

Exercise walk-through

Foreshortening ■ 3.4

eXercise

You must be able to

- draw the apparent, compressed shape (not the known length)
- use overlap as the key depth signal
- think in **cross-sections** 橫截面
- measure compressed lengths by sighting

Method — Compression

A form pointing at you compresses dramatically — a pointing arm may appear a third of its length. Draw the apparent shape.

Method — Overlap and cross-sections

Overlap (hand over forearm over upper arm) signals depth; imagining rings around the form helps you feel how it turns toward you.

Method — Trust observation

Measured by sighting, foreshortened lengths look 'too short' but are right — memory lies.

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

A strongly foreshortened pointing arm may appear about

A nine-tenths of its length

B one-third of its length

C double its length

D exactly half, always

Solution 2.1

Method: Compression

A nine-tenths of its length

B one-third of its length



C double its length

D exactly half, always

Worked steps

B. compression is dramatic and angle-dependent.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Why does a correctly foreshortened form often look 'too short'?

Solution 2.2

Method: Trust observation

Worked steps

the eye expects the known length **B1**; real compression along the view axis makes it much shorter than memory expects **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

Name the key depth signal in a foreshortened limb.

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

overlap between the parts **B1**.