Elements of Design Book

Photocopy the back page of this book. Follow the instructions below to make a handy reference guide students can use in their art class. Have them create their own cover design using the elements of design.

1. Trim edges of paper.
2. Fold paper in half widthwise. Unfold the paper.
3. Fold each end into the centre of the paper so the edges line up with the centre fold. Unfold the paper.
4. Fold paper in half lengthwise. Unfold the paper. There should be creases along the edges of each of the posters - these will be the pages in the book.
5. Fold paper widthwise with the poster sides showing. Cut from the FOLD side along the dotted line. Stop at the intersection of the folds. Unfold the paper.
6. Fold paper lengthwise with the posters showing. Hold the edges of the paper and push towards the centre until you see a box forming.
7. Keep pushing until the pages line up.
8. Flatten the paper.
9. Fold in half to create the book.

CLOCK FACE PATTERN
HEXAHEDRON NET FOR AMULET BOX

1. CUT along all solid lines.
2. FOLD on all dotted lines.
3. Follow the instructions on page 17 to make the box.
A TALE FOR ALL

YOU WILL NEED
- Crayola® Markers
- Spray Bottle
- Found Objects
- Peel & Stick Craft Foam
- Foamboard
- Scissors
- Plastic Surface
- Copy Paper 27.9 x 43.2 cm
- Optional Decorative Items

MAKE THE PRINTS
1. Gather a selection of objects that can be used to make prints.
2. Draw marker onto the plastic surface. Spray lightly with a small amount of water.
3. Pick up the ink with the object, e.g., rolling pin with string.
4. Make a print on the paper. Experiment with ways to add details and repetition of pattern on the surface of the paper.
5. Once the paper is ready make the book by following the instructions on the inside front cover of this book.
6. Draw a picture of the character for your story on the back of the peel & stick craft foam. Cut out the shapes and stick them to the foam board to make a stamp.
7. Use the flat side of a marker tip to put ink on the foam. Place the stamp on the book and press hard to make the print.
8. Remove the stamp to see your print. Add details with marker and/or other embellishments such as googly eyes.
9. Print the character on the remaining pages of the book. Add more details using fine tip markers. Let the details guide the story.

IN THE CLASSROOM
This project challenges students to create a three-dimensional model and then to make it special. The creation of the tiny box stimulates creativity and activates the imagination through its decoration and personalization, and then as a catalyst for storytelling.

All societies believe that certain things can bring good luck and happiness. An amulet is such a thing. The idea of a ‘good luck charm’ or amulet pops up in everyday life, folk tales, ancient civilizations, and many video games.

Have students explore storytelling. Imagine the box holds a special amulet. WHEN does this story take place? WHAT is it? WHERE did it come from? WHO wants it? WHY is it in the box?

Once students have developed their story they create or find an amulet and place it in their box. Working in small groups they use the amulet and box as props for sharing their stories.
A BOX FULL OF LUCK

YOU WILL NEED

✔ Crayola® Project Glue
✔ Crayola® Washable Paint
✔ Masking Tape
✔ Paint Brush
✔ Scissors
✔ Optional Decorative Items
✔ Hexahedron Net
✔ Card Stock 21.25 x 27.5 cm

MAKE THE BOX

1. Copy the hexahedron net onto the card stock and cut it out. Fold as indicated and tape the hexahedron together leaving the top open.
2. Fold the top corners in and fasten to make the lid.
3. Cover the entire box with small pieces of masking tape.
4. Choose 2 colours of paint e.g., brown and blue. Mix equal amounts of the brown paint and Crayola® project glue together. (You only need about two brushloads of paint.)
5. Paint the entire cube with the glue and paint mixture. Allow to dry.
6. Mix a very small amount of the blue paint into the remaining brown paint to darken it.
7. Lightly paint this darker colour into the creases left by the tape to create a faux leather look. Allow to dry completely.
8. Add a final coat of Crayola® project glue straight from the bottle.
9. Add embellishments such as jewels, glitter glue, and/or beads to personalize the box.

IN THE CLASSROOM

This project is a stimulating way for students to gain a deeper understanding of the idea that media texts have multiple interpretations. They create an 8-page book with a story told entirely through images. When the book is complete children work with 3 different partners. They each interpret the story as they see it without having heard the other versions. Once all the stories have been told they work in a group to hear all the versions including the author’s. Then they discuss what they discovered.

Key questions to consider:
1. How are the stories the same?
2. How are the stories different?
3. What did this story remind you of?
4. How did you decide what the story was about?
5. Whose version of the story is correct? How do you know?
TIME FLIES!

YOU WILL NEED
- Crayola® Fine Tip Markers
- Crayola® Project Glue
- Crayola® Watercolours
- Crayola® Crayons
- Scissors
- 1 - Light Weight Bristol Board 31 x 31 cm
- 1 - Light Weight Bristol Board 30 x 30 cm
- Clock Face Pattern
- Pipe Cleaner
- Paper Fastener
- Clear Tape
- Embellishments
- Paper Clips
- Plastic Lid about 11.5 cm diameter

MAKE THE BOX - ADD THE CLOCK FACE

1. Younger students should decorate the paper before making the box. Start by drawing patterns over the whole paper using Crayola® crayons (press hard).
2. Paint over the paper with Crayola® watercolour paints; this creates a crayon resist design.
3. Draw an X from one corner to the other on both cardboard squares. Fold all 4 sides of the cardboard into the centre of the X. Make sure the outer edge of each side of the cardboard lines up with the centre of the X.
4. Hold the card in a vertical position. Cut along the vertical crease in one corner. Stop at the intersection of the horizontal crease. Repeat for each corner as shown. There should be 4 cuts.
5. Fold the sides up and tuck them inside each other.
6. Fasten with Crayola® project glue.
7. Use paper clips as clamps while the glue dries.
8. Cut a slot about 7 cm x 1 cm in the side of one of the boxes. This will be the top of the box.
9. Place the top of the box on the bottom. Trace the outline of the slot onto the bottom of the box. Separate the box and cut out the slot.
10. If you are adding hands, poke a hole in the centre of the box top, the plastic lid and the clock face pattern. Fasten hands with a paper fastener.
11. Tape the box together on slot side and bottom side using clear tape. Decorate the box.

Older students draw a small self-portrait and glue the clock face transparency on top of the drawing to give the illusion of a clock. (For this version copy the clock face pattern onto an overhead transparency)

IN THE CLASSROOM

These techniques stimulate imaginative thinking and experimentation. Allow students time to play with the materials creating a variety of decorated papers as they learn how to manipulate the paints. Use the papers to compose settings for the stories students are developing. Focus on the use of layering to create a sense of deep space. Experiment with drawing over the papers using coloured pencil or fine tip marker.

When composing the settings have students explore way to include the following:
- FOREGROUND - the space that seems closest to the viewer.
- MIDDLE GROUND - the space between the foreground and the background.
- BACKGROUND - the space that seems far away from the viewer.

1. 2. 3. 4.

CRAYOLA.BOOK.NEW_FINAL**Thursday_Layout 1  12-09-13  8:18 PM  Page 6
ILLUSTRATION TECHNIQUES

YOU WILL NEED
- Student Grade Watercolour Paper
- Crayola® Watercolours OR
- Crayola® Watercolour Pencils
- Paint Brush
- Crayola® Crayons
- Water Containers
- Masking Tape
- Placemat or cardboard
- Salt
- Aluminum Foil
- Saran Wrap
- Bubble Wrap

EXPERIMENT

BEFORE - attach paper to cardboard or a placemat with masking tape. Be sure to use one long strip of tape for each side. Once paper is dry gently remove the tape from the paper.

1. WET-INTO-WET
   - Wet the entire paper with clear water.
   - Moisten the Crayola® watercolour paints by dropping a brushload of water on each colour.
   - Pick up a drop of colour and paint into the wet surface of the paper. Drip and blend colours.
   - Try taping off some areas before painting to add patterns and textures.

2. DRY BRUSH
   - Do not wet the paper before starting.
   - Moisten the Crayola® watercolour paints by dropping a brushload of water on each colour.
   - Squeeze most of the water out of your brush and pick up a load of colour.
   - Create a variety of strokes, changing colour and pressure.

3. RESIST AND TAPE
   - Place tape on the paper. Draw patterns or details on the paper with Crayola® crayon. Paint over the crayon and tape letting different colours blend together. Remove tape when paper is dry.

4. BUBBLE WRAP  5. SARAN  6. FOIL  7. SALT
   - Wet the entire paper with clear water.
   - Moisten the Crayola® watercolour paints by dropping a brushload of water on each colour.
   - Pick up a drop of colour and paint into the wet surface of the paper. Experiment with colours.
   - Sprinkle salt or place foil, saran wrap or bubble wrap over the wet paint. Remove when dry.

IN THE CLASSROOM

This project allows students to create a practical three-dimensional model and then to make it special. The clock is a creative way for students to practice telling time, and/or to notice the passage of time.

Use the clock for reflection throughout the school year. At the end of each week ask students to reflect on the past 7 days. What was the best thing that happened? Why was it so significant? What will be their lasting memory of this moment in time?

Have students create a small, decorated note that includes the date and answers to these questions, or others they may pose. Place the note into the clock. Open the clock at the end of the year. Revisit the memories e.g., place the notes in chronological order, share some of the reflections in small groups, create a memories book with the notes as the pages, use the notes in a personal collage.
MAKE THE CARD

1. Lightly draw an X from one corner to the other on the paper.

2. Fold each side of the paper into the centre of the X. Make sure the outer edges of the paper line up with the centre of the X.

3. Colour your first picture/design on the side that does NOT have the X on it.

4. Flip the paper over. Use an x-acto knife to cut along the X that is inside the small rectangle formed by the folds.

5. Hold the card with the picture facing you. Gently fold the top flap down as shown. Fold the bottom flap up.

6. Colour your second picture/design on this new space. Check to see that the lines match up with the other picture.

7. Hold the card with the new picture facing you. Fold the side flaps in (so it looks like a little cupboard door). Colour your last picture on this space.

8. Repeat the folds over and over again to view the never-ending card.

IN THE CLASSROOM

The grid strategy for changing the scale of images is useful for any media text students may be creating where they are working with a source picture. Interesting effects may be achieved by changing the proportions of the grid to distort and exaggerate objects. This project stimulates students' visual spatial awareness, challenges them to make close observations, and to test ideas. This is intended to be a practice/experimentation piece. Students can apply what they learn to create media texts such as posters, mock newspapers, brochures, magazine covers, or tee-shirt designs.

1. Have students select a photograph they want to enlarge, or use the one on this page.
2. Draw a grid on top of the photograph and a corresponding grid on a larger paper, at least twice as large as the photograph.
3. Draw the shapes found in each section of the grid on the photograph in the corresponding section of the larger grid on the paper. Use different media throughout.

YOU WILL NEED

✔ Crayola® Fine Tip Markers OR
✔ Crayola® Coloured Pencils
✔ Scissors
✔ Ruler
✔ X-Acto Knife (teacher use)
✔ Cutting Board
✔ Card Stock 11 x 14 cm
WHAT'S IN A NUMBER?

YOU WILL NEED

- Crayola® Project Glue
- Crayola® Crayons
- Crayola® Watercolour Paint
- Paint Brush
- Decorative Items
- Bristol Board 21.25 x 27.5 cm
- Crayola® Glitter Glue (optional)
- Salt (optional)

MAKE THE NUMBER

1. Draw the number on cardboard using Crayola® project glue. Allow to dry for about an hour.
2. Draw designs on the bristol board with Crayola® crayons (white and coloured).
3. Paint over the crayon with Crayola® watercolour paint. Sprinkle some salt on the wet paint.
4. Glue number sets of different items into the number space.

IN THE CLASSROOM

Pattern Head challenges students to make close observations and to think imaginatively as they exercise their visual spatial awareness and fine-motor skills.

Ask students to examine pictures of nature, and to look closely at their own environment to see what patterns they can discover. Have them do small sketches and make notes describing how to produce at least 4 patterns. Focus on concepts such as fractals, spirals, waves, tessellations, spots, stripes.

PICTURE #1 - Draw the face of an imaginary person who loves nature. Draw thin lines from the head to the outer edges of the card to create dynamic spaces for the hair. Inside each section create a pattern that might be found in nature.

PICTURES #2 and #3 - Transform the face and patterns to become another creature in another space.
HANGING ROUND

YOU WILL NEED
✔ Crayola® Fabric Markers and/or Fabric Crayons
✔ Crayola® Glue Stick
✔ Crayola® Glitter Glue (Optional)
✔ Scissors
✔ Iron
✔ Pre-washed Synthetic Fabric
✔ Bamboo Skewer
✔ Clear and Masking Tape
✔ Yarn or Ribbon
✔ Tracing Paper

CREATE THE HANGING
5. Tape the circle design to a piece of bristol board using clear tape.
6. Place the fabric on top of the design. Tape all 4 sides of the fabric to the bristol board using masking tape.
7. Use Crayola® fabric markers and/or Crayola® fabric crayons to colour directly onto the fabric. Press hard with the crayons for maximum intensity, and gently brush the crayon chips away with a soft tissue. Place several blank sheets of white paper over layers of newspaper to make an ironing pad. Remove the fabric from the bristol board. Place fabric with the drawing side up onto the ironing pad. Place a blank piece of newspaper on top of the fabric.
8. Set the iron to ‘cotton’. Gently run the iron back and forth over the paper until the entire design is set (about 30 seconds). Remove the paper.
9. Fold under the 2 sides and bottom edges of the fabric. Place the newspaper on top of the folds and iron flat. Fold and iron the top edge last. Fasten all the edges with Crayola® glue stick. Do the top last. Place a skewer along the top fold before gluing it in place. (The glue goes on blue and dries clear.)
10. Attach yarn or ribbon as shown in picture above. Decorate with Crayola® glitter glue. (optional)

IN THE CLASSROOM
This project is a creative way for students to apply their understanding of character types found in folk tales, myths and other stories. Working with a partner or in writing teams, students create a story involving their 3-D figures. Creating the figure first tends to stimulate the story writing. Possible character types to consider have been identified in various folk tales. This is also a great time to discuss stereotypes. These can also be applied to other media:

VILLAIN – The 'bad guy' character who plots against the hero.
DONOR – The mentor character who prepares the hero or gives the hero some magical object.
HELPER – Often a magical character who helps the hero.
PRINCESS – The beautiful woman who the hero marries in the end.
FATHER – The princess’ father who usually dies before the end of the story.
DISPATCHER – The character who sends the hero off to right some wrong.
HERO – The brave character who responds to the donor and weds the princess in the end.
**SUCH A CHARACTER!**

**YOU WILL NEED**
- Crayola® Model Magic®
- Crayola® Project Glue
- Toothpick
- Scissors
- Ruler
- Strip of paper 7 cm x 13 cm
- Googly Eyes (optional)

**CREATE A COIL FIGURE**
1. Make a 10 cm long measuring strip with the paper. Mark 5, 8 and 10 cm. Use this to measure the coils.
2. Choose the colour of Model Magic® you want for the legs/pants. Roll a small amount of it into a coil the length of the measuring strip (10 cm) and about 2.5 cm thick. (Do not make it too thin.)
3. Fold the coil in half and pinch it gently near the top to form the waist and hips.
4. Choose the colour of Model Magic® you want for the shirt. Roll a coil of it about 3 cm long and wide. Attach it to the legs.
5. Roll a coil about 8 cm long and 2 cm thick. Cut it in half and attach the pieces to the shoulders to form the arms.
6. Roll a ball for the head and a small ball for the neck. Attach the neck to the shoulders and add the head.
7. Add hands, feet and details using contrasting colours of Model Magic®. To make a skirt or cape flatten a piece of Model Magic® and wrap it around the figure.
8. Prop the figure in the pose you want it to hold. Allow it to dry for about 3 days. Once it is dry paint with Crayola® project glue to give it a shiny finish. (optional)

**IN THE CLASSROOM**
This project challenges students to apply their understanding of radial symmetry and pattern. Themes for designs can be linked to most subject areas, e.g., science, social studies, art. Examine powerful circle designs such as Rose windows and mandalas to stimulate thinking. Students select a motif for the main part of their design (e.g., a bird for examples) and then construct the overall pattern.

1. Make a circle on tracing paper using a compass or template. Cut out the circle. Fold the circle in half, then in quarters. Unfold. Cut along one fold stopping at the centre.
2. Draw on the 1/4 pie section bordered by this cut. Break up the space with a variety of shapes.
3. Fold this section under the paper and copy the design onto the next 1/4 pie section.
4. Unfold the paper. The 1/4 pie section will be a mirror image.
5. Fold the 1/2 pie section under and copy it onto the other half of the paper to complete the entire circle.
YOU WILL NEED
✔ Crayola® Watercolour Pencils OR
✔ Crayola® Watercolours
✔ Crayola® Crayons
✔ Crayola® Markers
✔ Tag Manila 22.9 x 30.5 cm (9 x 12")
✔ Bristol Board about 31 x 31 cm
✔ Crayola® Glue Stick
✔ Crayola® Glitter Glue (Optional)
✔ Scissors
✔ Ruler

CREATE THE HOUSE
1. Draw a house on the tag manilla that includes an isosceles triangle, squares and rectangles. Draw the outline of 10 windows and the outline of a door on the house.
2. Use regular tessellations to decorate the walls of the house.
   - CRAYON or COLOURED PENCIL RESIST - draw outlines with crayon or coloured pencil and paint over the whole thing with watercolour
   - WATERCOLOUR PENCIL - colour the shapes with watercolour pencil and paint water into them to blend the colours
   - CRAYON - apply different pressure and blend colours
   - MARKER - repeat lines and colours to add interest
3. Cut the windows along 3 sides so they open like a flap.
4. Glue the house onto the bristol board with Crayola® glue stick. Make sure there is lots of glue around each window opening so the flaps open properly. Mark each window with a different number 1 - 10. Mark a number on the door.
5. Write the answer to the math fact inside the window e.g., 7x4=28 so 28 goes inside the flap of window #7 on house #4.
6. Decorate the bristol board.

IN THE CLASSROOM
Once students have completed their houses they can use them to practice their number facts. The houses make a wonderful display and can be the catalyst for some rhyming couplets, a set of lines, back to back, that rhyme. Combine all the couplets to form one poem for each house. Make illustrated poetry books about the strange goings on in the houses on Computation Lane e.g.,

**AT HOUSE #4**
Peek in window number 5,
20 bees surround a hive.
Window 6 seems very nice,
Cozy and comfy for 24 mice.
Look in window number 7
28 birds fly up to heaven.
I'VE GOT YOUR NUMBER!

YOU WILL NEED

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✔ Crayola® Watercolours
✔ Crayola® Crayons
✔ Crayola® Markers
✔ Tag Manila 22.9 x 30.5 cm (9 x 12’)
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4. Choose the colour of Model Magic® you want for the shirt. Roll a coil of it about 3 cm long and wide. Attach it to the legs.
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1. Make a circle on tracing paper using a compass or template. Cut out the circle. Fold the circle in half, then in quarters. Unfold. Cut along one fold stopping at the centre.
2. Draw on the 1/4 pie section bordered by this cut. Break up the space with a variety of shapes.
3. Fold this section under the paper and copy the design onto the next 1/4 pie section.
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- Googly Eyes (optional)
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✔ Crayola® Fabric Markers and/or Fabric Crayons
✔ Crayola® Glue Stick
✔ Crayola® Glitter Glue (Optional)
✔ Scissors
✔ Iron
✔ Pre-washed Synthetic Fabric
✔ Bamboo Skewer
✔ Clear and Masking Tape
✔ Yarn or Ribbon
✔ Tracing Paper

CREATE THE HANGING

5. Tape the circle design to a piece of bristol board using clear tape.

6. Place the fabric on top of the design. Tape all 4 sides of the fabric to the bristol board using masking tape.

7. Use Crayola® fabric markers and/or Crayola® fabric crayons to colour directly onto the fabric. Press hard with the crayons for maximum intensity, and gently brush the crayon chips away with a soft tissue. Place several blank sheets of white paper over layers of newspaper to make an ironing pad. Remove the fabric from the bristol board. Place fabric with the drawing side up onto the ironing pad. Place a blank piece of newsprint on top of the fabric.

8. Set the iron to ‘cotton’. Gently run the iron back and forth over the paper until the entire design is set (about 30 seconds). Remove the paper.

9. Fold under the 2 sides and bottom edges of the fabric. Place the newsprint on top of the folds and iron flat. Fold and iron the top edge last. Fasten all the edges with Crayola® glue stick. Do the top last. Place a skewer along the top fold before gluing it in place. (The glue goes on blue and dries clear.)

10. Attach yarn or ribbon as shown in picture above. Decorate with Crayola® glitter glue (optional)

IN THE CLASSROOM

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DISPATCHER – The character who sends the hero off to right some wrong.
HERO – The brave character who responds to the donor and weds the princess in the end.
**WHAT'S IN A NUMBER?**

**YOU WILL NEED**
- Crayola® Project Glue
- Crayola® Crayons
- Crayola® Watercolour Paint
- Paint Brush
- Decorative Items
- Bristol Board 21.25 x 27.5 cm
- Crayola® Glitter Glue (optional)
- Salt (optional)

**MAKE THE NUMBER**
1. Draw the number on cardboard using Crayola® project glue. Allow to dry for about an hour.
2. Draw designs on the bristol board with Crayola® crayons (white and coloured).
3. Paint over the crayon with Crayola® watercolour paint. Sprinkle some salt on the wet paint.
4. Glue number sets of different items into the number space.

**IN THE CLASSROOM**

This project is a creative way to help students develop eye-hand coordination and small muscle control as they work with numbers. It challenges them to create a sensory counting board to demonstrate the attributes of a specific number of their choice. Prior to beginning children gather and sort items and place them in different containers. Children use these materials to add number sets to their board. When all the number boards are complete children work in pairs comparing numbers and taking turns counting the various sets on their boards.

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**IN THE CLASSROOM**

Pattern Head challenges students to make close observations and to think imaginatively as they exercise their visual spatial awareness and fine-motor skills.

Ask students to examine pictures of nature, and to look closely at their own environment to see what patterns they can discover. Have them do small sketches and make notes describing how to produce at least 4 patterns. Focus on concepts such as fractals, spirals, waves, tessellations, spots, stripes.

PICTURE #1 - Draw the face of an imaginary person who loves nature. Draw thin lines from the head to the outer edges of the card to create dynamic spaces for the hair. Inside each section create a pattern that might be found in nature.

PICTURES #2 and #3 - Transform the face and patterns to become another creature in another space.
YOU WILL NEED

✔ Crayola® Fine Tip Markers OR
✔ Crayola® Coloured Pencils
✔ Scissors
✔ Ruler
✔ X-Acto Knife (teacher use)
✔ Cutting Board
✔ Card Stock 11 x 14 cm

MAKE THE CARD

1. Lightly draw an X from one corner to the other on the paper.
2. Fold each side of the paper into the centre of the X. Make sure the outer edges of the paper line up with the centre of the X.
3. Colour your first picture/design on the side that does NOT have the X on it.
4. Flip the paper over. Use an x-acto knife to cut along the X that is inside the small rectangle formed by the folds.
5. Hold the card with the picture facing you. Gently fold the top flap down as shown. Fold the bottom flap up.
6. Colour your second picture/design on this new space. Check to see that the lines match up with the other picture.
7. Hold the card with the new picture facing you. Fold the side flaps in (so it looks like a little cupboard door). Colour your last picture on this space.
8. Repeat the folds over and over again to view the never-ending card.

IN THE CLASSROOM

The grid strategy for changing the scale of images is useful for any media test students may be creating where they are working with a source picture. Interesting effects may be achieved by changing the proportions of the grid to distort and exaggerate objects. This project stimulates students' visual spatial awareness, challenges them to make close observations, and to test ideas. This is intended to be a practice/experimentation piece. Students can apply what they learn to create media texts such as posters, mock newspapers, brochures, magazine covers, or tee-shirt designs.

1. Have students select a photograph they want to enlarge, or use the one on this page.
2. Draw a grid on top of the photograph and a corresponding grid on a larger paper, at least twice as large as the photograph.
3. Draw the shapes found in each section of the grid on the photograph in the corresponding section of the larger grid on the paper. Use different media throughout.

1. Oil Pastel
2. Watercolour Pencil
3. Crayon
4. Watercolour Paint
5. Marker
6. Coloured Pencil
7. Metallic FX Crayons
ILLUSTRATION TECHNIQUES

YOU WILL NEED
✔ Student Grade Watercolour Paper
✔ Crayola® Watercolours OR
✔ Crayola® Watercolour Pencils
✔ Paint Brush
✔ Crayola® Crayons
✔ Water Containers
✔ Masking Tape
✔ Placemat or cardboard
✔ Salt
✔ Aluminum Foil
✔ Saran Wrap
✔ Bubble Wrap

EXPERIMENT

BEFORE - attach paper to cardboard or a placemat with masking tape. Be sure to use one long strip of tape for each side. Once paper is dry gently remove the tape from the paper.

1. WET-INTO-WET
   Wet the entire paper with clear water.
   Moisten the Crayola® watercolour paints by dropping a brushload of water on each colour.
   Pick up a drop of colour and paint into the wet surface of the paper. Drip and blend colours. Try tapping off some areas before painting to add patterns and textures.

2. DRY BRUSH
   Do not wet the paper before starting.
   Moisten the Crayola® watercolour paints by dropping a brushload of water on each colour.
   Squeeze most of the water out of your brush and pick up a load of colour. Create a variety of strokes, changing colour and pressure.

3. RESIST AND TAPE
   Place tape on the paper. Draw patterns or details on the paper with Crayola® crayon. Paint over the crayon and tape letting different colours blend together. Remove tape when paper is dry.

4. BUBBLE WRAP     5. SARAN     6. FOIL      7. SALT
   Wet the entire paper with clear water.
   Moisten the Crayola® watercolour paints by dropping a brushload of water on each colour.
   Pick up a drop of colour and paint into the wet surface of the paper. Experiment with colours. Sprinkle salt or place foil, saran wrap or bubble wrap over the wet paint. Remove when dry.

IN THE CLASSROOM

This project allows students to create a practical three-dimensional model and then to make it special. The clock is a creative way for students to practice telling time, and/or to notice the passage of time.

Use the clock for reflection throughout the school year. At the end of each week ask students to reflect on the past 7 days. What was the best thing that happened? Why was it so significant? What will be their lasting memory of this moment in time?

Have students create a small, decorated note that includes the date and answers to these questions, or others they may pose. Place the note into the clock. Open the clock at the end of the year. Revisit the memories e.g., place the notes in chronological order, share some of the reflections in small groups, create a memories book with the notes as the pages, use the notes in a personal collage.
**TIME FLIES!**

**YOU WILL NEED**
- Crayola® Fine Tip Markers
- Crayola® Project Glue
- Crayola® Watercolours
- Crayola® Crayons
- Scissors
- 1 - Light Weight Bristol Board 31 x 31 cm
- 1 - Light Weight Bristol Board 30 x 30 cm
- Clock Face Pattern
- Pipe Cleaner
- Paper Fastener
- Clear Tape
- Embellishments
- Paper Clips
- Plastic Lid about 11.5 cm diameter

Older students draw a small self-portrait and glue the clock face transparency on top of the drawing to give the illusion of a clock. (For this version copy the clock face pattern onto an overhead transparency.)

**MAKE THE BOX - ADD THE CLOCK FACE**
1. Younger students should decorate the paper before making the box. Start by drawing patterns over the whole paper using Crayola® crayons (press hard).
2. Paint over the paper with Crayola® watercolour paints; this creates a crayon resist design.
3. Draw an X from one corner to the other on both cardboard squares. Fold all 4 sides of the cardboard into the centre of the X. Make sure the outer edge of each side of the cardboard lines up with the centre of the X.
4. Hold the card in a vertical position. Cut along the vertical crease in one corner. Stop at the intersection of the horizontal crease. Repeat for each corner as shown. There should be 4 cuts.
5. Fold the sides up and tuck them inside each other.
6. Fasten with Crayola® project glue.
7. Use paper clips as clamps while the glue dries.
8. Cut a slot about 7 cm x 1 cm in the side of one of the boxes. This will be the top of the box.
9. Place the top of the box on the bottom. Trace the outline of the slot onto the bottom of the box. Separate the box and cut out the slot.
10. If you are adding hands, poke a hole in the centre of the box top, the plastic lid and the clock face pattern. Fasten hands with a paper fastener.
11. Tape the box together on slot side and bottom side using clear tape. Decorate the box.

**IN THE CLASSROOM**
These techniques stimulate imaginative thinking and experimentation. Allow students time to play with the materials creating a variety of decorated papers as they learn how to manipulate the paints. Use the papers to compose settings for the stories students are developing. Focus on the use of layering to create a sense of deep space. Experiment with drawing over the papers using coloured pencil or fine tip marker.

When composing the settings have students explore ways to include the following:
- **FOREGROUND** - the space that seems closest to the viewer.
- **MIDDLE GROUND** - the space between the foreground and the background.
- **BACKGROUND** - the space that seems far away from the viewer.

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A BOX FULL OF LUCK

MAKE THE BOX

1. Copy the hexahedron net onto the card stock and cut it out. Fold as indicated and tape the hexahedron together leaving the top open.
2. Fold the top corners in and fasten to make the lid.
3. Cover the entire box with small pieces of masking tape.
4. Choose 2 colours of paint e.g., brown and blue. Mix equal amounts of the brown paint and Crayola® project glue together. (You only need about two brushloads of paint.)
5. Paint the entire cube with the glue and paint mixture. Allow to dry.
6. Mix a very small amount of the blue paint into the remaining brown paint to darken it.
7. Lightly paint this darker colour into the creases left by the tape to create a faux leather look. Allow to dry completely.
8. Add a final coat of Crayola® project glue straight from the bottle.
9. Add embellishments such as jewels, glitter glue, and/or beads to personalize the box.

YOU WILL NEED

✔ Crayola® Project Glue
✔ Crayola® Washable Paint
✔ Masking Tape
✔ Paint Brush
✔ Scissors
✔ Optional Decorative Items
✔ Hexahedron Net
✔ Card Stock 21.25 x 27.5 cm

IN THE CLASSROOM

This project is a stimulating way for students to gain a deeper understanding of the idea that media texts have multiple interpretations. They create an 8-page book with a story told entirely through images. When the book is complete children work with 3 different partners. They each interpret the story as they see it without having heard the other versions. Once all the stories have been told they work in a group to hear all the versions including the author’s. Then they discuss what they discovered.

Key questions to consider:
1. How are the stories the same?
2. How are the stories different?
3. What did this story remind you of?
4. How did you decide what the story was about?
5. Whose version of the story is correct? How do you know?
A TALE FOR ALL

YOU WILL NEED

✔ Crayola® Markers
✔ Spray Bottle
✔ Found Objects
✔ Peel & Stick Craft Foam
✔ Foamboard
✔ Scissors
✔ Plastic Surface
✔ Copy Paper 27.9 x 43.2 cm
✔ Optional Decorative Items

MAKE THE PRINTS

1. Gather a selection of objects that can be used to make prints.
2. Draw marker onto the plastic surface. Spray lightly with a small amount of water.
3. Pick up the ink with the object e.g., rolling pin with string.
4. Make a print on the paper. Experiment with ways to add details and repetition of pattern on the surface of the paper.
5. Once the paper is ready make the book by following the instructions on the inside front cover of this book.
6. Draw a picture of the character for your story on the back of the peel & stick craft foam. Cut out the shapes and stick them to the foam board to make a stamp.
7. Use the flat side of a marker tip to put ink on the foam. Place the stamp on the book and press hard to make the print.
8. Remove the stamp to see your print. Add details with marker and/or other embellishments such as googly eyes.
9. Print the character on the remaining pages of the book. Add more details using fine tip markers. Let the details guide the story.

IN THE CLASSROOM

This project challenges students to create a three-dimensional model and then to make it special. The creation of the tiny box stimulates creativity and activates the imagination through its decoration and personalization, and then as a catalyst for storytelling.

All societies believe that certain things can bring good luck and happiness. An amulet is such a thing. The idea of a ‘good luck charm’ or amulet pops up in everyday life, folk tales, ancient civilizations, and many video games.

Have students explore storytelling. Imagine the box holds a special amulet. WHEN does this story take place? WHAT is it? WHERE did it come from? WHO wants it? WHY is it in the box?

Once students have developed their story they can create or find an amulet and place it in their box. Working in small groups they use the amulet and box as props for sharing their stories.
HEXAHEDRON NET FOR AMULET BOX

1. CUT along all solid lines.
2. FOLD on all dotted lines.
3. Follow the instructions on page 17 to make the box.

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A Box Full of Luck ....................................................... 17
Blackline Master – Hexahedron (Cube) Net .................. 19
Blackline Master – Clock Face .................................... 20
ELEMENTS OF DESIGN BOOK

Photocopy the back page of this book. Follow the instructions below to make a handy reference guide students can use in their art class. Have them create their own cover design using the elements of design.

1. Trim edges of paper.
2. Fold paper in half widthwise. Unfold the paper.
3. Fold each end into the centre of the paper so the edges line up with the centre fold. Unfold the paper.
4. Fold paper in half lengthwise. Unfold the paper. There should be creases along the edges of each of the posters - these will be the pages in the book.
5. Fold paper widthwise with the poster sides showing. Cut from the fold side along the dotted line. Stop at the intersection of the folds. Unfold the paper.
6. Fold paper lengthwise with the posters showing. Hold the edges of the paper and push towards the centre until you see a box forming.
7. Keep pushing until the pages line up.
8. Flatten the paper.
9. Fold in half to create the book.

CLOCK FACE PATTERN