# How to Draw a Pepper with Contour Lines and Annotated Edges

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

In a 10 cm by 10 cm box, draw the outer contour of a pepper that is 7 cm wide and 5 cm tall. Add two labels: one convex lobe and one concave crease. State one measured check.

Answer: The outline closes within the box, the widest span measures 7 cm, the height measures 5 cm, and the two labels point to distinct segments. The measured check is the 7 cm widest span.

Reason: The box sets scale; the contour follows the outer boundary; labels describe specific edge changes. The measured span confirms scale.

Check: Measure the widest span on the drawing and compare it to 7 cm; confirm both labels have leader lines to single segments.

Task 2

Draw a blind contour of a pepper for 60 seconds in a small box, then redraw the outline while looking normally. Mark one edge cue you missed in the blind contour.

Answer: The blind contour is distorted but shows a closed path; the normal redraw is more accurate. The missed cue is marked with a short label such as notch at the stem junction.

Reason: Blind contour separates seeing from correcting; the redraw tests observation. Marking a missed cue shows specific edge attention.

Check: Confirm the blind box and redraw box are both present, the redraw outline closes, and one missed cue is labeled.

Task 3

Using a solid line for the outer contour and dashed lines for inner creases, annotate three edges on a pepper outline. Include one junction dot. State how you checked label placement.

Answer: Three labels point to distinct segments, one junction dot marks the stem-shoulder meeting, and the outer line is solid while inner creases are dashed. Label placement was checked by tracing each leader line to a single segment.

Reason: A consistent convention makes edge cues readable. Junction dots mark where edges meet. Leader lines prevent vague labeling.

Check: Trace each leader line: it should end on one segment only; confirm the outer line is solid and inner creases are dashed.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Redraw a pepper outline from observation in a blank panel. Measure the widest span and the stem-to-shoulder length, label them as hypothetical examples, and correct one edge segment that does not match the pepper.

Answer: The redraw closes and matches the pepper's proportions. Example measurements: widest span 9 cm, stem-to-shoulder 6 cm, labeled as hypothetical examples. One concave crease was redrawn to match the pepper.

Reason: Redrawing from observation tests understanding. Measurements confirm scale. Correcting one segment shows comparison.

Check: Compare the redraw to the pepper at arm's length; confirm the outline closes, the two measurements are recorded as hypothetical examples, and one segment was corrected.

# How to Draw a Pepper with Contour Lines and Annotated Edges

Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Outer contour is a single continuous line that closes without gaps.
- [ ] Three to five annotated edge labels point to specific segments with leader lines.
- [ ] Inner creases or junctions are marked using a consistent convention.
- [ ] Blind-contour box and blank redraw panel are both completed.
- [ ] At least two distances are measured and recorded as hypothetical example values.
- [ ] Valid alternative line styles are accepted if labels remain clear and the outline closes.

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