Draw a Fishing Lure: Body, Hook, and Treble Geometry

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a lure body 4 cm long and 2 cm wide. Mark the centerline and rear attachment point. Add a single hook shank 1.5 cm long, a bend, and a treble circle 0.4 cm in diameter with three points. Label body, attachment point, shank, bend, treble circle, and treble points.

Answer: A tapered oval body 4 cm by 2 cm with a straight centerline. The rear attachment point is on the centerline at the back edge. A 1.5 cm shank runs to a U-bend and point. A 0.4 cm treble circle sits at the bend with three radiating points spaced about 120 degrees apart. All parts connect and labels are outside the drawing.

Reason: The body ratio is 4 divided by 2 equals 2, which is a stated working ratio. The shank and treble sizes are chosen to fit the body and are labeled as working values. The treble convention uses three radiating points from a small circle.

Check: Measure body length and width and confirm the stated ratio. Trace each hook connection for gaps. Check that three treble points are visible and roughly evenly spaced. Confirm all labels are present and outside the drawing.

Task 2

Draw a lure with a body 5 cm long and 1.5 cm wide. Use a split ring between the hook bend and the treble. Draw the split ring as a small circle 0.3 cm in diameter and the treble circle 0.5 cm in diameter. Add three treble points. Label the split ring and treble circle.

Answer: A tapered oval body 5 cm by 1.5 cm with a centerline and rear attachment point. A single hook shank runs to a bend and point. A 0.3 cm split-ring circle connects the bend to a 0.5 cm treble circle with three radiating points. Labels include split ring and treble circle.

Reason: The split-ring alternative is valid under the convention. The body ratio is 5 divided by 1.5, approximately 3.33, which is a stated working ratio. The two circles are distinct and connected in sequence.

Check: Confirm the split ring sits between the bend and treble circle and touches both. Check that the treble has three visible points. Measure the two circle diameters and confirm they match the stated working values. Verify labels for split ring and treble circle.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw a lure body 6 cm long and 2 cm wide. Place the rear attachment point 0.5 cm forward of the back edge on the centerline. Draw a single hook shank 2 cm long, a bend, and a treble with three points. Explain whether this attachment placement is acceptable and why.

Answer: The drawing shows a 6 cm by 2 cm body with the attachment point 0.5 cm forward of the back edge on the centerline. The hook and treble are drawn with clear connections. The placement is a deliberate variation; it is acceptable if labeled and if the hook geometry remains clear, but the rubric prefers the attachment at the back edge unless a reason is stated.

Reason: The convention places the rear attachment point at the back edge. Moving it forward changes the lure's balance visually. The rubric allows valid alternatives when clearly labeled and consistent, so the drawing can pass if the variation is intentional and explained.

Check: Measure the 0.5 cm offset from the back edge along the centerline. Confirm the attachment point is still on the centerline. Trace hook connections and check three treble points. Read the explanation to confirm the variation is intentional.

Task 4

Draw two lure bodies side by side: one 4 cm by 2 cm and one 6 cm by 2 cm. On each, draw a single hook and a treble using the same shank length of 1.5 cm and treble circle diameter of 0.4 cm. Label both drawings and state which body proportion is closer to three to one.

Answer: Two tapered oval bodies: 4 cm by 2 cm and 6 cm by 2 cm. Each has a centerline, rear attachment point, 1.5 cm shank, bend, and 0.4 cm treble circle with three points. Labels are outside each drawing. The 6 cm by 2 cm body has a ratio of 3, which is closer to three to one than the 4 cm by 2 cm body's ratio of 2.

Reason: The same hook parts are used on both bodies to compare proportions. The ratio calculation is simple division: 6 divided by 2 equals 3, and 4 divided by 2 equals 2. The comparison is checkable arithmetic.

Check: Measure both bodies and confirm the stated dimensions. Calculate each ratio and confirm the comparison. Check that both drawings have three treble points and connected hook parts. Verify labels on both drawings.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Body outline is a clear tapered shape with a stated or measurable length-to-width ratio.
- [ ] Rear attachment point lies on the body centerline at the back edge.
- [ ] Single hook shank, bend, and point connect without gaps.
- [ ] Treble is drawn as a small circle with three visible points spaced roughly 120 degrees apart by eye.
- [ ] Treble points do not cross the body outline or each other.
- [ ] All required parts are labeled clearly outside the drawing.
- [ ] Valid alternatives, such as a split-ring attachment, are accepted if connections are clear and consistent.

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