Draw a Simple Heart: Two Mirrored Curves and Tracing Practice

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a vertical guide line 8 cm long. Mark a top center point and a bottom point. Draw a left lobe that reaches 2 cm to the left of the guide line and a right lobe that reaches 2 cm to the right. Connect the bottom ends with a gentle point. Check that both lobes start at the top center point.

Answer: A heart with two mirrored lobes, each about 2 cm from the guide line, meeting at the top center and bottom points.

Reason: The guide line and equal distances keep the lobes balanced. Starting both curves at the same top point prevents separate circles.

Check: Measure the widest distance of each lobe from the guide line. Both should be about 2 cm. Confirm both curves touch the top center point and the bottom point.

Task 2

Trace a dotted heart outline that is 6 cm wide and 6 cm tall. Trace the left lobe first, then the right lobe, then the bottom point. After one trace, describe one place where your pencil drifted from the dots.

Answer: A traced heart that follows the dotted outline, with a description of one drift point, such as the left lobe peak or the bottom point.

Reason: Tracing in a set order helps the hand learn the curve pattern. Noticing a drift point gives a specific target for the next trace.

Check: Compare the traced line to the dots. Check that the pencil stayed close to the dots for most of the outline and that the drift point is named clearly.

Task 3

In a blank box 10 cm by 10 cm, draw three freehand hearts: one slow and careful, one at normal speed, and one small version about 4 cm wide. Use a light vertical guide line for each. Check that each heart has two lobes and a bottom point.

Answer: Three freehand hearts inside the box, each with two lobes, a top center meeting point, and a bottom point. The small heart is about 4 cm wide.

Reason: Drawing at different speeds and sizes builds control. The guide line helps keep the lobes balanced.

Check: Check that all three hearts fit inside the box, each has two lobes, and the small heart is about 4 cm wide. Use the rubric to circle one strength and one improvement.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Draw a heart with a top center point and a bottom point. Make the left lobe reach 3 cm from the guide line and the right lobe reach 2 cm. Then redraw the heart so both lobes reach 2.5 cm. Describe the difference between the two attempts.

Answer: The first heart is uneven because the left lobe is wider. The second heart is more balanced because both lobes reach about 2.5 cm. The description should note the change in balance.

Reason: Comparing an uneven heart to a balanced one shows how equal distances from the guide line improve symmetry.

Check: Measure each lobe's widest distance from the guide line in both attempts. Confirm the first has about 3 cm and 2 cm, and the second has about 2.5 cm on both sides.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] The heart has two rounded lobes that meet at a top center point.
- [ ] The two lobes are similar in size and reach about the same distance from the vertical guide line.
- [ ] The bottom point is centered and connects both curves smoothly.
- [ ] The traced outline follows the dotted path without large gaps.
- [ ] The freehand heart is recognizable and fits inside the practice box.
- [ ] The student can name one strength and one improvement using the rubric.

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