Cross-Contour Pepper Drawing: Wrap Lines Around Lobes

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

A pepper is 8 cm tall with two lobes and one central crease. Plan four cross-contour lines and state the hypothetical spacing.

Answer: Spacing is 8 cm divided by 4, or 2 cm. Lines are placed at about 2, 4, 6, and 8 cm from the bottom. Each line bows outward over both lobes and dips inward at the central crease.

Reason: Dividing height by the number of lines gives even spacing; the single crease means each line has one inward dip.

Check: Verify that 4 times 2 cm equals 8 cm and that each described line includes exactly one crease dip.

Task 2

A pepper is 12 cm tall with three lobes and two creases. You want five lines. Where do the lines go, and how many dips does each line have?

Answer: Hypothetical spacing is 12 cm divided by 5, or 2.4 cm. Lines are placed at about 2.4, 4.8, 7.2, 9.6, and 12 cm from the bottom. Each line has two dips, one at each crease.

Reason: Five lines over 12 cm gives 2.4 cm spacing; two creases mean two inward dips per line.

Check: Confirm that 5 times 2.4 cm equals 12 cm and that the number of dips equals the number of creases.

Task 3

A drawing shows three cross-contour lines that pass straight across a crease without dipping. Describe the fix and how to check it.

Answer: Redraw each line so it bends gently inward at the crease, then continues outward over the next lobe. Check by tracing each line with a finger: it should dip at the crease and bow over the lobes.

Reason: Straight lines across a crease fail to describe the surface dip, so the form looks flat.

Check: Trace each line and confirm an inward bend at every crease; compare with the pepper's actual crease depth.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

A pepper is 9 cm tall with two lobes and one crease. You plan three lines. State the spacing and explain why a fourth line might be added.

Answer: Hypothetical spacing is 9 cm divided by 3, or 3 cm. A fourth line might be added if the gaps between lines look too wide on a lobe, improving the wrapping description without changing the convention.

Reason: Three lines give 3 cm spacing; adding a line reduces spacing and can clarify a wide lobe.

Check: Check that 3 times 3 cm equals 9 cm; if adding a line, recompute spacing as 9 cm divided by 4, or 2.25 cm.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Lines wrap consistently over lobes and dip into creases.
- [ ] Each line starts and ends at an edge or crease.
- [ ] Line spacing is roughly even across each lobe.
- [ ] Crease dips match crease depth without zigzagging.
- [ ] Drawing uses the defined convention; valid alternative line styles are accepted if wrapping logic is clear.

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