Animals Directed Drawing Worksheet: Sequenced Steps for Guided Animal Art

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

A step box says 'add two ears on the head's top edge'. The head circle is 2 units wide and centered above a 4-unit body. Where should the ears go, and what should be checked before moving on?

Answer: Place two short curves on the top edge of the head circle, spaced apart and touching the circle. Check that both ears sit on the head, not the body, and that the head still overlaps the body by about 1 unit.

Reason: The label names the head's top edge, so the ears must touch that circle. Checking overlap keeps the sequence connected.

Check: Measure the head circle width and confirm both ears touch its top edge; confirm the head overlaps the body by about 1 unit.

Task 2

A learner draws four legs but two end above the baseline and two end below it. Using the convention, what is the placement error and how should it be fixed?

Answer: The legs should all end at the baseline. Redraw the two short legs so they reach the baseline, and keep the two long legs from crossing below it.

Reason: The baseline is the shared bottom guide, so all legs should meet it for a level stance.

Check: Place a straight edge along the baseline and confirm each leg ends on that line.

Task 3

The answer plate shows a tail curving left, but a learner draws a tail curving right from the same body side. Is this a valid alternative? Explain using placement and sequence.

Answer: Yes, if the tail attaches to the same body side and is added after the legs. The curve direction is a style choice; attachment point and sequence are what the convention checks.

Reason: The convention fixes placement and order, not the exact curve of a tail.

Check: Confirm the tail touches the body side and appears in the correct step box; accept either curve direction.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

A body oval is 4 units wide and a head circle is 2 units wide. The learner centers the head but leaves 2 units of overlap. What should be adjusted, and what simple arithmetic supports the check?

Answer: The 1-unit overlap is a chosen hypothetical example, not a derived standard. Adjust the head so it remains centered above the body and connected to it, then measure the actual overlap on the paper rather than computing it from head width.

Reason: Overlap is a vertical placement choice, not something determined by head width. The example value of about 1 unit is hypothetical and should be checked by measuring the actual drawing.

Check: Measure the actual overlap distance on the paper and confirm the head stays centered above the body and connected to it; treat about 1 unit as a hypothetical example, not a required value.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Each step box adds only the stage named in its label.
- [ ] Body oval sits between baseline and midline.
- [ ] Head circle is centered above the body and overlaps or connects to it; any numerical overlap value is a hypothetical example, not a required standard.
- [ ] Legs start at the body edge and end at the baseline.
- [ ] Tail attaches to the body side.
- [ ] Eyes and nose sit inside the head circle.
- [ ] Style differences are accepted when placement and sequence match.

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