Fish Contour Drawing: Single-Line Outline Practice

Original tasks 1, 2 / independent work

Task 1

A fish reference has a body length of 10 cm, a tail length of 3 cm, and a pectoral fin that starts 4 cm behind the mouth and is 2 cm long. Describe the order of a single-line contour that includes the body, tail, and pectoral fin. State how many genuine self-crossings occur under the lesson convention.

Task 2

A fish reference shows a dorsal fin that overlaps the back edge. Measured from the mouth along the back, the visible fin edge runs from 5 cm to 8 cm and rises 2 cm. Explain how to draw this overlap in contour line without drawing hidden parts.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / independent work

Task 3

A blind-contour warmup of a fish takes 90 seconds. The pencil stays on the paper for the whole time. The resulting drawing has a body length of 14 cm on paper while the reference body length is 12 cm. The lesson convention is that a blind-contour warmup is successful if the pencil stays on the paper and the drawer does not look at the paper; size accuracy is not required. Is the warmup successful? Explain using the lesson convention.

Task 4

A single-line fish contour must include the body, tail, dorsal fin, and pectoral fin. The body is 12 cm, the tail is 4 cm, the dorsal fin is 3 cm high, and the pectoral fin starts 5 cm behind the mouth and is 2 cm long. List a drawing order that uses one continuous line and state how many genuine self-crossings occur under the lesson convention.