# Poppy Line Drawing: Petal and Stem Contours

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a poppy on a 10 cm by 14 cm panel. Use one curved stem from the bottom limit to a centre guide 1.2 cm across, then add four petal contours with at least one overlap. Keep all final lines single-weight.

Answer: A line-only poppy with one curved stem meeting the centre guide, four closed petal contours, at least one clear overlap, and consistent line weight throughout.

Reason: The panel limits control height and width; the centre guide anchors petal placement; four contours satisfy the petal convention; one overlap tests contour logic without shading.

Check: Measure the panel and centre guide with a ruler. Confirm the stem is one line, count four petal contours, and compare line thickness at stem and petal by eye against your scrap-paper test line.

Task 2

Construct a poppy where the top petal is narrower than the bottom petal. Use a centre guide 1 cm across and a stem curve that leans slightly left. Keep petal edges smooth and lines single-weight.

Answer: A poppy with a left-leaning single stem, a 1 cm centre guide, four petal contours, a narrower top petal and a wider bottom petal, smooth edges, and consistent line weight.

Reason: Varying petal width avoids stiffness; the lean tests stem control; smooth edges set one edge character; single weight remains the core constraint.

Check: Compare top and bottom petal widths by marking their widest points with faint dots and measuring. Check the stem meets the centre guide and that no line is visibly heavier.

Task 3

Draw a poppy with wavy petal edges. Use four petals, a centre guide 1.5 cm across, and a stem that meets the guide at its lower edge. Keep all contours single-weight and remove construction guides.

Answer: A line-only poppy with four wavy-edged petal contours, a 1.5 cm centre guide, a stem meeting the guide's lower edge, consistent line weight, and no dark construction guides remaining.

Reason: Wavy edges are a valid alternative edge character; meeting the lower edge tests precise stem placement; removing guides tests final cleanup.

Check: Trace each petal contour to confirm it closes or meets the guide. Check the stem endpoint touches the guide's lower edge. Confirm guide marks are faint or erased and line weight is uniform.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Draw a poppy with four petals and add a short label using letters whose x-height is baseline to midline. Keep the poppy line-only and single-weight. Use a 12 cm by 16 cm panel and a centre guide 1.4 cm across.

Answer: A single-weight line poppy with four petal contours, a 1.4 cm centre guide, one curved stem, and a short legible label whose x-height runs from baseline to midline; letter style may vary.

Reason: The label tests the x-height convention without imposing a letter style; the poppy constraints remain line-only and single-weight; the panel and guide sizes are checkable.

Check: Measure the panel and centre guide. Confirm four petal contours and one stem line. For the label, mark baseline and midline and check the main lowercase body sits between them; legibility and placement matter more than style.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Line weight is consistent across stem and all petal contours.
- [ ] Stem is a single curved contour, not a double outline.
- [ ] Four petal contours are closed or meet the centre guide cleanly.
- [ ] Petal overlaps read as front and back forms without shading.
- [ ] Petal widths and rotations vary enough to avoid stiffness.
- [ ] Construction guides are faint or removed in the final drawing.
- [ ] Any lettering uses x-height as baseline to midline and remains legible; style may vary.

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