Metal Shading: Highlights and Reflections on Kettle and Spoon

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a kettle with light from the upper left. Mark a highlight oval 2 cm wide on the upper left body and a reflection band 3 cm wide on the right. Shade mid-tones. Use a 15 cm tall kettle as a hypothetical example. If you cannot draw, describe the diagram in words: kettle outline, highlight oval upper left, reflection band right, mid-tones between, contact shadow at base.

Answer: A kettle outline with highlight oval on upper left, reflection band on right, smooth mid-tones between, and contact shadow at base. Highlight 2 cm wide, reflection 3 cm wide, kettle 15 cm tall (hypothetical).

Reason: Light from upper left means highlight on left, reflection on right. Curvature requires curved bands. Mid-tones bridge the contrast. The 2 cm and 3 cm widths are hypothetical examples; measure your own drawing.

Check: Squint test: highlight brightest, reflection darkest. Measure highlight width 2 cm and reflection 3 cm. Ensure no hard outlines and that zones follow the kettle curve.

Task 2

Draw a spoon with light from the upper right. Mark a small highlight 0.5 cm wide near the upper right rim of the bowl and a curved reflection zone inside the bowl. Add a thin highlight along the handle top. Use a 4 cm wide bowl as a hypothetical example. If you cannot draw, describe the diagram in words: oval bowl, small highlight upper right rim, curved dark reflection inside bowl, narrow handle highlight strip.

Answer: Spoon bowl with small highlight upper right, curved dark reflection inside bowl, handle highlight strip, and soft transitions. Highlight 0.5 cm wide, bowl 4 cm wide (hypothetical).

Reason: Concave bowl creates small highlight near rim and curved reflection opposite. Handle highlight follows length. The 0.5 cm and 4 cm values are hypothetical examples; measure your own spoon.

Check: Check highlight is 0.5 cm wide and brightest. Reflection is darkest and curved. Handle highlight is narrow and continuous. Squint test confirms contrast.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw a kettle with light from directly above. Mark a highlight on the top lid and a reflection band around the lower body. Use a hypothetical 12 cm tall kettle. Shade mid-tones. If you cannot draw, describe the diagram in words: kettle outline, lid highlight, lower body reflection band, gradient mid-tones.

Answer: Kettle with top lid highlight, lower body reflection band, and gradient mid-tones. Kettle 12 cm tall (hypothetical).

Reason: Light from above puts highlight on top surfaces and reflection on lower curves. Curvature makes reflection band wrap around. The 12 cm height is a hypothetical example; measure your own kettle.

Check: Squint test: lid highlight brightest, lower band darkest. Ensure reflection band follows body curve and edges are soft. Measure kettle height 12 cm as a hypothetical check.

Task 4

Draw a spoon with light from the left. Mark a highlight on the left rim of the bowl and a reflection zone on the right inside the bowl. Add a handle highlight on the left edge. Use a hypothetical 3 cm wide bowl. If you cannot draw, describe the diagram in words: oval bowl, left rim highlight, right inside reflection, left handle highlight, smooth shading.

Answer: Spoon with left rim highlight, right inside reflection, left handle highlight, and smooth shading. Bowl 3 cm wide (hypothetical).

Reason: Light from left means highlight on left, reflection on right. Bowl concavity places reflection inside opposite highlight. The 3 cm width is a hypothetical example; measure your own spoon.

Check: Check highlight is brightest and on left. Reflection is darkest and on right inside bowl. Handle highlight is on left edge. Measure bowl width 3 cm as a hypothetical check. Squint test confirms contrast.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Highlight is the brightest area and is clean (no graphite).
- [ ] Reflection zone is darker than mid-tones and placed opposite the light source or along curves.
- [ ] Edges of zones are soft, not hard outlines.
- [ ] Zones follow the object's curvature (kettle body, spoon bowl).
- [ ] Contact shadow is present at the base.
- [ ] Valid alternatives accepted if light source consistency is maintained.

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