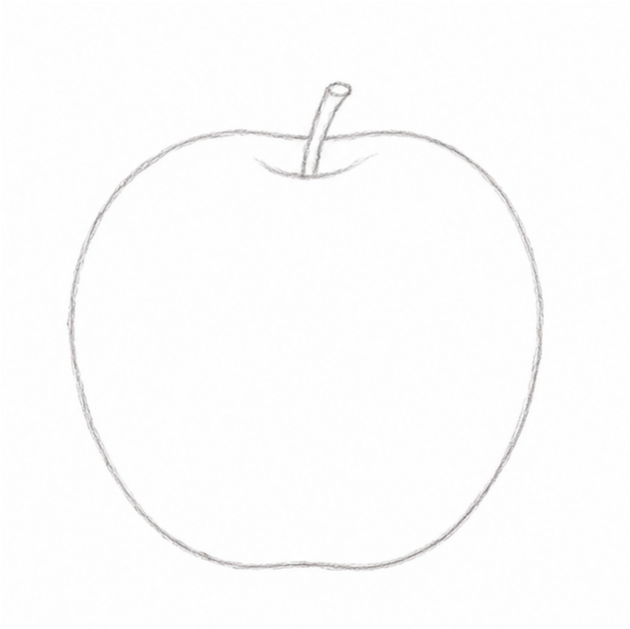
Colored Pencil Apple Drawing

Answer | Task 1 of 4 | LETTER

Original prompt

Task 1 — Form: Using the reference plate, draw the apple's overall silhouette and stem dip in light pencil, without shading.

Light outline



Answer

A correct answer shows a rounded apple silhouette with a small dip at the stem, matching the reference's general form. No shading is required at this stage.

Reasoning

Establishing the form first gives a clear boundary for later layers and keeps the drawing from drifting as color is added.

Check

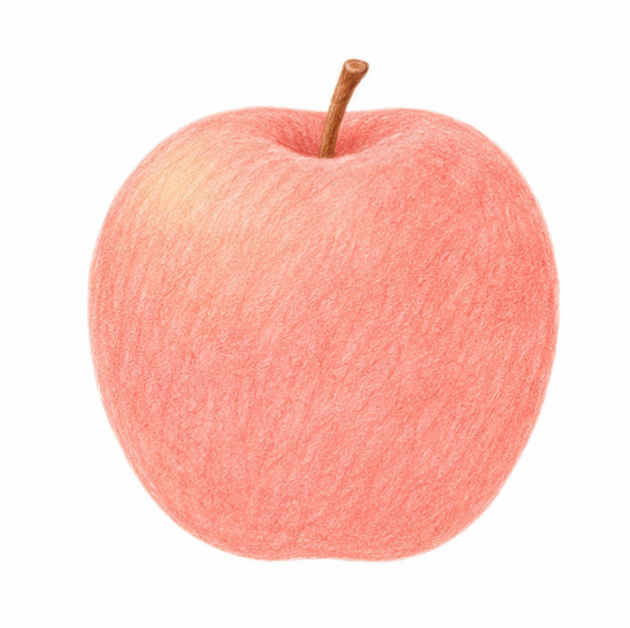
Hold your outline beside the reference: does the silhouette read as the same rounded apple with a stem dip?

Colored Pencil Apple Drawing

Original prompt

Task 2 — Base layer: Apply a pale base color over the whole apple, keeping the light side slightly lighter.

Pale base



Answer

A correct answer shows an even pale base across the apple, with the light side left slightly lighter than the rest. The layer is light, not pressed dark.

Reasoning

A pale base unifies the fruit and leaves room for mid-tones and shadows to be added without the color becoming muddy.

Check

Does the base look even and pale, with the light side visibly lighter?

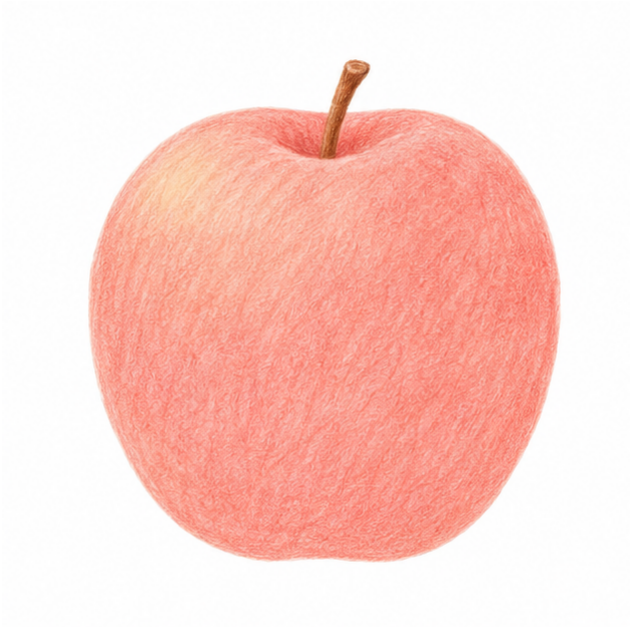
Colored Pencil Apple Drawing

Answer | Task 3 of 4 | LETTER

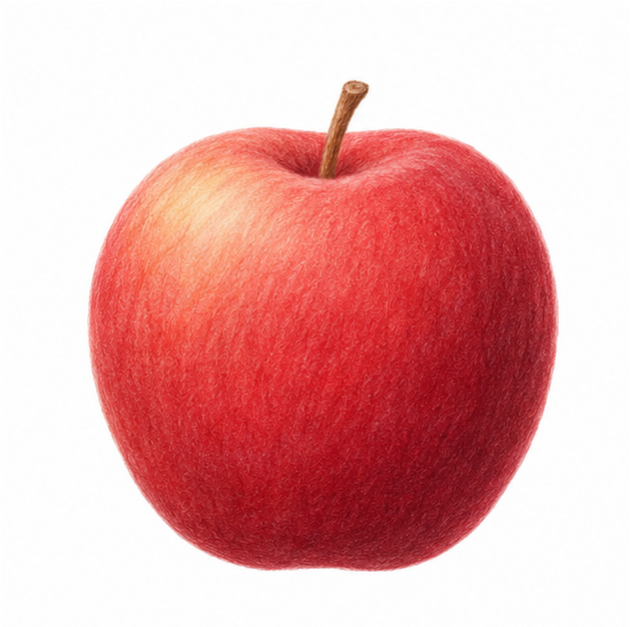
Original prompt

Task 3 — Shading: Add a mid-tone and then a darker shadow layer on the side away from the light, blending gradually.

Pale base



Mid-tone and shadow added



Answer

A correct answer shows a mid-tone over the lower and side areas and a darker shadow layer on the side away from the light, with gradual transitions and the light side still pale.

Reasoning

Deepening the shadow side in stages creates the rounded form, while gradual blending avoids hard bands that flatten the apple.

Check

Does the shadow side read darker than the light side, with no hard band between them?

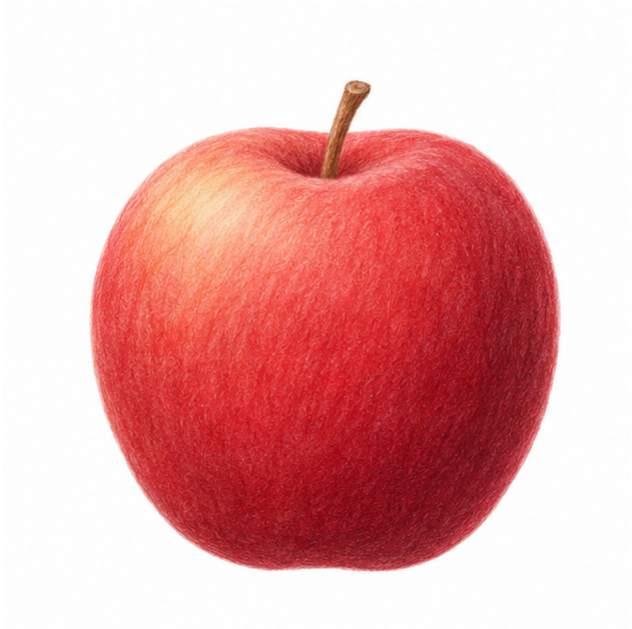
Colored Pencil Apple Drawing

Answer | Task 4 of 4 | LETTER

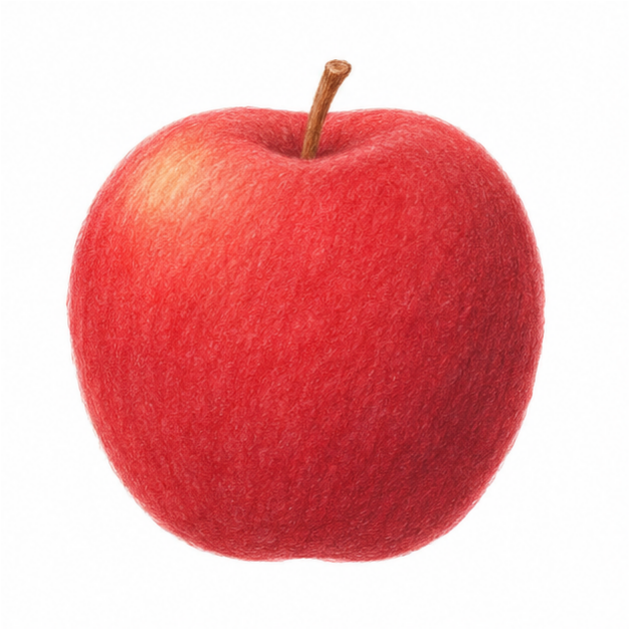
Original prompt

Task 4 — Visual QA: Compare your finished apple to the reference plate and note one strength and one area to improve.

Observation reference



Example attempt



Specific strength

The lower-right shadow blends into the mid-tone smoothly.

Specific improvement

Keep a broader, paler upper-left area like the reference.

Answer

A correct answer names a specific strength (for example, a gradual shadow transition) and a specific improvement (for example, the light side could stay paler), both tied to visible features of the drawing and reference.

Reasoning

Comparing the finished drawing to the reference turns observation into a concrete next step rather than a vague judgment.

Check

Is your note specific to visible features of your drawing and the reference, rather than general praise?