Blind and Slow Contour Wolf Drawing: A Focused Line Study

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a blind contour of a wolf head only, starting at the nose tip and ending at the neck. Set a timer for two minutes and do not look at the page until the timer stops. Afterward, name one edge that was hardest to follow.

Answer: A completed blind contour head drawing with a named hard edge, such as the ear tip or the muzzle-to-forehead transition.

Reason: The exercise isolates the head outline to reduce complexity and trains continuous eye-hand coordination without page feedback. Naming a hard edge builds reflective observation.

Check: Confirm the timer was used, the page was not viewed during drawing, and the reflection names a specific edge. Use the rubric to score edge-following and looking discipline.

Task 2

Draw a slow contour of a full wolf silhouette for four minutes. Glance at the page no more than once every fifteen seconds. Mark each glance with a small tally on a separate sheet. Afterward, count the tallies and compare the placement of the tail and legs to your blind attempt.

Answer: A slow contour drawing with a tally count of page glances and a written comparison noting whether tail and leg placement improved.

Reason: The tally makes looking discipline measurable, and the comparison tests whether brief page checks improve placement without abandoning observation.

Check: Verify the tally count is consistent with the stated glance interval, and check that the comparison names specific placement changes. Score with the rubric.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Using the same wolf reference, draw one blind contour and one slow contour on separate sheets. In a short paragraph, identify which attempt better followed the ear edges and which better placed the ears relative to the head. Explain your reasoning using the rubric categories.

Answer: A paragraph that compares the two attempts, names the ear edges as a focus, and uses rubric categories such as edge-following continuity and placement accuracy to justify the comparison.

Reason: Focused comparison on a specific feature sharpens observation and connects the drawing process to explicit criteria.

Check: Check that both drawings exist, the paragraph names the ear edges, and the reasoning references at least two rubric categories.

Task 4

Draw a blind contour of a wolf silhouette for three minutes. Then, without redrawing, annotate the finished line with three notes: one place where the line drifted, one edge that was accurately followed, and one edge you would slow down for next time. Keep the annotations brief and specific.

Answer: A blind contour drawing with three specific annotations covering drift, accuracy, and a future pacing target.

Reason: Annotation turns a distorted drawing into diagnostic information and reinforces the reflective habit central to contour practice.

Check: Confirm the annotations are specific to the drawing, cover all three required notes, and align with the rubric reflection category.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Edge-following continuity: the line follows the wolf contour without frequent unexplained jumps.
- [ ] Looking discipline: blind attempt keeps eyes on the reference; slow attempt limits page glances to brief checks.
- [ ] Pace control: the line moves slowly and evenly rather than fast and sketchy.
- [ ] Boundary adherence: only silhouette and major internal edges are drawn; no fur texture or tonal shading.
- [ ] Reflection quality: the student names specific hard edges and explains why they were difficult.
- [ ] Comparison: the student identifies one strength and one improvement across the two attempts.

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