Draw Decorative Vine Motifs: Stems, Leaves and Curl Variations

Original tasks 1, 2, 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 1

A stem is 12 cm long and you want six leaves. At what intervals should you mark divisions?

Answer: Every 2 cm.

Reason: Divide total length by number of leaves: 12 cm divided by 6 equals 2 cm per segment.

Check: Multiply 2 cm by 6 to confirm 12 cm total.

Task 2

Your x-height is 4 cm. Using the hypothetical proportion of one-quarter x-height, what stem thickness should you try?

Answer: 1 cm.

Reason: One-quarter of 4 cm is 1 cm.

Check: Multiply 1 cm by 4 to confirm 4 cm.

Task 3

A motif has leaves 1.5 cm long and a curl 4 cm across. Is the curl balanced according to the lesson guideline?

Answer: No; the curl is much larger than the leaf length.

Reason: The guideline suggests curl diameter close to leaf length; 4 cm versus 1.5 cm is a large difference.

Check: Compare the two numbers directly; if curl exceeds leaf length by more than about half, redraw smaller.

Task 4

You place leaves at 3 cm, 6 cm and 9 cm on a 12 cm stem. How many leaves are placed, and what is the remaining end segment?

Answer: Three leaves; the remaining end segment is 3 cm.

Reason: Marks at 3, 6 and 9 cm create three leaves and leave 12 minus 9 equals 3 cm at the end.

Check: Subtract the last mark from total length: 12 minus 9 equals 3 cm.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Stem is a smooth continuous curve within the baseline-to-midline band.
- [ ] Leaves alternate sides at roughly equal intervals.
- [ ] Leaf shapes are consistent and attached with short stalks.
- [ ] One curl variant is used consistently and sized close to leaf length.
- [ ] Motif fits the border strip with margin space and reads as decorative, not realistic.
- [ ] Valid alternatives in leaf shape or curl direction are accepted if construction logic holds.

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