

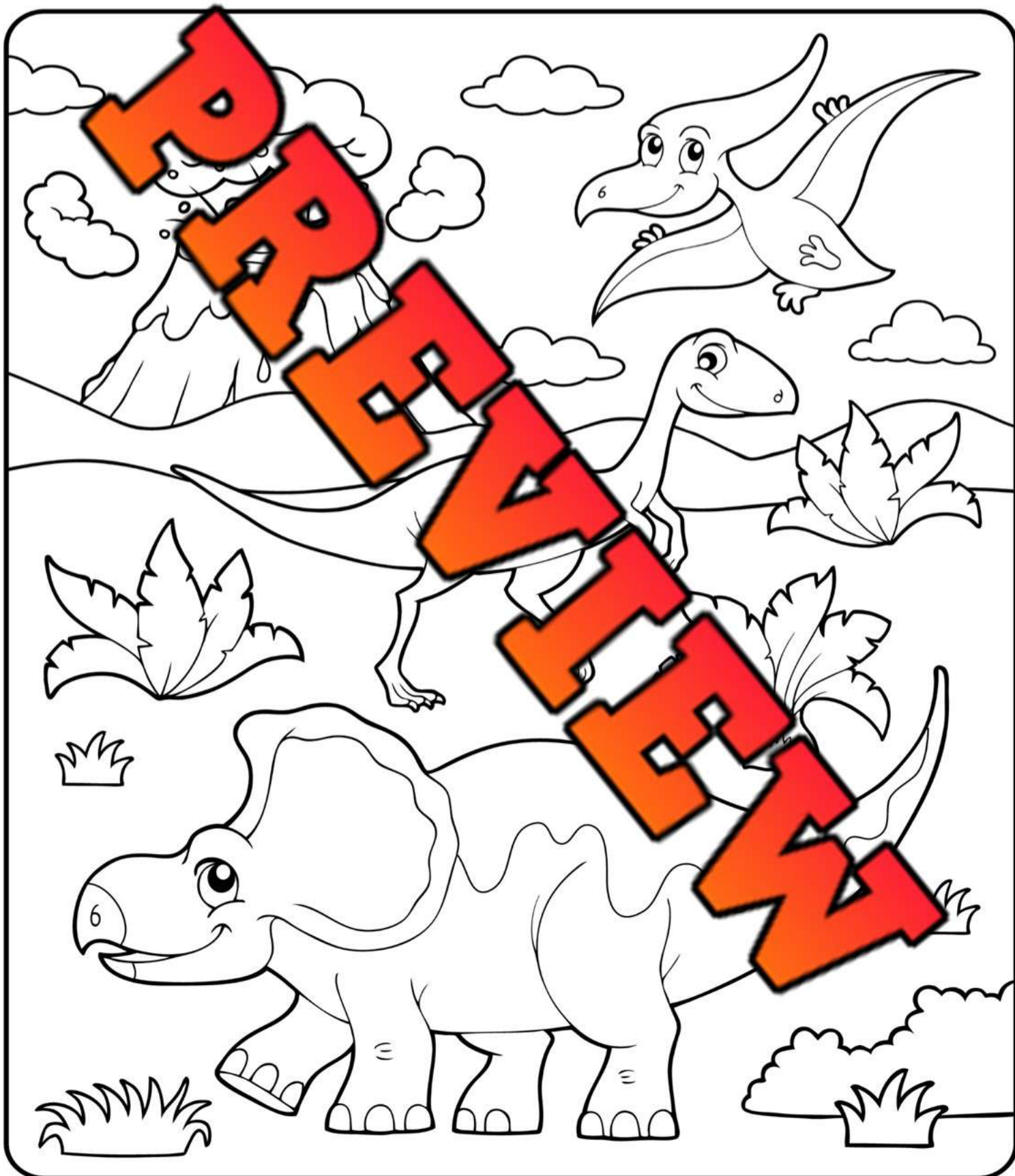
Grade 3 – The Arts Unit

Visual Arts

	Specific Expectations	Pages
D1.1	Create two- and three-dimensional works of art that express personal feelings and ideas inspired by the environment or that have the community as their subject	6-17, 84-93, 154-159, 170-174
D1.2	Demonstrate an understanding of composition, using principles of design to create narrative art works or art works on a theme	44-49, 68-73, 110-120
D1.3		5, 60-100, 153
D1.4		34-67, 4, 43, 69
D2.1		44-143
D2.2	communicate meaning or understanding in their own and others' artwork	26-43, 50-67, 160-169
D2.3	Demonstrate an awareness of the meaning of signs and symbols encountered in their daily lives and in works of art	6-17
D2.4	Identify and document their strengths, their interests, and areas for improvement as creators of art	26-33, 74-120, 125-143, 154-159
D3.1	Identify and describe a variety of visual art forms they see in their home, at school, in the community, and in visual arts experiences	68-73
D3.2	Demonstrate an awareness of a variety of works of art and artistic traditions from diverse communities, times, and places	26-33, 144-174

Preview of 16 activities
from this unit that
contains 31 activities in
total.

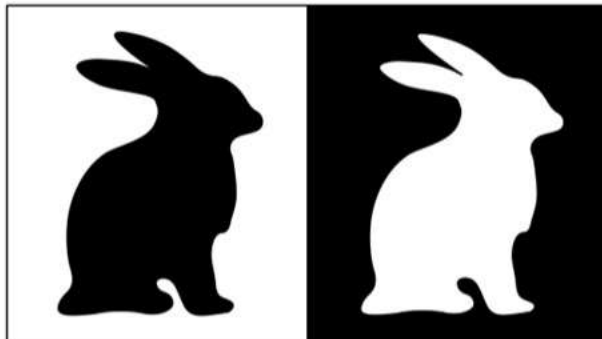
VISUAL ARTS



Understanding Positive & Negative Space

What Is Positive and Negative Space in Art?

Positive space is the part of a picture with the main object, like a face, an animal, or a house. **Negative space** is the empty space around or between the object. Together, these spaces help make the picture complete.



Why Do Artists Use Positive and Negative Space?

Artists use **positive** and **negative** space to make their art look more interesting. For example:

- **Positive space** helps show the main part of the artwork.
- **Negative space** makes the object stand out more and gives it shape.

Using these spaces well can make a picture easier to understand and more pleasing to look at.

Examples of Positive and Negative Space

Here are some examples of how artists use these spaces:

- 1) **Silhouettes:** In a silhouette, the person or object is the positive space, and the background is the negative space.
- 2) **Logos:** Many logos, like the FedEx logo, use negative space to create hidden shapes or words inside them.
- 3) **Optical Illusions:** Some pictures use negative space to create two images in one, like a vase and two faces.

Understanding positive and negative space helps us see how shapes and empty areas work together in art.

Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D1.2, D2.3

Question

Answer the questions below.

1) What is positive space in art?

2) What is negative space in art?

Word Scramble

Unscramble the words from the word bank.

Word Bank

Positive
Background

Negative
Shapes

Logos
Artists

Space
Silhouettes

STEESIHOUULT

EAGNVITE

OOSGL

Positive

Artists

Logos

True or False

Is the statement true or false?

1) Positive space only shows the background in a picture.

True False

2) Artists use positive space to highlight the main subject.

True False

3) Positive and negative space are equally important in art.

True False

4) Using both spaces well makes pictures easier to understand.

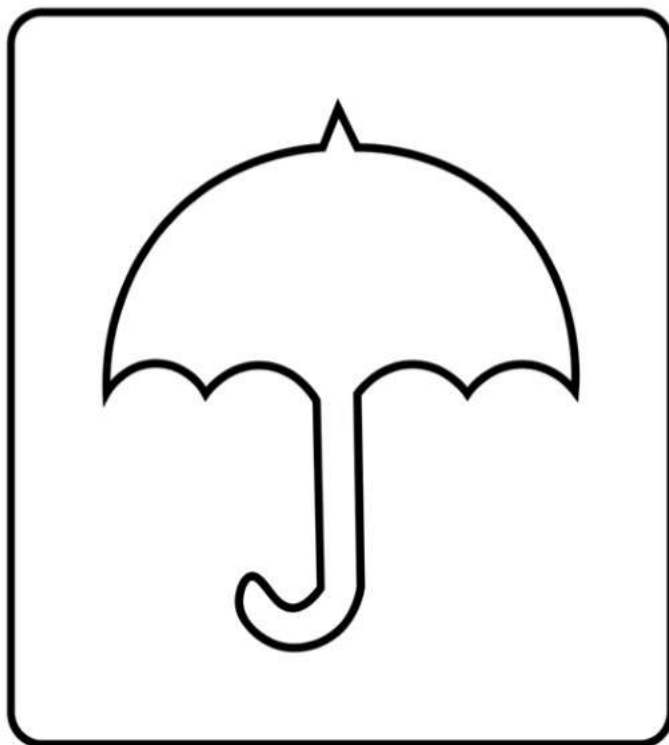
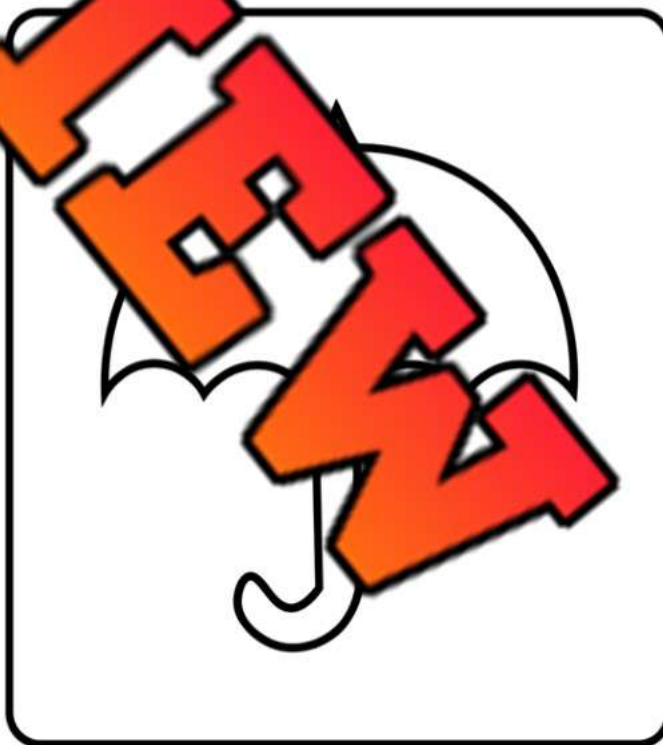
True False

5) Silhouettes are examples of only negative space in a picture.

True False

**Positive/Negative
Space Worksheet**

Look at the butterfly to see positive and negative space. Then, draw the umbrella's positive and negative space designs.

**The Positive Space Design****The Negative Space Design****The Positive Space Design****The Negative Space Design**

Activity: Positive/Negative Spaces Dinosaur Shadow

Objective

What are we learning about?

Students will learn about positive and negative space in art by creating shadow-style dinosaur drawings using simple materials.

Materials

What do you need for the activity?

- White drawing paper (2 sheets per student)
- Dinosaur-shaped pencils or stencils
- Black crayons or markers
- Erasers and pencils



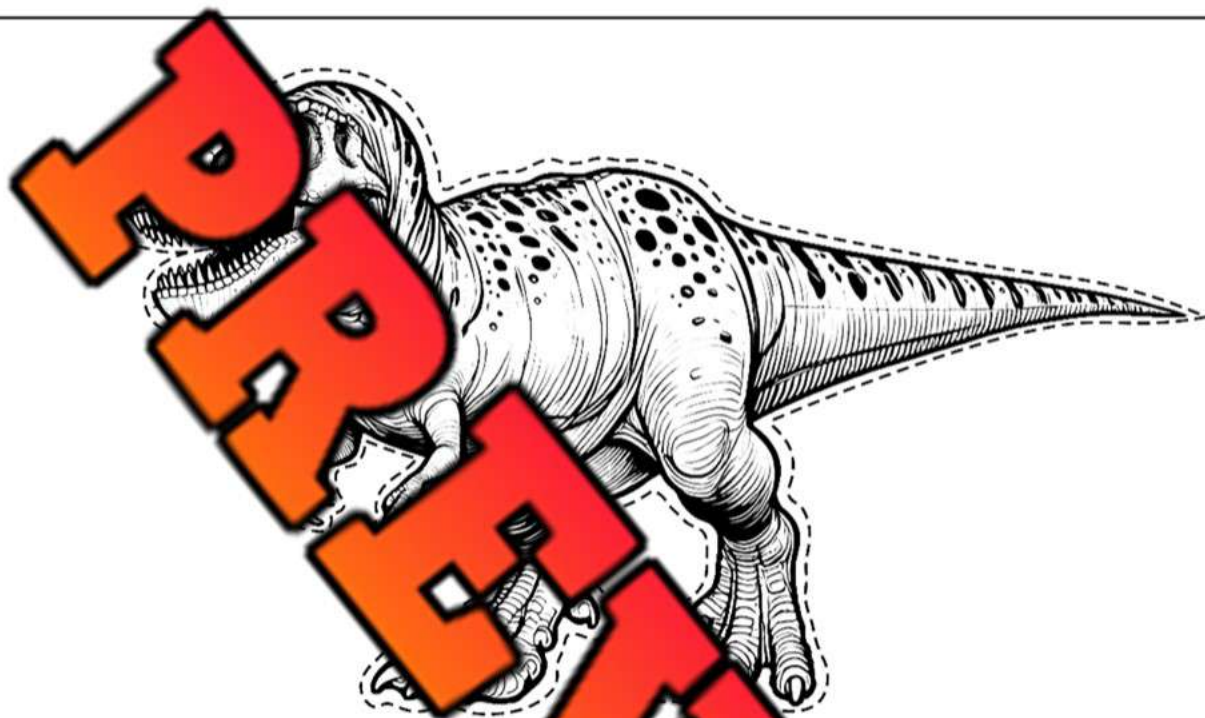
Instructions

How will you complete the activity?

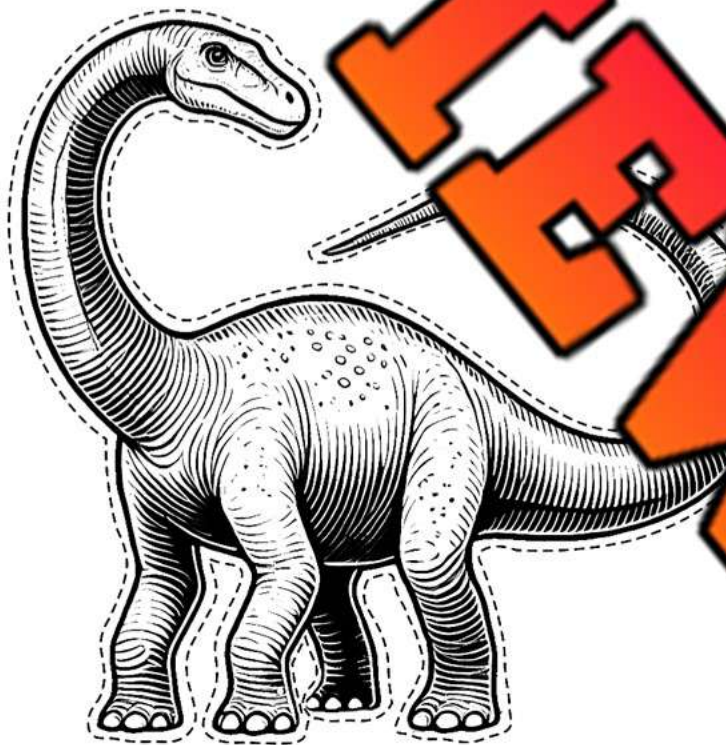
1. Hand out the pre-printed sheet of dinosaur drawings to each student. Ask them to pick their favourite dinosaur from the sheet.
2. Have the students carefully cut out the chosen dinosaur drawing using scissors.
3. Provide each student with two sheets of white drawing paper. Ask them to place their cut-out dinosaur on the center of the first sheet and trace around it with a pencil.
4. On the second sheet, ask them to repeat the tracing process, creating an identical outline of the dinosaur.
5. Instruct students to colour inside the dinosaur outline on the first sheet using a black crayon or marker, leaving the background white.
6. For the second sheet, have students colour the background black, leaving the dinosaur shape white.
7. Allow time for students to complete their colouring and carefully observe the contrast between their two pieces of art.
8. Display the finished works side by side, discussing how each piece shows positive and negative space differently.

Dinosaur
Images - 1

Choose your favourite dinosaur drawing, carefully cut it out, trace it on paper twice, and create positive and negative space artwork.



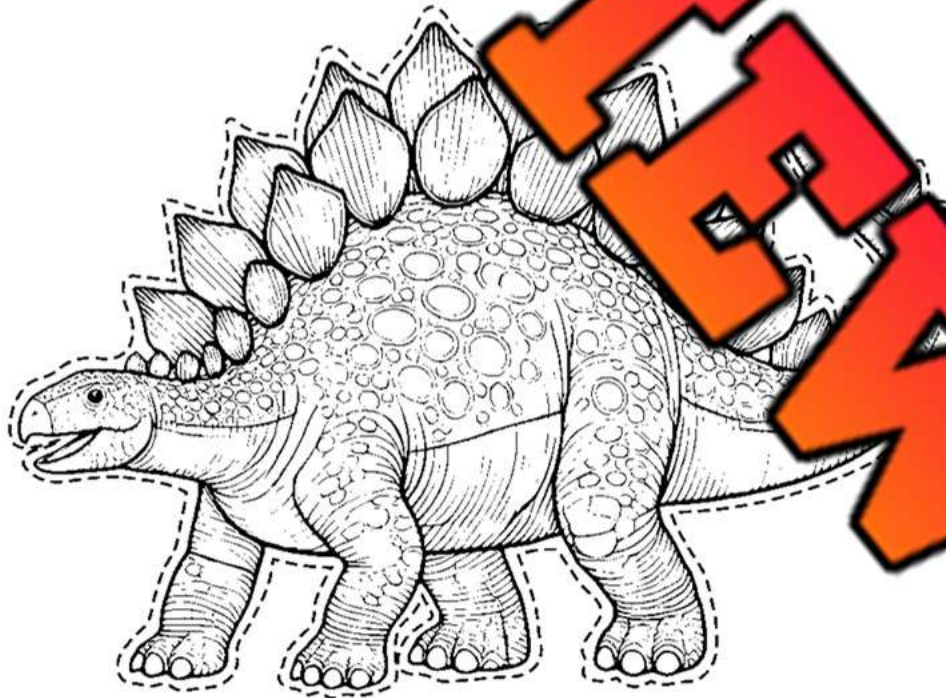
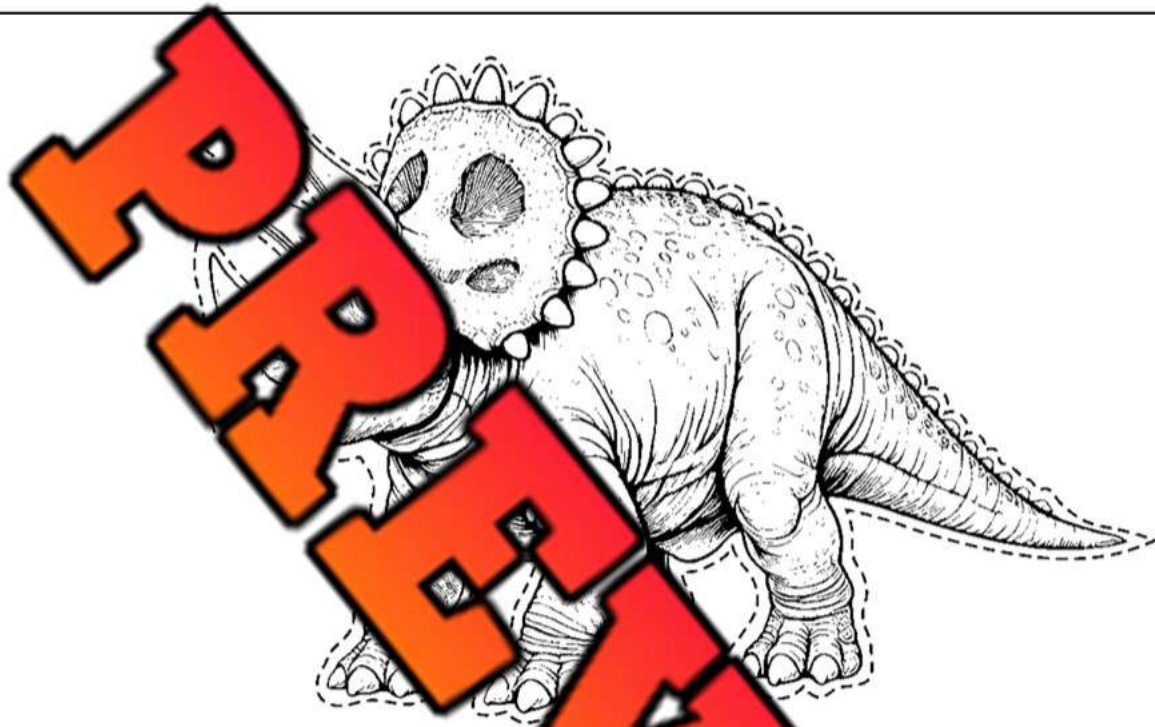
Tyrannosaurus Rex (T-Rex)



Brachiosaurus

Dinosaur
Images - 2

Choose your favourite dinosaur drawing, carefully cut it out, trace it on paper twice, and create positive and negative space artwork.



Stegosaurus

How-To-Guide

Here are steps to create a positive/negative spaces dinosaur.

Steps		Description
1	Pick	Choose one dinosaur from the sheet. Look at the options and pick your favourite dinosaur. Ensure you like the choice you make for your artwork.
2	Cut It	Use scissors to carefully cut around the edges of the picture. Be sure to stay on the lines and keep the edges smooth while cutting for the best results.
3	Trace The Dinosaur	Place the cut-out on the first sheet of white paper. Trace the entire dinosaur shape using a pencil to create a clear outline for your artwork.
4	Trace Again	Take the same cut-out and place it on a second sheet of white paper. Trace around it again neatly, making sure the outline is clear and matches the first one.
5	Colour The Dinosaur	On the first sheet, colour the dinosaur outlines completely with black markers or paint. Make sure to fill every part neatly and keep the lines sharp and clean.
6	Colour The Background	On the second sheet, colour the background area black, leaving the dinosaur shape white. Make sure the colouring is neat and covers all of the surrounding area.
7	Compare The Drawings	Look at your two finished sheets. Compare the dinosaur looks in each drawing. Notice how one focuses on the dinosaur while the other focuses on the background.
8	Check Your Work	Review both drawings to make sure all parts are complete. Look for areas where colouring can be fixed or lines can be improved. Display them proudly once you're satisfied.

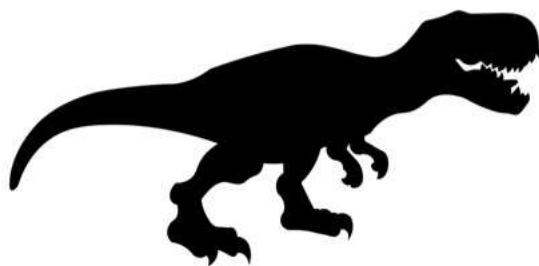
Criteria

Use the criteria below to complete the activity.

Criteria	Description
Choosing A Dinosaur	Select a dinosaur drawing that you like best from the sheet provided.
Tracing	Trace the cut-out on your paper and trace around it with a pen.
Colouring The Dinosaur	Colour the dinosaur shape completely with black crayon or paint.
Colouring The Background	Colour only the background black on the second paper, leaving the dinosaur white.

Example

An example of a positive and negative spaces dinosaur shadow



Planning

Answer the questions below.

1) Which dinosaur did you pick, and why did you choose it?

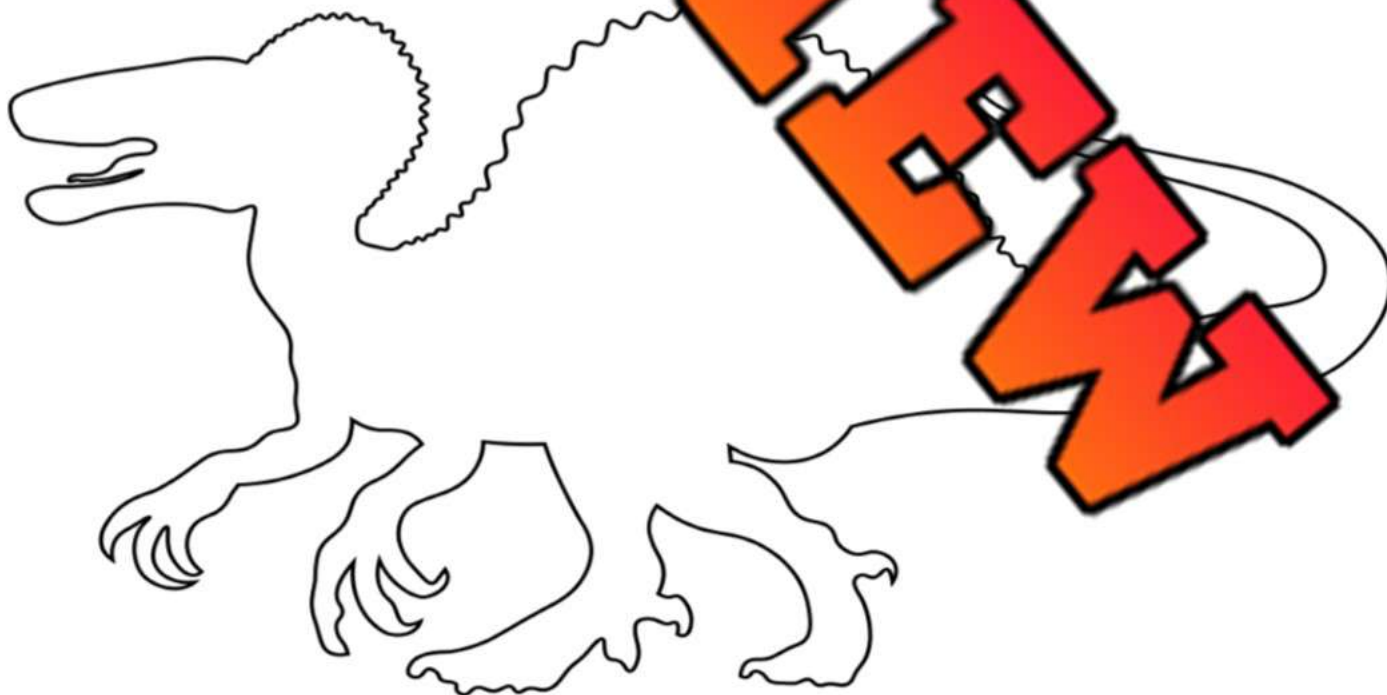
2) What color will you use to mark on your positive space design (first drawing)?

☐ Inside the dinosaur shape☐ Outside the dinosaur shape☐ Other :

3) What will you color black on your negative space design (second drawing)?

☐ Background☐ Dinosaur shape☐ Other :

4) Use a black marker or crayon to color inside the dinosaur outline. This will create a positive space design inside the dinosaur!



Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D1.2, D2.3

Rough Copy

Practice tracing your dinosaur cut out using pencil.










PERVALEZ

Self-Assessment Smiley

Cut out the self-assessment questions below.

Name: _____

Circle the emoji that answers each question.

1) How do you feel about how your dinosaur art turned out?			
2) How well do you understand positive and negative space?			
3) How carefully did you colour inside the lines of your dinosaur?			










Name: _____

Circle the emoji that answers each question.

1) How do you feel about how your dinosaur art turned out?			
2) How well do you understand positive and negative space?			
3) How carefully did you colour inside the lines of your dinosaur?			










Name: _____

Circle the emoji that answers each question.

1) How do you feel about how your dinosaur art turned out?			
2) How well do you understand positive and negative space?			
3) How carefully did you colour inside the lines of your dinosaur?			

Name: _____

Circle the emoji that answers each question.

1) How do you feel about how your dinosaur art turned out?			
2) How well do you understand positive and negative space?			
3) How carefully did you colour inside the lines of your dinosaur?			

Rubric

How did you do on the activity?

(Criteria)	(1 Point)	(2 Points)	(3 Points)	(4 Points)
Choosing the Dinosaur	Did not choose or chose a dinosaur that was not a dinosaur.	Chose a dinosaur but didn't cut it properly.	Chose a dinosaur and cut it with small mistakes.	Chose and cut the dinosaur neatly with no mistakes.
Tracing Neatly	Did not finish tracing the dinosaur.	Traced but left some parts incomplete or messy.	Traced the dinosaur mostly neatly with small errors.	Traced the dinosaur outline perfectly and neatly.
Colouring the Dinosaur	Dinosaur colouring was unfinished or messy.	Coloured the dinosaur but left some spaces unfilled or messy.	Coloured the dinosaur completely with small errors.	Coloured the dinosaur fully and neatly with no errors.
Colouring the Background	Background colouring was unfinished or messy.	Coloured the background but left large spaces unfilled or messy.	Coloured the background mostly completely with some small errors.	Background fully complete and neatly done.

Teacher Comments

Mark

Student Comments – What Could You Do Better?

Understanding Silhouettes

What Are Silhouettes?

A **silhouette** is the shape of a person, animal, or an object against a **lighter background**.

Silhouettes show only the outline, without any details inside. They are usually black, but they can be other colours. Artists and photographers use **silhouettes** to create interesting and dramatic pictures.



How Silhouettes Are Made

Silhouettes can be made in different ways. One way is by **cutting black paper** into a shape and gluing it onto a light-colored background. Another way is by shining a light on an object so that a **shadow appears** on a surface and then tracing around the shadow. Cameras can also capture silhouettes when **bright light** is behind the subject.



Where We See Silhouettes

Silhouettes can be seen in many places, including:

- **Art:** Many artists use silhouettes in paintings, drawings, and cut-paper designs.
- **Photography:** Photographers take silhouette pictures during sunrise or sunset.
- **Traffic Signs:** Some road signs use silhouettes to show people, animals, or vehicles.

Question

Answer the questions below.

1) What is a silhouette?

2) Give two ways someone can make a silhouette with paper?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

True Or False

Is the statement true (T) or false (F)?

1) Silhouettes are never used in photography.	T	F
2) A silhouette can be made by cutting out a shape from paper.	T	F
3) Silhouettes can only be black and cannot be any other colour.	T	F
4) Photographers take silhouette pictures in the middle of the day.	T	F
5) A silhouette always shows detailed features of an object.	T	F

Fill In The Blank

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

- 1) Photographers use silhouettes to create _____.
- 2) Silhouettes do not show _____ inside the shape.
- 3) One way to make a silhouette is by using _____ paper.
- 4) A _____ is a dark shape seen against a lighter background.
- 5) Photographers take silhouette pictures during _____ or sunset.

**Silhouette
Worksheet**

Use a black crayon, marker, or pencil crayon to colour the ballerina shape completely black to create a silhouette with no details inside.



Activity: Silhouette Pet Scene Collage

Objective

What are we learning about?

Students will learn about silhouettes and contrast by creating a collage of their favourite domestic pet. They will explore how black and white create strong visual effects and enhance their work with a background scene that tells a story.

Materials

What do you need for the activity?

- Black construction paper
- White construction paper
- Pencils, Scissors & Glue
- Markers or coloured pencils



Instructions

How will you complete the activity?

1. Think of your favourite domestic pet and its shape in your mind.
2. Use a light-coloured pencil to draw the outline of your pet on black construction paper. Try to make it as large as possible on the page.
3. Carefully cut out the pet silhouette using scissors.
4. Take a sheet of white construction paper and place your pet silhouette in the middle.
5. Glue the silhouette onto the white paper, making sure it is flat and secure.
6. Use markers or coloured pencils to draw a scene around your pet. You can add a house, a tree, mountains, a fence, or any place where your pet might be.
7. Add small details like grass, or clouds to make the scene more interesting.
8. Look at your finished artwork and check if everything is glued down properly.
9. Allow students to walk around the room and look at each other's artwork.

Pets

Here are some common pets you can choose from to create a silhouette.



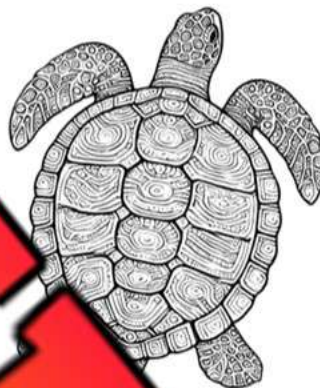
A Dog



An Owl



A Parrot



A



A Hamster



A Rabbit

How-To-Guide

Here are steps to create your unique pet silhouette.

	Steps	Description
1	Choose Your Pet	Think about the kind of pet you want in your collage. It could be a dog, cat, bird, fish, or any other animal you like. Decide how many pets you want to include.
2	Imagine a Fun Scene	Imagine your pet in a fun place. Is your dog running in a park, or is your cat sitting by a window?
3	Prepare Your Materials	Gather all the materials: black paper for silhouettes, coloured paper for the background, glue, scissors, and pencils. Make sure you have everything you need to start.
4	Trace Your Pet Silhouettes	Draw the shapes of your pets on black paper using a pencil. Make the shapes simple and add details like tails, ears, or wings to show their features.
5	Cut Out Your Silhouettes	Use scissors to carefully cut out your pet silhouettes. Follow the lines you drew and cut at an angle if needed. Keep it smooth.
6	Create Your Background Scene	On a large sheet of coloured paper, create the background. Add grass, sky, or water, depending on your scene. Use crayons, markers, or more paper shapes to create the details.
7	Glue Your Silhouettes	Arrange your pet silhouettes on the background where you want them. Once everything looks good, use glue to attach them carefully, pressing them gently so they stick.
8	Add Extra Decorations	Add fun details to your scene, like food bowls, toys, flowers, or anything else that fits your story.
9	Check Your Work	Look over your collage to make sure everything is in place. Fill in any empty areas and make sure all pieces are glued down neatly. Then display your collage with your classmates.

Criteria

Use the criteria below to complete the activity.

Criteria	Description
Drawing the Pet Shape	Draw your pet's shape big on black paper. Make smooth lines.
Cutting Neatly	Use scissors to cut the pet shape neatly. Stay on the lines.
Gluing Neatly	Glue the pet silhouette flat in the middle of white paper.
Adding a Background	Draw things like a house, tree, or mountains around the pet.
Creative Details	Add fun details like clouds, grass, or toys to the scene.

Example

An example of a pet silhouette collage.



Planning

Answer the questions below.

1) What pet are you going to create a silhouette for?

2) What details will you add to your pet's silhouette to make it special?

3) What is the method you will use to create your pet silhouette?

☐ Glue your pet shapes☐ Cut out your pet shapes☐ Choose your pet and set☐ Other:

4) List three colours you will use for your background.

➤

➤

5) Write four things you will include in your background.

1)

2)

4)

6) What will you use to draw your pet silhouette?

☐ Crayons☐ Pen☐ Marker☐ Other

7) Sketch the details like pet food bowls or pet toys, and add your art.

Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D1.3, D1.4, D2.2

Rough Copy

Draw a sketch of the pet you will include in your silhouette art.

PREFACE

Class Gallery Walk

Walk around the classroom and look at everyone's art. Write down three things you learned from your classmates' pet silhouettes.

1**2****3****I Am Proud Because...**

Write a sentence about what you are proud of your art and what message it sends.

Next Time I Will Improve By...

Write a sentence about what you would do better to make your art even more powerful.

Rubric

How did you do on the activity?

(Criteria)	(1 Point)	(2 Points)	(3 Points)	(4 Points)
Drawing the Pet	Pet shape is small or messy.	Pet shape is medium size and okay lines.	Pet shape is big with smooth lines.	Pet shape is big, smooth, and detailed.
Cutting Carefully	Cuts are messy.	Some cuts are neat; some are messy.	Most cuts are neat and follow the lines.	All cuts are clean and stay on the lines.
Gluing Neatly	Glue is messy and pet is unbalanced.	Glue is neat, but pet is unbalanced.	Glue is neat, and pet is placed well.	Glue is neat, and pet is centred perfectly.
Adding a Background	Few or no details are in the scene.	Some details are added to the scene.	Many details match the pet's environment.	Background is full and matches the pet well.
Creative Details	No extra details are added.	Some extra details are added.	Many details make the scene look better.	Many creative details make the scene lively.

Teacher Comments

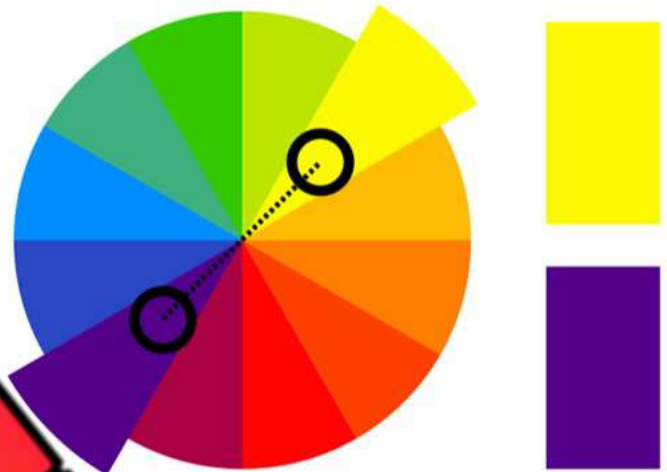
Mark

Student Comments – What Could You Do Better?

Understanding Complementary Colours

What Are Complementary Colours?

Complementary colours are pairs of colours that look bright and bold when placed next to each other. They are found across from each other on the **colour wheel**. For example, red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple are all complementary colours. Artists and designers use complementary colours to make things **stand out**.



How Do Complementary Colours Work?

When **complementary colours** are placed next to each other, they create a strong contrast. This means they make each other look more **exciting**. For example, if you put red next to green, the red looks **brighter** and the green looks **richer**. This is because the colours are very different from each other.

Where Do We See Complementary Colours?

We see complementary colours all around us. Here are some examples:

- **Nature:** Red flowers often have green **leaves**.
- **Sports Teams:** Some teams use blue and orange on their uniforms to **stand out**.
- **Art:** Painters like Vincent van Gogh used complementary colours in his **paintings**.
- **Signs:** Many stop signs and road signs use colours like red and green or yellow and purple to catch your attention.

By learning about complementary colours, we can use them to make art, designs, and even clothes look bold and exciting.

Question

Answer the questions below.

1) What are complementary colours?

2) Give three complementary colour pairs

**True Or False**

Is the statement true (T) or false (F)?

1) Red and green are an example of complementary colours.	T	F
2) Complementary colours are often used to make designs look bright.	T	F
3) Yellow and orange are complementary colours.	T	F
4) Complementary colours make each other look dull and less vibrant.	T	F
5) Complementary colours are next to each other on the colour wheel.	T	F

Fill In The Blank

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

- 1) Complementary colours are _____ from each other on the colour wheel.
- 2) Blue and _____ are complementary colours..
- 3) Artists use complementary colours to make their art stand _____.
- 4) In nature, red flowers often have _____ leaves.
- 5) _____ and purple are a complementary colour pair.

**Complementary
Colours Worksheet**

Colour the flower using complementary colours you like. Use one colour for the petals and the other for the stem & leaves.



Activity: Complementary Colour Landscapes

Objective What are we learning about?

Students will learn how to use complementary colours by creating a landscape drawing using complementary colours. They will learn how colour combinations like red-green, blue-orange, yellow-purple can create strong contrasts in their artwork.

Materials What do we need for the activity?

- White paper (1 per student)
- Pencils
- Markers in complementary colours (red, blue, yellow, orange, green, purple)
- Erasers



Instructions How will you complete the activity?

1. Start by teaching students about complementary colours (red-green, blue-orange, yellow-purple). Show how these colours are opposite on the colour wheel.
2. Give each student a piece of white paper and a pencil to sketch a simple landscape, such as hills, a tree, a river, and the sun. Encourage them to include different elements.
3. Once their sketches are ready, provide markers for colouring. Explain that each part of their landscape should use complementary colours (e.g., green for the grass and red for the sun).
4. Instruct students to carefully outline their pencil drawing with a marker before colouring it in for a neat finish.
5. Guide them to fill the areas with solid colours, avoiding overlap between different sections to keep the colours clear and bold.
6. Once they finish colouring, allow students to share their artwork with the class and discuss how they used complementary colours in their landscapes.

Instructions

Follow the steps below to create a complementary colour landscape.

Steps		Description
1	Learn Complementary Colours	Start by learning about complementary colours, which are opposite on the colour wheel, like red-green, blue-orange, and yellow-purple.
2	Sketch a Simple Landscape	Use a pencil to sketch a simple landscape with features like trees, a river, and a sun. Make sure the drawing fills the page.
3	Outline Your Sketch	Use a black marker to carefully outline your sketch. Make the lines neat and bold to keep your artwork clear and tidy.
4	Pick Your Complementary Colours	Choose complementary colour pairs for your drawing. For example, use blue and orange for the sun, or red and green for trees.
5	Colour Inside the Lines	Fill in your drawing with markers. Be careful to colour inside the lines and not overlap the colours for a clean finish.
6	Add Interesting Details	Add fun details to your drawing like patterns on trees or waves in rivers. These details will make your landscape look more interesting.
7	Check Your Work	Look at your drawing to make sure it is neat and tidy. Fix any small mistakes to make your work even better.
8	Share Your Art	Show your completed landscape to the class. Talk about what complementary colours you used and how they made your picture stand out.

Criteria

Use the criteria below to complete the activity.

Criteria	Description
Drawing a Landscape	Sketch a simple and neat landscape with details like hills, trees, and a river.
Complementary Colours	Use complementary colour pairs (red-green, blue-orange, yellow-purple) for each part of your picture.
Outlining and Drawing	Use markers to outline your pencil sketch before colouring to a neat finish.
Adding Details	Include small details like patterns on trees or waves in the river to make your drawing interesting.

Example

An example of a complementary colour landscape.



Planning

Answer the questions below.

1) Which complementary colour pair do you want to use for your landscape?



2) List _____ objects you want to include in your landscape.



3) What details _____ add to make your landscape look interesting?

4) What tool should you use for line drawing?



Pencil or Marker

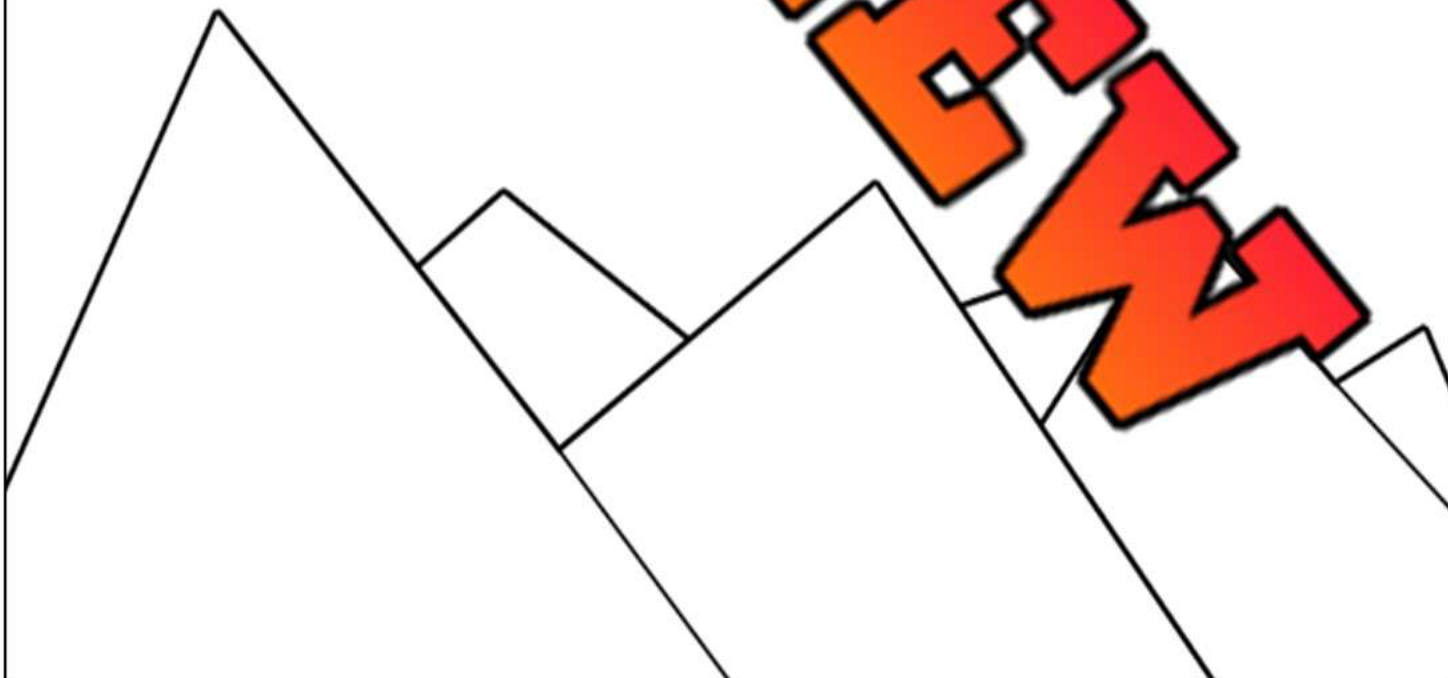
Rasars



Glue

Marker:

5) Colour the mountain shapes with complementary colour pair you plan to use on your landscape



Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D1.1, D1.3, D2.4

Rough Copy

Draw your landscape using pencil.

PERVALE

Peer Assessment Assess the complementary colour landscape of another student.

Name Of Student Being Assessed: _____ Assessor's Name: _____

	1 - Needs Improvement	2 - Developing	3 - Proficient	4 - Excellent
Drawing a Clear Landscape				
Choosing Complementary Colours				
Outlining the Drawing				
Adding Details				

Two Stars And A Wish Identify two strengths (stars) and one area for improvement (wish) about your peers' complementary colour landscape.

Write two strengths and one weakness of your peer's landscape.







Rubric

How did you do on the activity?

(Criteria)	(1 Point)	(2 Points)	(3 Points)	(4 Points)
Drawing a Landscape	The drawing is missing or very unclear.	Some landscape elements are messy or missing.	Most elements are clear but lack details.	The landscape is neat and includes all key details.
Choosing Complementary Colours	No complementary colours are used.	Some complementary colours are used incorrectly.	Most complementary colours are used correctly.	All complementary colours are used in the drawing.
Outlining the Drawing	No outlining done.	Some outlining done.	Most of the drawing is outlined neatly.	The entire drawing is outlined clearly and neatly.
Adding Details	No extra details are added.	Few details are added but are unclear.	Details are added and look clear.	All details are added clearly and enhance the work.

Teacher Comments

Mark

Student Comments – What Could You Do Better?

Activity: Surprise Easter Egg Message Card

Objective

What are we learning about?

Students will create a Surprise Easter Egg Message Card, where a hidden Easter message appears when the card is cracked open.

Materials

What do you need for the activity?

- Coloured construction paper or cardstock
- Markers, crayons, or coloured pencils
- White paper, Scissors, Glue, and Ruler
- Decorative materials (e.g., stickers, glitter, etc.)



Instructions

How will you complete the activity?

1. Create the Easter Egg: Draw a large egg shape on coloured paper and carefully cut it out using scissors to create the base for decoration.
2. Decorate the Egg: Use crayons, markers, or coloured pencils to decorate the egg with patterns like zigzags, circles, stars, dots, etc., to make it colourful.
3. Cut the Egg into Two Pieces: Cut the decorated egg in half using a zigzag pattern to make it look like a broken egg, ensuring the two pieces fit together easily.
4. Prepare the Hidden Message Paper: Cut a strip of white paper smaller than the egg, write "Happy Easter!" in the middle, and add small drawings of bunnies or flowers.
5. Attach the Hidden Message Paper to the Egg: Glue the bottom of the egg halves to the white paper, leaving enough space so the message stays visible when the egg is closed.
6. Fold the Paper to Hide the Message: Fold the white paper so the edges align, making it look whole. When opened, the paper unfolds to reveal the surprise Easter message.
7. Final Touches: Ensure the egg aligns neatly and decorate around the hidden message. Add extra details to personalize and enhance the overall Easter theme.
8. Share and Display: Students can exchange their Easter egg cards with friends and family or display them in the classroom for a fun and festive Easter celebration!

How-To-Guide

Here are steps to create your surprise easter egg message card.

Steps	Description
1 Make the Egg	Take a piece of coloured paper. Draw a big egg shape in the middle of the paper. Cut it carefully, keeping the edges smooth and neat.
2 Decorate the Egg	Use markers, or coloured pencils to decorate your egg with patterns like zigzags, dots, stars, or swirls. Make your egg bright and colourful!
3 Cut the Egg in Half	Cut your egg into two pieces using a zigzag line across the middle. Make sure the pieces are even and look like a crack.
4 Write Your Message	Take a strip of white paper that is smaller than the egg. In the middle of the paper, write "Happy Easter!" or a kind Easter message.
5 Add Decorations to the Message	Draw fun Easter designs like bunnies, flowers, or eggs around the message. Use bright colours to make the message paper look creative and happy!
6 Attach the Egg to the Message	Glue the bottom of each egg half to the white paper on either side of the message. Make sure the message is hidden when the egg is closed.
7 Fold the Paper Neatly	Fold the white paper in half so the two egg halves meet in the middle. Check that the egg looks whole when closed and opens smoothly to show the message.
8 Add Final Touches	Look at your egg and make sure it's decorated nicely. Add stickers, glitter, or extra patterns to make your egg and message even more exciting!

Criteria

Use the criteria below to complete the activity.

Criteria	Description
Cutting The Egg Shape	Cut out a large egg shape neatly from coloured paper, making both edges without jagged or uneven cuts.
Decorating the Egg	Decorate at least two different patterns like zigzags, dots, or stars to the egg with bright and neat colouring.
Making a Zigzag Cut	Cut the egg into two pieces using a zigzag pattern to make it look like an egg, keeping both sides even.
Writing a Clear Message	Write "Happy Easter!" or another kind message in big, clear letters so it is easy to read when the egg is opened.
Attaching the Egg Correctly	Glue the two pieces to the white message paper only at the bottom so the paper can fold and hide the message.

Example

An example of a surprise egg message card.



Planning

Answer the questions below.

1) What tool is best for cutting the egg shape?

☐ Marker☐ Glue stick☐☐ Pencil

2) List four patterns you will draw on your Easter egg.

➤

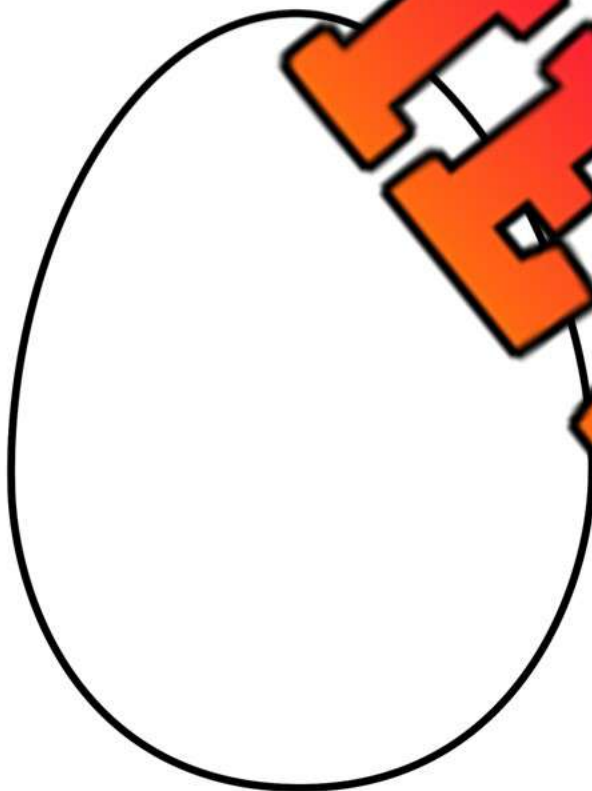
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➤

➤

3) What Easter message will you write inside your egg?

4) Here's an egg shape! Decorate it with zigzags, dots, or stars. Use the colours you plan to use for your real egg.



Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D1.3, D1.4, D2.4

Rough Copy

Practice drawing a big egg shape. Try to make it round and smooth.

PERVALEZ

Self-Assessment

Cut out the self-assessment questions below.

Name: _____

Circle the box of your choice.

1) Did you draw a big egg shape neatly on your paper?	✓	✗
2) Did you decorate your egg with at least two different patterns?	✓	✗
3) Did you use bright colours to make your egg look fun and creative?	✓	✗
4) Did you write a clear Easter message in the middle of your paper?	✓	✗

Name: _____

Circle the box of your choice.

1) Did you draw a big egg shape neatly on your paper?	✓	✗
2) Did you decorate your egg with at least two different patterns?	✓	✗
3) Did you use bright colours to make your egg look fun and creative?	✓	✗
4) Did you write a clear Easter message in the middle of your paper?	✓	✗

Name: _____

Circle the box of your choice.

1) Did you draw a big egg shape neatly on your paper?	✓	✗
2) Did you decorate your egg with at least two different patterns?	✓	✗
3) Did you use bright colours to make your egg look fun and creative?	✓	✗
4) Did you write a clear Easter message in the middle of your paper?	✓	✗

Name: _____

Circle the box of your choice.

1) Did you draw a big egg shape neatly on your paper?	✓	✗
2) Did you decorate your egg with at least two different patterns?	✓	✗
3) Did you use bright colours to make your egg look fun and creative?	✓	✗
4) Did you write a clear Easter message in the middle of your paper?	✓	✗

Rubric

How did you do on the activity?

(Criteria)	(1 Point)	(2 Points)	(3 Points)	(4 Points)
Cutting the Egg	Edges are messy.	Edges are mostly smooth.	Edges are smooth with few issues.	Edges are perfectly smooth.
Decorating With Patterns	One pattern, not neat.	Two patterns, not neat.	Two patterns, neat and creative.	Two+ patterns, neat and creative.
Making a Zigzag Cut	Zigzag is uneven, alignment doesn't line up.	Zigzag is uneven, alignment off.	Zigzag is neat, alignment good.	Zigzag is neat, alignment perfect.
Writing a Clear Message	Message unclear or messy.	Message is mostly clear.	Message is clear and neat.	Message is very clear and creative.
Attaching the Egg Correctly	Pieces not glued or folded well.	Pieces are glued, fold not smooth.	Pieces are glued well, fold mostly smooth.	Pieces are glued perfectly, fold smooth.

Teacher Comments

Mark

Student Comments – What Could You Do Better?

Understanding Resist Paintings

How Resist Paintings Work

Resist painting is an art technique where some materials do not **absorb paint**. This happens because of materials, like wax or glue, which **resist** paint. When you paint over these materials, the design you made before **stays clear** because the paper gets painted. Which will make the lines stand out against the painted background. Artists use this method to create **bold** and **interesting** effects in their artwork.



Materials for Resist Painting

To make a resist painting, you can use the following materials:

- **Crayons or Oil Pastels** – The wax in them **blocks** the paint.
- **White Glue** – When dry, glue creates a barrier that **resists** paint.
- **Tape or Stickers** – These cover parts of the paper, keeping it from paint.



Where Do We See Resist Paintings?

- **In Traditional Art** – Many cultures use resist painting in fabrics, like batik, which comes from Indonesia.
- **In Holiday Crafts** – Many people use wax resist to make colourful designs on Easter eggs.

Questions

Answer the questions below.

1) What happens when you paint over a resist drawing?

2) What are the things you can use for resist painting?

➤	➤
➤	

Fill In The Blank

Fill in the blanks with correct answers.

1) Resist painting is a method where _____ of the paper do not absorb _____.

2) People often use resist painting to decorate _____ for holidays.

3) Resist painting is used in fabric design, such as _____ from Indonesia.

4) To keep some areas of the paper free from paint, _____ can be used.

True or False

Is the statement true or false?

1) White glue works best for resist painting when it is wet.	True	False
2) Easter eggs can be decorated using a resist painting method.	True	False
3) Wax crayons can be used to block paint in Resist Paintings.	True	False
4) Batik is a type of resist painting from Canada.	True	False
5) Stickers and tape help keep some parts of paper free of paint.	True	False

Activity: Name With Resist Painting

Objective

What are we learning about?

Students will create name artwork using the resist painting technique. They will use wax crayons to write their name and decorate around it before applying watercolours to resist effect.

Materials

What do you need for the activity?

- White paper.
- Wax crayons (various colours).
- Watercolour paints & Paintbrushes.
- Small containers of water & Paint.



Instructions

How will you complete the activity?

1. Write your name in large, bold letters on white paper using a wax crayon. Press firmly to make sure the wax is thick.
2. Add patterns or designs around your name using the same crayon colours. You can draw stars, swirls, or shapes to make it more interesting.
3. Dip your paintbrush into water and then into the watercolour paint. Pick bright colours that will contrast with your crayon drawings.
4. Brush the paint over your entire paper, including your name. The wax crayon resists the paint, making your name stand out.
5. Try using different colours to create a layered effect. Let the colours blend and mix to create new shades.
6. Once you are happy with your painting, set it aside to dry completely.
7. Once dry, observe how the wax resisted the paint and how the colours interact.

How-To-Guide

Here are steps to create your name resist painting.

	Steps	Description
1	Write Your Name	Use a wax crayon to write your name in large, bold letters on the paper. Press firmly to make sure the wax fully covers the paper. The wax will resist the paint later. Make your letters clear.
2	Add Fun Patterns	Draw fun patterns, like swirls, stars, or zigzags, around your name with crayons. Use bright colours and press hard so the patterns stand out.
3	Choose Paint Colours	Pick your favourite colour paint colours for the background. Choose colours that will contrast with your crayon drawings. This will help your name and patterns stand out when the painting is finished.
4	Paint Over Your Drawing	Dip your paintbrush into the paint. Gently brush the paint over the entire paper, covering your name and patterns. Cover all areas of the paper but do not scrub over the crayon lines too hard.
5	Blend Colours Neatly	Try blending your paint colours smoothly for a creative background. Mix two colours gently where they meet but avoid making the paper too wet.
6	Let It Dry	Put your painting in a safe spot to dry completely. Make sure no one touches it while it is wet. Waiting helps the paint dry and keeps your art from smudging or tearing.
7	Check Your Work	Once the painting is dry, look carefully at your work. Check if the crayon lines are clear and bright. Make sure the colours in your background are smooth and that the patterns around your name look amazing.

Criteria

Use the criteria below to complete the activity.

Criteria	Description
Writing Name Clearly	Write your name big and bold with a wax crayon so it is easy to see.
Pressing Crayon	Press down firmly with the crayon so the wax fully covers the paper and resists the paint.
Choosing Bright Colours	Choose bright crayon colours that will stand out when you paint.
Blending Colours Neatly	Mixing two or more paint colours to create a fun background without making it messy.

Example

An example of my name



Planning

Answer the questions below.

1) What is your name?

2) How will you make your name stand out on the paper?

3) What watercolour colours will you use for your background colours?



4) What colours will you use for your name?



5) List two shapes you can use as patterns around your name.



6) What material do you use to write your name?

☐ Watercolour paint☐ Paint over the crayon again☐ Other

7) What should you do after painting your paper?

☐ Touch the wet paint☐ Let it dry☐ Pencil☐ Other

8) What patterns can you draw around your name?

☐ Swirls and zigzags☐ Numbers and letters☐ Random scribbles☐ Other

Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D1.4, D2.4

Rough Copy

Draw your name you using big and bold letters below.

PERVAIZ

Peer Feedback

Look at your partner's painting of their name carefully. Use the checklist below to give them feedback.

1) Your Partner's Name:**2) Name:**

- ☐ Is the name written clearly and bold?
- ☐ Are the letters clear and easy to read?

3) Crayon Use:

- ☐ Did they press hard enough with the crayon for it to resist the paint?
- ☐ Are the crayon lines thick and smooth without gaps?

4) Creativity:

- ☐ Did their name and picture look fun and interesting?
- ☐ Does the overall design look neat and exciting?

5) Painting and Colours:

- ☐ Did they choose bright, fun paint colours that contrast with the crayon?
- ☐ Are the colours blended smoothly without making the painting messy?

6) Something I liked about your resist painting is:

7) Something you could change:

Your Signature: _____ Date: _____

Rubric

How did you do on the activity?

(Criteria)	(1 Point)	(2 Points)	(3 Points)	(4 Points)
Writing Name Clearly	Name is too small or hard to read.	Name is written but not bold or clear.	Name is clear, but could be larger or bolder.	Name is large, bold, and very easy to read.
Pressing Hard With Crayon	Crayon lines are faint.	Some crayon lines are pressed hard enough.	Most crayon lines resist paint properly.	Crayon lines are strong and fully resist paint.
Choosing Bright Colours	Colours are dull and do not stand out.	Some colours are bright but not stand out well.	Most colours are bright and stand out well.	All colours are bright and stand out perfectly.
Blending Colours Neatly	Paint is messy and colours are not blended.	Some blending is done, but it looks uneven.	Colours are blended neatly.	Blending is smooth and looks creative.

Teacher Comments

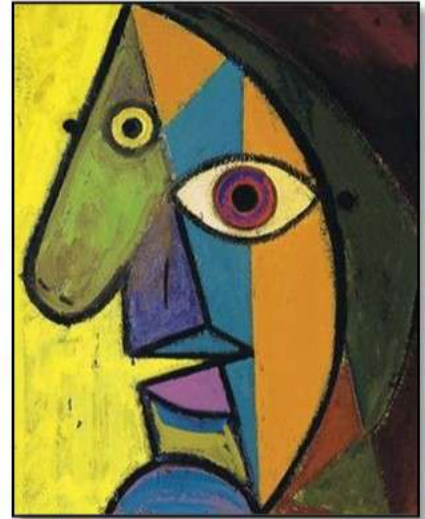
Mark

Student Comments – What Could You Do Better?

Exploring Picasso's Face Art

Who Was Picasso?

Pablo Picasso is a famous artist from Spain who lived from 1881 to 1973. He is known for his creative and different way of drawing. **Picasso** started drawing when he was very young. The time he was 9 years old, he had already done his first painting! He later became one of the most important artists in the world.



What Makes Picasso's Faces Special?

Picasso's faces are unique because they don't look real. Instead of drawing faces the way people normally see them, he uses shapes like triangles, squares, and circles. He would show a face from the front and the side at the same time! This style of art is called Cubism. It was a new way of looking at people and objects.



Fun Facts About Picasso's Faces

- 1) **Different Eyes:** Picasso often painted one eye bigger than the other, and put the nose in the **wrong place** to show a different pose.
- 2) **Bright Colours:** He loved using bright colours like red, yellow, and blue so they would stand out.
- 3) **Many Materials:** Picasso didn't just use paint. He made art using paper, metal, and even sand!

Picasso's faces teach us to see things in new and fun ways, showing that art doesn't have to look **perfect** to be special.

Questions

Answer the questions below.

1) What kind of shapes did Picasso use in his faces?

2) Name two things Picasso used in his artwork.

➤

➤

Word Scramble

Unscramble the words from the word bank

Word Bank			
Picasso	Circle	Face	Noses
Circles	Cubism	Eyes	Triangles

TSERLIGAN			
CAFE		ASOS	
UMISBC		SOCE	

Fill In The Blank

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

- Picasso often painted faces using shapes like _____.
- Picasso made his first painting when he was _____ years old.
- Picasso's faces teach us that art doesn't have to look _____ to be special.
- Instead of using just paint, Picasso also used _____ and _____ to make art.
- In Cubism, Picasso painted people and objects using _____ shapes.

Activity: Picasso Paper Face Collage

Objective

What are we learning about?

Students will create a Picasso-style face using cut-out face parts. They will mix and match different features to design a unique and abstract portrait.

Materials

What do we need for the activity?

- White construction paper (for the base face shape).
- Coloured paper or colour (crayons, markers, etc.).
- Scissors & glue sticks.
- Printed sheets with different eyes, noses, mouths.



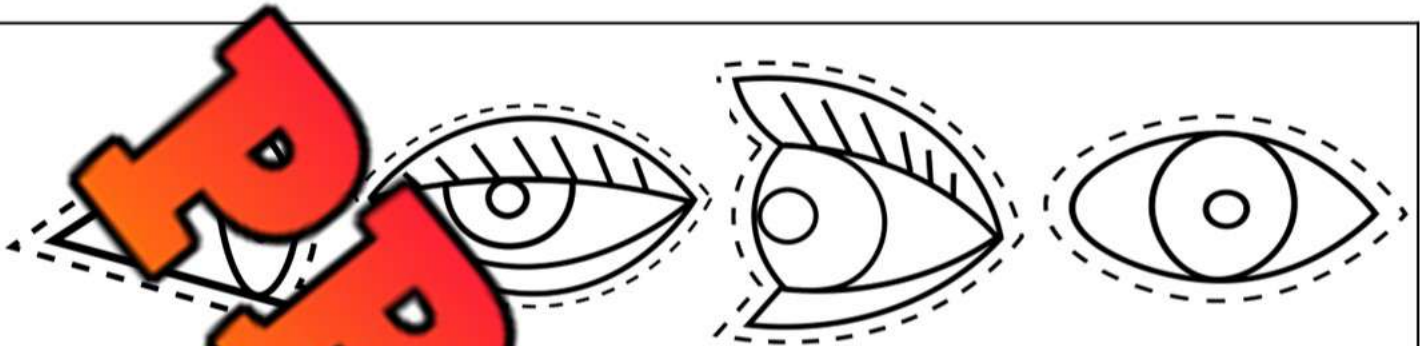
Instructions

How will you complete the activity?

1. Give each student a white piece of paper with the base face shape.
2. Provide sheets with different face parts (eyes, nose, mouth). Let students cut them out.
3. Encourage students to colour the face parts with different colours.
4. Ask students to mix and match the parts to create an abstract, many-looking face.
5. Once they are happy with their design, they should glue the parts onto the base face.
6. Encourage students to add extra details, like patterns or accessories, using crayons or markers.
7. Let the collages dry and then display them in the classroom.
8. Discuss Picasso's Cubist style and how their artwork looks different from a real-life face.

**Eyes, Noses
Mouths & Ears**

Cut out the eyes, noses, mouths, and ears you like. Colour each piece, then glue them onto the face shape provided.



Choose Two Eyes You Want To Use For Your Collage



Choose Two Ears You Want To Use For Your Collage



Choose The Nose You Want To Use For Your Collage



Choose The Mouth You Want To Use For Your Collage

How-To-Guide

Here are steps to create a Picasso paper face collage.

Steps	Description
1	Prepare Your Base Start with the pre-drawn face provided by your teacher. Use a pencil to divide it into different sections with lines. Then, colour each section using a different bright and bold colour.
2	Choose Your Face Parts Look at the eyes, noses, and mouths from the printed sheets provided by your teacher. Look for shapes that are interesting or unique to you.
3	Cut the Face Parts Neatly Use scissors to cut the chosen face parts. Stay as close to the lines as possible so the pieces are neat and easy to use.
4	Colour Your Face Parts Use bold and bright colours to colour each face part. Think about how different colours can make your collage exciting and interesting to look at.
5	Arrange the Pieces on the Base Place your cut-out face parts on the base. Move them around to see how they look together until you find a design you like.
6	Glue the Parts in Place Once you are happy with your arrangement, glue each piece onto the base. Press firmly so everything sticks and nothing doesn't move.
7	Add Creative Details Use crayons or markers to add fun patterns, like stripes. You can also draw accessories like hair or glasses to make it unique.
8	Share Your Artwork Show your finished Picasso face to the class. Share why you chose the colours and shapes, and what makes your artwork special and creative.

Criteria

Use the criteria below to complete the activity.

Criteria	Description
Cutting Care	Cut out the face parts (eyes, noses, and mouths) neatly and stay on the lines.
Colour	Use bright and strong colours to make the face parts stand out, just like Picasso did.
Mixing and Matching	Use different eyes, noses, and mouths to make a fun and unique face.
Creating a Unique Face	Create a face that looks different from a real face, like Picasso's style.

Example

An example of a face collage.



Planning

Answer the questions below.

1) How will you make your Picasso face look fun and creative?

2) What is the first step in the activity?

☐ Cut the☐ Colour the pre-drawn face sections☐ Glue the parts in place☐ Other:

3) List four bright colours you will use for your Picasso face.

4) List three tools you will need to complete the activity.

5) List four face parts you will cut and glue onto the base face.

6) What is the first step in the activity?

☐ Cut the face parts☐ Colour the pre-drawn face sections☐ Glue the parts in place☐ Other:

7) How will you arrange the face parts to make your collage unique?

Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D1.2, D1.4, D2.4

Rough Copy

Draw the Picasso's face art below.

PREFACE

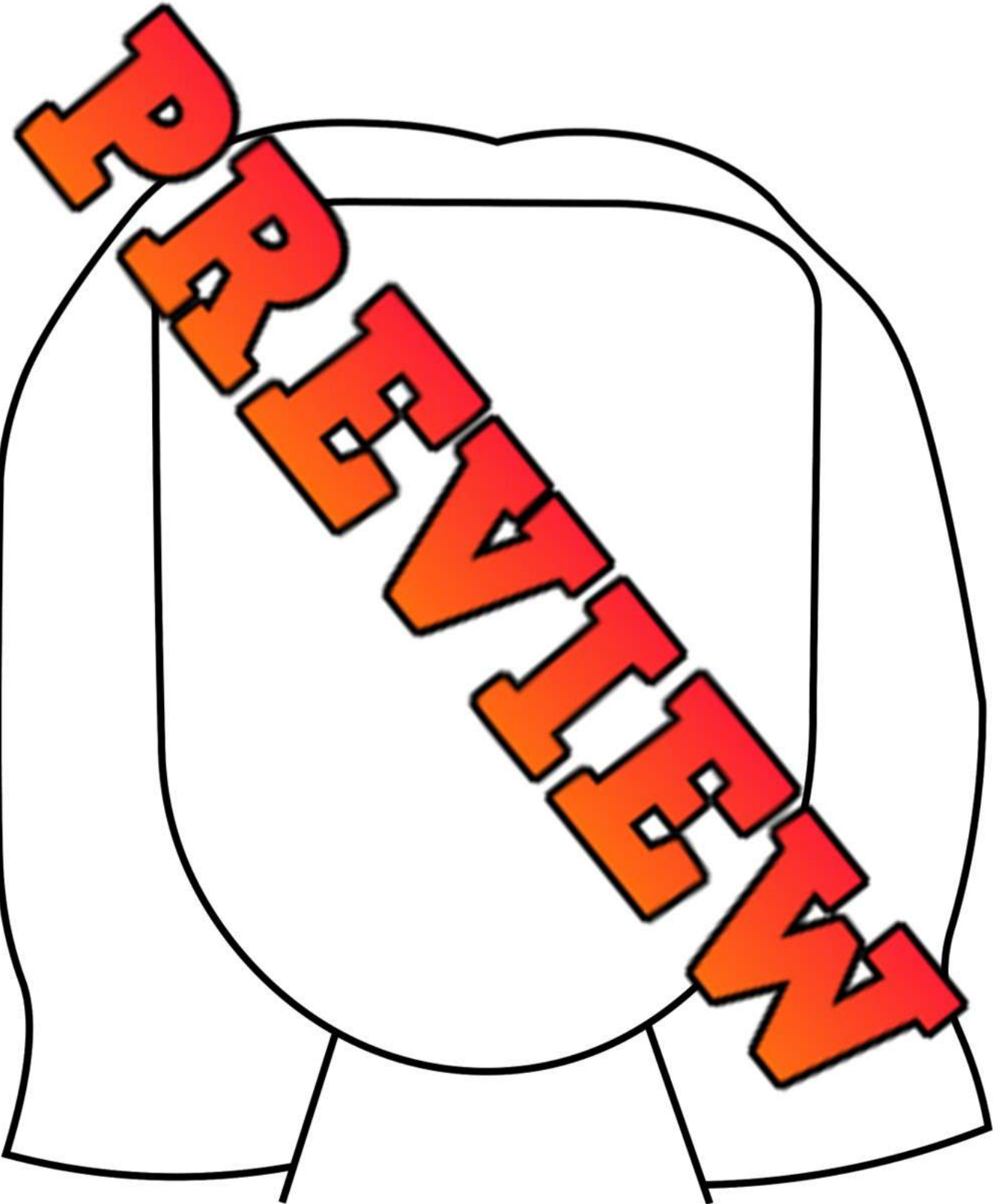
Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D1.2, D1.4, D2.4

Rough Copy

Draw the Picasso's face art below.



Peer Assessment

Mark your classmate's art using the checklist below.

My Name		Who I Am Assessing	
Criteria		Description	Stars (1: Worst, 5: Best)
Cutting Carefully	Did your classmate cut the face parts (eyes, nose, mouth) neatly & stay on the lines?		☆☆☆☆☆
Colouring Boldly	Did your classmate use bright and bold colours to make their art stand out?		☆☆☆☆☆
Mixing and Matching	Did your classmate mix and match different face parts to create a fun and creative design?		☆☆☆☆☆
Creating a Unique Face	Did your classmate make a face that looks unique and different from the rest?		☆☆☆☆☆

Learn And Question**Learn:** Write two things you learned from the activity.**Question:** Ask one question you have from the activity.

Learn	_____

Learn	_____

Question	_____

Rubric

How did you do on the activity?

(Criteria)	(1 Point)	(2 Points)	(3 Points)	(4 Points)
Cutting Carefully	Parts are messy and don't stay on the lines.	Some parts are neat, but others are uneven.	Most parts are neatly cut with small mistakes.	All parts are cut neatly and stay on the lines.
Colouring Boldly	Colours are not used.	Colours are used but not very bright.	Colours are mostly bright and bold.	Colours are very bright, bold, and eye-catching.
Mixing and Matching	Features are not arranged or don't look creative.	Some features are arranged and creative.	Most features are creative and unique.	All features are mixed and matched creatively.
Creating a Unique Face	The face looks plain and like a real one.	The face looks a little different from real life.	The face is a little more fun.	The face is very unique and shows great creativity.

Teacher Comments

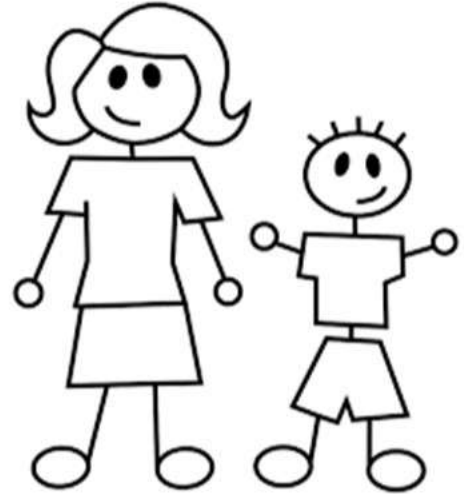
Mark

Student Comments – What Could You Do Better?

Exploring Figure Drawing Art

What Is Figure Drawing?

Figure drawing is when artists draw **people**. It helps them understand the shapes and movements of the human body. Artists can use **pencils, charcoal, or markers** to create drawings. Sometimes, artists draw a person standing still, while other times, they draw someone moving.



Why Do Artists Practice Figure Drawing?

Artists practice figure drawing to **learn** to draw people better. It helps them see the shapes of arms, legs, and the torso. They also learn how to draw **muscles** and how the **body moves**. This practice helps their art look more real.

Interesting Facts About Figure Drawing

- 1) Artists often start by drawing a simple figure to get the right shape before **adding details**.
- 2) A famous artist named **Leonardo da Vinci** used many figure drawings to study how the body works.
- 3) Some artists draw for only 30 seconds to practice **quick sketches**.
- 4) People who stay in a pose for **figure drawing** are called **models**. They stay in one pose so artists can draw them.

How Do Artists Use Figure Drawing?

Artists use **figure drawing** in paintings, sculptures, and comics. It helps them show people's **emotions**, movements, and even the clothes they wear. They can use these skills to make art for books, movies, and more.

Questions

Answer the questions below.

1) What is figure drawing?

2) What is a "life

Fill In The Blank

Fill in the _____ with correct answers.

1) Artists often use _____, _____ to create figure drawings.

2) A person who stays in a pose for artists is _____.

3) Artists often start with a _____ before adding more details.

4) Figure drawing skills are also used in comics, _____ and sculptures.

5) In figure drawing, artists can draw a person standing, still or _____.

True Or False

Is the statement true or false?

1) Life models stay in one pose for artists to draw.

True False

2) Artists start with tiny details before drawing stick figures.

True False

3) Figure drawing can include pencils, charcoal, and markers.

True False

4) Figure drawing cannot show how the body moves or muscles.

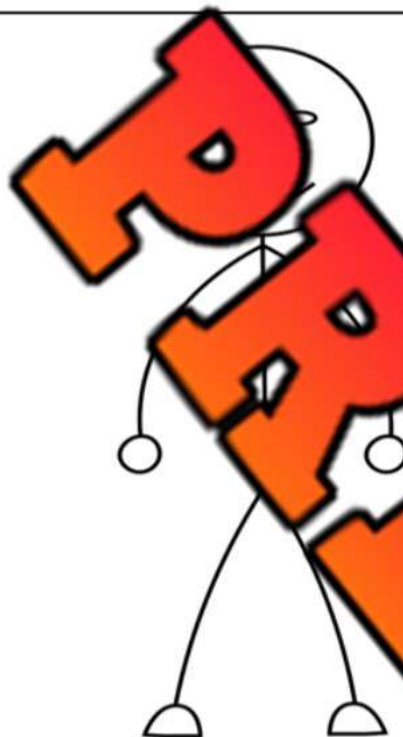
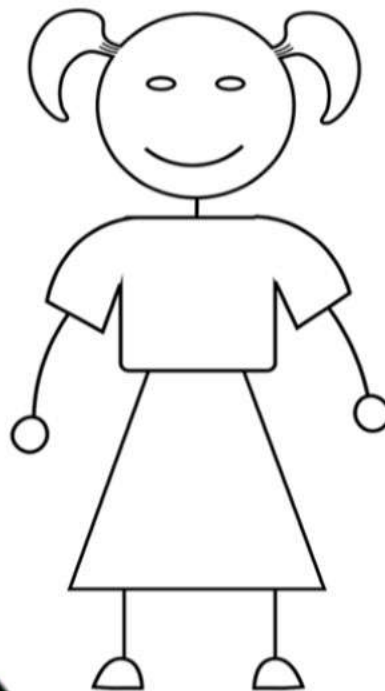
True False

5) Life models in figure drawing are always standing, not sitting.

True False

**Figure Drawing
Worksheet**

Look at the stick figures and carefully draw them in the empty spaces below. Try your best to make them look the same!

**Male Stick figure drawing****Female Stick figure drawing****Male Stick figure drawing****Female Stick figure drawing**

Activity: Stick Figure Family Portrait Drawing

Objective

What are we learning about?

Students use creativity and observation skills to draw their family as stick figures. Adding unique details to represent each family member's personality, hobbies, or favourite things.

Materials

What do you need for the activity?

- White paper (1 sheet per student)
- Pencils (1 per student)
- Markers, crayons, or coloured pencils (variety of colours)



Instructions

How will you complete the activity?

1. Start by giving each student a sheet of paper and a pencil.
2. Ask students to think about each person in their family and what makes them special. For example, what hobbies do they have? What colors do they like?
3. Have students begin by drawing stick figures for each family member, including themselves.
4. Instruct students to add unique details to each stick figure. For example, draw a soccer ball for someone who likes soccer or long hair for someone with long hair.
5. Encourage students to colour each family member using their favourite colour or a colour that matches their personality.
6. After finishing their drawings, have students write the name of each family member under their stick figure.
7. Display the portraits in the classroom or have students share their drawings with the class, explaining the details they included.

How-To-Guide

Here are steps to create a stick figure family portrait drawing.

Steps	Description
1	Start with a pencil to draw one stick figure for each family member. Make sure each stick figure has a head, body, arms, and legs. Keep your drawing neat so it's easy to add details later.
2	Add Unique Details Think about what makes each person special. Draw things like favourite objects, or hairstyles. Add these details on the stick figures to show who they are.
3	Add Favourite Colours Use your favourite colours to colour the clothes, hair, or accessories of your family members. Choose colours that match their favourite things or their personality.
4	Label Each Family Member Write each person's name next to their stick figure so everyone knows who they are. Write clearly and neatly so the labels are easy to read.
5	Check Your Work Look carefully at your drawing. Make sure you include all the family members, details, and colours you planned. If you forgot something, add it now to make your drawing complete.
6	Make the Background Fun Add a background to your picture. Draw something your family likes to do, like playing games, holding hands, or playing the park. This will help tell the story of your family.
7	Colour the Background Use bright, neat colours to fill in the background. Colour the ground, sky, or anything else you've drawn. Stay inside the lines so your artwork looks tidy and beautiful.
8	Add Final Details Look over your drawing again. Add extra touches like patterns, small objects, or other decorations to make your picture more creative and complete. Take your time to finish it nicely.

Criteria

Use the criteria below to complete the activity.

Criteria	Description
Draw Clear Stick Figures	Draw neat and clear stick figures for each family member. Make sure they have arms, legs, and heads.
Add Details	Add something special for each person, like a hobby, favourite colour, or hairstyle.
Use Favourite Colours	Use colours that match each person's favourite colour or show their personality.
Label Each Person	Write the name of each family member under their stick figure.
Show Creativity	Make the drawing fun by adding things that show what makes your family unique.

Example

An example of a drawing of my family.



Planning

Answer the questions below.

1) How many people are in your family?		
2) What kind of activity are you going to draw your family doing?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Running	<input type="checkbox"/> Playing a game	
<input type="checkbox"/> Jumping	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
3) Where will you place your stick figure on the paper?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Random place	<input type="checkbox"/> All standing in a straight line	
<input type="checkbox"/> In a fun group scene		
4) How will you show who is each person?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Add their favourite object		
<input type="checkbox"/> Use bright colours		
<input type="checkbox"/> Draw them smiling	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	
5) What details can you add to your drawing to show what makes your family special?		

6) Write your family members' names, their relationship to you (like mother, father or sister), and their unique details in the table.		
Family Member Name	Relationship (Mother, Brother ...)	Details
➤	➤	➤
➤	➤	➤
➤	➤	➤
➤	➤	➤

Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D2.1, D2.4

Rough Copy

Sketch one object or hobby for each family member to include in the portrait.

PERFECT

Peer Assessment

Mark your classmate's art using the checklist below.

My Name	Who I Am Assessing	
Description		Stars (1: Worst, 5: Best)
Drawing Clear Figures	Did the student draw clear stick figures with legs, and heads?	☆☆☆☆☆
Adding Unique Details	Did the student add hobbies, favourite colours, or hair styles for each person?	☆☆☆☆☆
Using Favourite Colours	Did the student use colours to match person's favourite colours?	☆☆☆☆☆
Labeling Each Person	Did the student label each stick figure with their name clearly?	☆☆☆☆☆
Showing Creativity	Did the student add any unique ideas to make their drawing special?	☆☆☆☆☆

Learn And Question**Learn:** Write two things you learned from the activity.**Question:** Ask one question you have from the activity.

Learn	<hr/> <hr/>
Learn	<hr/> <hr/>
Question	<hr/> <hr/>

Rubric

How did you do on the activity?

(Criteria)	(1 Point)	(2 Points)	(3 Points)	(4 Points)
Draw Clear Figures	Figures are clear or missing parts.	Some parts of figures are missing.	Figures are mostly clear with minor errors.	Figures are neat and complete.
Add Unique Details	One or two details are added.	One or two details are added.	Several details are added but may be simple.	Creative and unique details for each person.
Use Favourite Colours	For no favourite colours are used.	Some favourite colours are used.	Most colours match each person's personality.	All colours match and are thoughtfully chosen.
Label Each Person	No names are written under figures.	Some names are written neatly.	Most names are written neatly.	All names are written clearly.
Show Creativity	The drawing is plain with few ideas.	Some creative ideas are shown.	Several creative ideas are included.	The drawing is very creative and unique.

Teacher Comments

Mark

Student Comments – What Could You Do Better?

Activity: Paper Poppy For Remembrance Day

Objective

What are we learning about?

Students will make a paper poppy to understand the significance of Remembrance Day for those who have served.

Materials

What do you need for the activity?

- White paper with pre-drawn poppy petal shapes.
- White paper with pre-drawn poppy centre
- White paper with a pre-drawn stem
- Red, black, and green crayons or markers
- Scissors & glue stick



Instructions

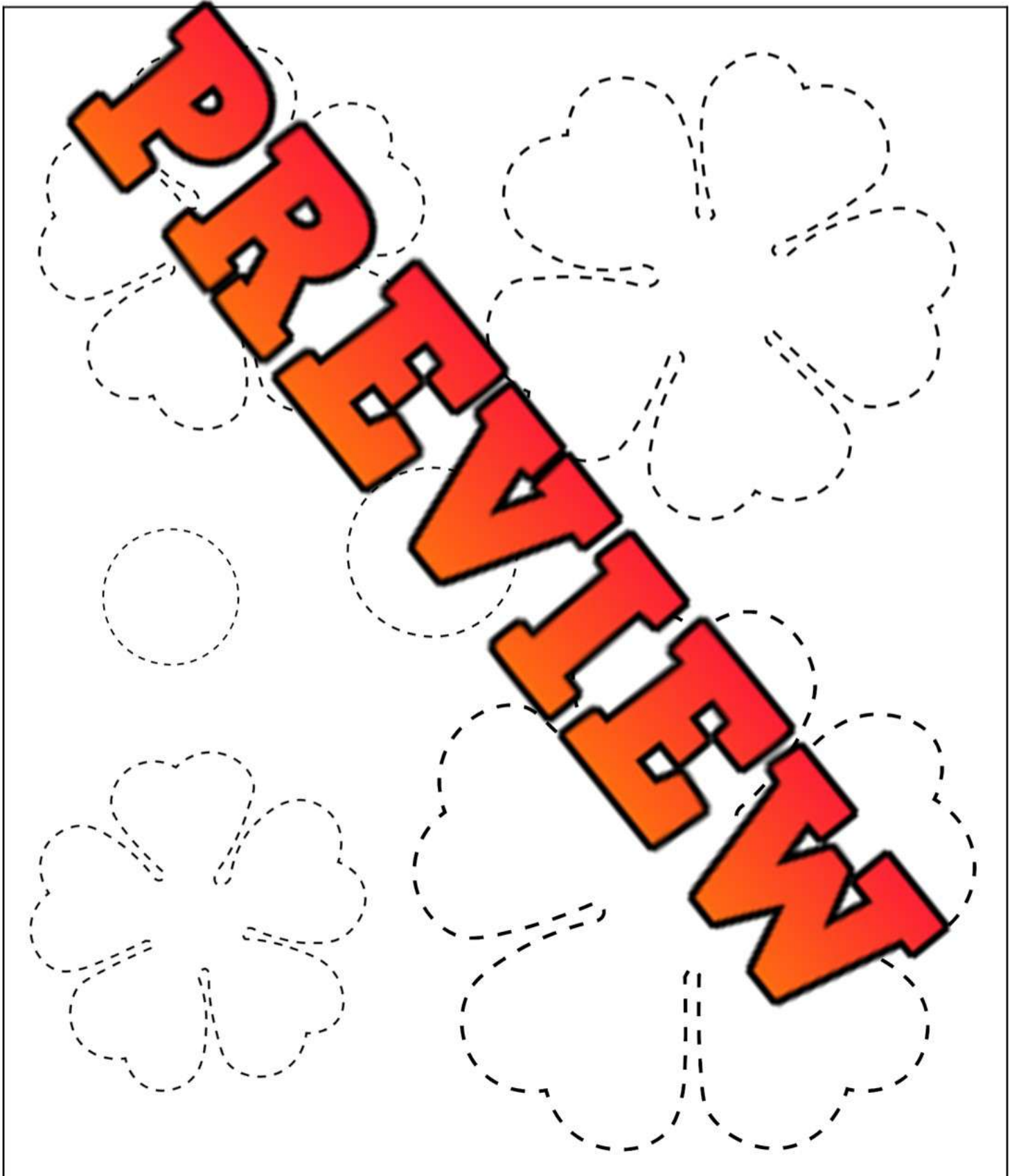
How will you complete the activity?

1. Give each student a sheet with pre-drawn poppy petal shapes.
2. Have them colour the petal shapes red with crayons or markers.
3. After colouring, they will carefully cut out the petal shapes.
4. Students will then take two poppy petals and glue them together slightly overlapping, to create a flower shape.
5. Provide another sheet with a pre-drawn circle for the centre of the poppy.
6. Students will colour the circle black and then cut it out.
7. They will glue the black centre on top of the layered red petals to complete the poppy.
8. Give students a sheet with a pre-drawn stem. They will glue their finished poppy flower onto the stem.
9. Students will colour the stem green to complete their Remembrance Day poppy.
10. Write a message on a piece of lined or blank paper honouring those who have served in the nation's defence.

Name: _____

**Petals & Centre
Circle**

You can cut out and use these poppy petals and centre circle for your paper poppy flower for Remembrance day.



How-To-Guide

Here are steps to create a paper poppy for remembrance day.

	Steps	Description
1	Colour the Petals	Take the pre-drawn petal shapes and colour them red. Stay inside the lines and carefully cover every area to make it look like a real flower.
2	Cut the Petals	Use scissors to carefully cut out each petal shape. Follow the outline closely to keep the edges smooth.
3	Glue the Petals Together	Take two petals and glue them together by overlapping slightly. Press the petals gently to make sure they stick and hold their shape.
4	Colour the Poppy Centre	Find the small circle in the center and colour it black. Make sure to fill the entire circle carefully, staying inside the lines for a clean look.
5	Cut Out the Centre	Carefully cut out the black circle using scissors. Follow the outline slowly to keep the shape round and neat without any jagged edges.
6	Add the Centre to the Petals	Take the black circle and glue it in the center of the petals. Press it gently so it sticks firmly and stays in place properly.
7	Glue the Poppy to the Stem	Glue your completed poppy flower to the pre-drawn green stem on another paper. Make sure it is glued firmly and placed in the right spot.
8	Colour the Stem Green	Colour the stem green using crayons or markers. Fill in the lines and fill in all the spaces to make it look bright and even.
9	Write a Message	Write a message to honour those who have served. Your message can include why Remembrance Day is important or a thank-you note.

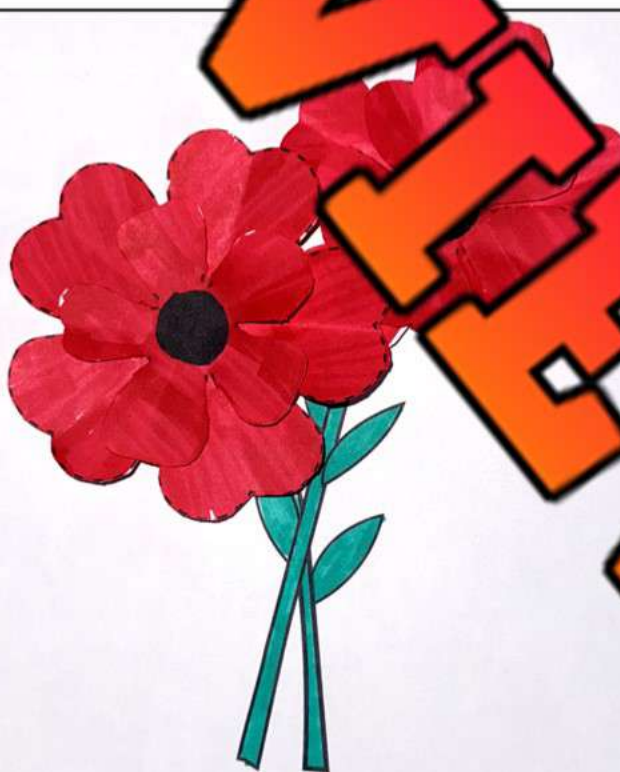
Criteria

Use the criteria below to complete the activity.

Criteria	Description
Colouring The Petals	Colour the poppy petal shapes fully with red. Try to stay inside the lines.
Cutting Out The Petals	Cut out the petals and the poppy centre carefully, following the lines.
Gluing The Petals	Glue the petals together so they overlap a little and look like a flower.
Attaching The Flower To The Stem	Attach the poppy flower onto the pre-drawn stem on another sheet of paper.
Colouring The Stem	Use a green crayon to colour the poppy stem neatly.

Example

An example of a completed Day paper poppy craft



Thank you for protecting our country.
You are very brave. We will always
Remember YOU!

Planning

Answer the questions below.

1) Why do we celebrate Remembrance day?

2) What colour will you use for the poppy petals?

3) What colour will you use to colour the stem of the poppy?

4) List the materials you will need to make the paper poppy.

➤	➤
➤	➤

5) List three things you need to complete this activity.

➤	➤	➤
---	---	---

6) Write the steps you will follow to complete the stem of your poppy.

1)	4)
2)	
3)	6)

7) What is the first step in making the paper poppy?

☐ Cutting the petals☐ Colouring the petals☐ Gluing the petals☐ Other

8) Write a message to those who have served in the nation's defence.

Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D1.4, D2.1, D2.4

Rough Copy

Draw a paper poppy for Remembrance Day.

REMEMBER

Name: _____

141

Curriculum Connection
D1.4, D2.1, D2.4

Pre-Drawn Flower
Stems, & Leaves

Colour and glue your petals, then write a nice message to those who have served in the nation's defence.



**Peer
Feedback**

After exchanging your art with your partner, answer these questions with 'yes' or 'no' and share what you think.

1) Your Name			
2) Partner			
3) Did your partner place the petals neatly inside the lines?	Yes	No	
4) Did your partner place the petals and circle with clean edges?	Yes	No	
5) Did your partner place the petals together without glue marks?	Yes	No	
6) Is the black dot placed in the centre of the petals?	Yes	No	
7) Is the poppy glue securely to the pre-drawn stem?	Yes	No	
8) Did your partner colour inside the lines?	Yes	No	
9) What is your favourite part of your partner's paper poppy flower?			
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
10) What could your partner do to make their paper poppy flower better?			
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
11) How does your partner's paper poppy flower make you feel?			
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
12) How would you rate your partner's paper poppy flower?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Okay	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor

Rubric

How did you do on the activity?

(Criteria)	(1 Point)	(2 Points)	(3 Points)	(4 Points)
Colouring the Petals	Petals are messy colouring, many white spaces.	Some petals coloured, some spaces left.	Petals mostly coloured neatly.	Petals fully coloured, very neat.
Cutting the Petals	Petals are cut but edges are rough.	Petals are cut but edges are rough.	Petals cut mostly smooth.	Petals cut perfectly smooth.
Gluing the Petals	Petals are not glued well, the glue is not neat.	Petals are glued but the glue is not neat.	Petals glued with neat overlap.	Petals glued perfectly and evenly.
Attaching to the Stem	Poppy is not glued well to the stem.	Poppy is glued but not neatly.	Poppy glued neatly on the stem.	Poppy glued perfectly in the right spot.
Colouring the Stem	Stem is messy or has white spaces.	Stem mostly coloured, some spaces left.	Stem is neatly coloured.	Stem fully and neatly coloured.

Teacher Comments

Mark

Student Comments – What Could You Do Better?

Understanding Abstract Painting

What Is Abstract Painting?

Abstract is a type of art that does not show things as they are in **real life**. Instead, it uses **colours, shapes, and lines** to share ideas, emotions, or feelings. **Artists** want you to feel something when you look at their work, even if you don't see a picture of a person, animal, or place.



How Did Abstract Painting Begin?

Abstract painting began over 100 years ago. One of the first abstract artists was Wassily Kandinsky, who made his first abstract painting in 1910. He believed art could show **feelings**, like music, without showing **real images**. This was different from other painters who focused on painting **people, landscapes, or still objects**.

Key Elements of Abstract Painting

Here are some things that make abstract paintings special:

- 1) **No Real-Life Pictures:** They don't show real objects or scenes.
- 2) **Bright Colours:** Artists often use bold, eye-catching colors to make you feel happy, calm, or excited.
- 3) **Shapes and Lines:** Circles, squares, zigzags, and curves are common in abstract art.
- 4) **Textures:** Some abstract paintings look smooth, while others may look rough or bumpy.

Questions

Answer the questions below.

1) What Is abstract painting?

2) List two shapes found in abstract paintings?

➤ _____	➤ _____
---------	---------

Fill In The Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1) Abstract painting uses _____, _____, & _____ to share ideas.

2) _____ is one of the _____ artists.

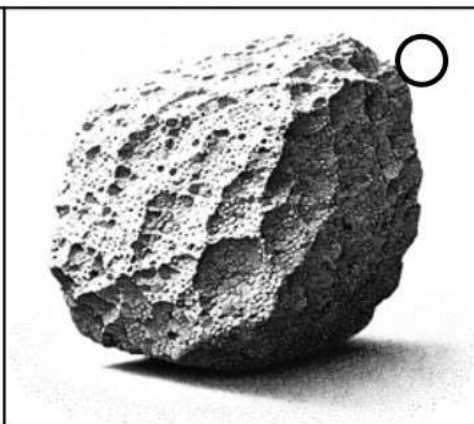
3) Abstract artists often use _____ to _____ feel calm, or excited.

4) Abstract paintings don't show any _____ and _____.

5) Some abstract paintings look smooth, while _____.

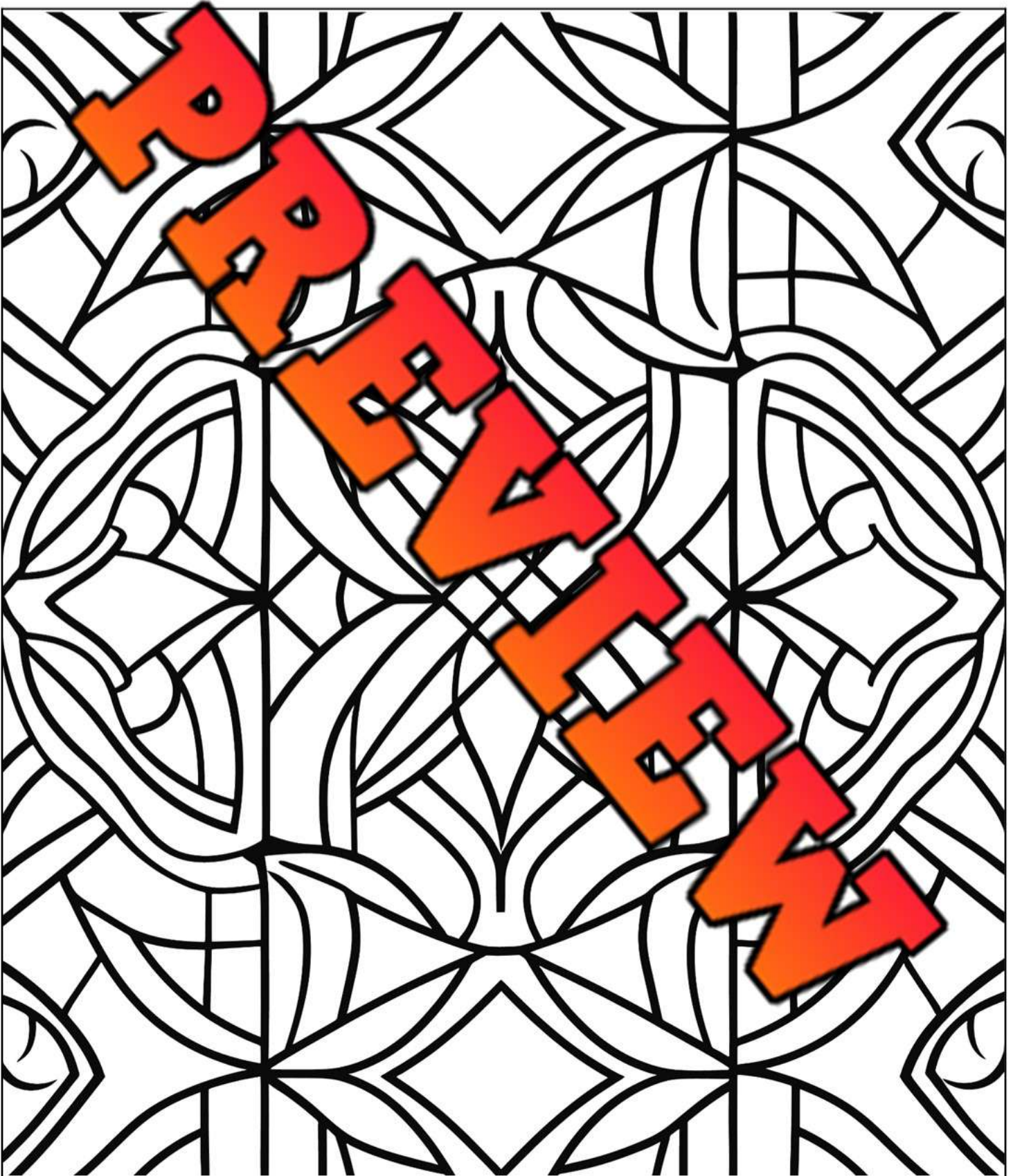
Identify

Identify the drawings that best represent abstract painting and place a check mark (✓) in the provided circle.



**Abstract Painting
Colours Worksheet**

Use crayons or markers to colour these abstract shapes. Use bright colours! Make sure to use different colours for each part.



Activity: Abstract Paper Collage Creation

Objective

What are we learning about?

Students learn about abstract art by creating a colourful collage using geometric and free-form paper shapes. This activity encourages creativity, shape recognition, and understanding of abstract design principles.

Materials

What do you need for the activity?

- Construction paper in various colors
- Scissors (one per student)
- Glue sticks, Markers or Crayons
- Base paper (white or black construction paper)
- Rulers (optional, for drawing straight lines)



Instructions

How will you complete the activity?

1. Begin by giving each student a piece of colorful construction paper and a pair of scissors. Explain that they will be cutting out shapes of different sizes—these can include triangles, circles, squares, and any other shapes they imagine.
2. Ask students to decorate the shapes using markers or crayons. They can add patterns like stripes, dots, zigzags, or swirls to make their shapes more interesting.
3. Provide each student with a base paper. Instruct them to arrange their decorated shapes on the base paper in a way that looks interesting and creative. Encourage them to overlap some shapes or leave some gaps to create visual variety.
4. Once students are happy with their arrangement, have them glue the shapes down, starting with the larger ones and adding the smaller ones on top.
5. Let the collages dry completely before displaying them around the classroom.

How-To-Guide

Here are steps to create an abstract paper collage.

Steps	Description
1 Gather Your Materials	Gather construction paper in bright colours, scissors, glue, markers, crayons, and base paper for your collage. These are the materials you will need to make your abstract artwork come to life.
2 Think About Your Shapes	Imagine the shapes you want to include in your collage. You can use squares, rectangles, circles, or even zigzags and wavy lines. Think about making big, small, and medium-sized shapes for variety.
3 Cut Out Your Shapes	Use scissors to cut out the shapes you planned. Take your time to make them as accurate as you can. Mix up sizes by cutting some shapes large and some smaller for more interesting designs.
4 Decorate Your Shapes	Add patterns to your shapes with markers or crayons. Draw things like dots, stripes, zigzags, or swirls. These patterns will make your shapes stand out and add fun details to your artwork.
5 Arrange the Shapes	Lay your shapes on the base paper without gluing yet. Move them around and try different arrangements to see about where the shapes will look best before deciding on your layout.
6 Overlap Some Shapes	Try overlapping some shapes by putting one on top of another. This will make your collage look more layered and interesting. You can also leave some shapes separate for balance.
7 Glue Shapes Neatly	Glue your shapes one by one, starting with the largest. Apply glue carefully to avoid mess, then press each shape down firmly so it sticks well to your base paper.
8 Let It Dry	Place your finished collage somewhere safe to dry. Let the glue set for a few minutes. Once it's dry, your colourful abstract paper collage will be ready to display or share!

Criteria

Use the criteria below to complete the activity.

Criteria	Description
Using Different Shapes	Use a mix of shapes like circles, squares, triangles, and wavy shapes to make your collage unique.
Adding Patterns	Decorate your shapes with fun patterns like dots, stripes, or zigzags to make them exciting.
Choosing Bright Colours	Use bright and colourful paper and crayons or markers to make your collage look lively.
Arranging Shapes Creatively	Arrange your shapes in a way that looks interesting, like overlapping and leaving space for others.
Filling The Space	Make sure the paper has shapes, and there are no big empty spaces.

Example

An example of a creative collage.



Planning

Answer the questions below.

1) What shapes do you think you will use the most in your collage?

2) Colour the bright colours you plan to include in your collage.

3) Which patterns will you add to your collage?

★ Zigzags



★

D



★ Spirals



★ Wavy lines



★ Other :

4) What part of the collage do you think will be the most time to complete?

5) List two things you want people to notice about your collage.



6) What should you do first before starting your collage?

☐ Plan your colours and shapes☐ Assemble markers or crayons☐ Draw right away without thinking☐ Other :

Name: _____

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Curriculum Connection
D1.3, D3.2

Rough Copy

Draw the shapes you plan to use in your collage and colour them.

PERVALE

**Peer
Feedback**

After exchanging your abstract paper collage art with your partner, answer these questions with 'yes' or 'no' and share what you think.

1) Your Name			
2) Partner			
3) Did your partner use a variety of different shapes?	Yes	No	
4) Are the shapes decorated with creative patterns?	Yes	No	
5) Did your partner use a variety of colours in their collage?	Yes	No	
6) Are the shapes neatly placed without messy glue marks?	Yes	No	
7) Is the entire space of the collage filled with shapes?	Yes	No	
8) Did your partner arrange the shapes in an interesting way?	Yes	No	
9) What is your favourite part of your partner's abstract paper collage?			
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
10) What could your partner do to make their collage better?			
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
11) How do the patterns and colours in your partner's collage make you feel?			
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
12) How would you rate your partner's abstract paper collage?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Okay	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor

Rubric

How did you do on the activity?

(Criteria)	(1 Point)	(2 Points)	(3 Points)	(4 Points)
Using Different Shapes	Used very few shapes.	Used some shapes but not varied.	Used many different shapes.	Used a wide variety of shapes!
Adding Creative Patterns	Patterns were not used.	Simple patterns were used.	Patterns were creative.	Very detailed and creative patterns!
Choosing Bright Colours	Colours were plain or dull.	Used a few bright colours.	Used many bright colours.	Bright colours make it stand out!
Arranging Shapes Creatively	Shapes are scattered randomly.	Some shapes were arranged.	Shapes are well arranged.	Creative arrangement stands out!
Filling the Space	Lots of empty spaces are left.	Some empty spaces remain.	Most of the space is filled.	Entire space is filled beautifully!

Teacher Comments

Mark

Student Comments – What Could You Do Better?



Ontario Arts Curriculum Visual Arts Unit – Grade 3

3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!

Positive And Negative Space
LEARNING GOAL

We are learning to understand how artists use positive and negative space in their artworks so we can recognize how shapes and empty areas work together to create clear and interesting images.

Positive And Negative Space

Choose one label for each picture and drag it to match.
Look closely! Some pictures are illusions, and you might see more than one answer.

Labels to match:

- An orange hand
- A white snake
- A white bear
- A white background
- A white beaver
- An orange chair
- A white bird
- A black vase
- A black phonograph
- Two white faces

Part 2 – Action!

- Drawing
- Matching
- Drag and Drop
- Videos
- And More!

Part 3 – Consolidation!

- Peer Feedback
- Quizzes
- Reflection
- One-Sentence Summary

Consolidation
POSITIVE & NEGATIVE SPACE
HAND ART

Instructions:

- 1) Get two white pieces of paper.
- 2) Trace your hand on both pieces.
- 3) On the first piece, colour inside your hand.
- 4) On the second paper, colour around your hand (not the hand itself).
- 5) Compare both drawings. How do they feel different?



Ontario Arts Curriculum

Visual Arts Unit – Grade 3

Understanding Decoupage Art

ODD ONE OUT

Which object looks like it is decorated with decoupage?

1



2



3



4



ACTION

Understanding Silhouettes

Match each drawing with its correct black silhouette by looking at the shape and outline carefully.

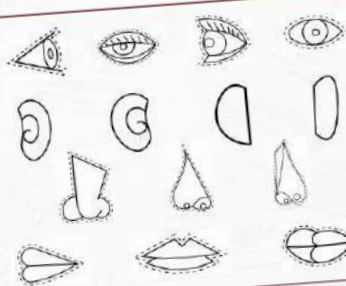


ACTION

Exploring Picasso's Face Art

BUILD PICASSO'S FACE ART

Drag and place eyes, a nose, ears, and a mouth to build a fun Picasso-style face using the shapes!







Ontario Arts Curriculum

Visual Arts Unit – Grade 3

Understanding Figure Drawing

BUILD A HUMAN FIGURE

Drag and move the shapes to build a human figure. Use the parts to make arms, legs, and more!



ACTION

Consolidation

4 PICS - 1 WORD






T A B C S T R A

What word connects all four pictures and shows a type of art that uses shapes, lines, and colours to show feelings or ideas instead of real-life objects?

Understanding Analogous Colours

MEET THE COLOUR BUDDIES!

Drag and place 3 analogous colours in the provided boxes. Use the colour wheel to help!



ACTION