

Arts Education

Teacher's Guide for Class I



Department of School Education
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Thimphu

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Forward

In today's globally competitive world, innovative thinking and creativity are essential for all school children. High quality and innovative instruction in the curriculum will develop these skills and would effectively engage and prepare future students to succeed in an entrepreneurial economy.

Arts education is one of the areas, which can really help our children to build the foundation for these basic life skills and values. Generally, Arts education includes four separate and distinct disciplines (dance, music, theatre arts, and visual arts), each with its own body of content and skills. We are introducing visual arts, the fine art and simple crafts in our schools from Classes PP to X mainly to provide our children with basic skills to help them develop motor skills, simple expression and aesthetics within the purview of the art world. The Arts Education must be viewed as a full partner in the academic community and fundamental to the total school curricula. It is one of the best ways to teach 21st century skills and transversal competencies such as creativity and innovation; critical thinking and problem solving; communication and collaboration.

Many of the motions involved in making art, such as holding a paintbrush or scribbling with a crayon, are essential to the growth of fine motor skills in young children. Making art or just talking about art, it provides them with opportunities to learn words for colours, shapes and actions. It also helps children use descriptive words to discuss their own creations or to talk about what feelings are elicited when they see different styles of artworks.

Parents and teachers need to be aware that children learn a lot more from graphic sources now than in the past. They need to know more about the real world than just what they can learn through text and numbers. Arts education teaches students how to interpret, criticize, and use visual information, and how to make choices. Young people who participate regularly in the arts are likely to be recognized for academic achievement. There are more and more studies showing that participation in the arts has an impact on student achievement and success in life.

In fact, the arts are wonderful tools for helping children learn in their most optimal way. With this, I keep my note here and good wishes to all our teachers and children and hope for all to excel in their artistic endeavour.

(Kinga Dakpa)

Director General

General Notes for Teachers

1. The activities to be done in the workbook are aligned with the Teacher's Guide.
2. The activities in the lessons are only indicative of the kinds of activities that children could do. You may give more such activities to your students.
3. Many of the activities require the teacher to prepare materials in advance. Please read the "Note(s) for the Teacher" before every lesson and prepare for the activity before conducting any activity with the children.
4. The teacher should use his/her discretion to decide whether to carry out an activity inside or outside the classroom depending on the type of activity.
5. Art work can make a room dirty. Always keep cloth pieces and water ready to do any cleaning. Carry out activities outside the workbook/classroom wherever possible.
6. Some works will need time to dry. This has to be kept in mind before going forward to the next activity.
7. You may also decide when to teach a certain lesson depending on your judgement and availability of materials.
8. Accept all children's work. Do not criticize. The quality of art is not important at this level.
9. Whenever possible, display students' works in the classroom.
10. Hold an exhibition of students' works during important occasions, or at least once a year.

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Small Arm Movement

1

Small arm movement is any kind of scribbling of lines that is not longer than five to six inches. The lines can be drawn in any direction. This exercise enhances the hand-eye coordination and motor skills which are essential in drawing. Children will be asked to scribble full page of the worksheet to get more coordination. This is a free scribbling and students will be discouraged to edit or erase the image.

Short arm movements may be practiced in sand or the bare ground etc

Materials Required:

- Workbook
- Pencil

Objectives:

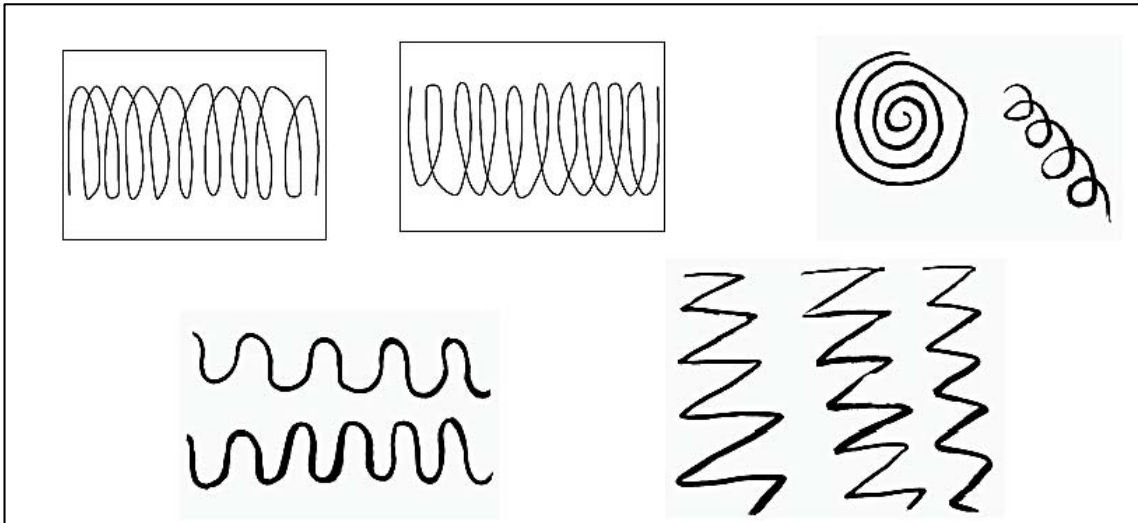
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Scribble on paper to practise small arm movement
- Scribble full page with proper hand-eye coordination.

Procedures:

- The teacher demonstrates small arm movement on the chalkboard.
- Students observe and practise small arm movement in their workbook
- Let students scribble the whole page of the worksheet.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:

- Students can try various short arm movements.

Alternative Materials:

- Drawing book
- Paper
- Colour pencils
- Crayons

Reflection:

1. Was it easy to scribble on the papers?
2. Will you be able to make lines?

Straight Line

2

Straight line is a distance between two points that does not wave or curve. Line can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal. Straight line is the basis for the formation of any shape. It helps in developing fine motor skills and hand coordination. Drawing straight lines allows the learners to understand the composition of any subject which helps in improving observational skills and concentration level.

Materials Required:

- Workbook
- Pencil

Objectives:

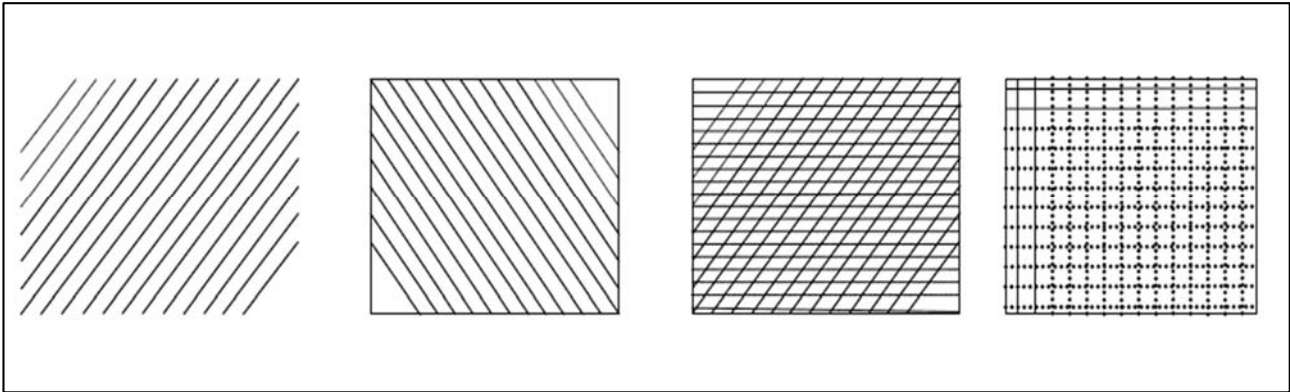
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Draw straight lines by joining dots neatly.
- Show hand-eye coordination while drawing lines

Procedures:

- Teacher demonstrates drawing straight lines on the chalkboard by joining dots.
- Students observe and carry out the activity in their workbook
- Teacher instructs students to draw diagonal, horizontal, vertical lines without dots on the worksheet.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:

- Alternative activities- Students can draw similar lines without the help of dotted lines.

Alternative Materials:

- Drawing book
- Papers
- Colour pencils
- Crayons

Reflection:

1. Which straight lines were easier to draw? Joining dots or without dots?
2. What would you do to make your lines straight?

Curves

3

Curves are another type of line with bends and waves without sharp angles in any kind of drawing. It is a basis for drawing any visual image of all art works. Drawing curves help to develop concentration, hand-eye coordination and motor skill to create a better shape of any object.

Materials Required:

- Workbook
- Pencil

Objectives:

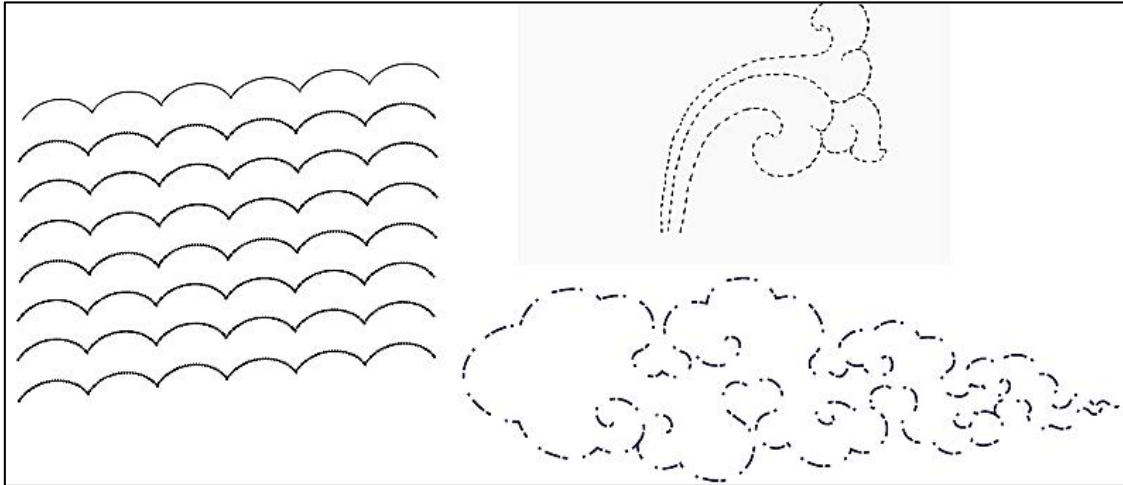
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Trace the dotted outline of curves
- Create more curves as desired.

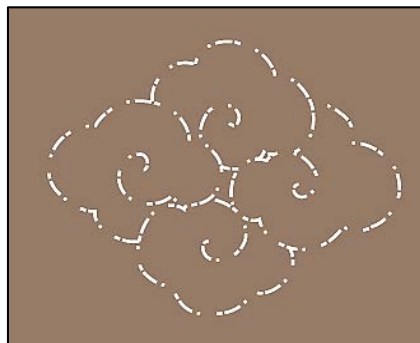
Procedures:

- Teacher demonstrates drawing curves on the chalkboard.
- Students observe and carry out the activity in their workbook.
- Let students create new images using curves.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Drawing book
- Papers
- Colour pencils

Reflection:

1. Did you enjoy drawing curves?
2. Do you think this activity will help you in drawing later?
3. Do you think you can draw flowers using curves?

Trace and Colour

4

Tracing is the process of drawing lines over the given outlined shape of an image. Tracing guides the learners to follow the specific lines and direction to form an accurate image. It saves time and refines observational skills. It also builds patience as they need to focus on the outline of the image and colour carefully. Trace and colour can be associated with the Bhutanese traditional painting where the painter traces the outline of the desired image and colour over it.

The alternative activity can be done in pairs. Teacher should introduce Bhutanese motif (*Payri*) given in the worksheet.

Materials Required:

- Pencils
- Crayons
- Workbook

Objectives:

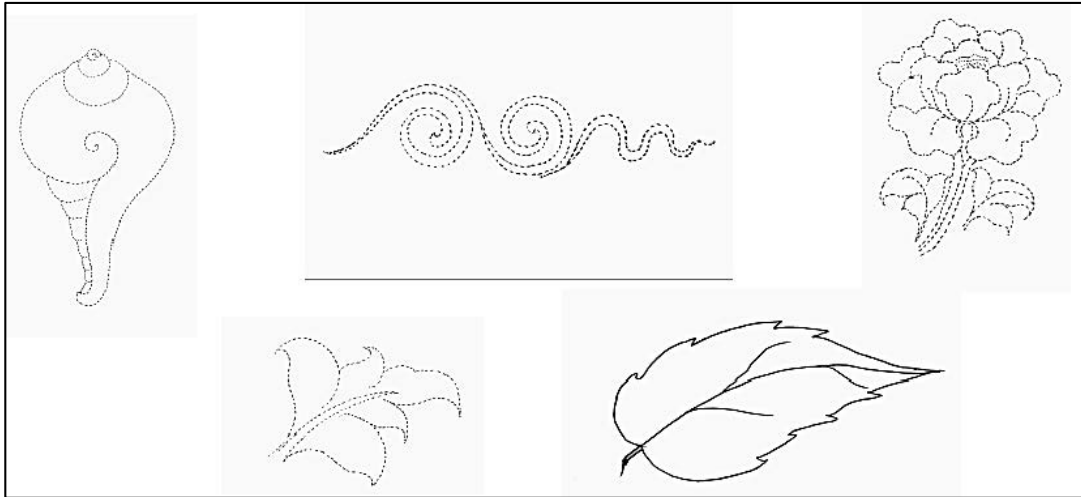
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Trace carefully over the given outlines to form an accurate image.
- Colour the picture within the traced lines

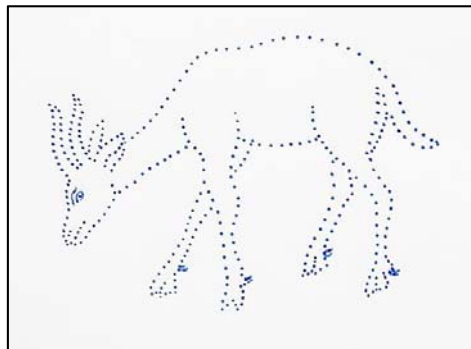
Procedures:

- Teacher demonstrates tracing on the chalkboard to form an image.
- Students observe and carry out tracing activity in their workbook
- Teacher instructs the students to colour the picture within the traced lines

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Colour pencils
- Sketch pens
- Oil pastels

Reflection:

1. Have you seen any of such drawings in and around the school?
2. Briefly talk about how Bhutanese painters use tracing to draw and paint.

Read and Colour

5

Read and Colour is an activity in which students read the word correctly and colour accordingly. This activity provides opportunity for students to improve their colouring skills as they are guided with the outlines of the image. This activity trains students to focus on their work.

Children can use crayons or watercolour

Materials Required:

- Pencils
- Crayons
- workbook

Objectives:

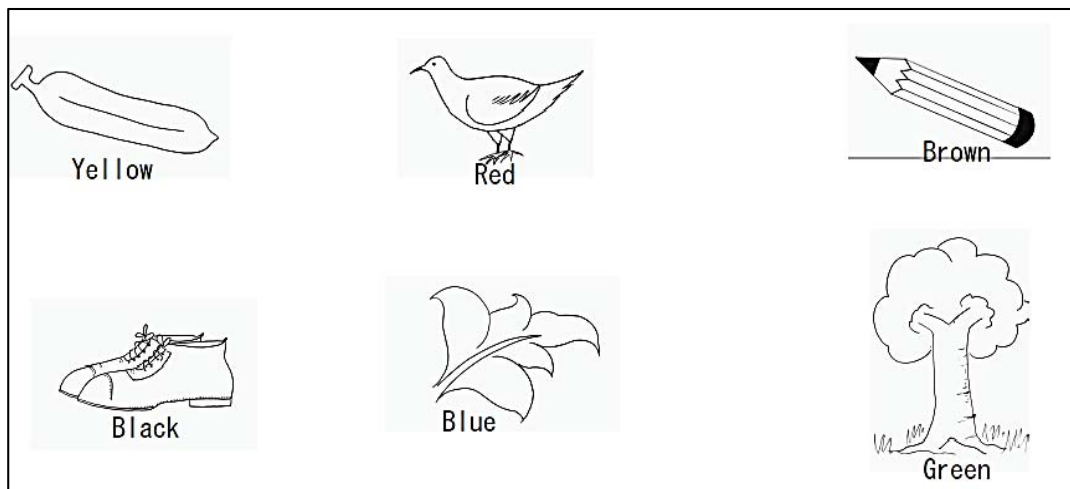
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Read the names of the colours given in the workbook.
- Colour the picture in the workbook accordingly.

Procedures:

- Students read the colour names.
- Colour the picture accordingly.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:

- Students can draw any picture in their drawing books and colour.

Alternative Materials:

- Drawing book
- watercolours
- Colour pencils
- Oil pastels

Reflection:

1. Did you enjoy colouring?
2. Did anyone draw a bird with a different colour?
3. How many of you have yellow bananas?

Read-Draw- Colour

6

Read-Draw-Colour is an activity in which students read the given word, draw the picture and finally colour according to the instructions given in the workbook. This activity enables students to read the word correctly, draw the picture and identify the colours to paint. This activity will allow students to enhance reading skills while learning to draw and colour.

Materials Required:

- Pencils
- Crayons
- Workbook

Objectives:

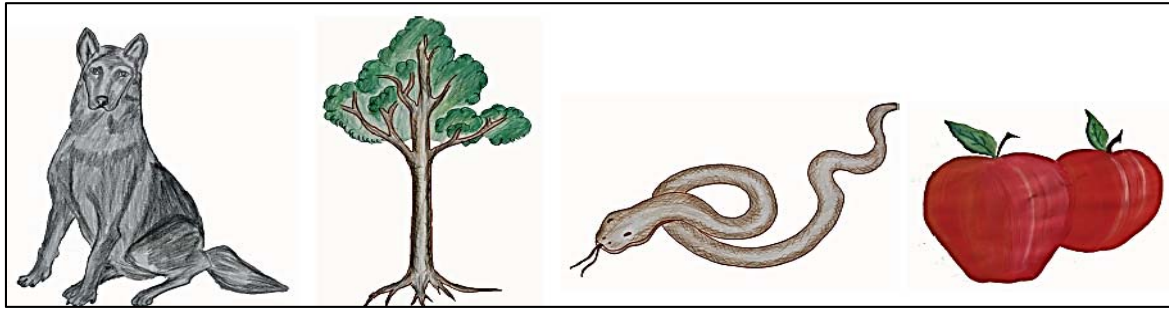
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Read the instructions clearly in the work book.
- Draw the picture as instructed
- Colour the picture.

Procedures:

- Students read the instructions
- Students draw pictures in their workbook
- They colour the pictures according to the instructions.
- Students talk about their art works.

Activities/Examples:



A black dog

A green tree

A brown snake

Red apples

Alternative Activities:

- Students read, draw and colour on the following topics.
 - Examples
 - Two yellow fishes
 - A grey elephant
 - Four brown eggs.

Alternative Materials:

- Drawing book
- watercolours
- Colour pencils
- Oil pastels

Reflection:

1. Do you like your drawing? Why or why not?
2. Can you use other colours for dogs, trees, apples and snakes?
3. Do you think colouring makes your picture look more beautiful?

Drawing Classroom Objects

7

Drawing classroom objects refers to drawing simple objects found in the class. This activity also provides children the freedom to choose the objects of their own from the classroom. The lesson “Drawing classroom objects” aims to use their observational skills and represent them in the form of drawing. Children’s work may also depict 3-D shapes in their drawings and can use the skills learnt in the previous lesson of curves and straight lines. It enhances motor skills and creativity.

Materials Required:

- Workbooks
- Pencils

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Identify and draw a few classroom objects.
- Use colour economically to paint the pictures drawn.
- Share the materials with their friends.

Procedures:

- Ask students to identify few classroom objects.
- Students observe and draw the objects.
- Students colour what they have drawn.

Activities/Examples:

- Students identify classroom objects and draw accordingly

Alternative Activities:

- Ask students draw household objects and colour them.

Alternative Materials:

- Drawing book
- Colour pencils
- watercolour

Reflection:

1. Name the objects you have drawn.
2. Why did you choose them?
3. Which object did you enjoy drawing?
4. What other things can you observe in the classroom?
5. Did you share drawing materials with your friends?

Clay Work (Simple Objects)

8

Clay work is an activity where students make models of simple objects using clay/dough/mud. Clay work activity is intended to provide an opportunity to experience the texture and manipulate to create simple shapes and models. It helps to develop hand muscles for dexterity and finesse.

Clay work engages students mentally and physically, thereby building patience and focus on doing things. It is the basis for pottery and ceramic arts.

Ask students to bring materials (clay/dough/mud) from home.

Materials Required:

- Clay/mud/dough
- Watercolour
- Brushes
- Palettes

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Make simple models of pots and other kitchen utensils
- Colour the utensils using different colours
- Maintain cleanliness of the work area.

Procedures:

- Instruct students to make simple pots, plates, mugs and any relevant kitchen items.
- Ask them to colour their models.
- Students will clean up their work area.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Plasticine / play dough
- Poster colour

Reflection:

- Did you enjoy making models?
- What else can you make from clay?
- Do you have anything made out of clay at home?
- What should you do with models?

Clay Work (Domestic Animals)

9

Clay work is an activity in which students make models of simple objects using clay/dough/mud. Clay work is intended to provide an opportunity to experience the texture and manipulate to create simple models of domestic animals. It helps to develop hand muscles for dexterity and finesse. Clay work engages students mentally and physically, thereby building patience and focus on doing things. It also helps students to understand the process of making statues and other models of animals.

Ask students to bring clay/dough/mud from home to carry out the activity. The models which are wet and watery can be dried for a few days and children can paint in the next class.

Materials Required:

- Clay/mud/dough
- Watercolour
- Brushes
- Palettes
- Sticks

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Make simple models of domestic animals.
- Colour the animals using different colours.
- Maintain cleanliness of the work area.
- Talk about their animal.

Procedures:

- Ask students to make domestic animals of their choice.
- Colour and display their models..
- Clean up the work area.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:

- Alternative Activity Wild animals, birds, fishes, etc.

Alternative Materials:

- Plasticine/play dough
- Poster colour

Reflection:

1. Which animal did you make?
2. Do you love animals?
3. What is your favourite animal?

Smudge Picture

10

Smudge picture is one form of creative art which is created by applying various paints or ink in between the folded paper and gently rubbing over it. There is no intended image to be formed, it depends on the spread of the colour and the direction of rubbing force applied over it. The picture obtained from this activity is symmetrical and colourful. It also helps children to understand the symmetrical concept of drawing which is also associated with other subjects like Mathematics. Ensure that students use the colour economically for the activity. Provide extra sheets for the work if needed as an extended activity.

Materials Required:

- Paper/ Workbook
- Watercolour
- Brushes
- Palettes

Objectives:

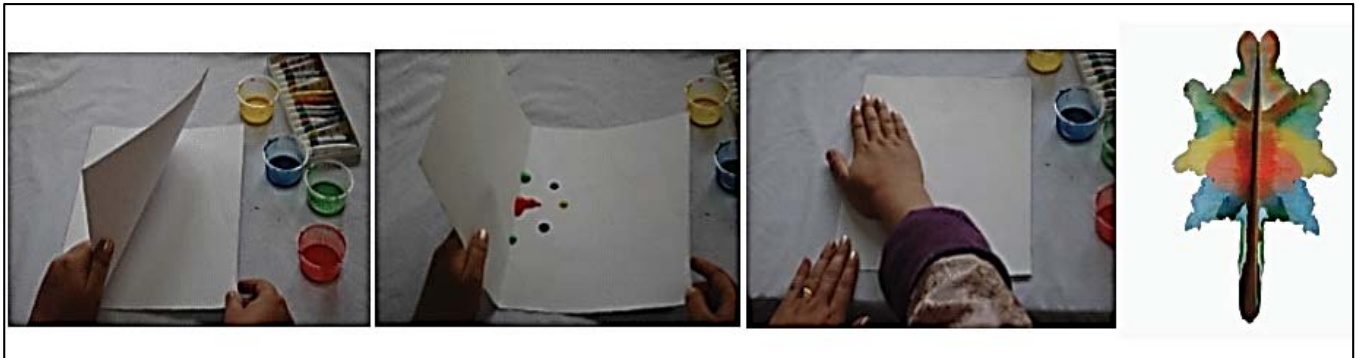
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Create a smudge picture.
- Use the colour economically
- Interpret their smudge picture.

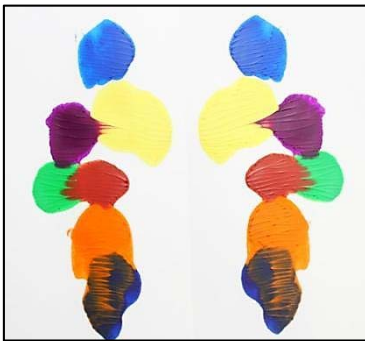
Procedures:

- Teacher demonstrates the following process of making smudge picture:
 - Students will fold the paper into half and unfold it.
 - Drops blobs of different colour in the centre of the paper.
 - Fold the paper in half again and gently rub over the paper.
 - Unfold the paper and let the image dry.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Poster colour
- Fabric colours

Reflection:

1. What did you see in your picture? Give a title.
2. Did you expect this image before the activity?
3. Did it surprise you?

Thread Painting

11

Thread painting is a technique of making creative art using thread and colour. It is created by dipping thread in the colour and placing it in between the folded paper at different positions. It is a fun activity where thread is used as a medium to create reflective images. It also develops fine motor strength/grip of a child.

Materials Required:

- Thread
- Ink
- Watercolour
- Workbook/papers
- Brushes

Objectives:

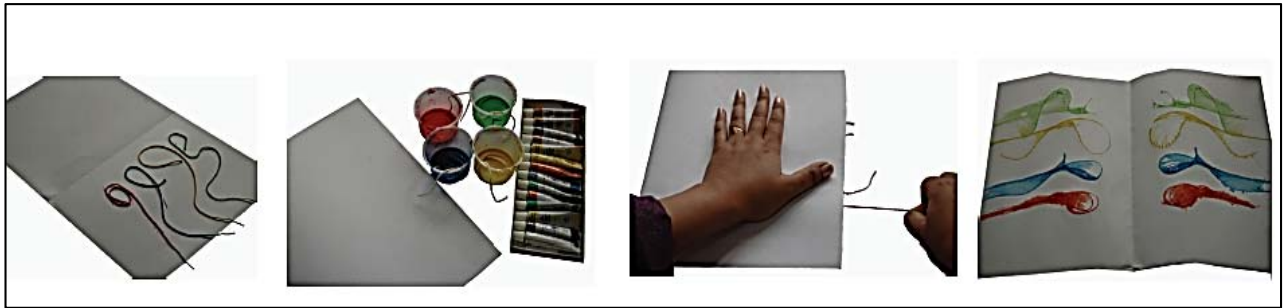
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Create their own thread painting after the teacher's demonstration.
- Develop fine motor skills

Procedures:

- Teacher demonstrates the process of thread painting as follows:
 - Fold three or four threads and place it in the saucers of paint.
 - Stir the paint and the thread until the thread is well covered with paint.
 - Lay the thread on one side on the paper and leave one end of each thread over the bottom edge.
 - Fold the thread into half again and fold the paper down.
 - Pull the thread one at a time.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Yarn
- Poster colour
- Ink

Reflection:

1. What did you learn from this activity? Give a title to your picture.
2. Can you tell something about your creation/image?
3. Do you like the picture of your friend? Share a few good points.

Spray Painting

12

Spray painting is a technique of making creative art using tooth brush and paints. Tooth brush is used as a device to spray the paints on the surface of the paper to create the shape of the object placed. Spray painting gives beautiful texture and smooth finishing. It helps children to understand the concept of spraying paints which is also used on a larger scale on the walls using spray devices. Children learn to spray the paints evenly with a high degree of control. It gives uniform coverage within a short span of time. It can work on a wide range of liquid materials.

Ask the students to bring old toothbrushes for the activity.

Materials Required:

- Watercolour
- Used toothbrushes
- Palettes
- Drawing book
- Brushes
- Stencil (prepared by teacher)

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Create their own spray painting after teacher's demonstration.
- Learn the skill of spraying with tooth brush.

Procedures:

- Teacher demonstrates the process as follows:
- Place small objects like leaves, feathers flowers, etc. on the paper.
- Take an old toothbrush.
- Dip the tooth brush in the water colour and gently spray it over the placed shape.
- Remove the objects and let it dry.
- **Note:** The teacher should remind students to place a paper beneath the activity page to avoid leakage of colour on other side of the page

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Drawing book
- Ink
- Leaves (fallen)
- Feathers
- Objects like key, lock, comb, etc.

Reflection:

1. Is your work looking beautiful?
2. Do you agree that you can still make beautiful pictures using waste materials?
3. How are you going to preserve your work?

Finger Printing

13

Fingerprinting refers to a technique of printing by applying colour with finger tips on a paper to create an image or a design. This activity intends to create more fun with colours and creativity of their thoughts. It stimulates children's sense of touch to strengthen fine motor skills.

Teachers can also have group work for this activity to encourage team spirit.

Materials Required:

- Watercolour
- Palette
- Brushes
- Workbook
- Cloth piece (for cleaning their finger)

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Create different designs and patterns using finger within outline
- Use colour economically.

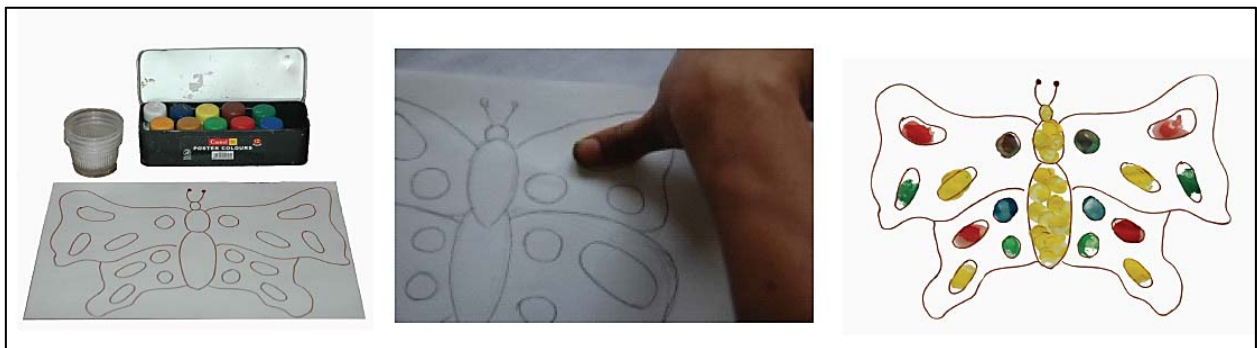
Procedures:

- Teacher demonstrates the process as follows:
 - Mix the colour with water to make it usable for print.
 - Dip the finger in the colour and press it within the given outline of shape.
 - Let the picture dry.
 - Let students go in line to wash their hands.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Poster colour
- Fabric colour
- Papers/ drawing book

Reflection:

1. Can you make other images with your finger?
2. What did you do with the leftover colour?

Leaf and Flower Printing

14

Leaf and Flower - Printing is a technique of creating Leaf and flower print, where we dip backside of flowers and leaves in colours and print them on papers. We can also apply different colours on leaves and flowers to form prints by pressing gently. This technique of printing gives realistic patterns and outlines of the leaves and flowers.

The teacher will take students outside to collect fallen leaves and flowers. He or she will discourage plucking of fresh flowers and leaves.

Materials Required:

- Leaves and flowers
- watercolour
- Palettes
- Brushes/sponge
- Papers
- Workbook

Objectives:

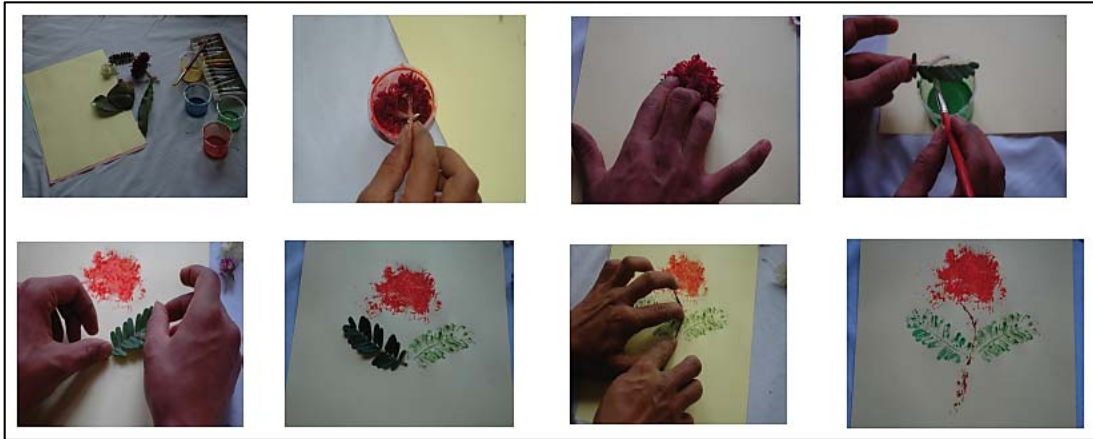
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Appreciate patterns of flower and leaf.

Procedures:

- The teacher and students collect different types of fallen leaves and flowers.
- Lay newspapers/papers/ plastics to protect the work surface of the table.
- Teacher demonstrates the process as follows:
 - Dip back surface of leaf/flower in the colour
 - Gently press the painted leaf on the workbook page
 - Peel the leaf/flower from the paper
 - Let the print dry.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Poster colour
- Ink
- Petals
- Drawing book / papers

Reflection:

1. Talk about your image/print.
2. Do you think plants are important?
3. Do you take care of the plants around you? How?

Hand Printing

15

Hand printing is a fun activity for children and it involves the same process as fingerprinting. The shape of the palm can be used to make various creative images. This activity enhances creativity in children through fun learning. The image can be decorated to make it more attractive as shown in the manual and display in the classroom.

Ensure that students fold their sleeves before the activity and wash hands right after the activity.

Materials Required:

- Water/poster colour
- Brushes
- Workbook

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Create an image using hand print.
- Use their hand to make various creative pictures.

Procedures:

- Teacher demonstrates the process as follows:
 - Mix the colour with water and apply it on the palm.
 - Press the palm on the paper in the desired angle or direction to create the print.
 - Let the picture dry.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Ink
- Fabric colour
- Ink pad

Reflection:

1. Did you enjoy playing with colours and creating pictures?
2. What other body parts can you use to print?

Paper Collage (Cut and Paste)

16

Paper Collage refers to a technique where pieces of torn papers are pasted on the paper to create a collage. Paper collage includes magazines and newspapers, bits of colour paper or handmade papers glued to a piece of paper or canvas. Glue or glue sticks can be used to paste the paper pieces together. It enhances motor skills, hand-eye coordination and leads to a thinking process that improves cognitive abilities.

Teacher instructs students on proper use of scissors for safety measures. Since the activity consumes more time, teachers can give this as a group activity.

Materials Required:

- Old magazines
- Newspapers
- Glue/ Glue sticks
- Scissors

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Paste the cut out papers on the given outline picture.
- Reuse waste papers.

Procedures:

- Teacher instructs safety measures
- Teacher shows one example
- Student looks at the example and cut out the colour paper to create the image.
- Students paste the cut out papers on the given outline to create a collage.
- Sort out usable papers from the waste for future use.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities.



Alternative Materials:

- Scrap papers
- Coloured papers
- Chart papers

Reflection:

1. What did we use to form the image?
2. How do you manage your waste papers?
3. What else can you make from the waste papers?

Paper Collage (Tear and Paste)

17

Paper Collage refers to a technique where pieces of torn papers are pasted on the paper to create a collage. Paper collage includes magazines and newspapers, bits of colour paper or handmade papers glued to a piece of paper or canvas. Glue or glue sticks can be used to paste the paper pieces together. It enhances motor skills, hand-eye coordination and leads to a thinking process that improves cognitive abilities.

Materials Required:

- Old magazines
- Newspapers
- Glue/glue stick

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Create collage by pasting torn papers.
- Reuse waste papers.

Procedures:

- Let students decide what to create.
- Tear colour papers.
- Paste the paper pieces to create a collage.
- Show their work in groups.
- Sort out the usable paper for future use.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Scrap papers
- Coloured papers
- Chart papers

Reflection:

1. What did we use to make collage?
2. Do you like your collage? Why?
3. How do you manage wastes at home?

Tracing

18

Tracing refers to drawing the outline of an object on a paper. It is a reproduction of the outline of an object on the paper. Although there are other types of tracing, this activity focuses on tracing around the object. It helps students trace faster to get the specific shape of an object. Tracing is the basis for developing fine drawing skills.

Ask students to bring a few things from home like a spoon, comb, tooth brush, leaves, bottle caps etc. Instruct students to colour the traced image as an extended activity.

Materials Required:

- Workbook
- Pencil
- Classroom objects/ household objects
- Objects available in the immediate environment
- Crayon

Objectives:

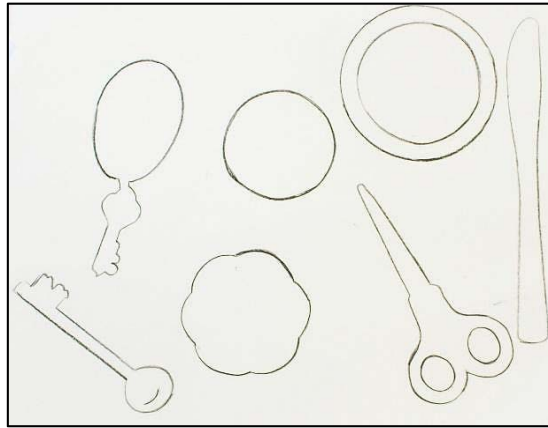
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Trace around the shapes of an object.
- Create the same outline of an object chosen by tracing.

Procedures:

- Teacher demonstrates tracing.
- Students select different objects and trace their outlines.
- Teacher gives safety instructions in carrying out the activity.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:

- Trace around one of their hands and draw patterns or doodle inside the traced hand.

Alternative Materials:

- Colour pencil
- Sketch pen

Reflection:

1. Do you think tracing is helpful in drawings?
2. Can you trace some more objects at home?

Colour Etching

19

Etching is a type of scratch art which is created by using layers of oil pastels and black paint.

The image can be created by scratching with sharp objects (toothpick, used ballpoint pen, stick) over the dried layers of pastels and black paint. The difference and resistance of two media allow the artist to create an interesting image. It helps students learn the properties of colour and its rhythm.

For this activity, oil pastels are better than crayons.

Materials Required:

- Oil pastel
- Water/poster colour (black)
- Sharp sticks or toothpick
- Workbook or paper

Objectives:

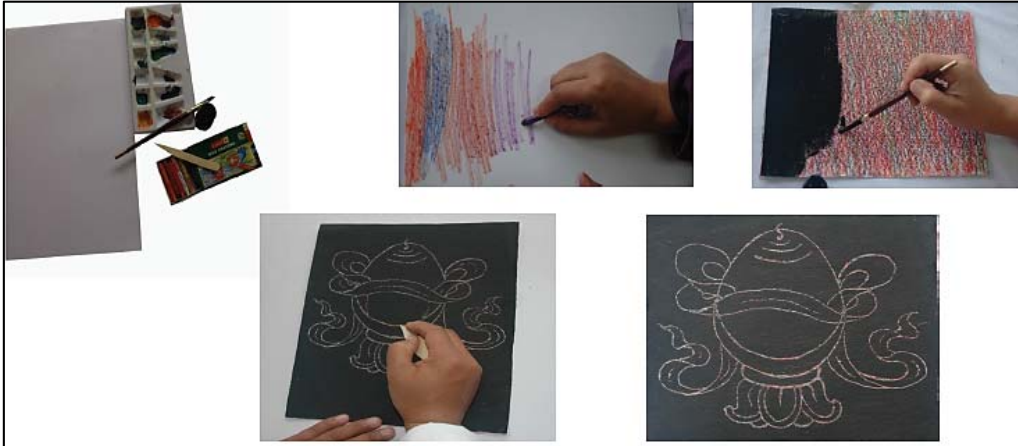
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Use colour Etching to create an image.

Procedures:

- Colour the whole surface of the paper with different colour crayons (Colour Rhythm).
- Coat the surface with thick black paint.
- When the black paint is completely dry, etch a picture or pattern on the surface with a toothpick or a sharp stick.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Chart papers
- Fabric paint (black)

Reflection:

1. Tell the process of this activity.
2. Name the colours you have used in Etching.

Paper Flower

20

Paper Flower activity is a type of paper craft that involves cutting and pasting of colour papers to make flowers. Paper flowers can look like the real flowers depending on what type of paper students' use. Children learn how to cut the paper into desired shape and create flowers. It inspires their creativity with paper work and they learn to make productive use of papers. Teachers need to provide the freedom of choice in their creativity and motivate them.

Ensure that the glued paper is dried properly before display.

Materials Required:

- Colour paper
- Scissor
- Glue stick /fevicol
- Workbook

Objectives:

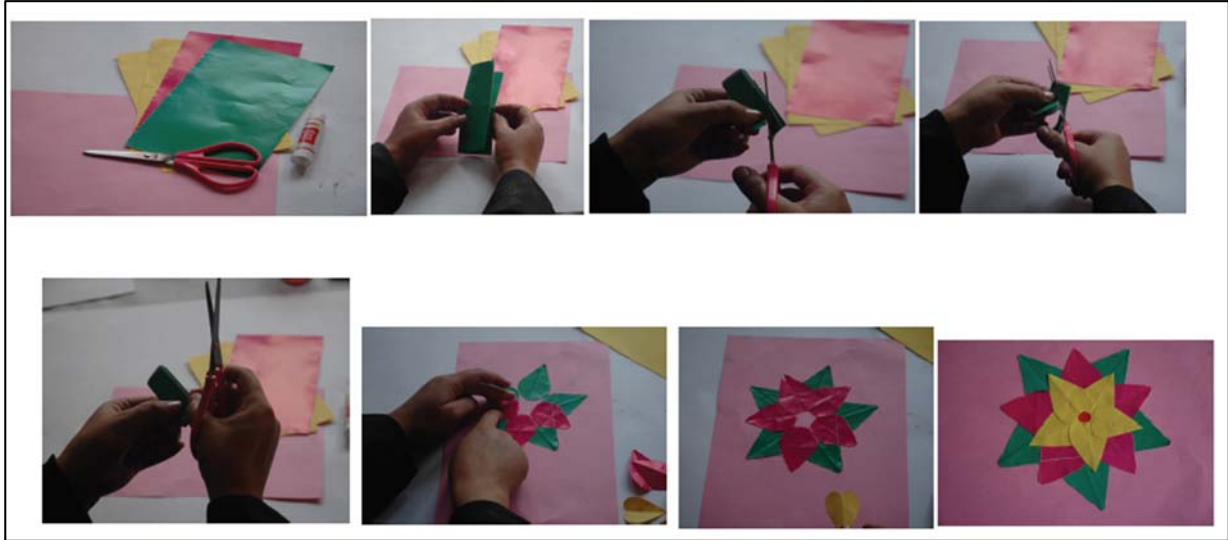
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Fold and cut papers in desired shape.
- Paste the cut-out shapes to make flowers.
- Use the paper economically.

Procedures:

- Teacher shows one example.
- Students will follow the instructions and make paper flowers.
- Teacher instructs safety measures before using scissors.
- Sort out usable papers from waste for future use.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:

- The teacher can instruct students to make flowers of different sorts..

Alternative Materials:

- Magazines
- Scrap papers

Reflection:

1. Do you think you can do this activity at home?
2. Where can you use your paper flowers?

Paper Fox (Face)

21

Paper Fox is an origami art which is created by paper folds. Students can use any kind of square papers which are foldable. This activity will help students learn how to fold paper in the right ways and make creases properly. It also enhances sequencing and arranging with folds to improve crafting skills. This activity will help to develop patience and a sense of appreciation in their achievement. The teacher can show other examples of paper works and let students make for extended activity if needed.

Materials Required:

- Square colour paper/papers
- Sketch pen/ colour pencils
- Glue/ glue sticks
- Workbooks

Objectives:

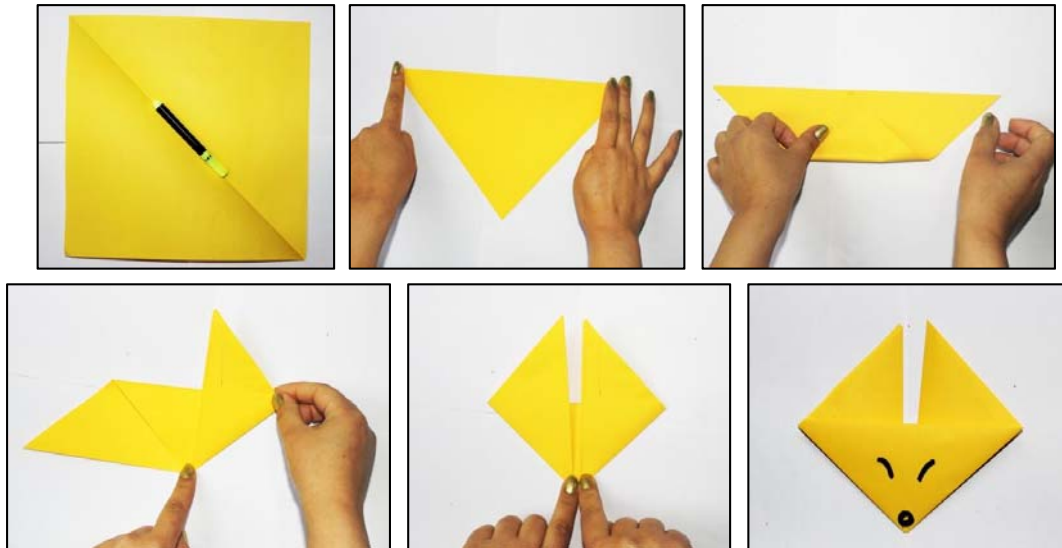
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Make the face of the fox by folding paper accurately.

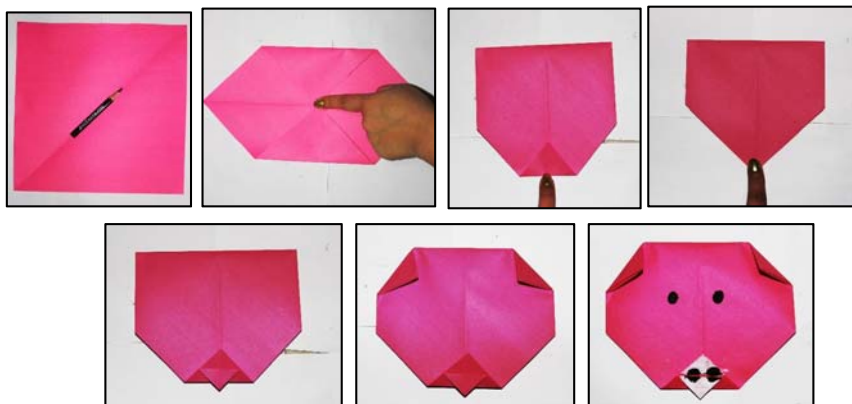
Procedures:

- Teacher will demonstration the process of making paper fox as follows:
 - Take out a square paper.
 - Fold the paper into half (diagonally).
 - Fold triangular corners from one side touching the centre line (Crease).
 - Fold the remaining two corners as shown in the picture.
 - Turn the figure over and draw the face as shown.
 - The paper fox can be pasted on their workbook.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Chart papers
- Scrap paper/ waste paper
- Origami papers

Reflection:

1. Do you like your paper fox?
2. What else can you make from paper?

Joining Dots

22

It is one kind of drawing created by joining dots following the numerical sequence. The outline of the object is revealed after the completion of the joining number sequence. This activity helps children to focus on dots with the number sequence to improve the level of hand-eye coordination.

Ask students to design their own numbered dots and let their shoulder partner join dots to create pictures.

Materials Required:

- Workbooks
- Pencils
- Erasers

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Join dots in numerical sequence/order to create an image.
- Make joining dot activity for their friends.

Procedures:

- Instruct students to join dots in a number sequence.
- Let students design similar activities.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:

- Alternative activity Students can make similar activities for their friends.

Alternative Materials:

- Drawing book
- Papers
- Sketch pen

Reflection:

1. What number is before 10?
2. What did you create using the dots?
3. Would like to try some more activities?

My Rainbow

23

My Rainbow is a colouring exercise where students will be asked to colour the outline picture of rainbow as per their understanding. Rainbow has seven colours; Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo and Violet (VIBGYOR). Students may not be aware of names of rainbow colours, but it helps them to reflect and reproduce the colour as they remember. Teacher at the end can introduce the names of rainbow colour while showing the sample. It helps children to learn and remember the names of colours as well.

The teacher should have one coloured rainbow to show as an example to the class.

Materials Required:

- Workbook
- Colours (Water colour, colour pencils, crayons or oil pastel)
- paper

Objectives:

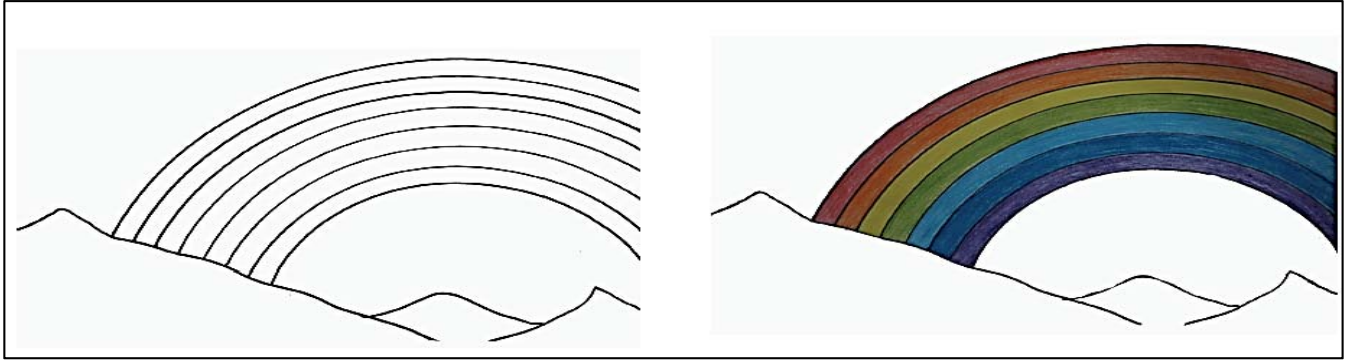
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Colour the rainbow as they have seen and remember.
- Copy and colour the rainbow as shown in the example.

Procedures:

- Teacher instructs children to colour the rainbow as they have seen.
- Teacher shows the example of a rainbow to the students.
- Students compare their drawing to the actual rainbow colour pattern.
- Students observe and colour in the outline.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:

- Draw pictures and use rainbow colours in their drawings..

Alternative Materials:

- Fabric colours
- Oil pastels
- Drawing book

Reflection:

1. How many colours are there in a rainbow?
2. Why do you think a rainbow is beautiful?
3. Can you name another colourful object?

Colour Mixing

24

It is the process of mixing two or more colours to get a new colour. In this activity students mix two primary colours to get a secondary colour. Red, Blue and Yellow (RBY) are the primary colours. When two primary colours are added proportion, we get the distinct secondary colours like Green, Orange and Purple (GOP). This activity allows students to explore and learn more about colour mixing. It helps practical thinking skills like exploring cause and effect, observation of how colours blend together. The type of secondary colour produced will depend on the proportion of the two primary colours.

Materials Required:

- Workbook
- Watercolour
- Brushes
- Water
- Palette

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

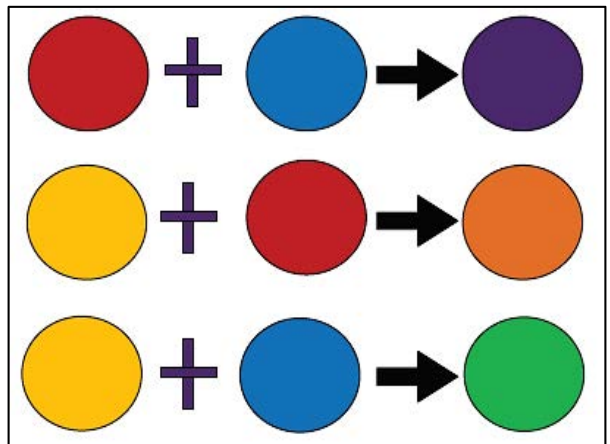
- Identify primary and secondary colours.
- Produce secondary colour by mixing primary colours.
- Predict and compare about colour mixing.

Procedures:

- Teacher introduces the art materials.
- Teacher demonstrates the colour mixing process.
- Instructs students to mix the colour in equal proportion.
- Students write names of the secondary colours in their workbooks.

Activities/Examples:

Red+Blue= Purple
Yellow + Red= Orange
Yellow + Blue= Green



Alternative Activities:

- Students can again mix the colours in different proportions for different results.

Alternative Materials:

- Poster colour
- Drawing book

Reflection:

1. What colour do you get when you add red with yellow?
2. How many colours do you know now?
3. Can you tell us the names of colours found in the class?

Painting (Primary and Secondary Colour)

25

This is a colouring activity where students use two or more colours to paint an outline picture. Students can use both primary and secondary colours in their painting. Colouring can help students learn about lines, shapes, colour mixing and perspectives of drawing. The appreciation derived from the completed task will build self-esteem and boosts confidence in students.

Materials Required:

- Workbook
- Watercolour
- Brushes
- Water
- Palette

Objectives:

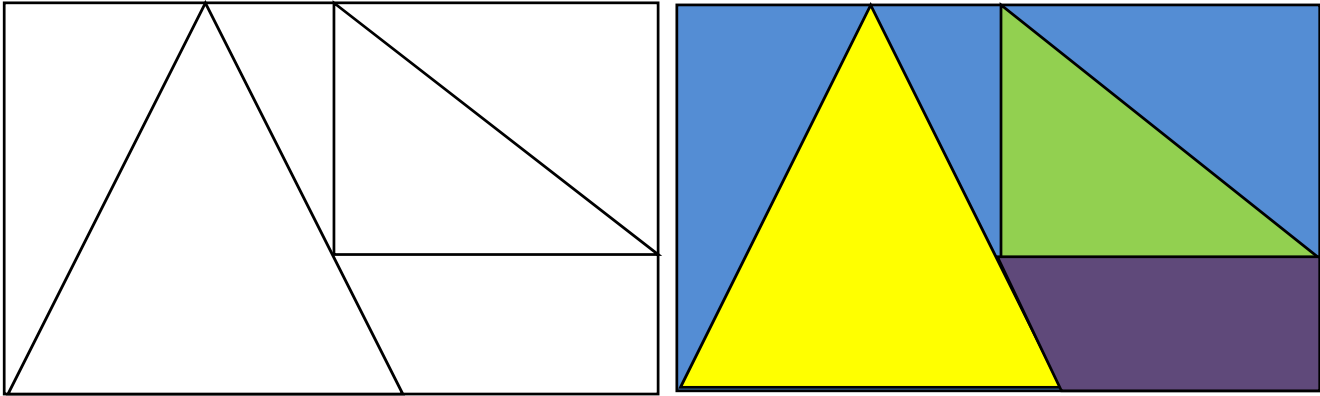
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Name primary and secondary colours.
- Paint the given outline image with different colours (primary and secondary).
- Talk about their painting and colour used.

Procedures:

- Instruct students to paint using colours (primary and secondary).
- Encourage students to use colours wisely.
- Let children say something about their painting.
- Clean up the work area and materials.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:

- Using primary and secondary colours, give children the freedom to choose a subject to paint.

Alternative Materials:

- Drawing book
- Papers
- Poster colour

Reflection:

1. Do you enjoy painting?
2. How are you going to keep the art materials?

Block Printing

26

Block printing is the process of carving patterns, shapes and designs into a block. In this activity the block carving could be made of radish/ potato etc. Colour is applied on the design or it can be dipped in colour, and then stamped on the paper to make patterns. Traditionally, block prints are made of wood and used in printing prayer scripts for prayer flags. This activity helps to understand the process of how modern printing works to make multiple copies of the same image or prints.

Teacher has to prepare blocks for each group to be used in the class beforehand.

Materials Required:

- Workbook
- Water colour
- Brushes
- Water
- Vegetables
- Knife / cutter knife (For teacher's use only)

Objectives:

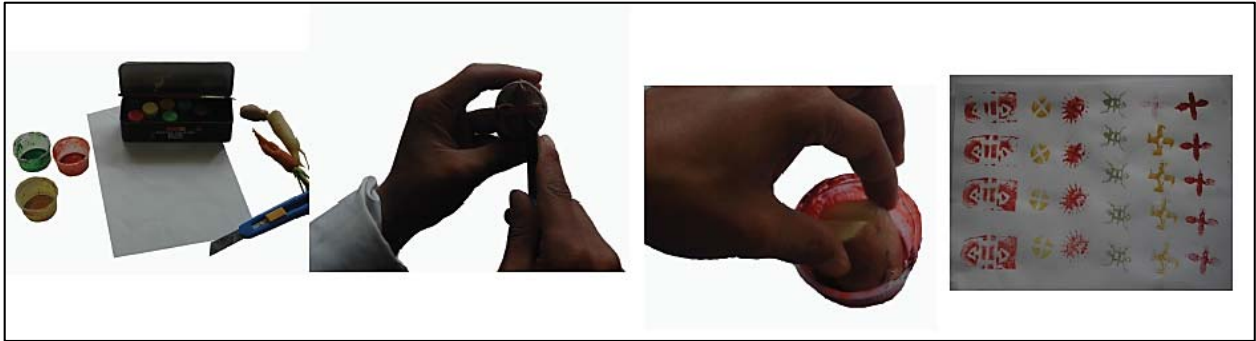
By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Make prints by stamping blocks on the paper.
- Make different prints using blocks from other groups.

Procedures:

- Apply colour or dip the block in colour and stamp on the paper.
- Exchange the blocks in groups and stamp on the paper.
- Let the print dry.

Activities/Examples:



Alternative Activities:



Alternative Materials:

- Poster colour
- Papers
- Drawing books

Reflection:

1. Why did we use vegetables and fruits to print?
2. Where else can we use block print?

Stick Figure Drawing

27

Stick Figure is a simple drawing of a person or an animal represented by circles and lines. In stick figures, the head is generally drawn with a circle whereas arms and legs are drawn by lines that can be straight or curved according to the action. They are easy to draw depicting various actions and emotions which can be animated for easy understanding. It helps students to communicate their thoughts and actions through stick figures easily.

Materials Required:

- Workbook
- Pencil
- Eraser

Objectives:







By the end of the lesson, the child will be able to:

- Replicate stick figure drawings.
- Draw a simple stick figure depicting various actions.

Procedures:

- Ask students to copy the stick figures from the worksheet.
- Students draw stick figures of simple actions in their workbook.
- Talk about their stick figure.

Activities/Examples:

Alternative Activities:

- Students draw stick figures of action words that the teacher chooses to write on the chalkboard. (Example: swim, sleep, read, dig, etc.)

Alternative Materials:

- Drawing book
- Colour pencil
- Papers

Reflection:

1. Do you like drawing stick figures?
2. What other action can you represent using a stick figure?
3. Show the action of running?