# Graffiti Alphabet Drawings: Block and Bubble Letter Basics

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw the word DOG in block style using three equal-width rectangles. Use a baseline and cap line, even stroke thickness, and a consistent gap of about one-third of a letter width. Describe each letter shape.

Answer: D: a vertical bar on the left with a rounded or angled right side made of straight segments. O: a rectangle with a rectangular hole, or a block ring with even sides. G: a block C shape with a short horizontal bar at the lower right. All letters sit on the baseline, reach the cap line, and use the same stroke thickness and gap.

Reason: Block letters are built from straight-sided outer shapes and internal gaps. Equal rectangles and a shared baseline make height and spacing checkable. The gap rule keeps letters from touching.

Check: Place a straight edge along the baseline and cap line. Compare stroke widths by eye or with a pencil mark. Check that each gap is about one-third of a letter width and that D, O, and G are readable.

Task 2

Draw the word SUN in bubble style using three equal-width rectangles. Use rounded outlines, even outline thickness, and a consistent gap smaller than the letter width. Describe each letter shape.

Answer: S: two rounded curves joined smoothly, like a stacked pair of open circles. U: a rounded cup shape open at the top. N: two vertical rounded bars joined by a diagonal rounded bar. All letters share the baseline and midline, have even outline thickness, and use consistent gaps.

Reason: Bubble letters use rounded outer outlines. Keeping the same baseline and midline controls height, while even outline thickness and consistent gaps make the word look unified.

Check: Trace each outline with your finger to feel for sudden thickness changes. Check that all letters touch the baseline and midline. Confirm gaps are consistent and smaller than letter width, and that S, U, and N are readable.

# Graffiti Alphabet Drawings: Block and Bubble Letter Basics

Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw the word BEE in block style. Use a baseline and cap line. Make the two E letters identical in height and stroke thickness, and keep the gap between B and E the same as between E and E. Describe how you check the two E letters.

Answer: B: a vertical bar with two rounded or angled right-side bumps made of straight segments. E: a vertical bar with three horizontal arms of equal length and even thickness. Draw the first E, then copy its arm lengths and spacing for the second E. Check both E letters against the same cap line and baseline, and compare arm lengths with a pencil mark.

Reason: Repeated letters are a good test of consistency. Using the first E as a template and checking arm lengths makes the comparison concrete.

Check: Measure the three arms of each E with a pencil mark or scrap paper. Confirm both E letters reach the same cap line and baseline, and that the two gaps around the middle E are equal.

Task 4

Draw the word MOM in bubble style. Use rounded outlines and a consistent gap. Then draw the same word in block style below it, using the same baseline spacing and gap rule. Describe one difference between your bubble M and block M.

Answer: Bubble M: two rounded vertical shapes joined by a rounded V in the middle, with smooth outer edges. Block M: straight vertical sides and a straight V middle, with even stroke thickness. Both versions sit on the same baseline and use the same gap rule. One difference is that the bubble M has rounded joins, while the block M has straight joins.

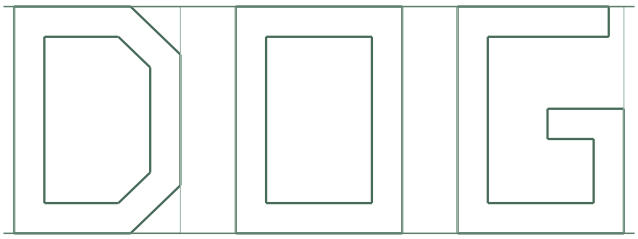
Reason: Drawing the same word in two styles shows how shape changes while spacing and height rules stay the same. Comparing one letter directly makes the style difference clear.

Check: Check that both words share the same baseline and gap rule. Confirm the bubble M has even rounded outlines and the block M has even straight strokes. Verify that both words read as MOM.

# Graffiti Alphabet Drawings: Block and Bubble Letter Basics

## Task 1 / answers

Original block/bubble word examples / chosen equal frames / actual paper size

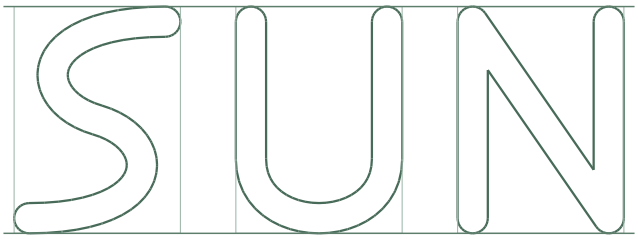



Three equal-width frames share baseline and top guide. The selected gap is one third of a frame width; stroke bands have equal thickness.

# Graffiti Alphabet Drawings: Block and Bubble Letter Basics

Task 2 / answers

Original block/bubble word examples / chosen equal frames / actual paper size

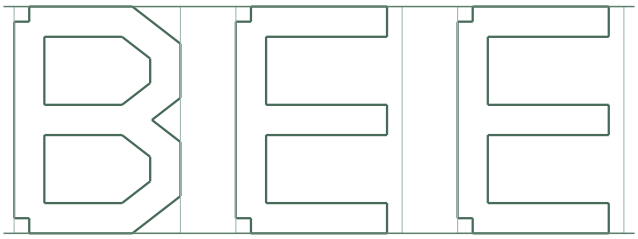



Three equal-width frames share baseline and top guide. The selected gap is one third of a frame width; stroke bands have equal thickness.

# Graffiti Alphabet Drawings: Block and Bubble Letter Basics

Task 3 / answers

Original block/bubble word examples / chosen equal frames / actual paper size

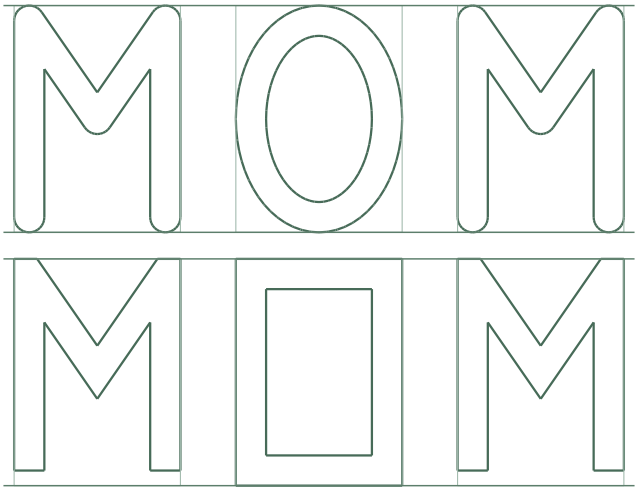



Three equal-width frames share baseline and top guide. The selected gap is one third of a frame width; stroke bands have equal thickness. Both E outlines are generated from exactly the same geometry.

# Graffiti Alphabet Drawings: Block and Bubble Letter Basics

Task 4 / answers

Original block/bubble word examples / chosen equal frames / actual paper size




MOM uses the same selected frame sizes and gaps in both rows. Rounded M joins differ from the straight-join block M; both remain connected and readable.

# Graffiti Alphabet Drawings: Block and Bubble Letter Basics

Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Baseline: every letter sits on the same baseline.
- [ ] X-height or cap height: letters share a consistent height.
- [ ] Thickness: stroke or outline thickness is even across the word.
- [ ] Readability: each letter is clearly identifiable.
- [ ] Spacing: gaps are consistent and smaller than letter width.
- [ ] Style consistency: block letters use straight shapes; bubble letters use rounded shapes.

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