Deer Ears Drawing: Shape, Inner Fur, and Angle Variants

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a forward deer ear with a hypothetical length of 10 units and base width of 5 units. Inset the inner surface with a rim of 1 unit, leave the base open, and add five fur strokes that flow inward and slightly toward the tip.

Answer: A tapered ear with a wider visible inner surface and a rim of 1 unit. The base is open. Five strokes start near the rim, point toward the centerline, and angle slightly toward the tip. The length-to-width ratio is 10:5, or 2:1; the rim is one-tenth of the length. These values are hypothetical examples.

Reason: The forward variant shows more inner surface, so the inset shape is wider while the rim stays visible. The fur convention keeps strokes directional rather than random.

Check: Measure length and base width; confirm the ratio is 2:1. Measure the rim and confirm it is about one-tenth of the length. Trace each stroke and confirm it points inward and slightly toward the tip.

Task 2

Draw an alert deer ear with a hypothetical length of 9 units and base width of 4.5 units. Use a rim of 0.9 units. Add six fur strokes. Then state one difference between this ear and a relaxed ear.

Answer: An upright ear with a narrower inner surface and a visible rim. The base is open. Six strokes flow from rim toward centerline and slightly toward the tip. The ratio is 9:4.5, or 2:1; the rim is one-tenth of the length. A relaxed ear tilts outward and down with a softer outer curve, while the alert ear is more upright.

Reason: The alert variant changes the centerline angle and reduces visible inner-surface width. The relaxed variant changes tilt and curve softness. Both keep the same rim and fur conventions.

Check: Confirm the ratio and rim fraction using consistent units. Check that the tip points up and slightly outward. Compare with a relaxed ear and confirm the tilt and curve differences are visible.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw a relaxed deer ear with a hypothetical length of 12 units and base width of 6 units. Use a rim of 1.2 units. Add seven fur strokes. Check that no stroke crosses the outer outline.

Answer: An outward-down tilted ear with a softer outer curve and a wider base. The inner surface is inset with a visible rim and an open base. Seven strokes flow inward and slightly toward the tip without crossing the outer outline. The ratio is 12:6, or 2:1; the rim is one-tenth of the length.

Reason: The relaxed variant uses a softer curve and outward-down tilt. The fur convention remains the same, and strokes must stay inside the ear.

Check: Measure length, base width, and rim; confirm the ratio and rim fraction. Trace each stroke and confirm it stays inside the outer outline and follows the inward-upward direction.

Task 4

Draw three small ear outlines side by side: forward, alert, and relaxed. Use a hypothetical length of 6 units for each and a base width of 3 units. Label each variant and add three fur strokes to each. Then explain how the tip direction differs across the three.

Answer: Three tapered ears with open bases and visible rims. Forward tips angle slightly toward the viewer; alert tips point up and slightly outward; relaxed tips point outward and down. Each ear has three strokes flowing from rim toward centerline and slightly toward the tip. The ratio is 6:3, or 2:1 for each.

Reason: Using the same length and base width isolates angle as the variable. The labels and tip directions make the variants checkable.

Check: Confirm each ear has the same length-to-width ratio and a visible rim. Check that labels match tip directions. Trace the three strokes in each ear and confirm the inward-upward convention.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Outline is tapered with a rounded tip and narrower base; length-to-width ratio is recorded and consistent.
- [ ] Inner surface is inset inside the outer outline, leaves a visible rim, and stays open at the base.
- [ ] Inner fur strokes follow the convention: from rim toward centerline, angling slightly toward the tip; valid variations are accepted if flow is consistent.
- [ ] Three angle variants are distinguishable: forward wider inner surface, alert narrower and more upright, relaxed outward-down.
- [ ] Measurements use consistent units and are labeled as hypothetical examples where numerical values are chosen.
- [ ] Drawing avoids full deer anatomy, antlers, and other animal ears.

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