Owl Tattoo Design: Bold Outline and Stencil Variant

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

In a hypothetical 100 mm by 120 mm frame, draw an owl silhouette 50 mm wide and 70 mm tall. Use a bold outline of 3 mm and a detail line of 1 mm. Add one chest block and two wing blocks. State the body-width-to-frame-width ratio.

Answer: The body width is 50 mm and the frame width is 100 mm, so the ratio is 50 to 100, or 1 to 2. The silhouette is 70 mm tall inside a 120 mm frame. The bold outline is 3 mm and the detail line is 1 mm.

Reason: The ratio compares body width to frame width using the same unit. The height check confirms the silhouette fits inside the frame with margins.

Check: Measure the drawn body width and frame width with a ruler. Divide both by 10 to confirm the 1 to 2 ratio. Check that no outline line is thinner than 3 mm.

Task 2

Draw a stencil variant of an owl with a hypothetical 2 mm bridge width. The design has four cut areas. Add bridges so that every cut area connects to at least one other. Count the bridges and state whether any island remains.

Answer: Three bridges connect the four cut areas in a chain. No island remains because each cut area connects through at least one bridge. The bridge count is three.

Reason: Four connected areas need at least three connections to form a single connected stencil. Each bridge is 2 mm wide in this hypothetical example.

Check: Trace each cut area with your finger and follow a bridge to another area. Confirm that all four areas are reachable and that the bridge count is three.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

An owl design has a head 30 mm wide and a body 45 mm wide. Calculate the head-to-body ratio in simplest form. Then state whether a 3 mm bold outline and a 1 mm detail line meet the convention.

Answer: The ratio is 30 to 45, which simplifies to 2 to 3. The 3 mm bold outline and 1 mm detail line meet the convention because the detail line is thinner than the bold outline.

Reason: Both widths are divided by 15 to simplify the ratio. The convention requires the detail weight to be visibly thinner than the bold weight.

Check: Divide 30 and 45 by 15 to confirm 2 to 3. Measure the two line widths and confirm the detail line is thinner.

Task 4

In a hypothetical 120 mm by 150 mm frame, an owl silhouette is 60 mm wide and 90 mm tall. The stencil variant is 58 mm wide and 88 mm tall. Calculate the width difference and height difference. State whether the variant is consistent within a 3 mm tolerance.

Answer: The width difference is 60 minus 58, or 2 mm. The height difference is 90 minus 88, or 2 mm. Both differences are within the hypothetical 3 mm tolerance, so the variant is consistent.

Reason: Subtract the smaller measurement from the larger one for each dimension. Compare each difference to the stated tolerance.

Check: Measure both versions with a ruler and subtract. Confirm that each difference is 3 mm or less.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Bold outline is continuous and visibly thicker than detail lines, using measured tool widths.
- [ ] Feather blocks are simplified into one chest block, two wing blocks, and one tail block.
- [ ] Stencil variant matches the bold outline silhouette and includes labeled bridges.
- [ ] All bridges connect cut areas and no isolated island remains.
- [ ] Measurements and ratios are recorded with consistent units and simple arithmetic.
- [ ] Valid alternative owl shapes are accepted if the convention and checks are followed.

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