Draw a Winged Dragon: Wing Attachment and Membrane Structure

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a torso 5 cm wide and 8 cm tall. Add a near wing root from the shoulder and an attachment line 2 cm down the back. Draw one leading edge bone and three finger bones. Check that the root touches the torso.

Answer: A torso with a visible attachment line, a root starting inside the torso, one leading edge bone, three finger bones, and a membrane edge connecting the tips. The root touches the attachment line.

Reason: The attachment line shows where the wing meets the body. Starting the root inside the torso prevents floating. Three finger bones are enough to show structure without clutter.

Check: Trace from the torso to the first bone without lifting your pencil. Measure the torso width and confirm the root starts inside the outline.

Task 2

Draw two wings on a torso 6 cm wide. Make the near wing span 9 cm and the far wing span 6 cm. Use the same bone convention for both. Check that both roots touch the torso.

Answer: A torso with two wings: near wing larger and in front, far wing smaller and behind. Both roots touch the torso at attachment lines. Bone and membrane convention is consistent.

Reason: Different wing sizes show depth. Consistent convention keeps the structure readable. Both roots must touch the torso to avoid floating wings.

Check: Measure both wing spans and compare to the torso width. Trace each root from torso to first bone.

Task 3

Draw a near wing with four membrane panels. Make each panel at least 1 cm wide at its widest point (hypothetical example). Check panel widths with a ruler or grid squares.

Answer: A wing with four readable panels, each at least 1 cm wide at its widest point. Bone lines are thicker than membrane lines.

Reason: Wide panels are easier to read. Measuring with one unit keeps checks consistent. Thicker bone lines clarify structure.

Check: Measure each panel at its widest point. Confirm all measurements use the same unit.

Draw a Winged Dragon: Wing Attachment and Membrane Structure

Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Draw a complete winged dragon with torso, head, neck, near wing, far wing, legs, and tail. Use the attachment convention. Check that the membrane does not cross the torso outline except at the attachment line.

Answer: A complete dragon with clear wing attachment, readable membrane panels, and no membrane crossing the torso except at the attachment line. Far wing is smaller and behind.

Reason: The attachment line defines where the wing meets the body. Keeping the membrane outside the torso except at the attachment line prevents visual confusion.

Check: Trace the torso outline and note where the membrane touches it. Confirm contact only at the attachment line. Check that both roots touch the torso.

Draw a Winged Dragon: Wing Attachment and Membrane Structure

Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Wing root touches the torso at a visible attachment line.
- [ ] Bone structure includes a leading edge and at least three finger bones.
- [ ] Membrane panels are readable and do not cross bone lines except at tips.
- [ ] Near and far wings show depth with the far wing smaller.
- [ ] Labels or construction lines are clear and use a consistent convention.
- [ ] Measurements use one unit and are checked with simple arithmetic.

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