Art Fundamentals Class #17:

Drawing Heads/Faces at Extreme Angles

1. How does *foreshortening* relate to drawing heads at extreme angles? Why is it important to understand *form* and *perspective* to be able to draw heads at extreme angles?

2. *True or False?* When drawing heads at different angles, the smaller ellipse/circle that stands for the side plane of the head (with the perpendicular lines inside of it) is one of the first things we have to add.

3. Why is it that lots of artists find it helpful to visualize the head as a box, or as being inside a box, when placing guidelines for facial features?

4. *True or False?* In a standard adult head, the length from the hairline to the bottom of the chin can be divided into three equal parts. The tick marks we create with this division tell us where the eyebrow line is located and where the nose line is located.

5. How do the thirds we divide the face in *shift* when seeing the human head at an extreme angle?

6. Why is it essential to place our guidelines *before* starting to add in our facial features and how does having a reference photo help with placing them effectively, especially when the head is at an uncommon angle or even a slightly tilted angle?

7. What are some key pointers to have in mind when it comes to drawing the neck?

8. How do we use the Loomis method to draw a face with a wide open mouth?