# Chow Chow Contour Drawing: Single-Line Outline Study

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

On a 12 cm by 16 cm box, draw a Chow Chow outline starting at the top of the head, moving left around the mane, lifting at the ear, continuing around the muzzle, and closing at the top. Then draw the tail as a separate curve with a 2 mm gap from the back. Count unintended breaks in the mane, muzzle, and tail.

Answer: A passing drawing has no more than one unintended break in each zone, a visible gap between tail and back, and a single continuous edge elsewhere. The exact scallop depth and tail curve may vary.

Reason: The task tests the convention: one edge per form, deliberate lifts only at overlaps, and separation of tail from back. Counting breaks gives a checkable result.

Check: Inspect each zone. Count breaks that are not deliberate overlap lifts. Confirm the tail gap is visible. Pass if each zone has zero or one unintended break and the tail is separate.

Task 2

A learner draws the mane with three unintended breaks and the muzzle with zero. They claim the drawing passes because the muzzle is perfect. Using the rubric, state whether it passes and what to redraw.

Answer: It does not pass. The mane exceeds the limit of one unintended break. Redraw the mane zone on a fresh sheet and recheck.

Reason: The rubric scores each zone independently; a perfect muzzle does not offset a mane with three breaks.

Check: Count breaks per zone. Compare to the limit of one per zone. If any zone exceeds one, the drawing fails that zone and must be redrawn.

Task 3

Draw a Chow Chow outline where the tail curve touches the back line at two points. Explain how to fix it using the separation rule, and state the hypothetical gap you would use.

Answer: Lift the tail curve away from the back so the edges do not touch except at the tail base. Use a hypothetical 2 mm gap as an example, measured on your own paper.

Reason: The separation rule keeps forms distinct; touching at two points merges the tail and back edges.

Check: Hold the drawing at arm's length and check for a visible gap along the tail curve. Count contact points; pass if only the base touches.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

A learner uses a heavy pencil pressure that makes the line look shaded. They switch to light pressure midway. Using the rubric, identify the problem and describe a check method to confirm even line weight.

Answer: The problem is inconsistent line weight, which reads as shading and violates the contour-only rule. Check by drawing a 10 cm test line on scrap paper at the chosen pressure, then compare the drawing line to the test line for evenness.

Reason: Contour line should be even; changing pressure midway creates variation that mimics shading.

Check: Compare line thickness and darkness across the drawing to the scrap-paper test line. Pass if the line remains visually even throughout.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Contour only: no shading or fur rendering; line weight even.
- [ ] Continuity: mane, muzzle, and tail each have no more than one unintended break.
- [ ] Separation: tail edge remains distinct from the back edge with a visible gap.
- [ ] Overlap handling: pencil lifts only at deliberate overlaps and resumes at the same edge point.
- [ ] Valid alternatives: scallop depth and tail curve may vary; continuity and separation are the scored criteria.

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