

ST. ALOYSIUS SCHOOL

GAUR S.A.I.T CAMPUS



ART CRAFT



*Creative activities for
the children to learn & enjoy.*

CLASS - 3

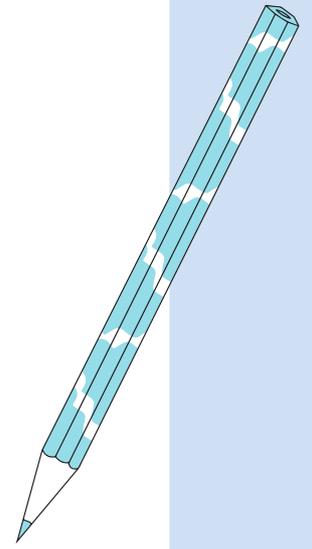
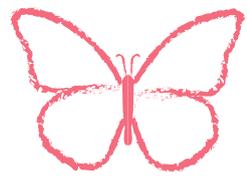


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"ART IS MY LIFE AND MY LIFE IS ART"

UNIT 1

Enjoy
with
colours

2 Milan



Chapter 1 COLOUR WHEEL CHART



Description

1. The colour wheel is an easy way to understand the concept of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary colours. The colour wheel consists of 12 sections, each containing one hue.

2. **Primary Colors:** These are the three fundamental colors from which all other colors are made. They cannot be created by mixing other colors. The primary colors are:

Red

Blue

Yellow

3. **Secondary Colors:** These are created by mixing two primary colors together in equal amounts. There are three secondary colors:

Green (made by mixing blue and yellow)

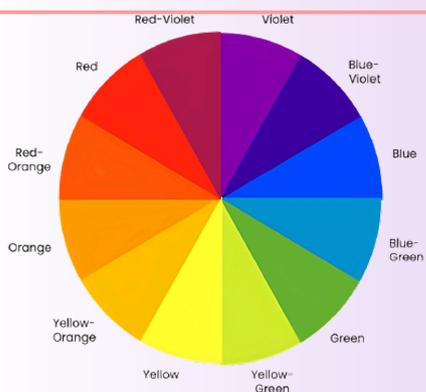
Orange (made by mixing red and yellow)

Purple (made by mixing red and blue)

Tertiary Colors: These are made by mixing a primary color with a secondary color. There are six tertiary colors.

Materials Required

- **Paint Brushes**
- **Water Colour**
- **Rounder**
- **Scale**
- **Pencils**



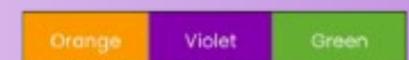
Tertiary Colors



Primary Colors



Secondary Colors



Chapter 2 Colour Creations

Description

That's right! The primary colors—red, blue, and yellow—are the foundation of the color wheel. By mixing different amounts of these primary colors, you can create secondary and tertiary colors.

Secondary Colors: These are made by mixing two primary colors together:

Red + Blue = Purple

Blue + Yellow = Green

Yellow + Red = Orange

Tertiary Colors: These are created by mixing a primary color with a secondary color, resulting in hues like:

Red + Orange = Red-Orange

Yellow + Orange = Yellow-Orange

Yellow + Green = Yellow-Green

Blue + Green = Blue-Green

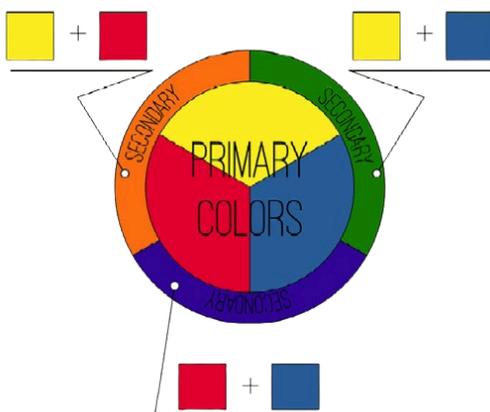
Blue + Purple = Blue-Purple

Red + Purple = Red-Purple

By adjusting the ratios of primary colors, you can create countless shades, tones, and hues. This is why understanding primary colors and their interactions is key to color mixing in painting, design, and even in digital art!

Materials Required

- **Paint Brushes**
- **Water Colour**
- **Rounder**
- **Scale**
- **Pencils**



Chapter 3

Dot To Dot Masterpiece



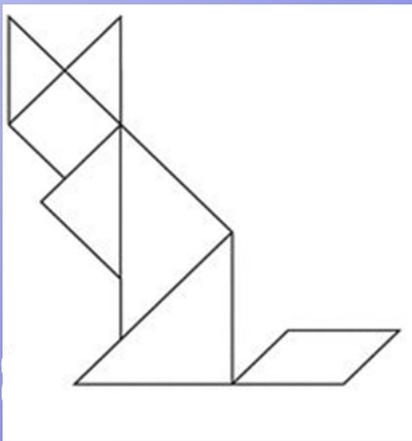
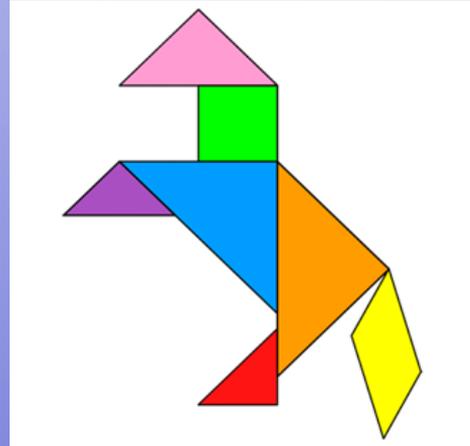
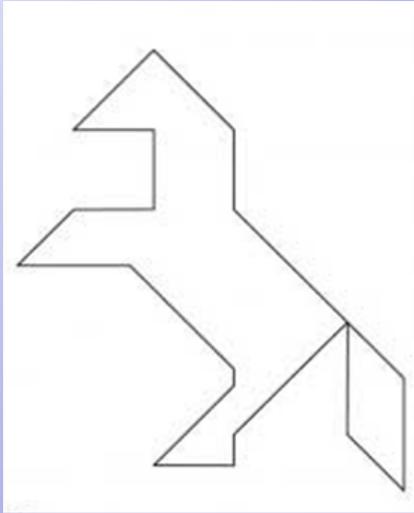
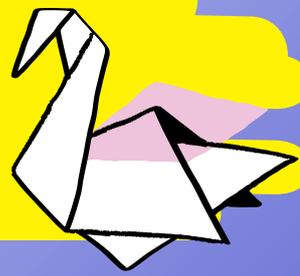
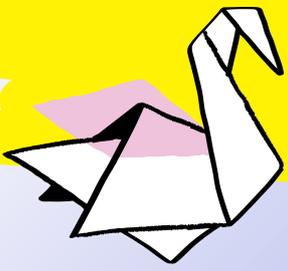
Description

- Start with first dot and draw a line till second dot and keep joining.
- Choose your favourite colours!
- Make sure to stay inside the lines
- Colour the picture carefully

Materials Required

- Pencil
- Eraser
- Colour pens

Chapter 4 Tangram Art (Colouring)



Description

- **Start with Simple Designs:** Begin with simple designs, such as basic shapes or animals.
- **Arrange the Tans:** Arrange the 7 tans to form various silhouettes, shapes, and designs.
- **Use All 7 Tans:** The goal is to use all 7 tans to create a complete design.

Materials Required

- *Colour Pencil*
- *Pencil and Eraser*
- *Colour pens*

Chapter 5 Foil paper art

Description

- **Create your design:** Use a software or app to create your design, keeping in mind the area where the foil will be applied.
- **Choose a font and image:** Select a font and image that will stand out with the foil effect.
- **Mirror the design:** Reverse or mirror the design, as it will be applied in reverse during the printing process.

Materials Required

- Fevicol
- Foil paper
- Scissors





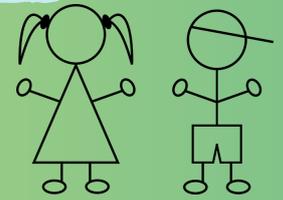
Unit 2

**DRAW
YOUR
DREAMS**

24 Milan

Chapter 6 Stick Drawing

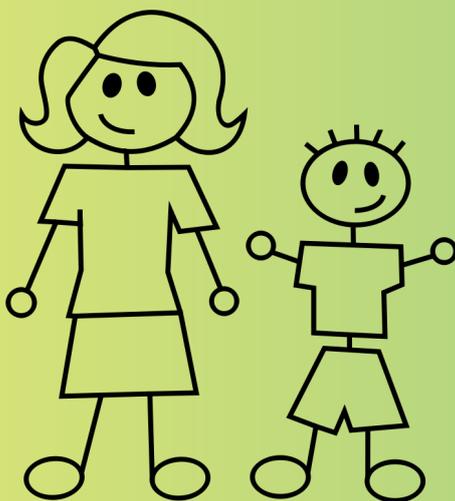
Description



A stick figure is a simple drawing of a person or animal that uses lines to represent the body and a circle to represent the head. Stick figures are also known as stick men, stick women, or stick people.

Features

- The head is usually a circle, which can be filled in or left unfilled
- The arms, legs, and torso are drawn as straight lines
- Details like hands, feet, and a neck may or may not be included
- The head may be decorated with facial features or hair
- Simpler stick figures may have disproportionate body parts or ambiguous emotions



Materials Required

- Charcoal Pencil
- Sharpner
- Eraser
- A4 Size hard sheet



Chapter 7 Pastel Colouring



Description

Pastel drawing is a fun and expressive medium that allows you to create soft, vibrant artwork with rich textures.

1. Choose Your Pastels

There are three main types of pastels:

- Soft pastels – Rich in pigment, blend easily, but can be messy.
- Hard pastels – Good for fine details and crisp lines.
- Oil pastels – Creamy and blend well but don't smudge like soft pastels.

For beginners, soft pastels or oil pastels are great choices.

2. Pick the Right Paper

- Use textured paper (like pastel paper or sanded paper) for better pigment adhesion.
- Toned paper (grey, blue, or tan) adds depth to your artwork.

Materials Required

- A4 size sheet
- Masking tape
- Pastel colours
- Pencil
- Eraser
- Sharpener



Chapter 8 Paper Quilling Art

Description

Paper quilling is a beautiful and creative craft that involves rolling, shaping, and gluing strips of paper to create intricate designs.

1. Roll the Paper Strips

- Insert one end of a paper strip into the quilling tool.
- Roll it tightly and evenly to create a coil.
- Carefully remove the rolled paper from the tool.

2. Shape the Coils

- Allow the coil to loosen slightly for an open coil or keep it tight for a solid shape.
- Pinch or press different parts of the coil to create shapes like:
 - Teardrop – Pinch one end of the coil.
 - Marquise (Eye shape) – Pinch both ends.
 - Heart – Press the middle while pinching both ends.
 - Square, Triangle, etc. – Use fingers or a quilling board.

3. Glue the Shapes

- Apply a tiny amount of glue to the end of the coil to secure it.
- Let it dry before assembling the design.

4. Arrange and Assemble

- Plan your design on a piece of paper.
- Use tweezers to place the shapes.
- Glue each shape carefully to form flowers, animals, letters, or patterns.

5. Finishing Touches

- Let the artwork dry completely.
- Optionally, frame your quilling art or add embellishments.



Materials Required

1. Quilling Paper Strips – Pre-cut strips (3mm, 5mm, or 10mm wide) or cut your own from colored paper.
2. Quilling Tool – A slotted or needle quilling tool for rolling paper.
3. Glue – A fine-tip glue bottle or toothpick to apply small amounts of glue.
4. Tweezers – For precise placement of quilled shapes.
5. Quilling Board (Optional) – Helps create uniform shapes.
6. Scissors – For cutting and shaping paper.
7. Toothpicks/Pins – Useful for applying glue and securing designs.





Chapter 9 Cozy up with warm colours



Warm Colours Painting Description

Warm colours (red, orange, yellow, and variations like gold and brown) create feelings of warmth, energy, passion, and excitement. They are perfect for sunset scenes, autumn landscapes, fiery abstracts, and cozy interiors.

Choosing Your Medium

You can create warm colour paintings using Acrylic Paint, Oil Paint, Watercolour, Pastels

Picking a Warm Colour Palette

- Autumn Vibes – Burnt sienna, ochre, deep red, and brown.
- Fiery Contrast – Red, gold, black, and deep purples.
- Sunset Shades – Red, orange, yellow, and pink.

Blending & Layering Warm Colours

- *For Acrylic/Oil: Use a dry brush or soft blending technique to merge warm tones smoothly.*
- *For Watercolours: Use wet-on-wet for soft transitions between warm hues.*
- *For Pastels: Smudge with fingers or a blending tool for soft warmth.*

Materials Required

- Paints -
- Acrylic Paints
- Oil Paints
- Watercolours
- Soft Pastels
- Brushes & Tools
- A4 size thick sheet
- Pencil, Eraser



Chapter 10

Rangoli fun Activity

Materials Required

- Canvas or Thick Paper
- Rangoli Colours
- Dotting Tools
- Ruler & Pencil
- Palette

Description

Grid dot painting is a fun and structured art technique where dots are arranged in a grid pattern to create stunning designs. This style is commonly seen in Aboriginal dot painting, mandalas, and pointillism.

Step-by-Step Process

Prepare Your Surface

- Use a ruler to draw light grid lines with a pencil on your canvas.
- You can create squares or diagonal patterns for variation.

Choose a Colour Scheme

- Warm Colours: Red, orange, yellow for a fiery, energetic look.
- Cool Colours: Blue, green, purple for a calming effect.
- Monochrome or Ombre: Vary shades of one colour for depth.

Start Dotting

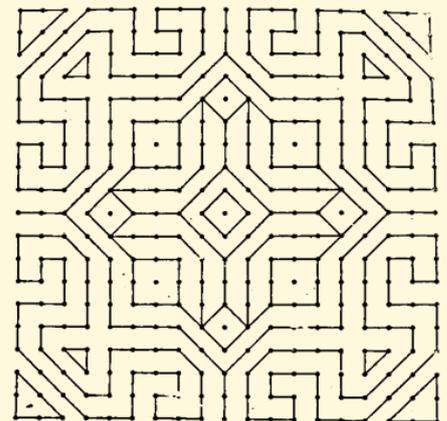
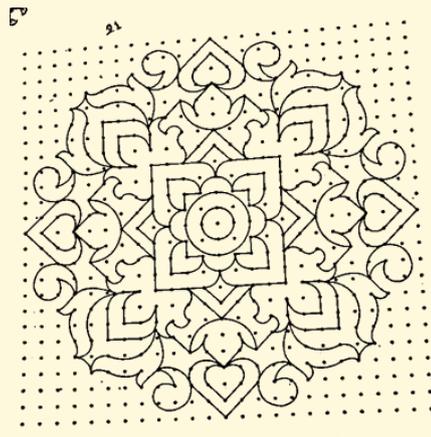
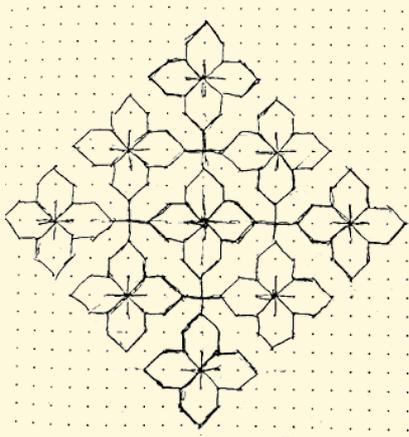
- Dip your dotting tool in paint and apply dots at each intersection of the grid.
- Experiment with dot sizes by using different tools or varying pressure.
- You can create patterns, like spirals, flowers, or geometric designs.

Layer and Blend

- Overlap dots or use different shades for a 3D effect.
- Let each layer dry before adding another colour to prevent smudging.

Final Touches

- Erase any visible pencil lines once the paint dries.
- Optionally, seal with a varnish spray for protection.





Unit-3

THE PAINTER'S TOUCH

Chapter 11

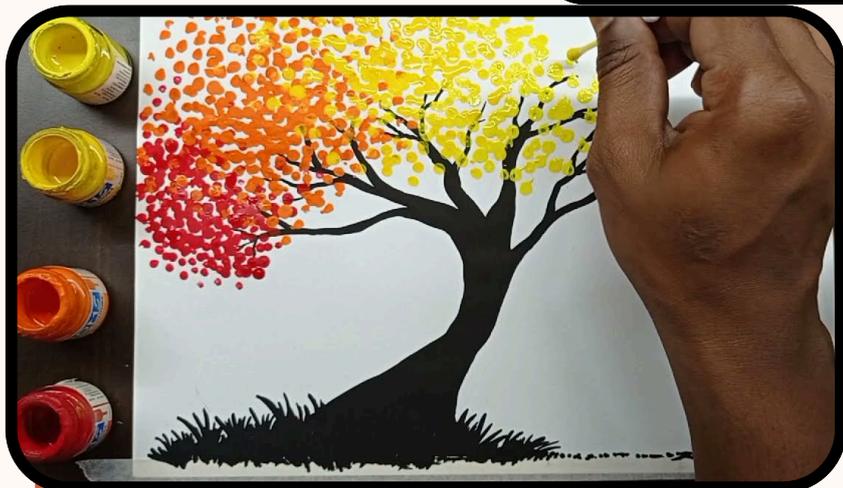
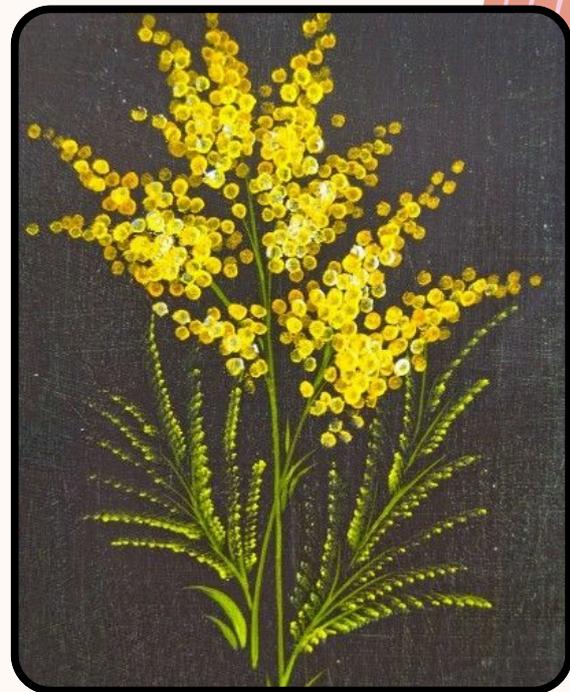
Earbud Painting

Description

An "earbud painting" could refer to creating artwork using earbuds as a medium or tool, where the earbuds might be dipped in paint and used to apply it to a surface. It might also refer to a painting that visually represents or includes earbuds as a subject. The idea could be an abstract or minimalist depiction of earbuds, or they could be used creatively in a larger scene, either as part of the composition or as a main focus.

Materials Required

- Earbuds
- Acrylic Paint
- Canvas or Paper
- Palette
- Water or Paint Thinner
- Brushes
- Paper Towels or Sponges
- A Drop Cloth or Old Newspaper



Chapter 13

Crayons Colour Fusion

DESCRIPTION

Creating a Crayon Colour Fusion Painting is a fun and creative process that blends vibrant colours through different techniques

Materials Required

- A canvas or thick cardstock
- Crayons
- A heat source
- A glue gun
- Paintbrushes or sponges
- A knife or scraper
- Newspaper or plastic sheet



Chapter 14 Shapes of Fruits

DESCRIPTION

- Observe the shape of given fruit, sketch the outline of the shape and fill the colour in that shape using different method
- Crayon Melting Fruit Art
- Paper Collage Watercolor Fruit Splatter Art Fruit Art
- Watercolor Fruit Splatter Art
- String and Thread Fruit Art

MATERIALS REQUIRED

Cardboard

- Yarn or embroidery thread
- Glue or nails for a string-art effect
- Brushes and water
- White or coloured paper
- Scissors and glue
- Pencil and eraser
- Crayons (in fruit colours like red, yellow, green, etc.)
- Canvas or thick paper
- Heat source (hairdryer or heat gun)
- Stencil or pencil for sketching
- Knife or scraper for texture



Chapter 15

Doddling art

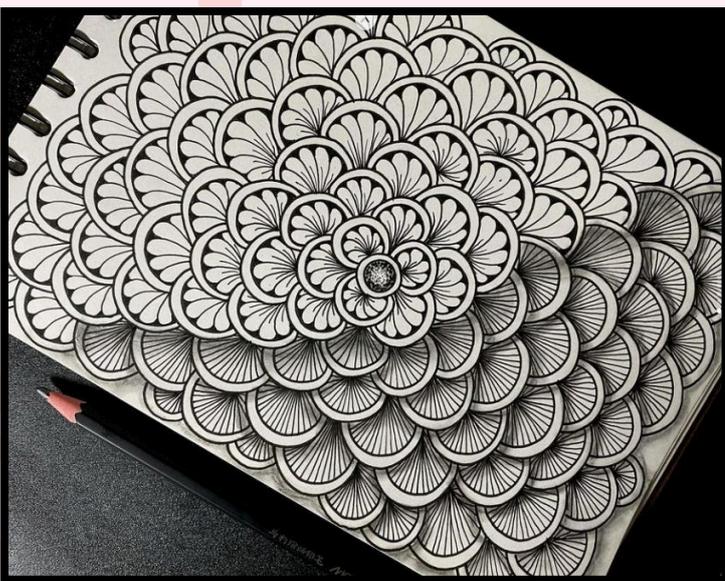
DESCRIPTION

Doodling is a free-flowing, spontaneous form of art that allows creativity to take over. It can be as simple or as detailed as you like, with different styles and techniques

- Start with Simple Shapes
- Use Repeating Patterns
- Fill Spaces Creatively
- Let Ideas Flow without overthinking
- Experiment with Styles

Materials Required

- Pens and Markers
- Sketchbook or Paper
- Pencil and Eraser
- Colours





UNIT - 4

HANDCRAFTED HAPPINESS

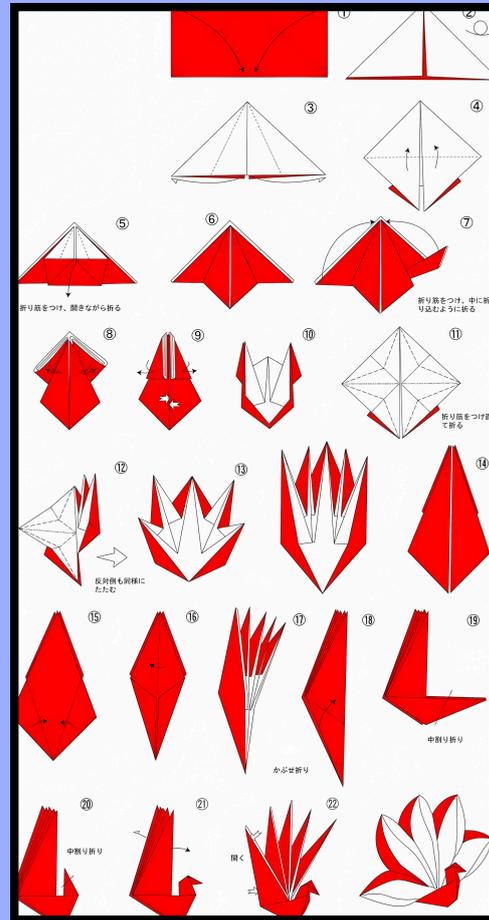
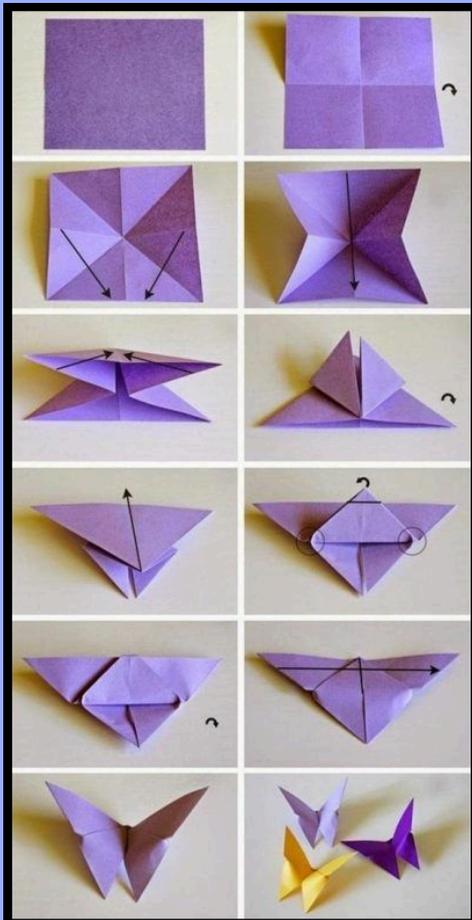
Chapter 16 Origami

Description

Origami is the art of paper folding that transforms a single sheet into intricate shapes without cutting or gluing.

Materials Required

- A4 size colourful Papers
- Scale





Chapter 17 Colour the cartoon characters

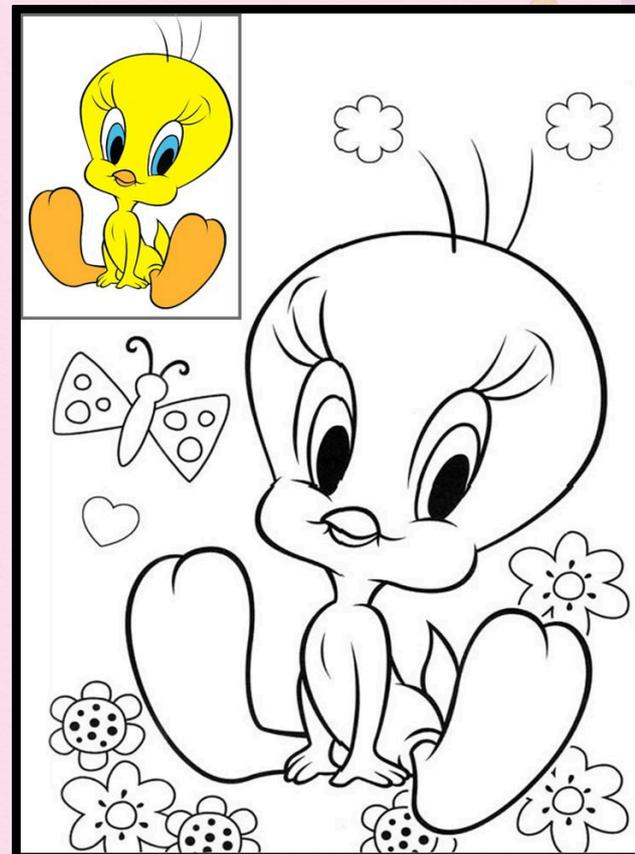


Description

- Steps for Colouring a Cartoon Figure:
- **Gather Materials** – Take crayons, colour pencils, or sketch pens. Make sure you have an eraser and a sharpener if needed.
- **Outline Check** – If the figure is already drawn, check the outlines and erase any unnecessary pencil marks before colouring.
- **Choose Colours** – Decide which colours you want to use based on the cartoon's theme. You can use bright colours for a fun look.
- **Start with Lighter Colours** – Begin colouring with lighter shades first, so mistakes can be corrected easily.
- **Colour the Big Areas First** – Start with larger sections like the body, face, or background. Fill in the colours evenly without leaving white spaces.
- **Add Details** – Use darker colours for small details like eyes, nose, mouth, and clothes.
- **Blend and Shade** – If possible, blend colours to create a soft look and shade certain areas to add depth.
- **Outline Again** – If the cartoon has black outlines, you can retrace them using a black sketch pen to make them stand out.
- **Final Touch-ups** – Check for any unfinished spots and fill them carefully.
- **Let It Dry** – If you use water-colours or sketch pens, let the drawing dry before

Materials Required

- Paints
- Acrylic Paints
- Oil Paints
- Watercolours
- Soft Pastels
- Brushes & Tools
- A4 size thick sheet
- Pencil, Eraser



Chapter 18

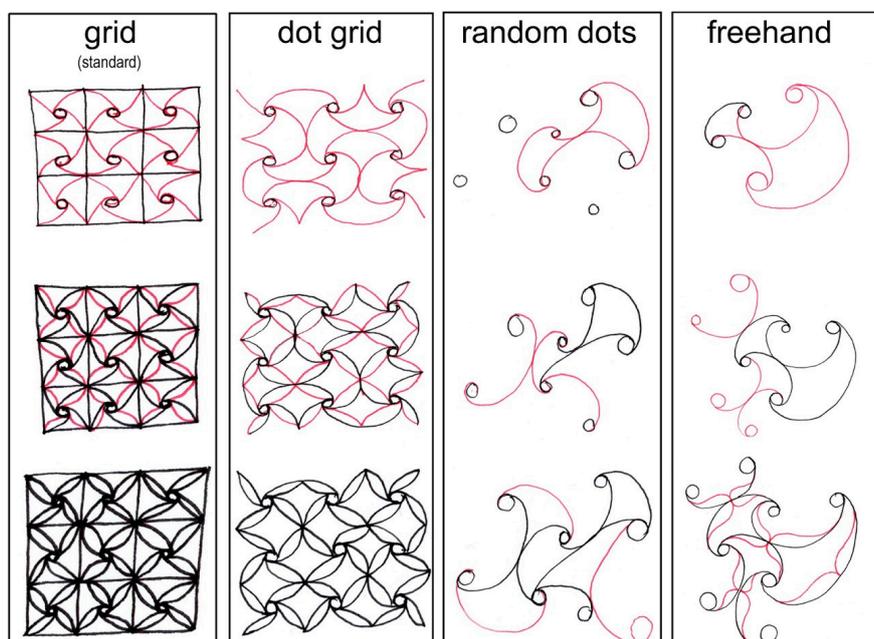
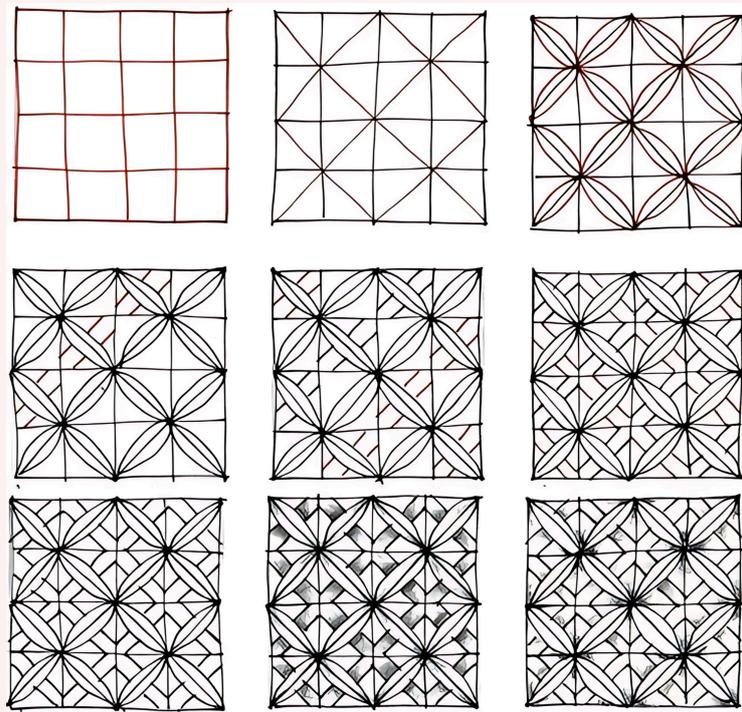
Dot grid

Description

Dot grid painting is a technique where patterns, images, or abstract designs are created using dots arranged in a grid format. This method can be used for simple geometric designs, mandalas, or detailed pointillism-style artwork.

Materials Required

- Pens and Markers
- Sketchbook or Paper
- Pencil and Eraser
- Colours





Chapter 19

Silhouette painting



Description

Silhouette painting is a simple yet striking art form where dark shapes (silhouettes) contrast against a colourful or gradient background.

1. Choose a Theme & Sketch the Outline

2. **Decide on your subject**—Common themes include landscapes, trees, animals, or people.

Lightly sketch the silhouette onto the canvas using a pencil.

3. Paint the Background

- Use a soft gradient for the sky (sunset, night sky, or galaxy).
- Blend colours smoothly using a sponge or brush.
- Let it dry completely before painting the silhouette.

4. Add the Silhouette

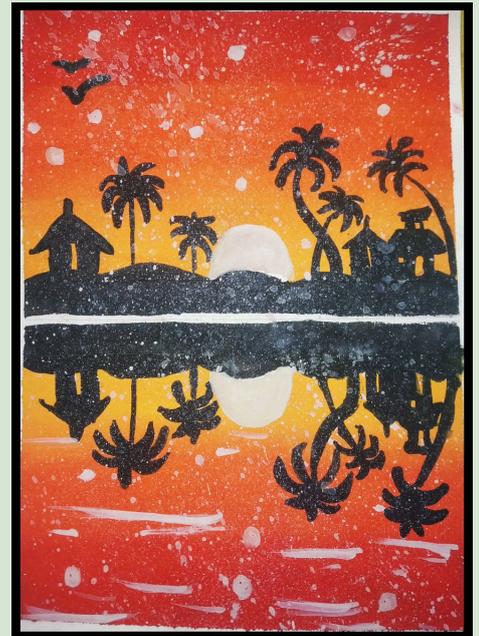
- Paint over your sketched shape with black paint or use a marker for sharp edges.
- If using a stencil, hold it steady while filling in the shape.

5. Add Details & Finishing Touches

- Enhance the background with stars, clouds, or light effects.
- Use white paint for highlighting if needed.
- Let everything dry before framing or displaying.

Materials Required

1. Canvas or thick paper
2. Acrylic or water-colour paints
3. Paintbrushes or sponges
4. Pencil & eraser
5. Black paint or marker for silhouettes
6. Optional: Masking tape & stencil





Chapter 20 Popsicle stick

Description

Popsicle stick art is a fun and creative DIY craft that can be used to make everything from simple decorations to complex 3D models.

1. Choose a Project Idea

- A photo frame
- A pencil holder
- A small house or birdhouse
- A wall decoration
- A mini bridge

2. Plan Your Design

- Sketch a rough design of your project.
- Arrange the popsicle sticks in different ways before gluing.

3. Assemble and Glue

- Start by making the base (if needed) and let it dry.
- Use hot glue for faster drying or craft glue for a cleaner look.
- Hold pieces together until the glue sets.

4. Paint and Decorate

- Let the glue dry completely before painting.
- Add extra decorations like stickers, beads, or glitter.

5. Finishing Touches

- Let everything dry completely.
- If making a hanging decor, attach a string or magnet.

Materials Required

- Popsicle sticks (regular or jumbo)
- Glue (hot glue or craft glue)
- Paint and paintbrushes
- Scissors or a craft knife
- Markers or stickers (optional)
- Decorative materials (beads, glitter, buttons, etc.)