Cat Paws Drawing: Toe Pads, Claws, and Front vs Back Shapes

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a front paw with a 4 cm toe arc and three toe pads spaced 1.2 cm apart. Add claw wedges beyond each pad and a center line.

Answer: A front paw silhouette with a 4 cm toe arc, three toe pads at 1.2 cm center-to-center spacing, claw wedges starting at each pad edge, and a visible center line from wrist to toe arc.

Reason: The toe arc width and spacing are given, so the construction is checkable by measuring. Claws must start at pad edges to avoid floating.

Check: Measure the toe arc width and the distance between adjacent pad centers; each should match the given values within 0.5 cm. Confirm each claw touches a pad edge.

Task 2

Draw a back paw with a heel pad 2.5 cm long and a toe arc 3.5 cm wide. Place three toe pads with 1 cm spacing and add claws.

Answer: A narrower back paw with a 2.5 cm heel pad, a 3.5 cm toe arc, three toe pads at 1 cm spacing, and claw wedges beyond each pad.

Reason: The back paw is narrower than the front paw example. The heel pad length and toe arc width provide measurable checks.

Check: Measure heel pad length and toe arc width; verify pad spacing is about 1 cm. Check that claws do not overlap pads.

Task 3

Compare a front paw and a back paw drawing. List two measurable differences and one visual difference.

Answer: Measurable differences: front toe arc is wider (for example 5 cm vs 3.5 cm) and back heel pad is longer (for example 2.5 cm vs 1.5 cm). Visual difference: back paw appears narrower and more elongated.

Reason: The comparison uses measurements from the drawings, making the differences checkable rather than subjective.

Check: Use a ruler to confirm the stated measurements on your drawings. Check that the visual difference matches the measured differences.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Draw one paw with claws and one without. Explain how you kept pad spacing consistent in both.

Answer: Two paw drawings using the same pad spacing gauge or measured center-to-center distances; the clawed version adds wedges at pad edges, while the clawless version omits them without moving pads.

Reason: Consistency is maintained by measuring pad centers before adding or omitting claws. Claws are an addition, not a reason to shift pads.

Check: Overlay or compare the two drawings; pad centers should align. Measure spacing in both and confirm the values match within 0.5 cm.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Front and back paws are visually distinct in width and heel pad length.
- [ ] Toe pads are placed with measurable, consistent spacing.
- [ ] Each claw starts at a toe pad edge and points outward.
- [ ] Outline wraps around pads and claws without cutting through them.
- [ ] Labels are legible and clearly identify front and back paws.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?