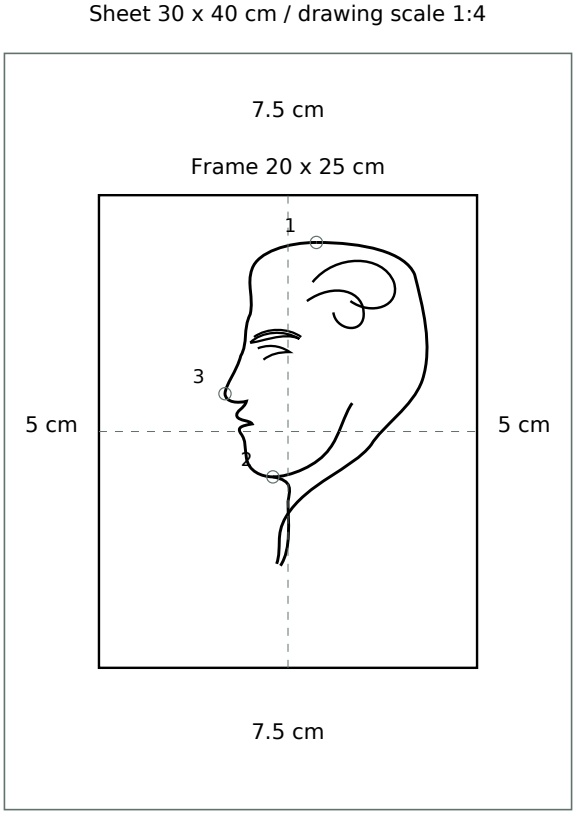
Contour-Line Face Wall Art: Compose a Single-Line Portrait

WORKED EXAMPLE

On a 30 cm by 40 cm sheet, draw a 20 cm by 25 cm frame centred with 5 cm left and right margins and 7.5 cm top and bottom margins. Place a profile with the nose at one third of the frame width from the left edge. Draw one continuous contour from top of head to chin and back up the jaw, then add two open loops in the hair. Check that the lower right quadrant is mostly empty.



1 head top / 2 chin / 3 profile extreme (nose): 20/3 cm from left

The frame is centred: (30 - 20) / 2 = 5 cm at the left and right, and (40 - 25) / 2 = 7.5 cm at the top and bottom. The nose sits about 6.7 cm from the left frame edge (one third of 20 cm). The contour runs from top of head down the forehead, around the nose, under the chin, and up the jaw. Two open loops in the hair occupy the upper right but leave the lower right quadrant mostly empty. The line does not touch the frame edges; margins inside the frame are at least 2 cm.

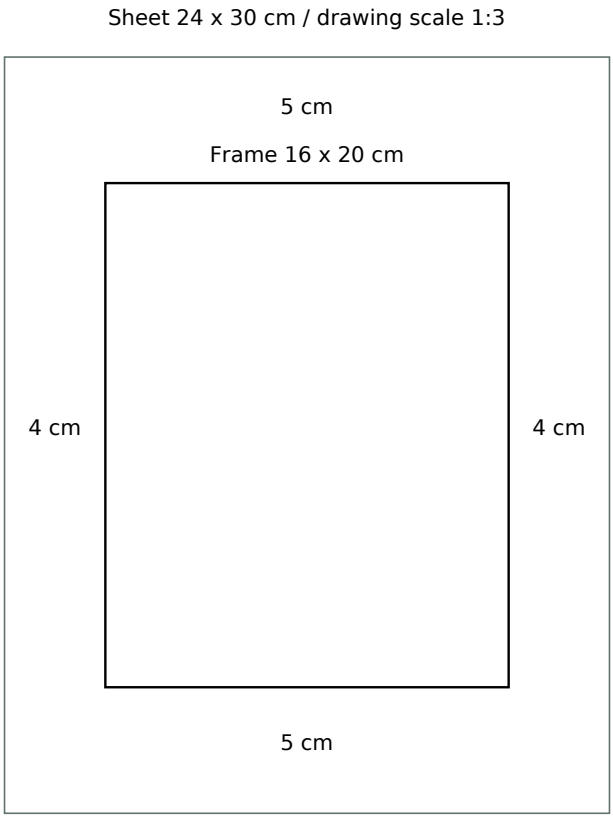
REVIEW RUBRIC

- Frame is measured and drawn with labelled dimensions.
- Profile is placed using at least three guide points.
- Contour line reads as a face from two metres away.
- At least three distinct line-spacing zones are visible.
- At least one quadrant is mostly empty negative space.
- Line does not crowd the frame edges; margin is measured.
- No shading or cross-hatching is used.
- Valid alternatives are accepted: continuous or minimally lifted line, profile facing left or right, hair loops open or closed.

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EXERCISE 1 / WORKED ANSWER

A student draws a 16 cm by 20 cm frame on a 24 cm by 30 cm sheet. Calculate the horizontal margin and the vertical margin, and state whether equal margins on all sides are possible.



Horizontal margin: 4 cm per side. Vertical margin: 5 cm per side. Equal margins on all sides are not possible with these dimensions.

Why: The sheet is 24 cm wide and the frame is 16 cm wide, leaving 8 cm total horizontal margin, or 4 cm per side. The sheet is 30 cm tall and the frame is 20 cm tall, leaving 10 cm total vertical margin, or 5 cm per side. Because 4 cm is not equal to 5 cm, equal margins on all sides are impossible unless the frame size is changed.

Check: Subtract frame width from sheet width and divide by two for the horizontal margin; repeat with height for the vertical margin. Compare the two results to test equality.

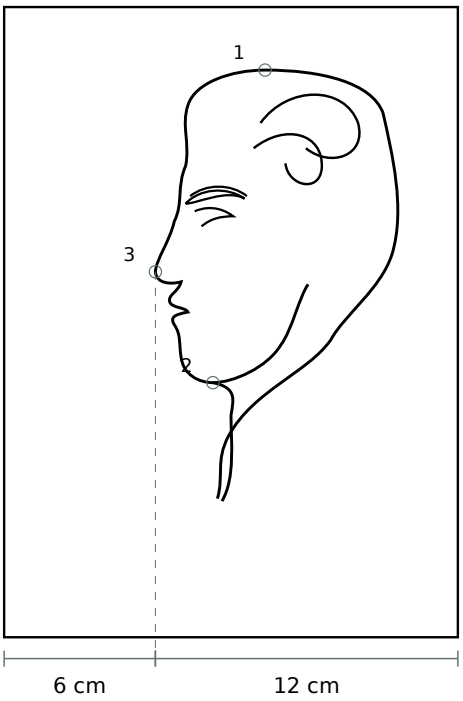
This is one valid composition. Alternative contour paths, profile directions and open or closed hair loops are accepted when the readability and spacing checks pass.

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EXERCISE 2 / WORKED ANSWER

A frame is 18 cm wide. The profile extreme is placed 6 cm from the left frame edge. What fraction of the frame width is that, and how much space remains to the right edge?

Frame width: 18 cm / drawing scale 1:3



Height is an illustrative 25 cm; the question specifies only the 18 cm width.

One third of the frame width; 12 cm remains to the right edge.

Why: 6 cm divided by 18 cm equals one third. The remaining width is 18 cm minus 6 cm, which is 12 cm.

Check: Divide the placement distance by frame width; subtract placement distance from frame width.

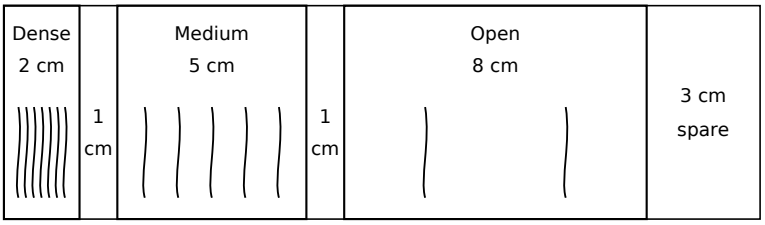
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EXERCISE 3 / WORKED ANSWER

A student plans three spacing zones: dense (2 cm wide), medium (5 cm wide), and open (8 cm wide). The frame is 20 cm wide. Do the zones fit side by side with 1 cm gaps between them? Show the arithmetic.

20 cm frame width / drawing scale 1:2



2 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 8 = 17 cm; 20 - 17 = 3 cm left over.

Yes, with 3 cm left over.

Why: Total zone width is 2 + 5 + 8 = 15 cm. Two gaps of 1 cm add 2 cm, giving 17 cm. The frame is 20 cm wide, so 3 cm remains. The zones fit with 3 cm spare, not 2 cm; the arithmetic shows 20 minus 17 equals 3 cm.

Check: Add zone widths and gap widths; subtract from frame width.

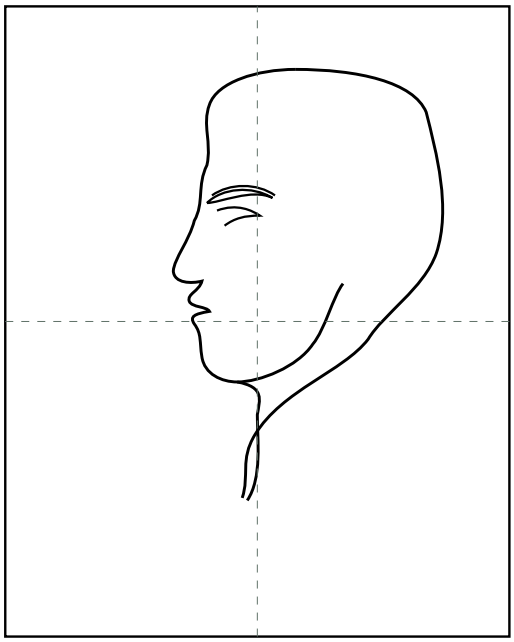
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EXERCISE 4 / WORKED ANSWER

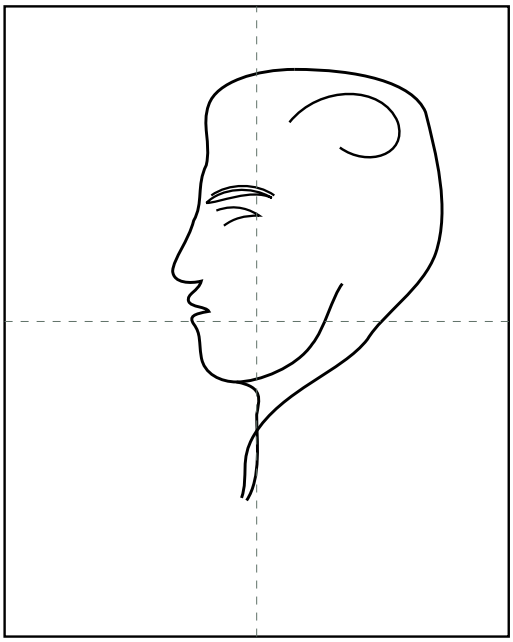
A drawing has a dense cluster near the left eye and an empty lower right quadrant. The frame is 20 cm by 25 cm. Suggest one line-placement change to improve balance and state how you would check it.

Given left-eye cluster



20 x 25 cm frame / drawing scale 1:3

One open loop added at upper right



20 x 25 cm frame / drawing scale 1:3

Add one open loop in the upper right or lower right area, keeping the lower right quadrant mostly empty. Check by stepping back two metres and confirming the face still reads and no quadrant is completely crowded.

Why: The left side is visually heavy because of the dense cluster. A small open loop on the opposite side adds visual weight without filling the empty quadrant. The check is readability at distance and preservation of negative space.

Check: View from two metres; confirm at least one quadrant remains mostly empty and the profile reads as a face.

This is one valid composition. Alternative contour paths, profile directions and open or closed hair loops are accepted when the readability and spacing checks pass.