Dog Contour Drawing: Single-Line Edge Practice

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw the muzzle profile of a dog in one continuous line from the bridge of the nose to the front of the lips. Do not lift the pencil.

Answer: A single line that starts at the nose bridge, follows the visible profile curve, and ends at the lip front without lifting.

Reason: The muzzle edge is a short, clear boundary that trains slow eye-hand tracking. Keeping the line continuous forces attention on the seen edge.

Check: Compare the start, middle, and end of your line with the reference. Confirm the pencil did not lift and no interior fur marks were added.

Task 2

In a measured box, draw the outer ear edge blind (without looking at the paper), then draw it again while looking. Note one difference.

Answer: Two lines of the same ear edge, one drawn blind and one drawn while looking, with a written note describing one difference such as length or curve.

Reason: Blind contour separates looking from drawing. The second pass shows how seeing the paper changes the line.

Check: Verify the box has measured sides written inside. Confirm both lines are present and the note names a specific difference.

Task 3

Trace the front leg edge of a dog from body to paw in one line. Measure the drawn edge and the reference edge with the same ruler and record both lengths.

Answer: A continuous leg edge line plus two recorded lengths in the same unit, such as 8 cm and 8 cm as a hypothetical example.

Reason: The leg edge is longer and tests sustained attention. Measuring with one unit gives a simple checkable comparison.

Check: Check that the line is continuous, both measurements use the same unit, and the recorded numbers match the ruler readings.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Choose one dog edge, draw it once from memory, then draw it again while looking at the reference. Label both lines with consistent handwriting.

Answer: Two labeled lines of the same edge, one from memory and one from looking, with labels written at a consistent size.

Reason: Comparing memory and observation reveals what the eye notices. Consistent labels make the comparison easy to review.

Check: Confirm both lines are labeled, the labels use a consistent letter size, and the looking line matches the reference at start, middle, and end.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] The contour line is continuous for the chosen edge.
- [ ] The line follows the visible boundary rather than an imagined outline.
- [ ] No fur texture is added inside the contour.
- [ ] Start, middle, and end points are compared with the reference.
- [ ] Any measurements use one consistent unit and are labeled.
- [ ] Written labels use a consistent handwriting scale; x-height is baseline to midline and letter styles may vary.

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