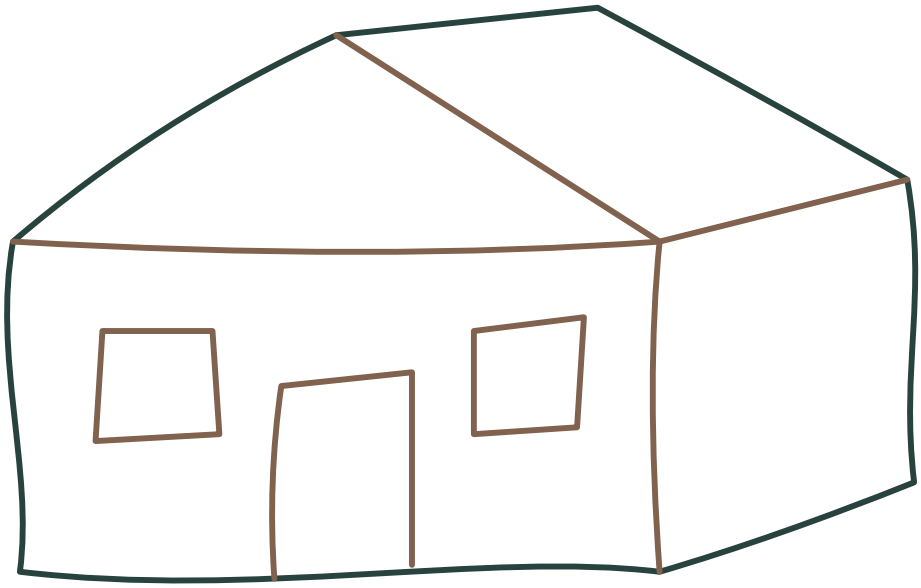
Contour Drawing of Architecture

Answer | Task 1 of 4 | LETTER

Original prompt

Task 1 (blind contour): Without looking at your paper, draw the outline of the reference building as one continuous line. Look only at the reference.

Example of a continuous blind-contour result



Answer

A correct blind-contour answer may be wobbly, but its outside perimeter is one unbroken route around the front wall, gable roof, visible side wall, and base. Show the door and two windows as separate edge-only details; do not connect them to the perimeter across blank wall.

Reasoning

Blind contour trains the hand to follow observed edges without correction from looking at the paper, building the habit of seeing before drawing.

Check

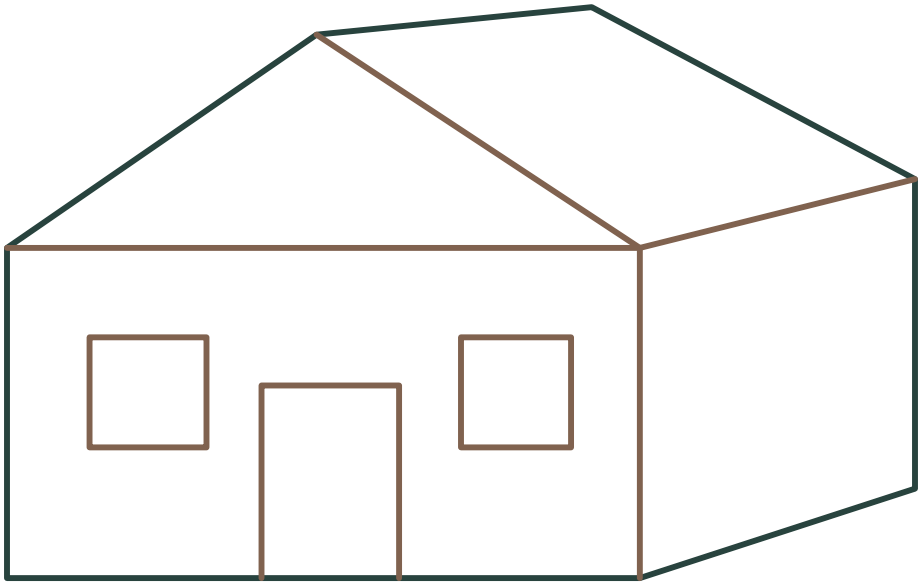
Check that you looked only at the reference while drawing and that the exterior perimeter is one continuous route. The door and windows are separate edge-only details, not bridges across blank wall; a wobbly line is expected.

Contour Drawing of Architecture

Answer | Task 2 of 4 | LETTER

Original prompt

Task 2 (slow contour): Looking at both the reference and your paper, draw the building's outline slowly as one continuous, connected line. Include the roof, front wall, side wall, door, and windows.



Answer

A correct answer shows one deliberate, unshaded stroke around the connected outside perimeter: the front wall, pitched roof, visible right side, and base. Draw the door and two windows as separate edge-only details inside the wall; the door bottom meets the baseline, and no line bridges an opening to the perimeter across blank wall.

Reasoning

Slow contour builds control and attention to how edges connect, which is the foundation of architectural contour drawing.

Check

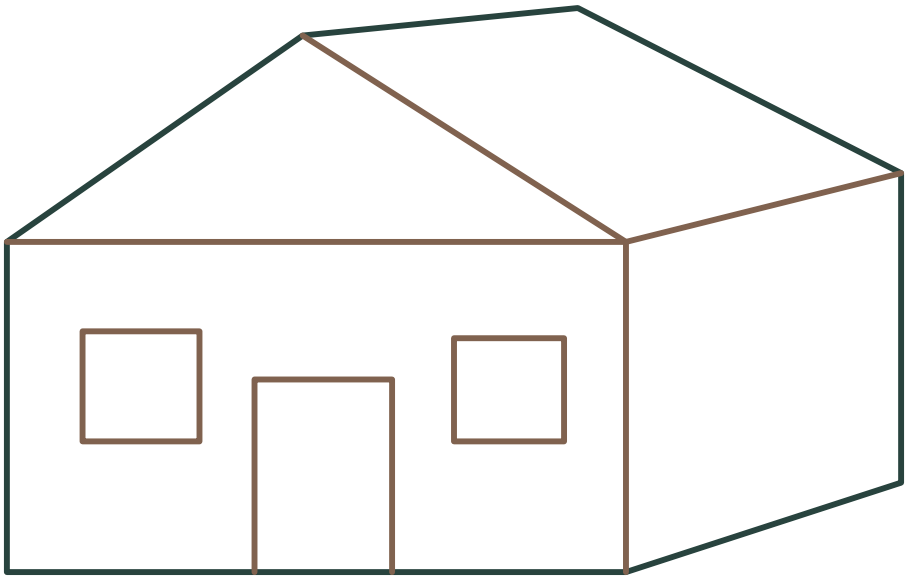
Check that the outside perimeter is one connected stroke, with the front/side roof joints and baseline clear. Check separately that the door and two windows have their own edge boundaries and no invented connector crosses blank wall; keep the line deliberate and unshaded.

Contour Drawing of Architecture

Answer | Task 3 of 4 | LETTER

Original prompt

Task 3 (reference-guided redraw): Study the reference building, then redraw its contour from memory, keeping the outline continuous and connected. You may glance at the reference once to check.



Answer

A correct redraw reproduces one connected outside perimeter around the front wall, gable roof, visible right side, and base. It places the door with its bottom at the baseline and draws the two isolated windows as separate edge-only details. No line bridges blank wall, and the lines remain unshaded.

Reasoning

Redrawing from reference-guided memory strengthens observation and recall of architectural edges and their relationships.

Check

Compare your redraw with the reference: check the connected exterior perimeter, visible front/side roof joints, and door baseline. Check each window's four boundary strokes separately and confirm there is no connector across blank wall. Keep the contour unshaded.

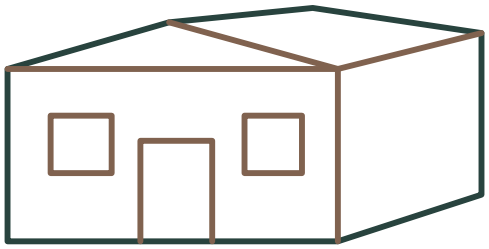
Contour Drawing of Architecture

Answer | Task 4 of 4 | LETTER

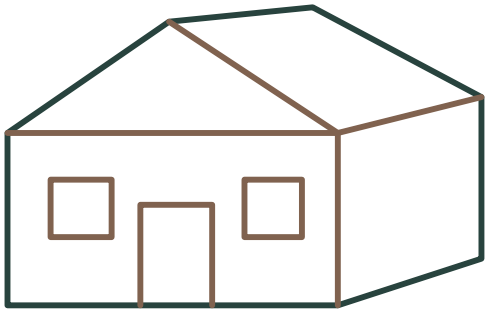
Original prompt

Task 4 (visual check): Draw a contour of the reference building, then compare it to the reference and mark one place where your line departs from the building's edges. Redraw that section correctly.

Mismatch: roof too flat



Corrected to match the reference



Answer

A correct answer shows the outside perimeter and separate door/window edge details, then marks one specific departure: the chosen example has a roof edge drawn too flat. The corrected roof segment matches the reference's pitch and joins; the windows remain isolated details with no bridge across blank wall.

Reasoning

Visual checking teaches you to compare your drawing to the reference and to correct specific edge errors, which is essential for improving contour accuracy.

Check

Check that the marked flat roof edge is the only intended error and that its correction matches the reference. The exterior perimeter remains connected; interior opening boundaries stay separate edge-only details, with no bridge over blank wall.