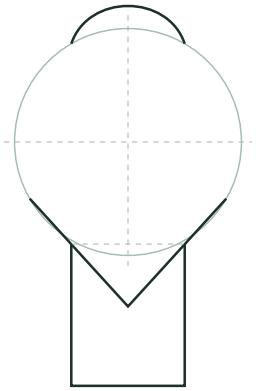
Circle-Head Block-In Practice: Repeatable Construction Drills

EXERCISE 1 / ANSWERS

Draw one circle 6 cm across with a vertical and horizontal center line. Add a jaw taper to a chin point and a neck rectangle 3 cm wide. Check symmetry.

Task circle 6 cm / neck 3 cm / numeric lengths at 1:2



Neck : circle = 1 : 2. Pale circle, axes and rectangle top remain construction guides.

A circle with center lines, a symmetrical jaw taper to the chin, and a neck rectangle about half the circle width.

Why: The center lines guide symmetry; the jaw taper connects the circle's lower sides to the chin; the neck width is a simple proportion of the circle diameter.

Check: Verify the vertical line bisects the circle, the horizontal line is at midline, and the jaw taper is even on both sides.

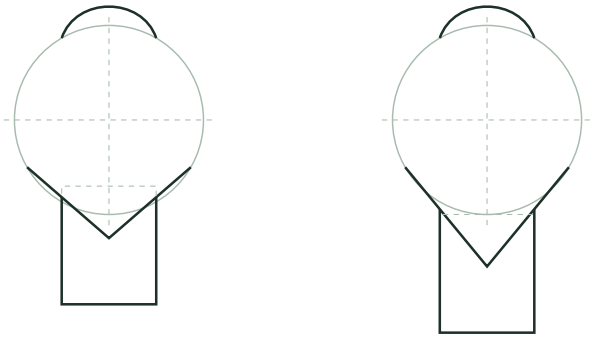
Print at Actual Size / 100%. Numeric task lengths use 1:2: each task centimetre is 0.5 cm on paper. These are hypothetical construction proportions, not anatomical rules.

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EXERCISE 2 / ANSWERS

Draw two circles side by side, each 5 cm across (hypothetical example). Construct head masses in both and compare the jaw angles. Note one difference.

Equal 5 cm circles; each jaw is symmetrical. Right jaw tapers more steeply.



1 2

A valid difference: the right chin sits lower relative to the same-sized circle.

Two head masses with center lines and jaw tapers; a noted difference such as a slightly wider jaw on one side.

Why: Repeating the construction reveals small variations; comparing them builds awareness of consistency.

Check: Check that both circles have center lines and that each jaw taper is symmetrical within its own circle.

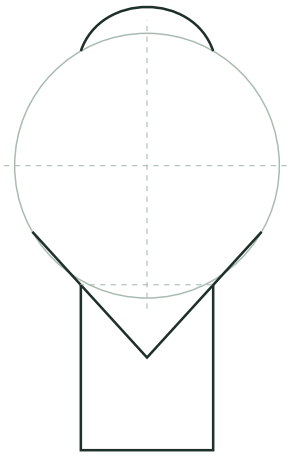
Print at Actual Size / 100%. Numeric task lengths use 1:2: each task centimetre is 0.5 cm on paper. These are hypothetical construction proportions, not anatomical rules.

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EXERCISE 3 / ANSWERS

Draw a circle 7 cm across with center lines. Add a crown arc and a neck rectangle 3.5 cm wide. Measure the neck width against the circle diameter and state the ratio.

Task circle 7 cm / neck 3.5 cm / numeric lengths at 1:2



Neck : circle = 1 : 2. Pale circle, axes and rectangle top remain construction guides.

A head mass with crown arc and neck; the ratio is about 1:2 (neck width to circle diameter).

Why: Using a simple ratio makes the proportion checkable without complex measurement.

Check: Measure the neck width and circle diameter with a ruler; confirm the ratio is close to 1:2.

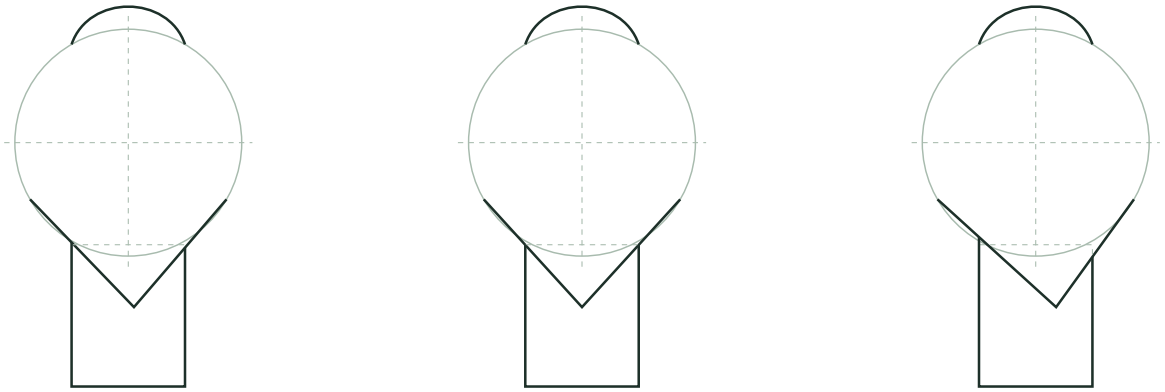
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EXERCISE 4 / ANSWERS

Draw three circles in a row, each 6 cm across. Construct head masses in all three, then rank them from most to least symmetrical and explain one reason for the ranking.

Comparison sample: intentional small / zero / larger chin offsets.



1 2 3

Most to least symmetrical: 2, then 1, then 3. Explain using the center-line check.

Three head masses with center lines; a ranking based on jaw symmetry and center-line alignment, with a reason such as 'the middle one has the most even jaw taper'.

Why: Ranking forces close observation of symmetry and center-line use across repetitions.

Check: For each circle, check that the vertical line bisects it and the jaw taper is even; compare rankings against these checks.

Print at Actual Size / 100%. Numeric task lengths use 1:2: each task centimetre is 0.5 cm on paper. These are hypothetical construction proportions, not anatomical rules.

This illustrated comparison ranks 2, 1, 3: the middle chin is centered, the left is slightly offset, and the right more offset. Your own attempts may rank differently when supported by the same symmetry check.