

Communicating in Science

Science Drawing

Name: _____ # _____

Date: _____ Per. _____

Yukiko was walking in the woods, and she discovered a brand new plant. She wanted to share her incredible find with her classmates. Luckily, she was carrying her notebook. First, she described the flower. Then, she drew a picture. Both are shown below.



If you were looking for this new plant, which would be more useful, Yukiko's description, her drawing or both? _____

Drawing is a very important skill in science. Sketching can help you develop your ideas. For example, if you wanted to design a machine that washed dishes, the first thing you might do would be to draw a sketch. Science drawings also help you share your ideas and observations with other people.

Tips for Picture-Perfect Science Drawing:

Science illustrations should be neat, clear, and easy to understand.

Starting out

Be sharp! Use a soft lead pencil, and keep our pencil sharp.

Sketch it! On a scrap of paper, make a quick drawing so you can see how much room you'll need for your actual drawing.

Drawing

Look carefully! If you are drawing a picture of something that already exists, carefully draw what you actually see, not what you think you should see. Be as accurate as you can, and make your lines clear.

The big picture... Draw the large structures first, and then add the details later. If you are drawing someone's face, draw the head first, and then add the nose, ears, and eyes.

Details, details... Make your drawing as large as you can, so that all of the details will be easy to see. Don't worry if you use a whole sheet of paper for one picture.

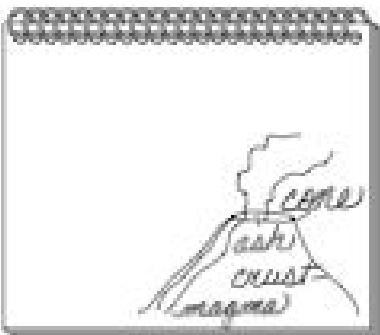
Labeling

Label logic. Neatly label the details of the drawing. Using a ruler, draw lines from the detail you are naming to the margins of the paper. Make sure the line clearly touches the part of the drawing you are labeling.

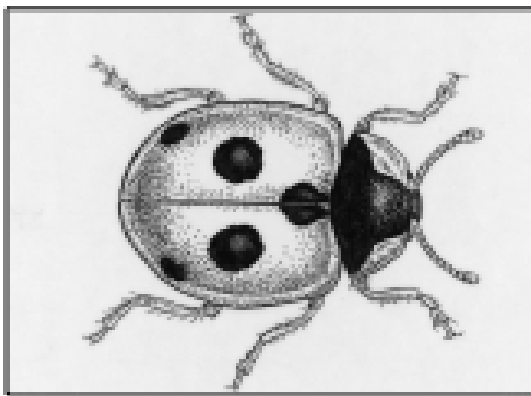
Entitled Title the entire drawing, include your name and the date.

Keep your perspective. Science drawings are usually not life size. Include a description of how big the object you drew really was.

1. The following is a poorly drawn illustration. What's wrong with it? You may want to refer to the Tips for Picture Perfect Scientific Drawing to be specific.



2. Look at the picture of the ladybug, and draw it in the box provided. Try to make it the same size as the original. Label the head, antennae, legs, and body.



Troubleshooting: If you have trouble drawing the ladybug, try dividing the original into four sections. Concentrate on each section separately, instead of on the whole insect, when you draw it.