

Year 3 Art Activity For Home

Hi Everyone, the following activities are for you to complete at home. If you don't have the materials, don't worry. You can just set aside some time to sketch some of your favourite cartoon characters or people in your home.

Activity 1:

Paper Plate Weaving

Materials:

- Paper plate
- Ruler
- Pencil or pen
- Scissors
- Wool

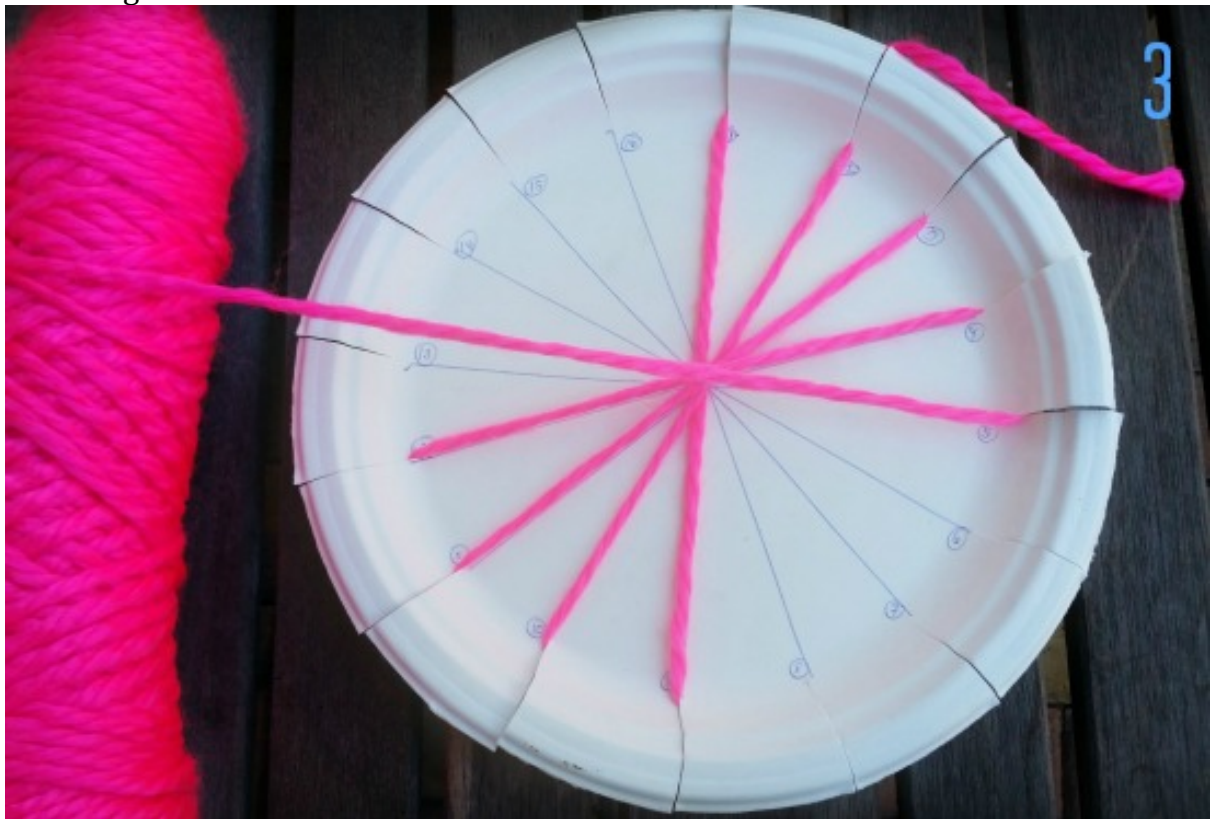
Using a pencil and a ruler, draw 8 lines that cross through the centre of a paper plate, dividing it into 16 equal "pie wedges." Label each line consecutively with numbers from 1 through 16. If you want a looser weave, you can divide the plate into a smaller number of wedges (draw 4 lines across the plate to make 8 wedges). Similarly, a tighter weave will require a greater number of wedges.



Use scissors to snip around the edge of the paper plate at the end of each line. Fasten the end of the yarn at line 1. Stretch the wool across the top of the paper plate and fasten at line 9.



Wind the yarn around the back of the paper plate and fasten at line 10. Continue winding the wool across the paper plate, fastening the wool at each line in the following order: 2-3-11-12-4-5-13-14-6-7-16-15-8-9.



Note: Do not wind the wool across the bottom of the paper plate, only across the top. The bottom of your paper plate should look like this:

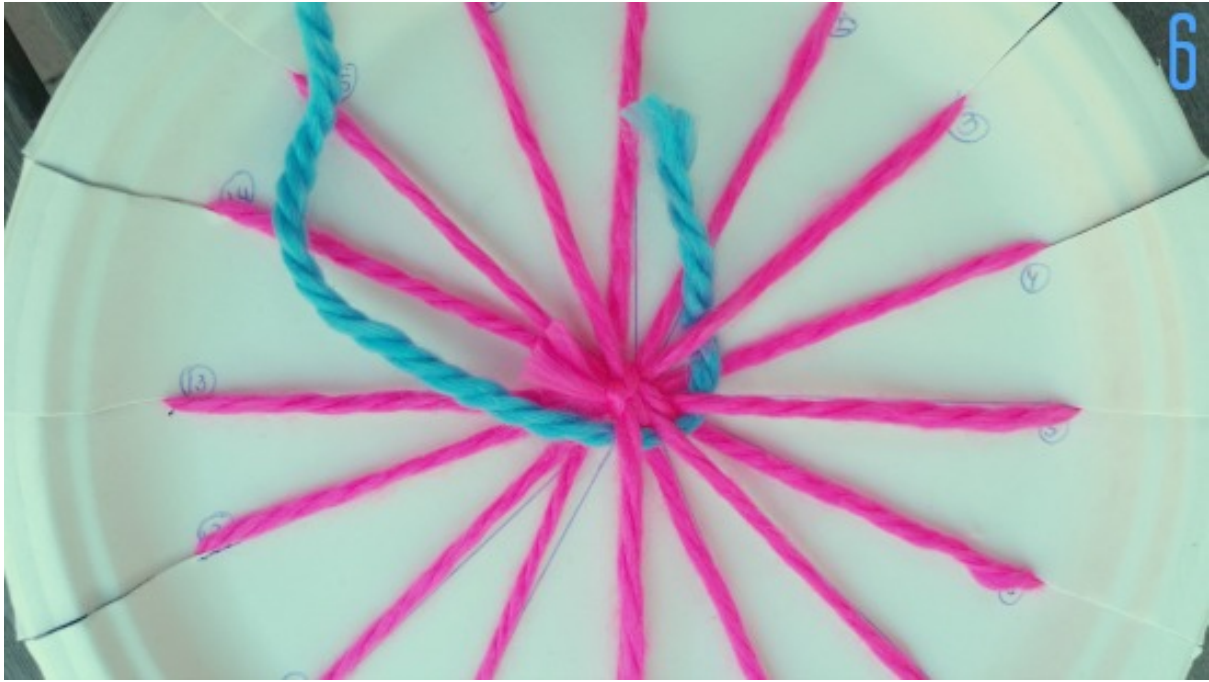


You should now have a “wool wheel,” with 17 woolspokes radiating outwards from the centre of the circle (*line 9 has 2 wool spokes*).



The loom is ready, now it's time to weave!

Cut an 45cm length of wool. Tie one end to the centre of the wool wheel. Begin to thread the length of wool through the wool spokes, in an under-over-under-over pattern (begin by passing the wool underneath line 1, over line 2, under line 3, etc....)



Because your wool wheel has an odd number of spokes (17), your under-over-under-over pattern will reverse itself once you get back to line 1 (over line 1, under line 2, over line 3, etc...), producing a simple weave pattern.



When you get to the end of the wool, simply cut another length and tie the new wool to the old wool. If you want to make a concentric ring pattern, use a different colour of wool! As your circle grows bigger, you'll need more wool to weave your way from line 1 to line 17, so if you want to keep your concentric rings at an equal thickness, you'll need to cut a longer length of wool each time you switch colours. Another tip: to keep your circle nice and flat, avoid pulling the wool too tightly.



Keep weaving all the way up to the edge of the plate. To finish it off, simply tie the end of the wool to one of the wool spokes and pull each of the wool spokes away from the plate. If you want to make a smaller circle, tie the end of the wool to one of the wool spokes. One by one, pull each of the wool spokes away from the plate, cut them in half, and tie the two ends together. If you want to make a flower instead of a circle, pull the two ends together more tightly, which ruffles the edges and gives it a petaled look.

Activity 2:

How to Draw a Cat

Learn **how to draw a cat** in this fun cat drawing tutorial! But this is no ordinary cat – this is a Colourful Cosmic Cat!

Materials:

Pencil

Rubber

A4 paper

Textas or wind ups



If anyone ever told you that you shouldn't paint elephants pink or draw cows with purple stripes, then **this drawing lesson is for you!** Throw other people's rules out the window – let your imagination run wild!

You can create this cute, cosmic cat with colourful, psychedelic designs. You can also use these ideas to create other funky animal portraits. You can turn *any* animal into a Cosmic Creature – rhinos, kangaroos, horses, anything!

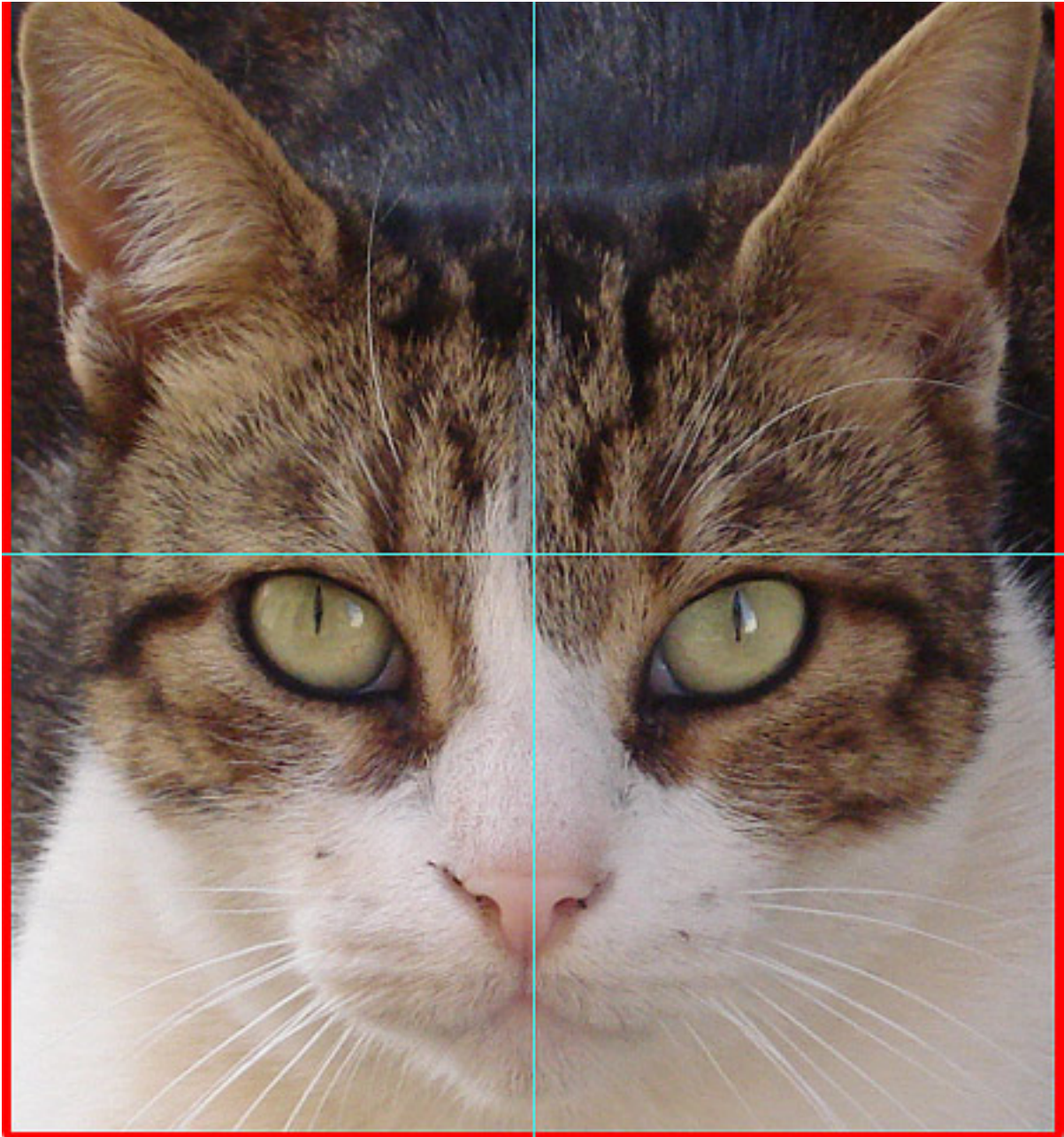
Ready to learn how to draw a cat?

Let's begin!

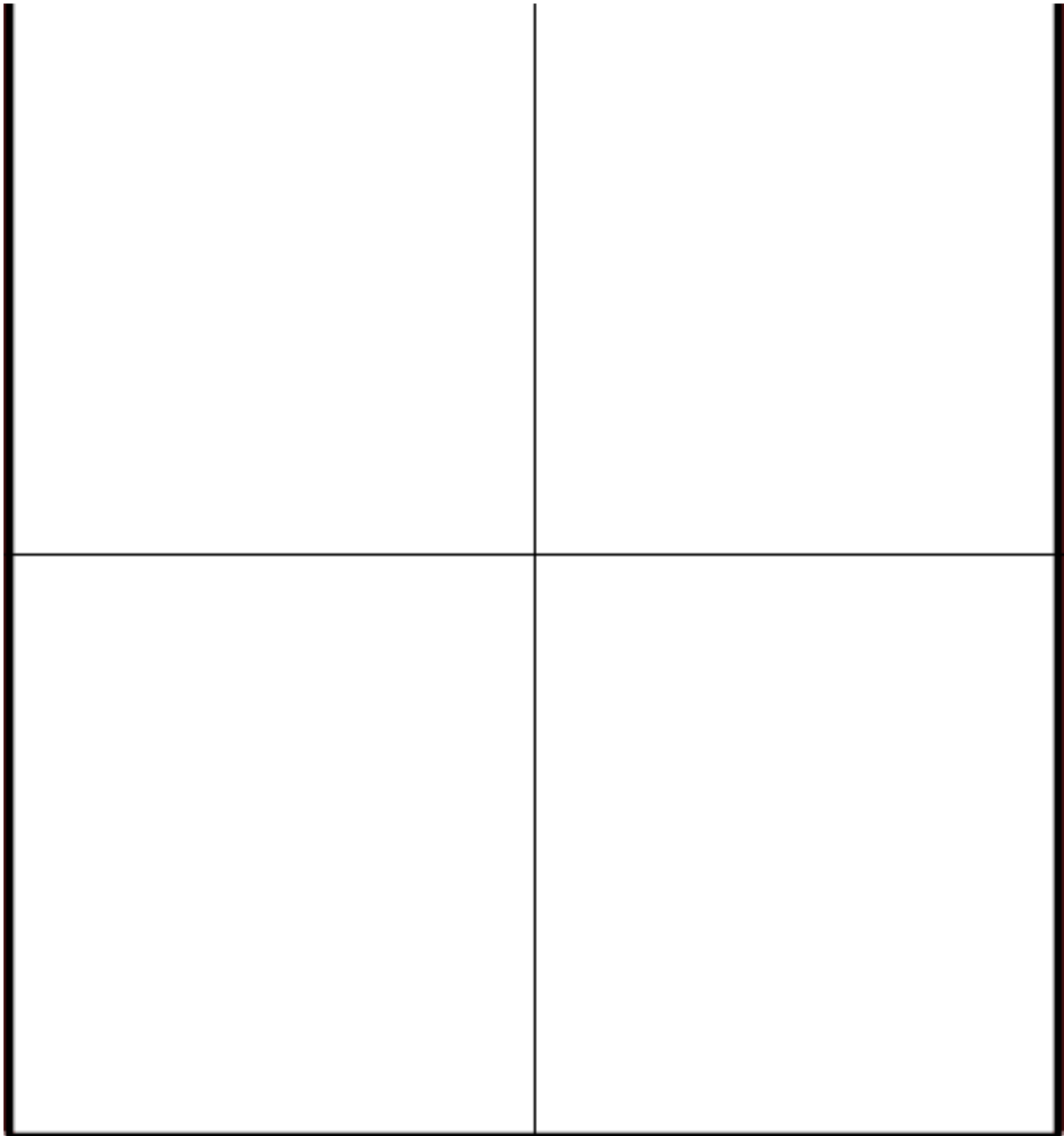




Divide the picture into a simple grid by drawing a line in the middle of the picture both horizontally and vertically:

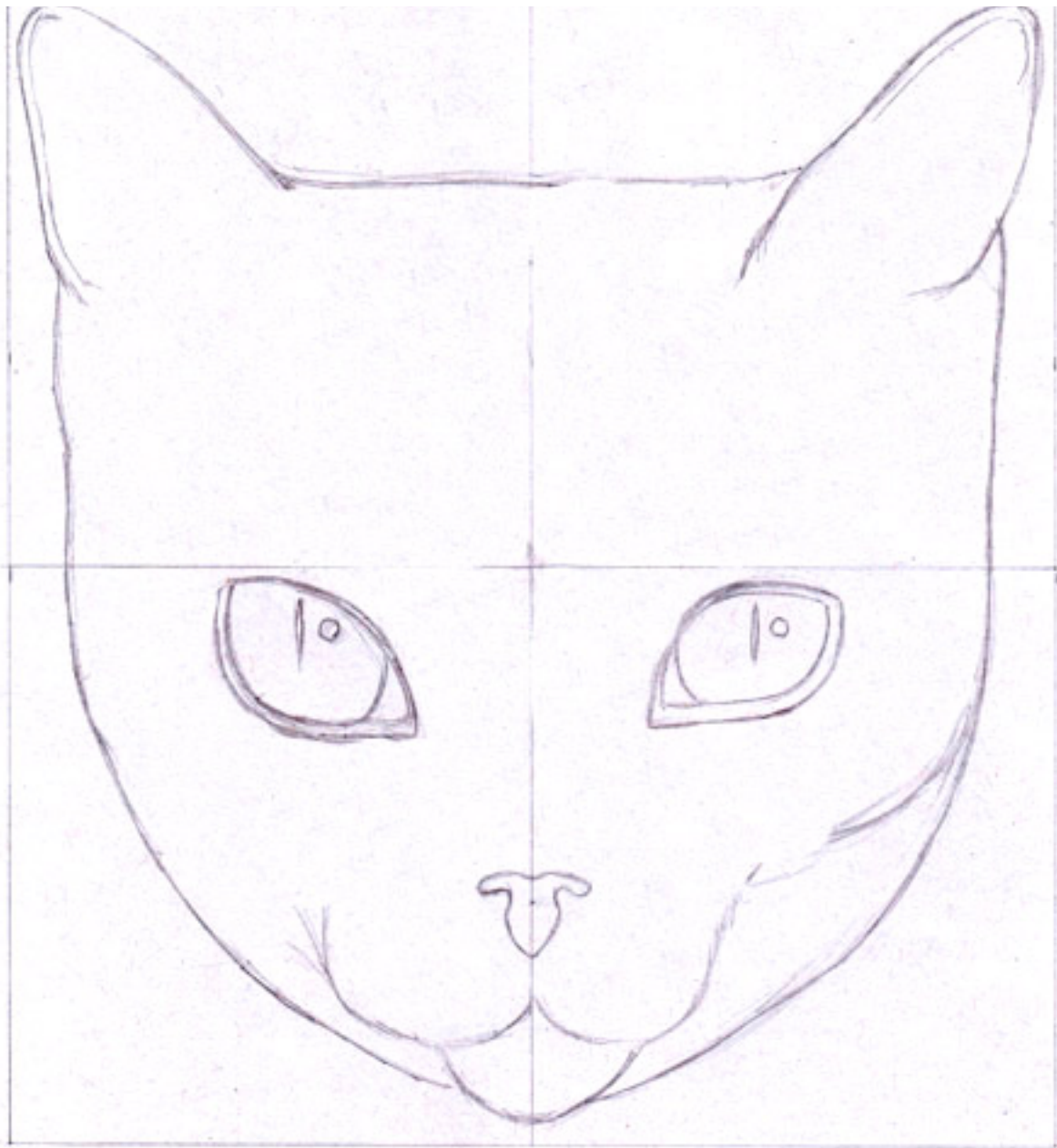


On your paper, draw a similar grid:



To draw the grid, first draw a rectangle that is 15cm across and 15cm tall. To draw the interior lines of the grid, I divided those measurements in half..

Now, using the grid as a guideline, I drew the cat's face on my paper. The grid method makes it easier to draw accurately, instead of just eyeballing it. By using a grid to learn how to draw a cat, you can compare where the cat's features are in relation to the lines on the photo, and then draw them on your paper in relation to the lines on your grid.



For instance, look at the photo of the cat, and notice where his ears are. You can see that they are in the corners of the photo, but not quite touching the edge of the grid. So your job is to replicate that on your paper. Next look at how his chin is near the bottom edge of the photo, right in the middle of the central vertical line, and draw that on your paper. Draw lightly, so that you can erase any mistakes. (But more importantly, don't be afraid of making mistakes! No one gets it right on the first try. That's what erasers are for!)

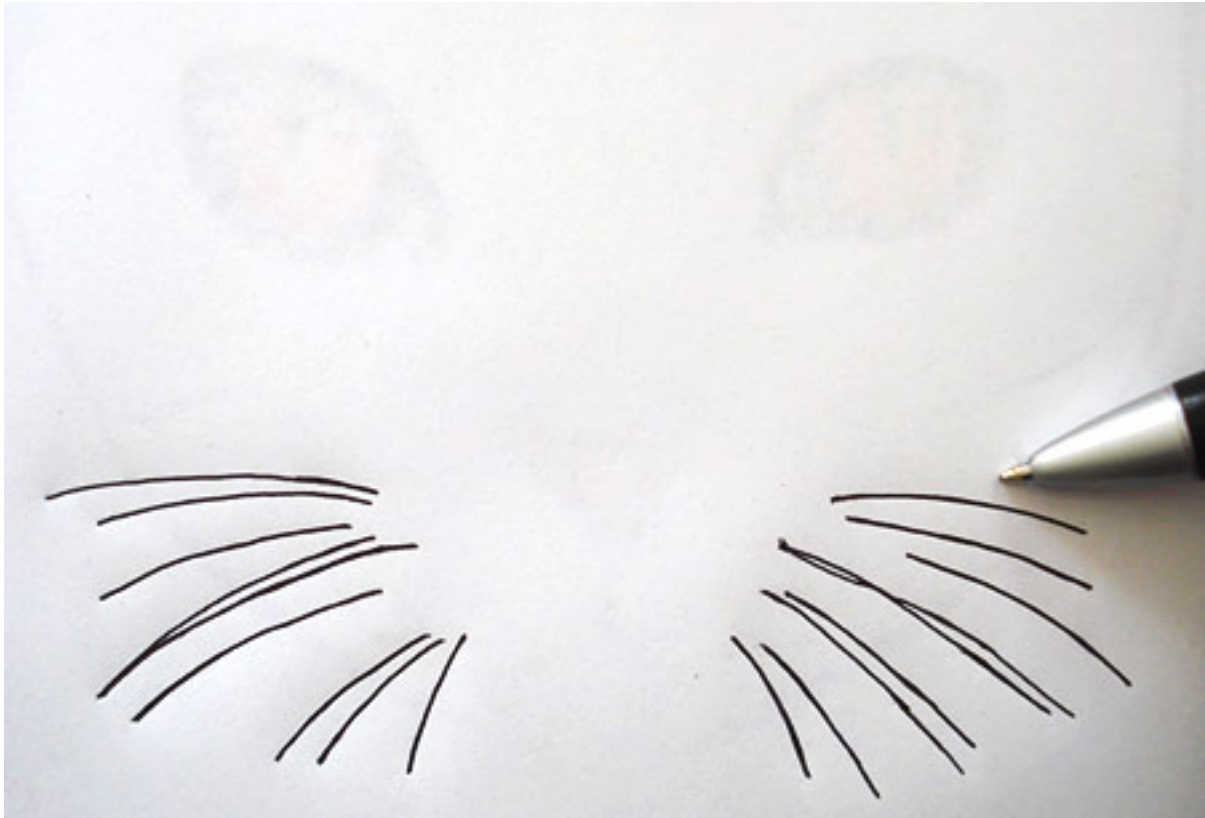
Follow these same steps to draw the outline of the cat's head, as well as his eyes, ears, nose, and mouth. If you want, you can also draw outlines to signify the different patches of colour on the cat's fur below:



Here comes the fun part: now you get to the colour the cat however you want – using any designs, patterns and colours that you want! Here is an example from a site called Art is for Fun. You can google it for more activities if you like.



Put a sheet of blank paper over the drawing, and used a ballpoint pen to draw whiskers on the blank cover sheet, like so:



"Now why did she do that?" you may be asking. Let me share with you a **cool coloured pencil technique**:

When you remove the cover sheet, your drawing paper will now be indented with the lines you drew on the cover sheet with the ball point pen. When you draw with your coloured pencils *over* those indented lines, the indented lines will stay (mostly) white!



You'll notice the indentations are over the purple outline, so there will be some purple in the whiskers. Why?

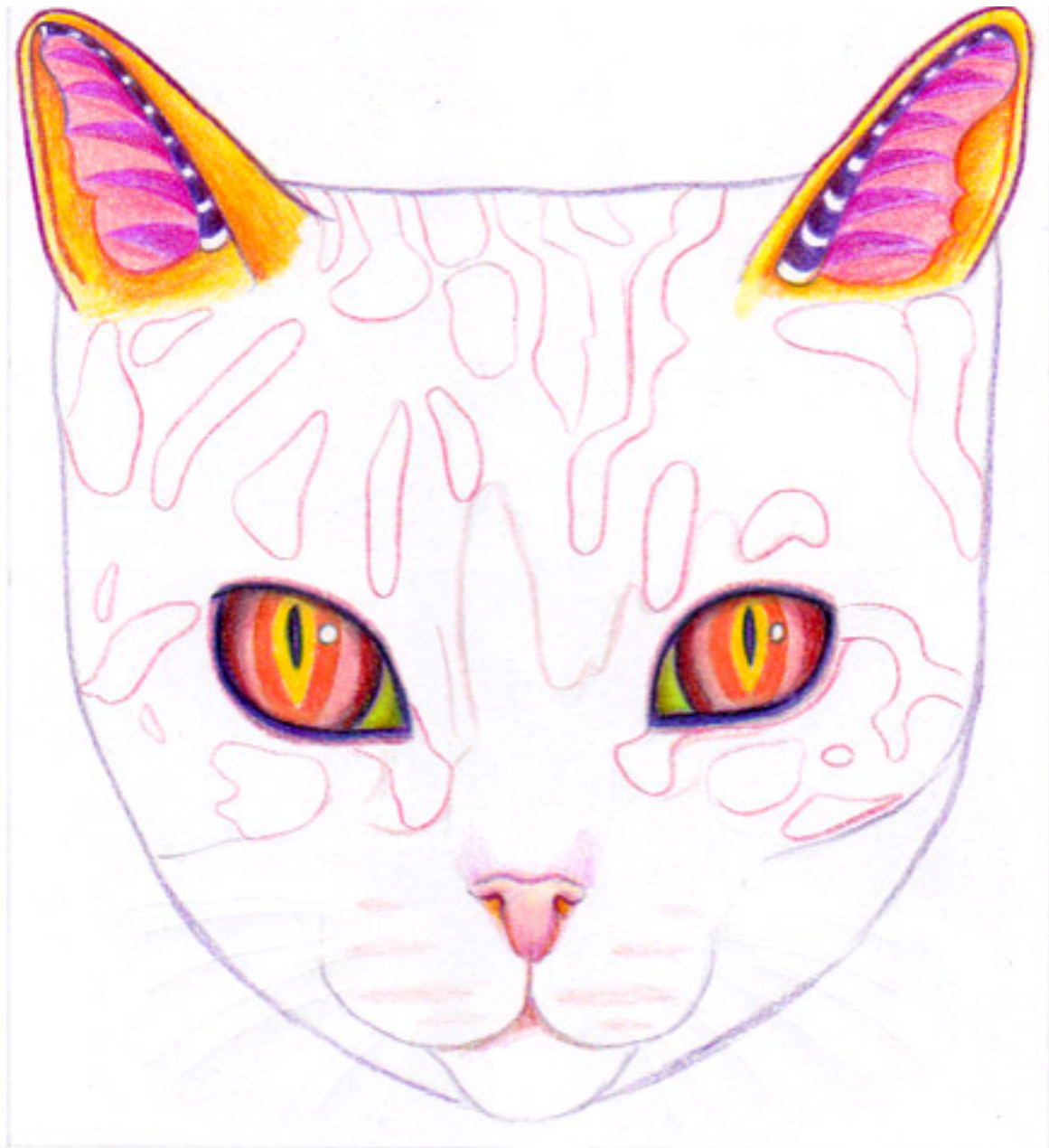
Well, so that you can *clearly* see it through the other piece of paper that you placed on top of it - otherwise you wouldn't know where to draw the whiskers. So the part of the whiskers that go *over* the purple outline won't be white.

Next colour his eyes. You can use a multicoloured striped pattern, or you can colour your cat's eyes any way you want! You can make them a single colour, or a few colours, or draw polka dots or hearts! Up to you!

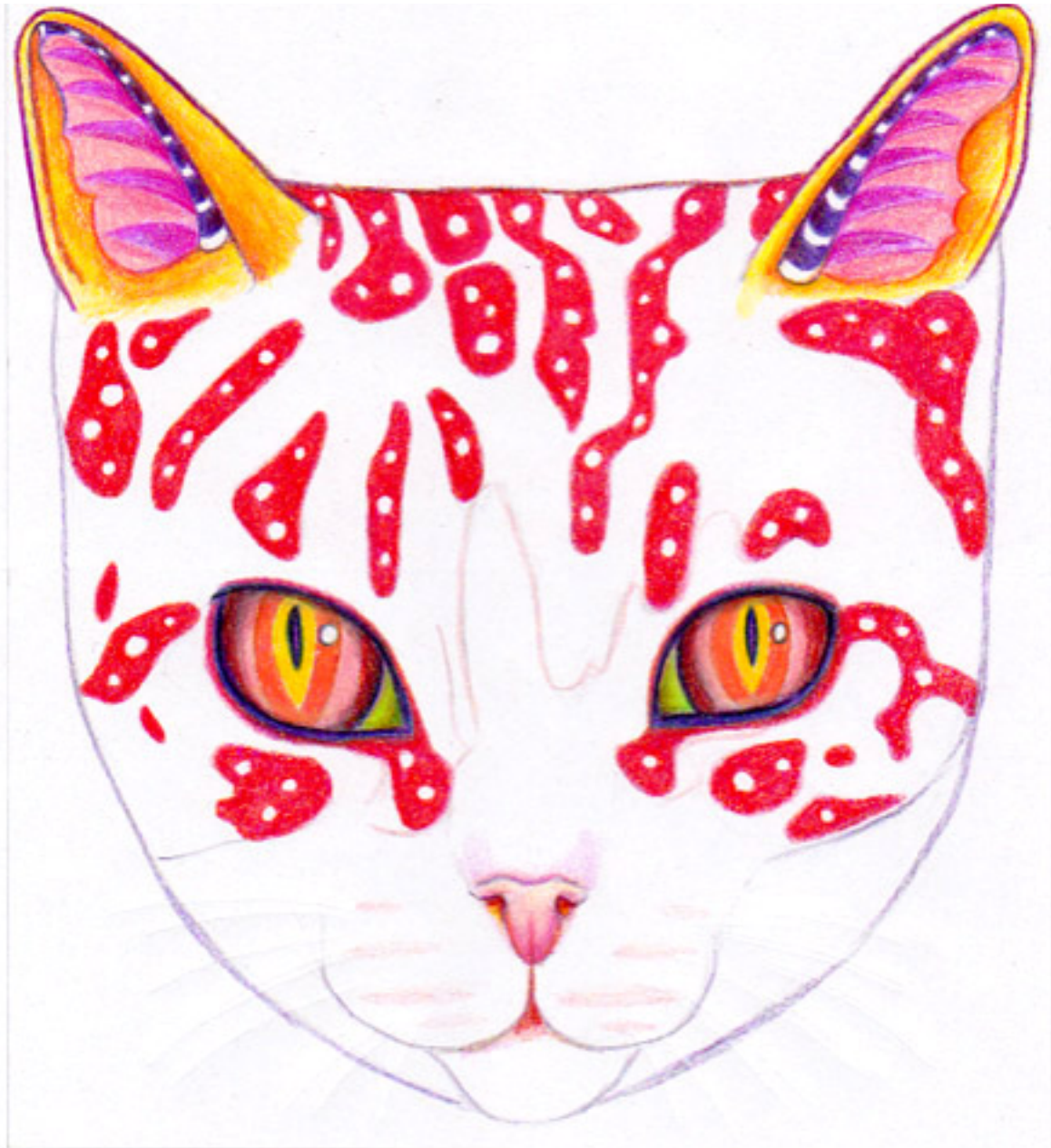




Again, you can draw any design you want on the cat's ears.



Then move on to his fur. Look at the cat photo and pick out the darkest areas of fur and draw those areas in red with white polka dots:



Next draw several orange circles inside circles (kind of like a target shape) in between several of the red areas:



Then draw yellow circles around the orange circles:



The next step was to fill in the rest of the blank areas at the top of the cat's head. I chose to color in those areas with light blue, and use a darker blue to add some short "fur" lines.



Next fill in the middle part of the cat's face with greens and yellows, along with some darker green fur lines. Also go back and add some dark blue fur lines into the red spots, to help give the cat's fur more texture.



Then finish the cat by colouring in the bottom half of his face with soft pinks, lavenders and blues.

In the photo below, you can see that those whisker indentations stayed white, even though you coloured over them:



You can also see light blue lines underneath the indentations to accent the whiskers, to make them more visible. In the photo below, compare the accented whiskers with the blank whiskers and you'll see what I mean:

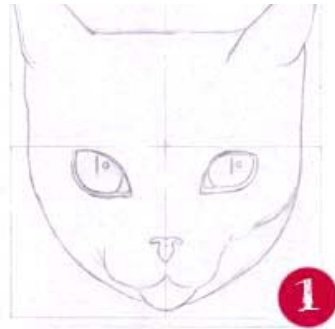


And here is the finished drawing!!



Pretty cosmic, eh?

Now you know how to draw a cat that is unique and colourful!



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