Draw a Lemon: Rind, Segment and Leaf Construction

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a lemon rind contour only. Make it 50 mm wide and 40 mm tall as hypothetical examples. Add a 5 mm stem-end protrusion and a soft blossom end. Do not add a leaf or segment lines.

Answer: A closed rind contour with a main oval wider than tall, a small protrusion at the top and a softer curve at the bottom. The two ends are visibly different.

Reason: The exercise isolates the rind contour. Width greater than height and different end treatments are the key construction checks.

Check: Measure the widest horizontal distance and the tallest vertical distance. Confirm width is greater than height. Confirm the top has a protrusion and the bottom does not.

Task 2

Draw a lemon with a cut face. Use an inner oval offset to the right. Add four segment lines radiating from a central point. Use an x-height unit of 8 mm as a hypothetical example and keep gaps near 4 mm.

Answer: A lemon rind contour with an inner cut-face oval offset right, four segment lines inside it, and gaps recorded near 4 mm.

Reason: The exercise practices segment placement and spacing. The inner oval must stay inside the rind contour, and the lines must not cross the outline.

Check: Check that all segment lines start near the central point and end inside the inner oval. Measure two adjacent gaps and confirm they are close to your recorded value.

Task 3

Draw a lemon with a leaf pointing left. The stem line must start at the stem-end protrusion. Use a leaf length of 30 mm as a hypothetical example. Add three short surface texture lines that follow the rind contour.

Answer: A lemon with a stem line from the protrusion, a leaf pointing left, and three short curved texture lines that do not cross the rind outline.

Reason: The exercise tests leaf attachment and surface texture. The leaf direction is a valid alternative, but the attachment point is fixed at the stem end.

Check: Trace the stem line to confirm it meets the protrusion. Check that each texture line stays inside the rind contour and follows its curve.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Draw a lemon with no cut face. Use a rounder oval that is only slightly wider than tall. Add a leaf pointing right and a notes strip recording your x-height unit and one spacing choice labelled as a hypothetical example.

Answer: A rounder lemon with a rind-only surface, a leaf attached at the stem end, and a notes strip with a unit and a labelled hypothetical spacing value.

Reason: The exercise accepts a valid alternative shape and tests record-keeping. The construction logic still requires a stem-end attachment and consistent notes.

Check: Confirm the oval is slightly wider than tall, the leaf stem meets the protrusion, and the notes strip contains a unit and a value labelled as hypothetical.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Rind contour is wider than tall and has two different end treatments.
- [ ] Stem-end protrusion is present and the leaf stem meets it.
- [ ] Segment lines stay inside the cut face or follow the rind surface without crossing the outline.
- [ ] Spacing choices are recorded with a consistent unit, and any numerical values are labelled as hypothetical examples.
- [ ] Final lines are darker than construction guides, and the drawing fits the frame.
- [ ] Valid alternatives such as leaf direction, cut-face omission or rounder shape are accepted if the construction logic is explained.

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