Softball Glove Drawing: Pocket Outline and Lace Path

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Using the lesson proportions, draw a glove outline with palm 8 by 10 units, thumb 3 by 6 units on the left, and four fingers of lengths 5, 6, 5, and 4 units. Add a pocket 4 units wide and 3 units deep. Describe where the pocket sits relative to the thumb and index finger.

Answer: The pocket sits between the thumb and index finger, below the finger bases and above the heel of the palm. It is 4 units wide and 3 units deep, wider at the top than at the bottom, and does not touch the thumb or index finger.

Reason: The palm and thumb establish the overall width, and the finger lengths create a curved top edge. The pocket is placed in the gap between thumb and index finger, using the given width and depth to keep it clear of both.

Check: Measure the pocket width and depth against the thumb width. The pocket should be about 1 unit wider than the thumb and should not overlap the thumb or index finger outlines.

Task 2

Plan a lace path with six numbered points from the thumb-side web to the little-finger edge. Describe the order of the points and one check that confirms the path is continuous.

Answer: Point 1 is at the thumb-side web, point 2 at the index-finger base, point 3 between index and middle fingers, point 4 between middle and ring fingers, point 5 between ring and little fingers, and point 6 at the little-finger outer edge. The path is continuous because you can trace from 1 to 6 without lifting your finger or crossing outside the glove outline.

Reason: Numbering from the thumb side to the little-finger side gives a single route across the web and finger bases. Each point sits at a natural crossing location, so the path reads as threaded lace.

Check: Trace the path with your finger from 1 to 6. Confirm that every segment stays inside the glove outline and that no segment jumps over a number out of order.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

A drawing has a pocket that is 2 units wide and 5 units deep, and the lace path crosses itself twice. Identify two mistakes and state how to fix each one using the lesson conventions.

Answer: Mistake one: the pocket is too narrow and too deep, looking like a slit. Fix by making it about 4 units wide and 3 units deep, wider at the top. Mistake two: the lace path crosses itself randomly. Fix by numbering the path from 1 to 6 and keeping each segment angled but orderly, staying inside the outline.

Reason: The lesson pocket convention is a shallow U-shape wider than the thumb. A narrow, deep pocket does not match that shape. Random crossings break the continuous numbered route, so renumbering and re-routing restore order.

Check: Compare the pocket width to the thumb width; it should be slightly wider. Then trace the lace path from 1 to 6 and confirm there are no unintended crossings.

Task 4

Draw a glove with the thumb on the right side instead of the left. State how the lace path numbering changes and give one way to check that the mirrored drawing still follows the lesson convention.

Answer: Mirror the thumb to the right side and reverse the lace path numbering: point 1 starts at the right-side web near the thumb, and point 6 ends at the left outer edge near the little finger. Check that the path is still continuous from 1 to 6 and stays inside the outline, and that the pocket remains between thumb and index finger.

Reason: Mirroring swaps left and right, so the thumb-side web is now on the right. Reversing the numbering keeps the path starting at the thumb side and ending at the little-finger side, preserving the lesson’s order.

Check: Trace the path from 1 to 6 on the mirrored drawing. Confirm the pocket is still a shallow U-shape between thumb and index finger and that the line weight convention is applied.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Glove outline includes palm, thumb, and four finger capsules with plausible proportions.
- [ ] Pocket outline is a shallow U-shape, wider at the top than the bottom, and does not touch thumb or index finger.
- [ ] Lace path is continuous, numbered 1 to 6, and stays inside the glove outline.
- [ ] Lace segments cross the web and finger bases at slight angles and are evenly spaced.
- [ ] Line weight convention is applied: light construction, medium pocket, dark lace.
- [ ] Shading inside the pocket suggests depth without covering the lace path.
- [ ] Valid alternatives are accepted if the path remains continuous and the pocket shape is clear.

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