Lesson 3

Texture Collage

Objective
Discover the meaning of texture and variety.

Supplies
✔ construction paper, any light color: 12" x 18" (prepared by the teacher)

Teacher: Prepare papers in advance by drawing 5 lines across the 18" width of each paper, spacing them roughly 3" apart.

✔ collage items in 1" to 2" pieces: cotton balls, corrugated paper, fabric scraps, sandpaper, burlap, colored tissue paper, small pieces of yarn, construction paper scraps, wrinkled paperbag paper, etc.

Teacher: Including cotton balls, prepare at least six different collage materials. If possible, choose materials that coordinate in color yet have different textures.

✔ glue

Vocabulary
texture
variety

Introduction
Think of all the different things God has created. What a great variety of creatures! Just as there is a great variety of things in the world, there are many different textures, too. God made some things smooth, some things furry, some things soft, some things rough—a wonderful variety.

How does the bark of a tree feel? The fur of a kitten? The top of your desk? Can you think of more textures? Look for a variety of textures the next time you go outside.

The art project you make today will have a variety of textures that you will be able to feel with your fingers.
Directions

1. Put your paper horizontally in front of you. Find the third section. That is the section you will begin to decorate with a texture.

2. Glue cotton balls onto this third section.

   Teacher: The third section is suggested as the place to put the cotton balls because the white balls will stand out as a focal point.

3. Now choose other things to glue onto each of the sections that are left. Glue a different texture on each one.

4. Lightly touch the different textures with your fingers. How does each one feel when you touch it? Do you see and feel the variety of textures?

Texture is an important part of God’s creation. It is also an important element in the story found in Genesis 27:15-24, where Jacob used texture to deceive his blind father, Isaac.

Variations

- To save time in preparation, photocopy 5 evenly spaced lines (approximately 2½" apart) onto light-colored legal size paper (8½" x 14").

- A simple, recognizable shape, object, or animal may be photocopied for students, onto which they may add texture. For example, a picture or a line drawing of a simple sheep from a coloring book could have cotton balls glued onto it, or a fish shape could have pieces of paper glued on it to look and feel like scales.
Push and pull various patterns and textures in a slab of plain, reusable clay, such as Play-Doh®. Tools such as plastic forks or drinking straws can also be used to make textures in the clay.

Notes
Lesson 3

Pattern in Print
(Fruit or Vegetable Prints)

Objective

Observe and recognize pattern. See the importance of pattern as it relates to unity and as it is seen in creation.

Supplies

✓ construction paper, colored: 12" x 18"
✓ selection of fruit (or vegetables), cut crosswise in half
✓ tempera paint (3 or 4 colors divided into small bowls)
✓ brushes (1 brush per bowl of paint)
✓ newspapers (to protect work area)
✓ natural objects or pictures of plants and animals that clearly show pattern in stripes, dots, etc. (for demonstration)
✓ patterned wallpaper, wrapping paper, or fabric (for demonstration)

Vocabulary

pattern
print
repetition
rhythm
transfer
unity

Introduction

Do you know what rhythm is in music? It's a pattern of sound. Think of the rhythm and beat of a drum. The sounds are repeated in an orderly way. We can hear rhythm—but we can see rhythm, too! In art, when we see patterns of lines, shapes, and colors, we can also describe these patterns as rhythm. When lines, shapes, and colors are repeated in an orderly way, they become a pattern with an orderly rhythm.

Teacher: Display examples of patterned wallpaper, wrapping paper, or fabric, along with objects and pictures of various creatures that clearly exhibit pattern.
Look at these objects and pictures. Can you see the pattern in them? Can you describe the patterns? See how the pattern and rhythm of the designs is very orderly and even? The countless patterns in creation tell us about the orderly wisdom of our Creator. Pattern is important to see and understand!

You will design patterns on your paper by printing pieces of fruit. Printing lets us transfer the same shape onto the paper over and over, so that it can clearly show the repetition of pattern.

This repetition will show unity, too. Because the shapes and colors are repeated, they will look like they belong together. That's unity: belonging together. Unity is another important word in art!

**Directions**

1. Start with the largest piece of fruit (or vegetable) you will use in your pattern. Brush some paint onto the cut end of the fruit and carefully press it down onto your paper. This will transfer the shape of the cut end of the fruit onto the paper. Using the same color of paint and piece of fruit, continue printing, spacing each print evenly in one or more rows over the whole paper. Brush more paint on the fruit as necessary.

2. Choose another piece of fruit and another color. Print this piece of fruit onto the paper, using the first prints you made as your guide. For example, if you print this piece of fruit directly underneath one of the first prints, print it directly underneath all of those first prints.
3. Continue with a third piece of fruit and a third color. More fruit shapes and colors may be added until the whole paper is filled with a colorful pattern.

4. Look at your finished picture. Can you see the pattern? Can you describe the pattern? Can you see how your design has unity?

Not only has God adorned creation with countless patterns, we also find patterns in Scripture. God’s commandments to Moses concerning the high priest’s robe contain one remarkable example: “and they made bells of pure gold, and put the bells between the pomegranates upon the hem of the robe...a bell and a pomegranate, a bell and a pomegranate, round about the hem of the robe” (Exodus 39:25-26).

Variations

- Many different materials can be used for printing: sponge shapes, shapes carved from the cut end of a potato, paper towel tube ends, purchased rubber stamps and ink pads, etc.

- Decorative liquid acrylic paint can be used for printing shapes onto more durable surfaces and objects such as plain muslin placemats and napkins, or plain terra cotta plant pots.

Notes