# Blind and Slow Contour Lion Drawing: Mane and Body Outline Study

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

On a warm-up strip about 4 cm by 12 cm, draw a wavy line with four turns. Trace it three times while looking only at the line. Then draw a zigzag with three sharp points and trace it twice. Describe what changed in your hand speed at the sharp points.

Answer: A complete response describes slower hand speed at sharp points and notes whether the pencil paused or overshot. The exact wording will vary.

Reason: Sharp turns require a pause to change direction. Slowing down helps the hand follow the edge instead of cutting the corner.

Check: Check that the strip has four turns and three sharp points, that tracing was done while looking at the line, and that the description mentions hand speed at sharp points.

Task 2

Draw a blind contour of a lion's mane for two minutes, starting at the top of the head. Do not look at the paper after placing the pencil. Then mark each break in the outline with a short dash. Count the dashes and write one sentence about where the outline broke.

Answer: A complete response includes a blind contour frame, at least one dash marking a break, a dash count, and a sentence naming a break location such as a fur clump or shoulder overlap.

Reason: Breaks occur where the visible edge stops or overlaps. Marking them makes the observation checkable.

Check: Check that the frame is labeled Blind, that the student did not look at the paper during drawing, that dashes mark breaks, and that the sentence names a specific location.

# Blind and Slow Contour Lion Drawing: Mane and Body Outline Study

Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw a slow contour of the same lion for three minutes, starting at the same point. Allow brief glances at the paper. Simplify the mane into no more than four turns. Then place both frames side by side and mark sharp direction changes with dots. Write two notes: one about simplification and one about edge tracking.

Answer: A complete response includes a slow contour frame with no more than four mane turns, dots marking sharp changes, and two notes that compare simplification and edge tracking with the blind frame.

Reason: Slow contour allows brief checking while keeping edge tracking as the priority. Limiting turns forces deliberate simplification.

Check: Check that the frame is labeled Slow, that the mane has four or fewer turns, that dots mark sharp changes, and that both notes refer to specific parts of the frames.

Task 4

Using the dot-and-dash convention, compare your blind and slow frames. Count dots and dashes in each. Write three sentences: one about edge tracking, one about simplification, and one about break points. Do not add shading or fur texture to either frame.

Answer: A complete response includes counts for both frames and three sentences that address edge tracking, simplification, and break points. Counts will vary because artists mark different points.

Reason: The convention makes observations visible. The sentences turn marks into specific comparisons rather than a score.

Check: Check that both frames have dot and dash marks, that counts are stated, that three sentences cover the required topics, and that neither frame contains shading or fur texture.

# Blind and Slow Contour Lion Drawing: Mane and Body Outline Study

Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Blind frame keeps eyes on the lion except for initial pencil placement.
- [ ] Slow frame tracks the mane and body outline with brief glances only.
- [ ] No shading, fur texture, or cross-contour lines are added.
- [ ] Comparison notes identify at least one simplification and one break point.
- [ ] Dot-and-dash convention is used consistently and explained in notes.
- [ ] Handwriting is legible enough for the student to read later; letter styles may vary.

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