Blind vs Slow Contour: A Side-by-Side Comparison Exercise

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

A blind contour of a shoe has seven unintended line breaks and measures 8 cm long. The slow contour has two unintended line breaks and measures 11 cm long. The actual shoe is 12 cm long. Compute the length ratios and state which drawing is closer in length.

Answer: Blind ratio is 8 divided by 12 equals about 0.67. Slow ratio is 11 divided by 12 equals about 0.92. The slow contour is closer in length.

Reason: Divide each drawing length by the object length. Compare the results. The slow ratio is nearer to 1, so it is closer to the object's length.

Check: Recompute 8 divided by 12 and 11 divided by 12. Confirm that 0.92 is closer to 1 than 0.67. Check that the break counts are copied correctly from the prompt.

Task 2

A student's blind contour has three unintended breaks and a width ratio of 0.5. The slow contour has zero unintended breaks and a width ratio of 0.8. The object is 10 cm wide. What are the two drawing widths in centimeters, and which drawing shows greater line continuity?

Answer: Blind width is 0.5 times 10 equals 5 cm. Slow width is 0.8 times 10 equals 8 cm. The slow contour shows greater line continuity because it has zero unintended breaks.

Reason: Multiply each ratio by the object width to get the drawing width. Compare unintended break counts to judge continuity. Fewer unintended breaks means greater continuity.

Check: Verify 0.5 times 10 equals 5 and 0.8 times 10 equals 8. Confirm that zero breaks is fewer than three breaks. Check that the continuity conclusion matches the break counts.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

During a blind contour, a student looks at the paper twice and the drawing has four unintended breaks. During the slow contour, the student glances at the paper six times and the drawing has one unintended break. The object is 15 cm tall. The blind drawing is 9 cm tall and the slow drawing is 13 cm tall. Compute the height ratios and write one specific comparison observation.

Answer: Blind height ratio is 9 divided by 15 equals 0.6. Slow height ratio is 13 divided by 15 equals about 0.87. A valid observation is: the slow contour was closer to the object's height and had fewer unintended breaks, even though the student glanced at the page more often.

Reason: Divide each drawing height by the object height. Compare the ratios and the break counts. The observation should mention both accuracy and continuity using the computed values.

Check: Recompute 9 divided by 15 and 13 divided by 15. Confirm that 0.87 is closer to 1 than 0.6. Check that the observation uses the break counts and ratios rather than a general judgment.

Task 4

A student compares two contour drawings of a folded towel. The blind drawing has a width ratio of 0.7 and two unintended breaks. The slow drawing has a width ratio of 0.9 and one unintended break. The object is 20 cm wide. State the two drawing widths in centimeters and explain which drawing is more accurate in width and which has greater continuity.

Answer: Blind width is 0.7 times 20 equals 14 cm. Slow width is 0.9 times 20 equals 18 cm. The slow drawing is more accurate in width because 0.9 is closer to 1 than 0.7. The blind drawing has greater continuity only if it has fewer unintended breaks, but here the blind drawing has two breaks and the slow drawing has one, so the slow drawing has greater continuity.

Reason: Multiply each ratio by the object width. Compare ratios to 1 for width accuracy. Compare unintended break counts for continuity. Fewer unintended breaks means greater continuity.

Check: Verify 0.7 times 20 equals 14 and 0.9 times 20 equals 18. Confirm that 0.9 is closer to 1 than 0.7. Check that one break is fewer than two breaks, so the slow drawing has greater continuity.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Both drawing areas are labeled and used for the correct mode.
- [ ] The same object and tool are used for both drawings.
- [ ] The blind drawing was made without looking at the paper.
- [ ] The reflection box includes a count of unintended line breaks for each drawing.
- [ ] The reflection box includes width or height ratios computed from simple measurements.
- [ ] Observations are specific and checkable rather than general judgments.
- [ ] Valid alternative line styles are accepted; the rubric judges continuity and accuracy, not a single universal line appearance.

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