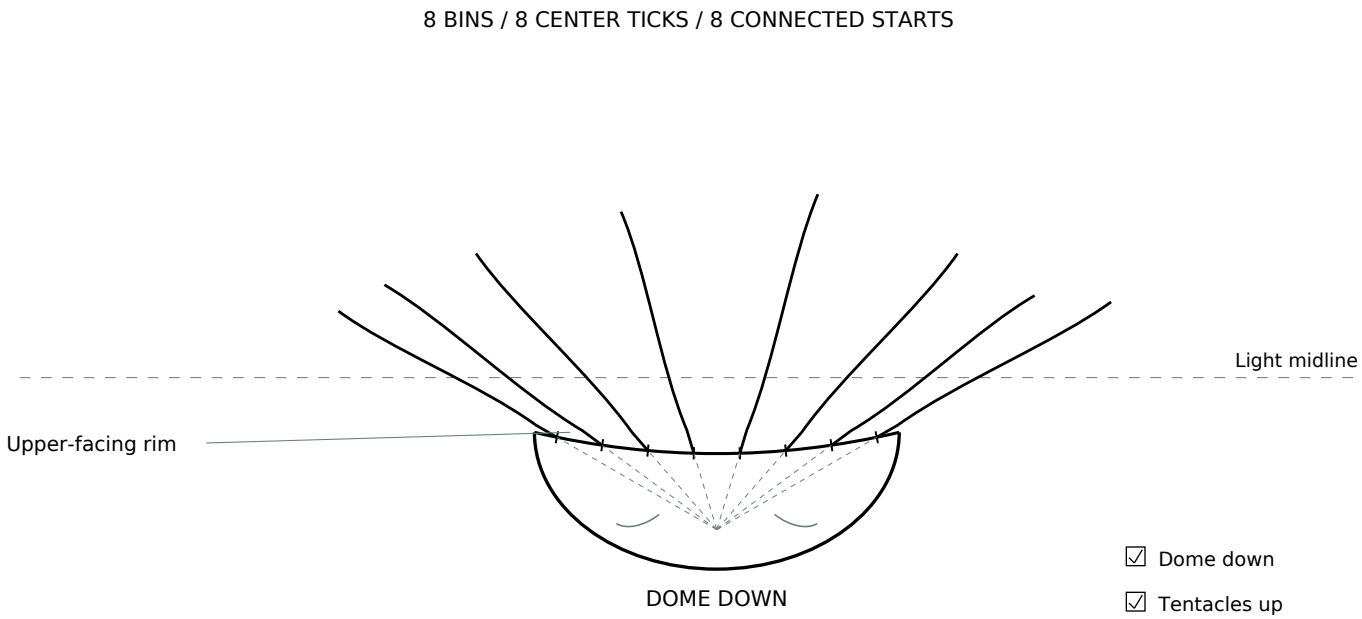
Draw an Upside-Down Jellyfish: Bell Orientation and Tentacle Layout

WORKED EXAMPLE / SEPARATE ANSWER

Draw an upside-down jellyfish on a page with a light midline. Use eight margin intervals and show the dome pointing down.



Place the shallow bell margin below the midline and close it with a deeper dome arc below. Divide the rim arc into eight equal-length bins and mark one center tick in each. Draw eight tentacles upward from those eight ticks, varying length slightly. Add faint guide rays from an inside-bell point through the ticks if useful. Tick both orientation boxes after checking dome down, tentacles up, and all eight connections. The completed drawing follows the stated generic illustration convention.

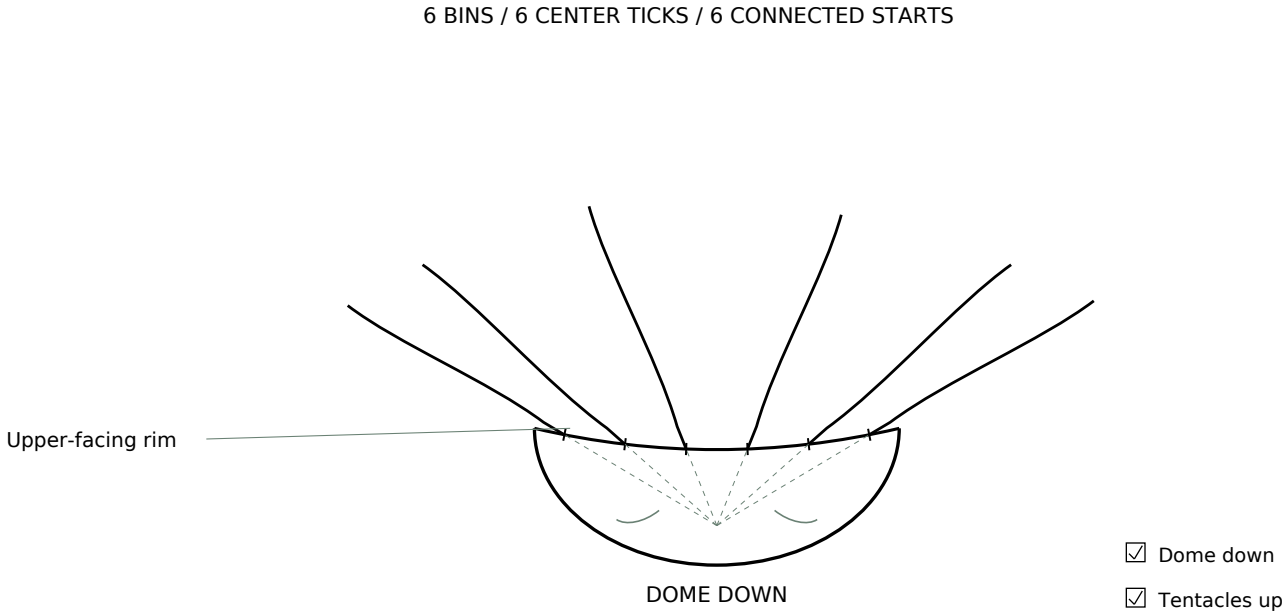
Check eight black center ticks, eight connected upward lines, dome down, and both completed orientation checks. A construction ray is not a tentacle.

Generic inverted-medusa drawing symbol, not Cassiopea anatomy. Counts and shapes are classroom choices. Figure sizes are illustrative, not physical rulers. A ray center is a construction point, not a mouth.

Draw an Upside-Down Jellyfish: Bell Orientation and Tentacle Layout

EXERCISE 1 / SEPARATE ANSWER

Draw a bell with a downward dome and mark six equal margin intervals. Add six tentacles rising upward. State how many tentacles start at the margin.



Six tentacles start at the six margin intervals and rise upward; the dome points down.

Why: Equal intervals give radial spacing, and starting each tentacle at a tick keeps the arrangement connected to the bell margin.

Check: Count the margin ticks and count the tentacle starts; both should be six, and every tentacle should rise above the margin.

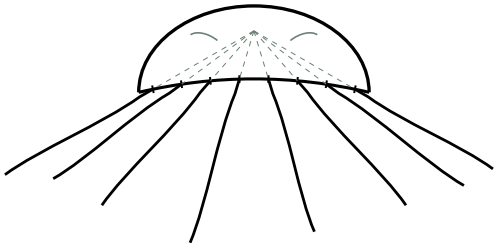
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EXERCISE 2 / SEPARATE ANSWER

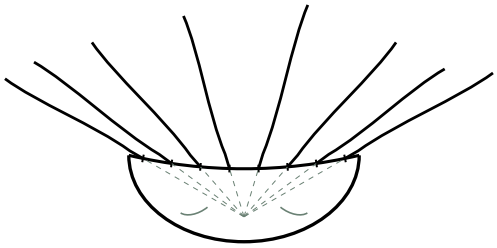
A drawing shows the dome above the tentacles. Describe the smallest change that makes it an upside-down jellyfish.

GIVEN ORIENTATION ERROR



Rotate the entire connected symbol.

CORRECTED MODEL



Rotate the entire connected symbol.

Turn the whole connected drawing through half a turn so the dome points down and the tentacles rise from the upper-facing bell margin. This keeps each tentacle attached to the same marked rim point.

Why: One rigid half-turn changes the page orientation while preserving the bell, its tentacle connections, and relative spacing. Moving only the dome could break those connections.

Check: Confirm the dome is below the bell margin and every tentacle rises upward from that margin.

Left is the deliberate given error. Right is one rigid half-turn of that same connected symbol: all rim attachments are preserved.

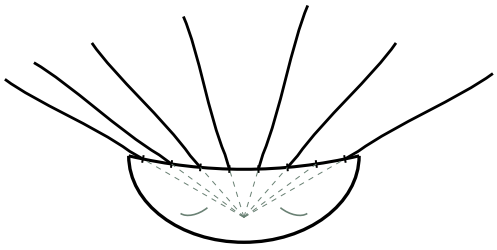
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EXERCISE 3 / SEPARATE ANSWER

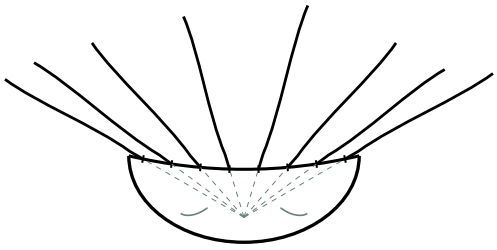
Draw eight margin ticks but only seven tentacles. Add one tentacle and explain where it starts.

GIVEN: 8 TICKS / 7 TENTACLES



Add at the unused center tick.

CORRECTED MODEL



Add at the unused center tick.

Add the eighth tentacle at the unused margin tick so all eight ticks have a tentacle start.

Why: Radial spacing depends on matching tentacle starts to margin intervals.

Check: Count ticks and tentacle starts; both should be eight, with no tick left unused.

In this model the unused point is center tick 7, counted from left to right. The right diagram adds exactly that line; the task accepts the unused point in your own given drawing.

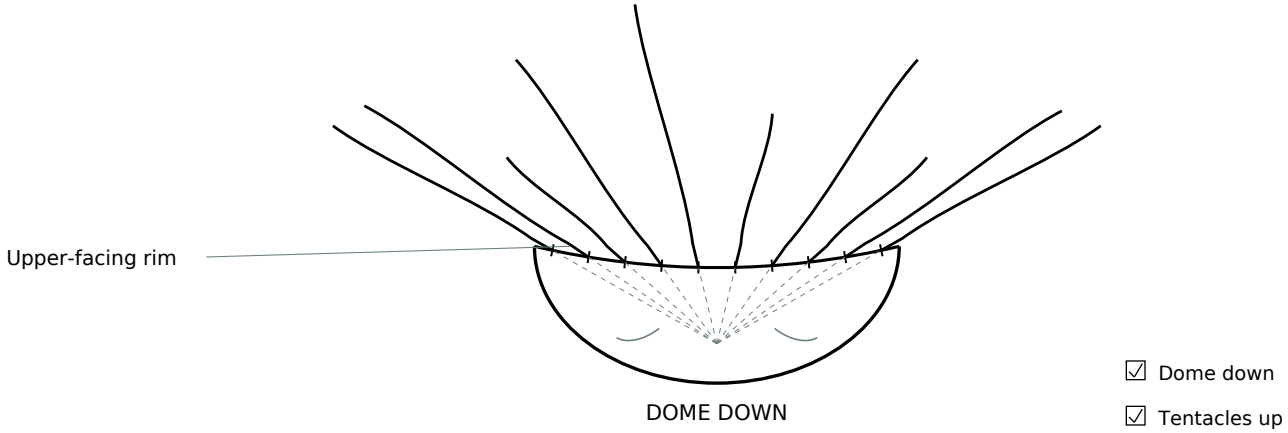
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EXERCISE 4 / SEPARATE ANSWER

Draw an inverted jellyfish with ten margin intervals. Make three tentacles shorter than the others and keep all ten rising upward. State the interval count and the short-tentacle count.

10 BINS / 10 CENTER TICKS / 10 CONNECTED STARTS



Three deliberately shorter tentacles; all ten still rise upward.

Ten tentacles start at ten margin intervals; three are shorter, and all ten rise upward.

Why: Length variation is allowed as long as radial spacing and upward direction remain clear.

Check: Count ten margin ticks, ten tentacle starts, and three shorter tentacles; verify every tentacle rises above the margin.

This model makes center ticks 3, 6 and 8 shorter, counted left to right. Those three actual curve lengths are below the other seven. A different choice of three is valid when all ten stay connected and upward.

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RUBRIC AND REFLECTION

Use these checks on your completed drawing and clean redraws. They assess a chosen generic illustration convention, not species anatomy.

1. Dome clearly points toward the page bottom.
2. Tentacles rise above the bell margin.
3. Every tentacle starts at a margin tick or marked point.
4. Tentacle spacing is roughly radial and readable.
5. Bell is wider than tall and the inverted silhouette is clear.
6. Valid alternatives are accepted: different bell curves, tentacle counts, and wave styles that keep orientation and margin connection.

- ☐ I checked dome down and tentacles up on my completed drawing.
- ☐ I matched each actual tentacle start to one center tick.
- ☐ I stated my count and explained the requested correction or variation.

The interval and actual-start counts I checked:

My half-turn / missing-line / shorter-line explanation:

Count examples: six starts for task 1; a half-turn for task 2; seven existing lines plus one gives eight for task 3; ten total with three shorter leaves seven other lines for task 4. The worked example also has eight, using its own full drawing.

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