Contour Flower Drawing: Single-Line Outline and Blind-Contour Practice

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a single-line contour flower with four petals, one stem, and one leaf. Start at the center and end at the stem base. Count your pen lifts after the first mark.

Answer: A continuous line with four petals connected at the center, one stem, and one leaf connected to the stem. Pen lifts after the first mark: zero.

Reason: The convention is stated before drawing: four petals, one stem, one leaf. The single-line rule requires the pen to stay on the paper, so every part connects through the center and stem.

Check: Count petals (4), leaves (1), and pen lifts (0). Trace the line with a finger to confirm no breaks.

Task 2

Perform a blind contour of a flower with six petals for 60 seconds without looking at the paper. Then count how many times your line stopped and restarted.

Answer: A blind drawing with six attempted petals and a recorded restart count. The count is whatever you observed; there is no target number.

Reason: Blind contour trains observation, not accuracy. The restart count measures discipline: fewer restarts mean the pen moved continuously while the eyes stayed on the flower.

Check: Confirm the paper was covered or the head turned away. Count restarts and write the number below the drawing.

Task 3

Draw two contour flowers on one page: first a blind contour with five petals, then a normal single-line contour with five petals. Write one difference you notice between them.

Answer: Two drawings, each with five attempted petals. The difference note might mention that the blind line is more distorted or has more restarts.

Reason: The comparison separates observation skill from drawing skill. The normal contour shows what you can control; the blind contour shows what you observed.

Check: Count petals in both drawings (5 each). Confirm the difference note is present and refers to continuity, shape, or restarts.

Contour Flower Drawing: Single-Line Outline and Blind-Contour Practice

Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Draw a single-line contour flower with three petals, two stems, and no leaves. State your convention first, then draw. Check that every stem connects to the center.

Answer: A continuous line with three petals, two stems branching from the center area, and no leaves. Both stems connect to the main line.

Reason: Changing the convention is allowed if stated first. The single-line rule still applies: the pen stays on the paper, and each stem connects to the center or main line.

Check: Count petals (3), stems (2), leaves (0), and pen lifts (0). Trace each stem to confirm it connects to the center.

Contour Flower Drawing: Single-Line Outline and Blind-Contour Practice

Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] The line is continuous from start to finish with zero pen lifts after the first mark.
- [ ] The flower has five petals, one stem, and two leaves, or a stated alternative count.
- [ ] Each petal connects to the center without a gap.
- [ ] The stem and both leaves connect to the main line.
- [ ] The blind contour attempt keeps eyes on the flower and records the number of restarts.
- [ ] The comparison notes at least one difference between the blind and normal contour drawings.

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