Butterfly Contour Drawing: Continuous-Edge Practice

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a continuous contour of a butterfly with a 10-unit wing span and a 3-unit body. Start at the right antenna tip. Describe where your line goes and whether it crosses itself.

Answer: A valid answer starts at the right antenna tip, goes to the head, around the body, out to the right wing, around the wing tip, back to the body, out to the left wing, around the left wing tip, back to the body, and ends at the left antenna tip. The line may cross at the body where wings overlap.

Reason: The start point is fixed, and the path must cover antenna, head, body, and both wings without lifting. Crossing at the body is allowed because wings overlap.

Check: Trace the described path with a finger and confirm there is one continuous route with no gaps. Measure the span and body in the same units and confirm the 10-to-3 ratio.

Task 2

A student draws a butterfly with a scalloped left wing and a smooth right wing. The line is continuous and both wings connect to the body. Is this valid under the convention? Explain.

Answer: Yes, it is valid. The convention allows wing shapes to vary, so scalloped and smooth wing edges are both acceptable if the contour is continuous and the butterfly reads clearly.

Reason: The task does not require symmetry or a single wing shape. The key checks are continuity, edge clarity, and connection to the body.

Check: Confirm the line has no gaps, both wings meet the body, and no venation or shading was added. Then state that the alternative style meets the convention.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Your reference butterfly has a wing span of 14 units. Your drawing has a span of 11 units. Calculate the ratio and state whether the proportion check passes if the acceptable range is 75 to 100 percent. Use hypothetical units.

Answer: The ratio is 11 divided by 14, which is about 79 percent. This falls within 75 to 100 percent, so the proportion check passes.

Reason: The ratio compares drawn span to reference span in the same units. 11 divided by 14 is approximately 0.7857, or about 79 percent.

Check: Re-measure both spans in the same units, divide the drawn span by the reference span, and compare the result to the stated range.

Task 4

In a blind-contour pass, you look only at the reference and not at your paper. Your drawn line has three gaps. What should you do next, and what should you check in the seen pass?

Answer: Make a seen contour pass next, keeping the pencil down and using the reference to guide the edge. In the seen pass, check that the antennae connect to the head, the wings connect to the body, and the line has no gaps.

Reason: Blind contour trains eye-hand coordination but often produces gaps. The seen pass corrects continuity while preserving the continuous-edge rule.

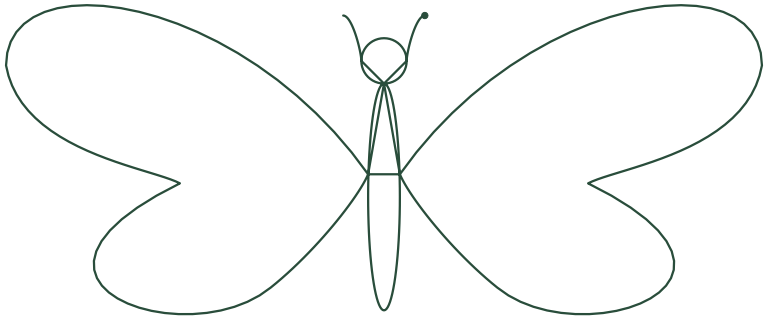
Check: Trace the seen-pass line with a finger and count gaps. Confirm antenna and wing connections, and verify that no venation or shading was added.

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Task 1 / answers

Continuous butterfly / one actual ordered pen path / hypothetical unit = selected 10 mm

START right



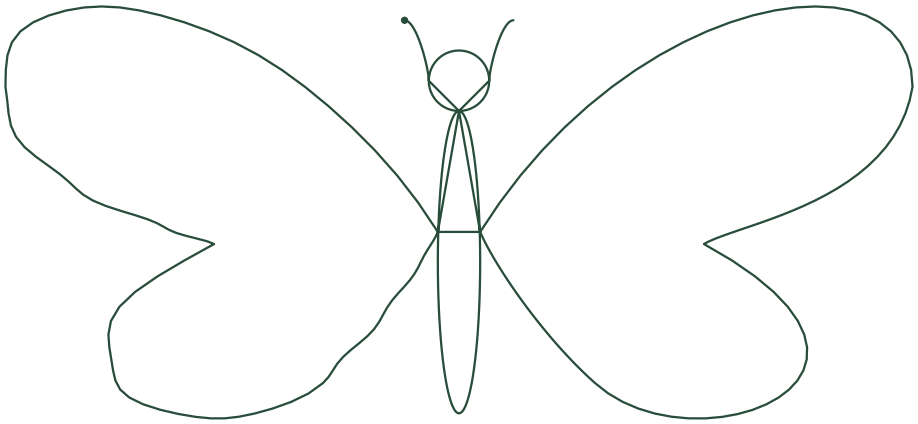
Start at the RIGHT antenna tip and end at the left. Span 10 units / body 3 units. The continuous path may cross at the body without a pen lift.

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Task 2 / answers

Continuous butterfly / one actual ordered pen path / hypothetical unit = selected 10 mm

START left



A scalloped LEFT and smooth RIGHT wing is valid under this convention: both meet the body in a continuous contour. Symmetry, venation and shading are not required.

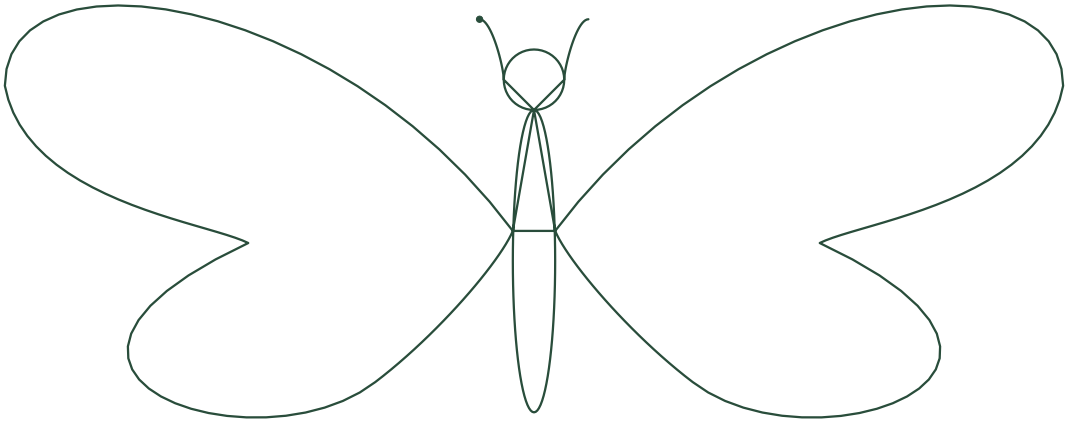
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Task 3 / answers

Continuous butterfly / one actual ordered pen path / hypothetical unit = selected 10 mm

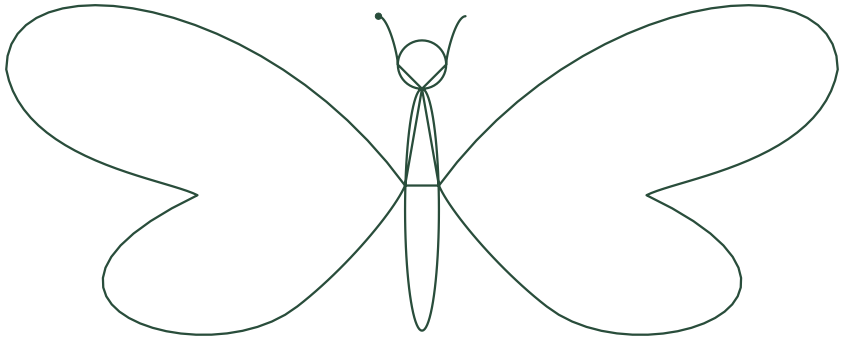
REFERENCE / span 14 units

START left



DRAWING / span 11 units

START left



11 / 14 x 100 = 78.571...%, approximately 79%. It lies inside the specified 75 to 100% range. Body lengths here are chosen illustrations; only the two spans are given.

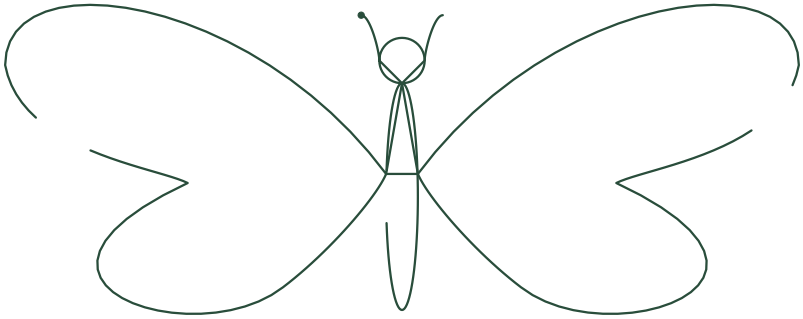
Butterfly Contour Drawing: Continuous-Edge Practice

Task 4 / answers

Continuous butterfly / one actual ordered pen path / hypothetical unit = selected 10 mm

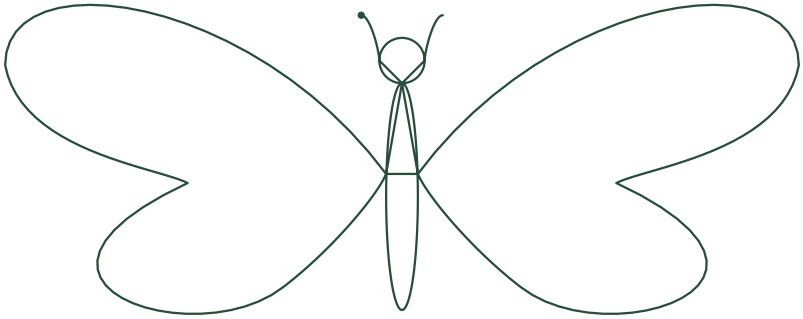
GIVEN story / three deliberate gaps

START left



SEEN correction / no gaps

START left



The upper given is an illustrated story, not a measured learner result. Make a new seen pass, keep the pen down, and check that both antennae and wings actually connect to the head/body without venation or shading.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Continuous line: the contour has no unintended gaps from start to finish.
- [ ] Edge clarity: wing, antenna, and body edges are distinguishable.
- [ ] Task boundary: no wing venation detail and no shaded rendering.
- [ ] Connection: antennae meet the head and wings meet the body.
- [ ] Convention: alternative wing shapes or body widths are accepted if the contour remains continuous and readable.
- [ ] Proportion check: wing span and body length are measured in consistent units and the ratio is recorded.

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