shading and drawing toes as identical ovals.

Why: Overlap edges are internal contour lines that record visible crossings without anatomy detail.

Check: Confirm the overlap edge is short and internal, no shading is present, and the two listed mistakes match the lesson list.

The short interior boundary is limited to the neighboring toe. The enlarged panel repeats the same visible curves; green leaders are labels, not skin creases.

This is an illustrative projected contour. Observe your own foot from one steady view; do not use this example as an anatomical measurement.

Foot Contour Drawing: Edge-Line Studies for Beginners

RUBRIC / CHECK / REFLECT

1. Outer contour is continuous from heel to toe and back.
2. Heel curve, inward arch-side edge, and toe silhouette are each visible in the chosen view.
3. Overlap edges appear only where toes cross.
4. No shading or anatomy detail is added.
5. Any labels are legible and do not obscure the contour.
6. Length-to-width ratio is checked with simple arithmetic and consistent units.

My observed heel difference:

My hardest edge and why:

My ratio check and one change:

Two mistakes I avoided:

Illustrative foot outline from one chosen top/sole-like view. The inward arch-side curve does not measure floor clearance. No anatomical proportion standard is asserted.

The classroom 0.3 ratio band is not an anatomical or printing standard. A visible crossing may require a short internal contour; an unobserved crease or nail is not a substitute.