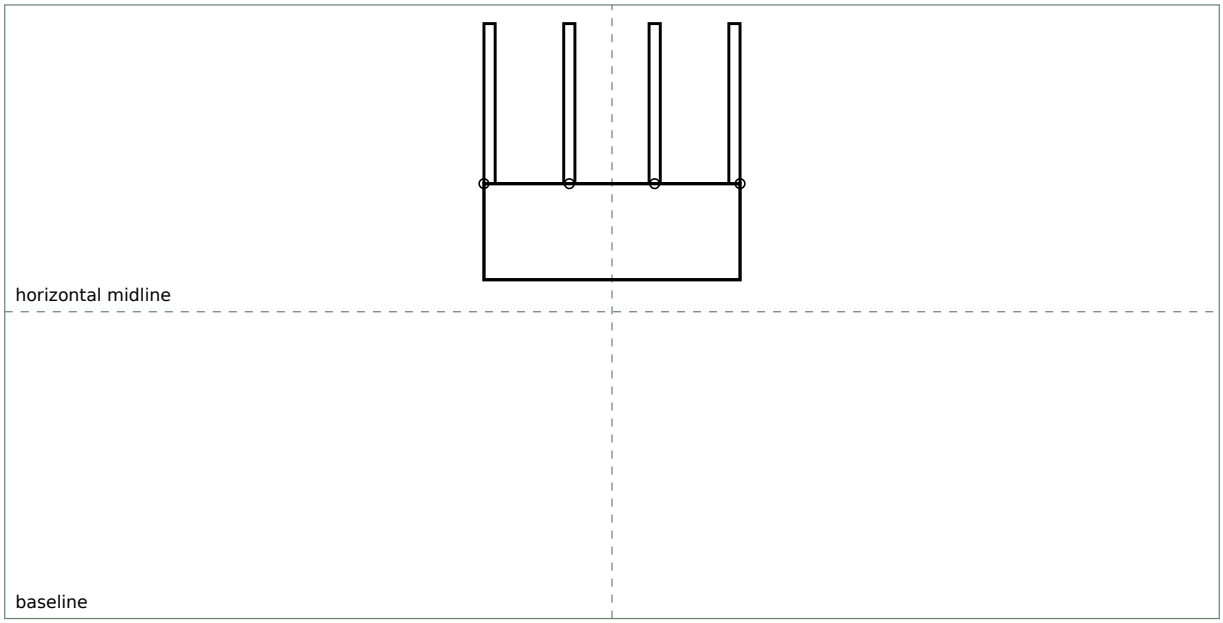
Upside-Down Chair Drawing: Orientation Practice

WORKED EXAMPLE / COMPLETE RUBRIC

Copy an inverted chair reference with a seat rectangle 8 units wide and 3 units tall, and four legs 5 units long pointing upward. Use a midline and baseline.

Flat chair cues / depth collapsed / no perspective

Two upper-corner marks + two marks between them



Seat 8 x 3 units; four upward legs, 5 units each. 1 unit = 12 PDF points.

Draw a baseline and a horizontal midline halfway up the drawing area. Center the seat left to right and place its whole 8-unit-wide, 3-unit-tall rectangle above the midline. Mark four attachments on the upper edge: two at the upper corners and two between them. Draw four separate leg strips 5 units long upward from those marks. Check all four upward directions, the 8 by 3 seat, and its centered placement above the midline. This flat cue diagram deliberately collapses depth and is not a construction drawing.

REVIEW RUBRIC

- Legs point upward from the seat.
- All four legs point upward.
- Seat is centered left to right in the drawing area within one unit and sits entirely above the horizontal midline.
- Leg lengths match the chosen reference length within one unit.
- No shading or perspective added.
- Orientation check is completed and one adjustment is made if needed.

These are hypothetical drawing units, not furniture or printer standards. The flat cue diagram collapses depth to show all four upward legs. Two upper-corner marks plus two intermediate marks make four attachments. Gray guides are not object edges.

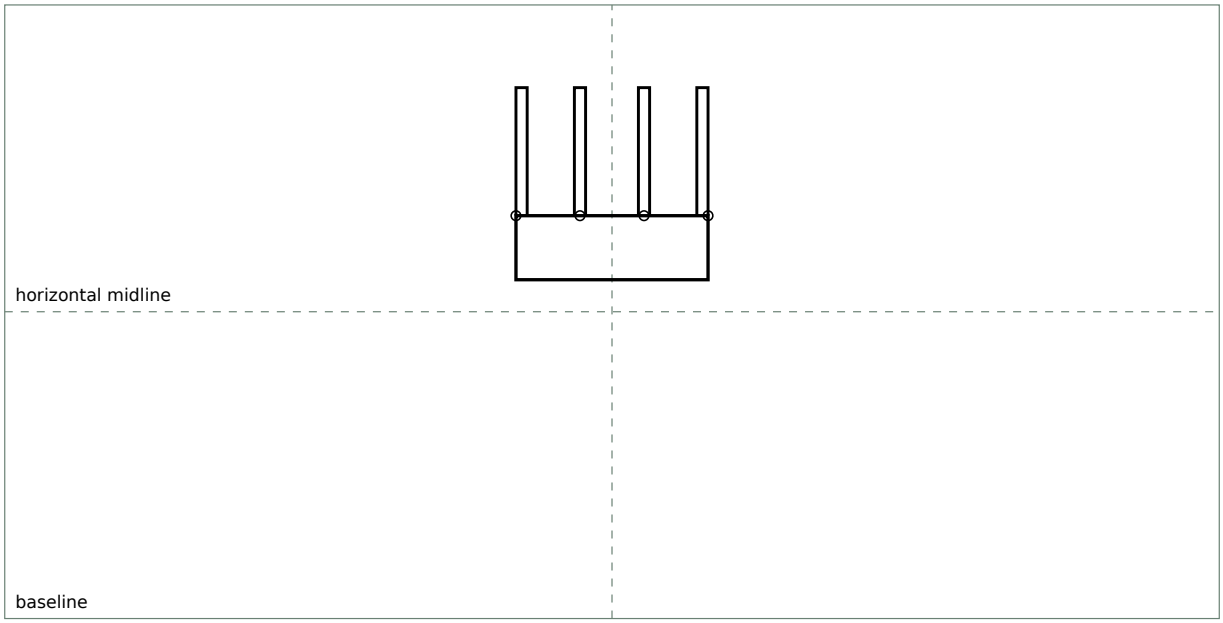
Upside-Down Chair Drawing: Orientation Practice

EXERCISE 1 / SEPARATE WORKED ANSWER

An inverted chair reference shows a seat 6 units wide and 2 units tall, with four legs 4 units long pointing up. Describe the order of shapes you would draw and where the seat sits relative to the midline.

Flat chair cues / depth collapsed / no perspective

Two upper-corner marks + two marks between them



Seat 6 x 2 units; four upward legs, 4 units each. 1 unit = 12 PDF points.

Draw the baseline and horizontal midline first. Draw the 6-unit-wide, 2-unit-tall seat rectangle centered left to right in the drawing area and entirely above the midline. Mark two attachments at its upper corners and two between them. Then draw four leg strips 4 units long upward from those marks.

Why: The seat is the anchor shape. Left-to-right centering and placement above the horizontal midline establish the lesson layout; four upward legs establish the inverted cue.

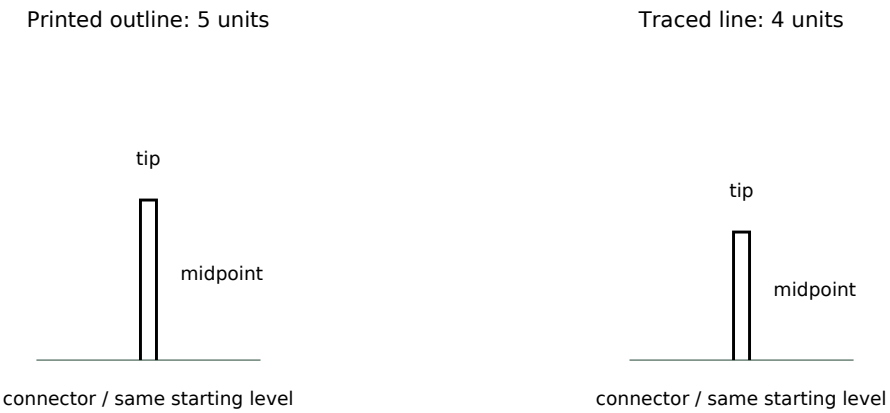
Check: Confirm the legs point up from the seat, the seat is above the midline, and seat width is 6 units within one unit.

These are hypothetical drawing units, not furniture or printer standards. The flat cue diagram collapses depth to show all four upward legs. Two upper-corner marks plus two intermediate marks make four attachments. Gray guides are not object edges.

Upside-Down Chair Drawing: Orientation Practice

EXERCISE 2 / SEPARATE WORKED ANSWER

You trace an inverted leg outline and your traced line is 1 unit shorter than the printed outline. Is this acceptable? Explain using the lesson convention.



5 - 4 = 1 unit shorter: acceptable under this lesson allowance.

One illustrative pair, not extra task givens. Keep direction upward and the connection clear.

Yes, a 1-unit difference is acceptable for this practice. The leg still points upward and connects at the seat. Note the shorter length and keep the other legs consistent with your traced length.

Why: The lesson allows small differences in length as valid alternatives, provided orientation and connection points remain correct.

Check: Compare connector, midpoint, and tip positions. Confirm the leg points up and the difference is no more than one unit.

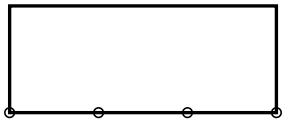
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Upside-Down Chair Drawing: Orientation Practice

EXERCISE 3 / SEPARATE WORKED ANSWER

A seat-plane guide shows a rectangle 10 units wide and 4 units tall with four leg-connector marks on the upper edge. You draw the rectangle but place connectors on the lower edge. What is wrong and how do you fix it?

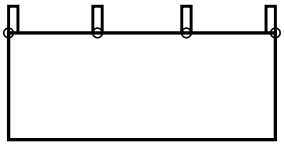
GIVEN / wrong edge



Seat 10 x 4 units

Four marks on lower edge

CORRECTED / upper edge



Seat 10 x 4 units

Two upper corners + two inner marks

Wrong attachment position alone does not determine leg direction. Short stubs are illustrative.

The connectors are on the wrong edge for this flat upside-down cue diagram. Move the four marks to the upper edge: two at the upper corners and two between them. Draw four leg strips upward from those marks.

Why: The lesson places all four attachments on the upper edge to show four upward leg cues without perspective. Lower-edge attachment marks violate that diagram convention; their location alone does not prove which direction the legs point.

Check: Check that all four connectors sit on the upper edge and all legs point toward the top of the page.

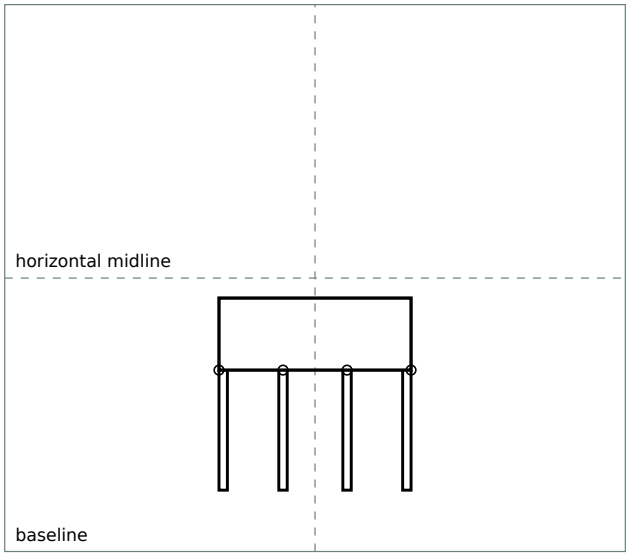
These are hypothetical drawing units, not furniture or printer standards. The flat cue diagram collapses depth to show all four upward legs. Two upper-corner marks plus two intermediate marks make four attachments. Gray guides are not object edges.

Upside-Down Chair Drawing: Orientation Practice

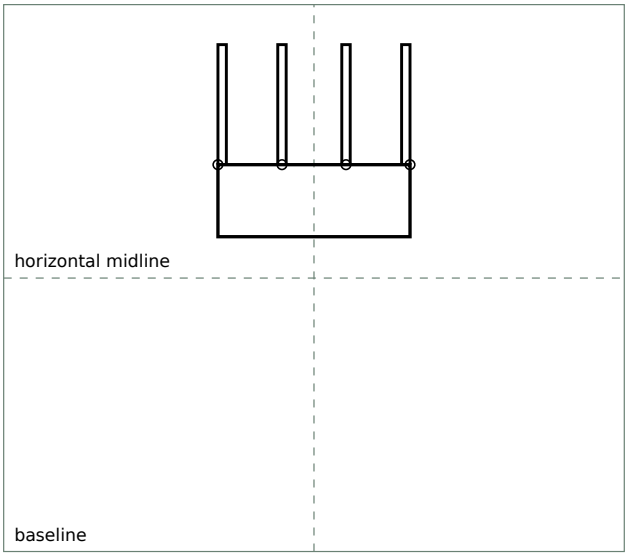
EXERCISE 4 / SEPARATE WORKED ANSWER

In the blank frame, you draw an upside-down chair with the seat near the bottom and legs pointing down. List two orientation checks you would run and one adjustment.

GIVEN / wrong orientation



ONE VALID CORRECTION



Check all four legs up; place the whole seat above the midline and center it left to right.

Check one: do all legs point upward from the seat? Check two: is the seat centered left to right in the drawing area and entirely above the horizontal midline? Adjustment: move the seat rectangle above the midline and redraw the legs pointing up from the four upper-edge attachment marks.

Why: The orientation checks directly test the inverted condition. Moving the seat and redrawing legs corrects the main error without changing the chair style.

Check: After adjustment, confirm legs point up, seat is above the midline, and seat is centered left to right in the drawing area within one unit.

These are hypothetical drawing units, not furniture or printer standards. The flat cue diagram collapses depth to show all four upward legs. Two upper-corner marks plus two intermediate marks make four attachments. Gray guides are not object edges.