

CREATIVE ARTS AND DESIGN

Intermediate Level



Hands-On Craft Activities

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Activity 1- Creating Personalized Note Cards

Papercraft

Project Outcome:

Demonstrate proficiency in the use of craft media, techniques, technologies, and processes in crafts.

In this day of social media and e-mail, we all love to get cards through the mail. So, use your creativity and make note cards and send handwritten notes to friends, relatives, or senior citizens.

Materials needed:

White paper

Scrapbook pages, samples of wallpaper, colored paper

Narrow Ribbon and flat decorative glitter shapes

Rubber cement or glue

Directions:

1. Take the white paper and the decorative paper you have chosen and cut both 10" X 3".
2. Fold in half and put the white paper inside the decorative paper, creating the card.
3. Glue (using glue or rubber cement) the 2 pieces of paper together at the four outside corners, putting a dot between the white and decorative paper.
4. Take a 12" piece of narrow ribbon and tie in fold area. This will help hold the card together and add decoration.
5. If you want to decorate the outside of the card, glue various decorative glitter shapes to the front. Allow to dry.
6. Write your note on the inside.



Activity 2 - Make a Paper Beads Bracelet Papercraft

Project Outcome:

Demonstrate proficiency in the use of craft media, techniques, technologies, and processes in crafts.

Materials needed:






- newspaper, scrapbook paper, colored paper
- scissors
- pencil
- ruler
- glue (a glue stick works)
- stretch yarn/thread
- toothpick



Directions:

1. On the chosen paper, draw and cut out an isosceles triangle shape, right triangle shape, and a rectangle shape as shown on the picture. Be sure that the paper strips are proper length, 8 inches at least. If you want to make larger paper beads just use longer strips of paper.



<p>2. Put some glue down one side of the paper strip and start rolling it around the toothpick.</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph showing a hand holding a white paper strip with a line of glue on one side. The strip is being rolled around a wooden toothpick. The background is a dark green surface. A watermark 'easypeasyandfun.com' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.</p>
<p>3. When the strip completely glues on itself, take the toothpick out. Apply some glue over the paper bead you have just created and let it dry.</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph showing a hand holding a toothpick with a small, cylindrical paper bead attached. A small amount of glue is being applied to the top of the bead. The background is a dark green surface. A watermark 'easypeasyandfun.com' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.</p>
<p>4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 with each of the paper strips, until you have enough paper beads to thread on the yarn.</p>	 <p>A photograph showing a hand holding several small, cylindrical paper beads in various colors (green, orange, blue, white). The background is a dark green surface. A watermark 'easypeasyandfun.com' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.</p>
<p>5. You will need to measure around your wrist to make the bracelet a proper size.</p>	 <p>A photograph showing a hand holding a large quantity of small, cylindrical paper beads in various colors (blue, orange, green, white). The background is a dark green surface. A watermark 'easypeasyandfun.com' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.</p>
<p>6. Start threading the beads on the stretch yarn and after you finish, make a firm knot. All done!</p>	 <p>A photograph showing a hand threading a string of colorful paper beads onto a stretchy blue and white bracelet. The background is a dark green surface. A watermark 'easypeasyandfun.com' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.</p>

Optional: Apply clear nail polish or acrylic sealant or medium, like Mod Podge (a.k.a. decoupage glue)

Source: <https://www.easypeasyandfun.com/how-to-make-paper-beads/>



Activity 3 - Learn to Weave and Make a Placemat Papercraft

Project Outcome:

Demonstrate proficiency in the use of craft media, techniques, technologies, and processes in crafts.

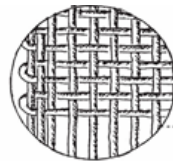
As we select clothes to wear on any given day, there are lots of reasons we pick a specific garment. One important reason is for comfort. The fabric the garment is made from can determine the comfort. Knowing how the fabric is made can help you know how it will feel, if it will be durable, and if it will stretch. In this activity you will learn about woven fabrics and learn the basic weave (Plain Weave).

Woven fabrics can be characterized generally by their stability, with little give (elasticity). This means that you need closures such as buttons, zippers or snaps to get in and out of garments made from woven fabrics. Pull out a few items in your closet and try to stretch the fabric. If it stretches it is probably knit, but if it doesn't, the fabric is probably woven.

Weaving is the interlacing of yarns. **Warp** yarns run vertically in fabric and are the strongest yarns. **Filling** yarns run the width of fabric.

Plain weave – Interlacing warp and filling yarns, over one and under one. This is the most common plain weave used in woven fabrics. Common plain weave fabrics: chiffon, calico, gingham, muslin.

Here is a close-up example of a plain weave:



Now it's time to take what you have learned and practice weaving with paper. You can make a placemat or a piece of art to frame ~~with what you make~~.

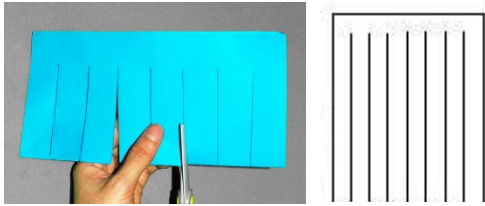
Materials Needed:

Colored paper, preferably 14" long. Consider legal sized colored paper if you can find it. Scrapbook paper also works nicely. I have asked the local Interior Designer for discontinued wallpaper sample books to use. Using this you can make your placemat 15-16" long. (You can also use white Legal length paper (14" long).

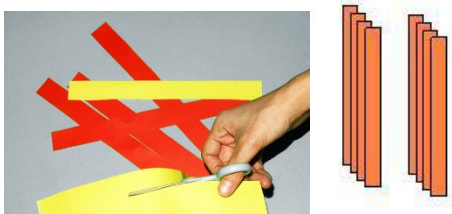
Hint: Select contrasting or coordinating paper with which to weave.

Directions for weaving a plain weave, making a placemat

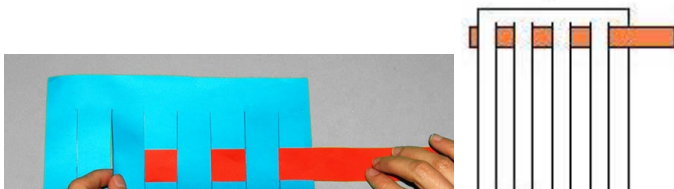
1. Fold your paper in half matching the shortest sides. Cut one-inch-wide strips, not cutting through the top of the paper.



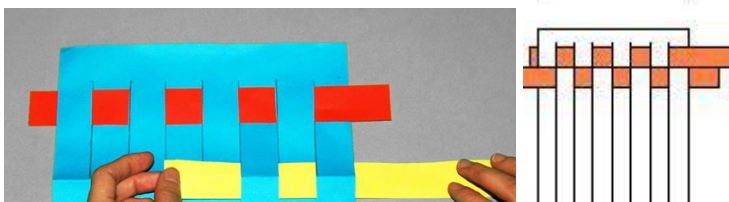
2. Cut colored paper strips, 1 inch wide. Make the strips 2-5" longer than the width of the placemat for tucking in the back.



3. Begin your weaving by doing an "over-one-under-one" pattern.



4. Move the woven strip to the top and start with the next one and weave the second strip in an opposite pattern as the first. If your first strip started "over and under", the second strip should go "under and over". Be sure to push the piece just woven as close as possible to the previous piece.



5. Weave more strips in an alternating pattern until you have woven all the pieces you can get within the space.
6. Flip over the woven mat. Fold the protruding strip-ends to make them flush with the edges. Use tape to hold down. You can also cut the side protruding strips flush with the edges on the side and tape under the long end of the strips.
7. Before using your placemat, you will want to seal it by laminating it. Laminating sheets are available at any craft store or you may have access to a laminating machine. If not, use this as a bed side table decoration or frame it to hang on the wall.

A community service idea is to make a set of 4 and give to a local Meals on Wheels recipient, a senior citizen or make for your family.

Activity 4 - Woven Star Decoration

Fiber Art

Project Outcome:	Demonstrate proficiency in the use of craft media, techniques, technologies, and processes in crafts.
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Materials Needed:

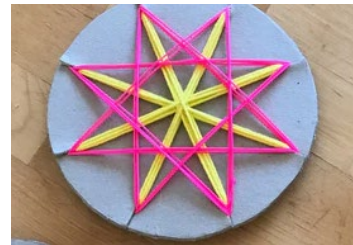
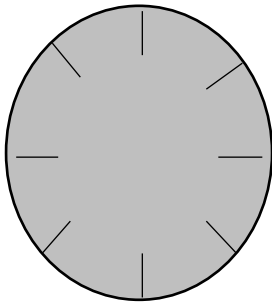
- Thick cardboard
- Several different colored yarns
- Scissors

Directions:

Step 1: Cut out circle shapes from thick cardboard (5 inches in diameter)

(You may use a gift box to have a decorative background.)

Step 2: Cut slots around the edges at equal distances (8 or 12 slots)



Step 3: Start with the end of your yarn to the back of one of the slots (This will be caught to secure as you wrap, or you can tie it to the back around a yarn after you have wrapped the yarn several times). Begin wrapping your yarn. Depending on how you wrap your yarn, the pattern will be different.

Examples: To make a star shape, using 8 cut slots, begin at one slot and skip 2 slots and wrap on the 3rd slot to the right. You will wrap around to the back and come to the front 3 slots to the right. Continue this around repeating until you have 3 layers of yarn.

You can create a star that goes out from the center by wrapping yarn from one slot to the opposite slot, repeating 3 to 4 times then skipping 2 slots and doing the same thing (wrap around one slot and then to the opposite slot). Repeat this a 3rd time.

Create a 3-D effect by doing various designs, each with a different color of yarn (as shown in the pictures).

Step 4: Punch a hole close to the edge of the circle and use a separate piece of yarn and make a loop to hang.

Source: <https://minimadthings.com/blogs/news/woven-star-decorations>

Activity 5 - Making No-Sew T-Shirt Tote Bags

Fiber Arts

Project Outcome:	Demonstrate proficiency in the use of craft media, techniques, technologies, and processes in crafts.
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Supplies: Old t-shirt – The thicker the fabric, the sturdier the bag

- Sharp scissors, preferably fabric scissors
- Washable marker (optional)

Directions:

Step 1: Cut off one sleeve as shown, then fold it in half and use the cut side as a guide for the next sleeve **TIP:** If you'd like to fold the t-shirt in half you can cut both sleeves at once so that they are identical.



Step 2: Cut the neckline area: Turn the shirt inside out and trace the outline of a bowl. Redraw to make the half circle into an oval. Cut along oval line.



Step 3: Determine how deep you want the bag to be

Determine where you want the bottom of the bag to be and trace a line across. (If you are going to leave the fringe on the outside of the bag, use a fabric marker that disappears when wet.) Keep in mind that depending on the fabric used, your tote is likely to stretch and become longer when it's filled with stuff.

Step 4: Cut fringe

Take your scissors and cut slits (3/4 to 1 inch apart and at least 4 to 5 inches long) from the bottom of the shirt up to the line marking the bottom of your bag. You'll want to cut both the front and back layers together because they need to match up for the next step. (You can make a template out of a folder with cuts to help to get your cuts even.



Step 5: Tie fringe

Take your first pair of fringe and tie it into a knot, then tie two more pairs. Now, if you lift your bag you'll see that although the pairs are pulling the bag together, there's a hole between each pair. This next step will close those holes.

In the photo above you see three sets of fringe that have been tied in knots. Grab one strand from the middle set (the one with the arrow pointing left) and tie it in a knot with one of the strands on the left set. Then take the other strand from the middle set (the one with the arrow pointing right) and tie it in a knot with one of the strands on the right set.



Then take the remaining strand on the right set and tie it to the next set of strands (shown at right), and so on and so forth until all the strands are tied. Now turn your t-shirt right side out again and you're done!



A Couple of Fun Variations . . .

Turn the bag right side out when tying the fringe.



Tie the straps in knots, or tie bits of t-shirt scrap to the top as embellishments



Source: <https://mommypotamus.com/no-sew-t-shirt-tote-bag-tutorial/>

Activity 6 - Stretch Beaded Bracelet Jewelry Making

Project Outcome:	Demonstrate proficiency in the use of craft media, techniques, technologies, and processes in crafts.
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Learning to make jewelry can be fun and rewarding. Whether you are making it for yourself, as a gift for others, or to sell, you will find the options are endless, and it is a great way to express your creativity.

Supplies needed:

Small beads
Stretch cord
Clear craft glue
Embroidery scissors
Beading needle
Ruler
Bead stopper (optional)



(4 strands shown here)

Directions:

1. Cut a length of cord about 4 to 6 inches longer than your desired bracelet length. If using a bead stopper, put it about 3 inches from one end. (You can use a clip if you don't have a bead stopper.)
2. Even though you are using stretch cord, you need to pre-stretch the cord so the bracelet won't sag. Do this by simply stretching the cord the entire length about 3 inches at a time.
3. If the hole in your bead is not large enough to string without a needle, thread beads using beading needle.
4. String all the beads on the cord. Check the length as you go by wrapping what you have strung around your wrist. You don't want it too tight.
5. Remove the bead stopper and needle and hold the ends together. Tie a square knot being sure to pull to stretch the cord a little.
6. To secure the knot, apply a tiny drop of glue on the knot. While glue is sticky, gently push



the knot so it is inside a bead. You can also thread the ends of the cord through several beads on either side of the knot.

7. Once the glue has dried, clip the cord ends.

ENJOY!!!

Source: <https://www.thesprucecrafts.com/how-to-make-beaded-stretch-bracelets-339902>

Activity 7 - Making Necklaces

Jewelry Making

Project Outcome:

Demonstrate proficiency in the use of craft media, techniques, technologies, and processes in crafts.

Simple Wood and Copper Necklace

Supplies needed:

1. Wooden beads in various sizes)3/8"-1.5"
2. Black Paint (Optional)
3. Paint Brush (Optional)
4. 1/2" copper tubing (or pre-cut tube or long bead)
5. 1/2" Tube cutter (if cutting copper tubing)
6. 1mm leather or hemp cord



Directions:

1. Make your copper tube bead by simply deciding on your length and rotating the tube cutter around the tube, tightening as you go. (or use a pre-cut tube or long bead)
2. Use a point-tip paint brush and black paint to add polka dots to a few of the wooden beads. (Optional)
3. String different combinations of wooden beads, copper tubing onto the leather cord.
4. To finish off each necklace, pass both ends of the cord through a small bead, tie the ends together with a simple overhand knot.

Tassel Necklace

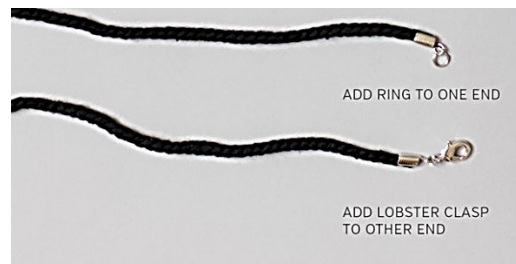
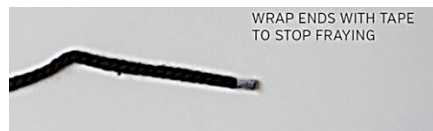
Supplies Needed:

1. Hemp Cording (cut to 19")
2. Crochet Thread
3. Copper Coupling Tube
4. Crimp Beads
5. Lobster Clasp
6. Circle Rings
7. Small Elastic
8. Narrow box for making tassel
9. Needle Nose Pliers
10. Clear Tape



Directions:

1. Wrap the crochet thread around your box approximately 60 times then cut along one side.
2. Feed this thick cluster of thread through the copper tube.



3. With the tube in the center of the thread, bring the two ends together and tie a clear elastic as close to the copper tube as possible, to secure the tube and thread in place
4. Wrap a new strand of thread around the elastic until it is fully covered. Knot and trim excess.
5. Trim the tassel ends so they are even.
6. Attach clasps: take the 10" hemp rope and wrap ¼ inch strip of tape around the end to prevent fraying.
7. Using your pliers, clamp the crimp beads over the taped ends. Add a small ring to each clasp bead.
8. Add a larger ring to one end and a lobster clasp to the other end.
9. Thread the copper tassel bead onto the cording. Source: <https://diyjoy.com/diy-necklaces/>

Activity 8 - Stenciling (Resist Printing) Using Nature Textile Design

Project Outcome:	Demonstrate proficiency in the use of craft media, techniques, technologies, and processes in crafts.
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When you look at clothes in your closet, you will see some that are solid colors and some that are printed. Even t-shirts may have designs printed on them. Have you ever wondered how the designs get there? In this activity you will learn about how designs are applied using the Resist Printing technique and then create your own design.

RESIST PRINTING: Resist printing occurs when an area of the fabric is covered or protected when dye is applied. The following are examples of resist printing techniques.

Screen printing is a type of resist printing that uses a pattern with gaps in it for the design, which is burned onto a screen using a special exposure light. Ink (dye) is pushed into the pattern, leaving color on the fabric through the gaps in the pattern. A separate screen must be used for each color which is part of the design. The designs on many of the t-shirts you wear today that have a slogan or design on the front are made by screen printing.

Stencil printing is printing involving the use of stencils cut in the shape of the desired designs. The stencils can be made of metal, wood, paper, or plastic. The dye/color is applied with a brush on the spaces cut in the stencil. This is a very easy method of printing on fabric.

Batik is another example of resist printing that uses wax to cover the area of the fabric the artist does not want the dye to penetrate. The fabric is immersed in a dye bath. The areas without wax are dyed, while the design covered in wax remains white. From here, this process can be repeated depending on the design desired. By applying wax to different areas and dipping the fabric in different colored dyes, the artist can achieve complex multi-colored designs. Batiking is a folk art technique used in many countries to create wall hangings and other crafts.



Here's a fun and easy craft that you can do. Make items to decorate your room, or stenciling on clothes or accessories, using the Resist Printing technique.

Materials Needed: item to stencil on (fabric, heavy paper, reusable grocery bag); paint of any kind (or food coloring); paint brush or sponge brush (can use the corner of kitchen sponge...); tape (any kind); items from nature (leaves with distinct shape work best).

1. Use the right fabric. (You can also use heavy paper) Cotton is a great choice – it has a smooth surface but absorbs a good amount of paint. If you choose a canvas bag or t-shirt, be sure to put a piece of cardboard between the top layer and the back. If using fabric or heavy paper, tape it to a surface to hold in place.
2. Choose items from nature such as leaves and flowers that have distinct shapes for your pattern OR find items around your house that have a distinct shape.
3. Create your design by placing your objects where you want them on the fabric (or paper) you are using. Take painter's tape (or tape that is easily removed) and tear off small pieces, roll them to make double sided tape and use them on the back side of each item to hold the leaves and flowers in place.
4. Using sponge brushes, (or any type of brush or sponge you have) load your brush and then wipe off some of the paint (See Tip below).
5. Take your brush and start in the middle of the leaf/flower (object) and drag it out, moving around the object in overlapping strokes until you have covered the entire area. Note: you will have to reload your brush several times during the process.
6. Repeat with each item being careful not to touch what you have just done.
7. Once you have your items painted, set aside and let dry.



Acrylic Paint (on fabric)



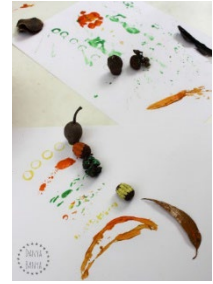
Food Coloring (on paper)



Felt-tip Pen (on paper)

8. After the paint is dry, carefully lift off the objects.
9. You may also want to try creating patterns using items in nature such as acorns, nuts, rocks, etc. as in the picture below. Know that these patterns will be irregular since the dye is not evenly absorbed by these types of objects. This will create interesting patterns on your finished product!!
10. If you are using fabric, be sure to iron your design after it is dry to set the design (cover the design with a dish towel so your paint won't come in contact with the iron).

TIP: Don't use too much paint. The goal is to get color on the fabric, without overloading it. If you glob on the paint, it tends to bleed under the edges of the leaf/flower onto the fabric. You need to load the brush with paint and then get rid of the excess before you start applying it. So, dip your brush in the paint a few times and then tap (lightly brush) it on a paper towel or the plate the paint is on to get excess paint off. This is called offloading. **Practice your technique** on a scrap of fabric or paper to test the paint level and perfect your technique.



Activity 9 - Create Your Own Fabric Design Using Direct Printing- How to Marble Fabric Using Shaving Cream

Textile Design

Project Outcome:	Demonstrate proficiency in the use of craft media, techniques, technologies, and processes in crafts.
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If you look in your closet, you probably have some clothes that are made from fabric that has a design. Some may be printed with flowers, geometric designs, or abstract designs.

Look at your t-shirts that have designs printed on them. These are made through a process called screen printing, where each color of the design is transferred through a screen with the design etched into it. Color can be applied to fabric (garments) using different techniques either through direct printing or resist printing.

In this activity you will explore applying color DIRECTLY to fabric using shaving cream to “marble” fabric. Hint: use bright colors to create the best results.



Materials needed:

- Shaving Cream
- Food Coloring or Fabric Paint (or other type paint you have)
- Pan of some sort (to spray the shaving cream in)
- Garbage bag (to cover surface)
- Ruler or spatula (or other straight edge)
- Fabric (White Cotton Fabric preferred) or white paper (heavier paper like card stock works best)
- Toothpicks or Pencil (for swirling paint)
- Sink (somewhere nearby)
- Aluminum foil or drying surface
- Iron/Ironing board/pressing cloth

1. Begin by spraying your surface (in this case a pan) with shaving cream. Rub it around until you have a thick enough layer to cover the bottom of the pan completely. (You can smooth it out with a spatula instead of using your hands.)



2. Add dots or random squirts of the paint you'd like on top of the shaving cream. (Use acrylic paint or food coloring or whatever type of paint you have at home.)



3. Using a toothpick or something pointy, swirl the paint around until you reach your desired look.

Examples:



4. Place the fabric on top of the swirled paint, with the side you want dyed face down into the shaving cream.
5. Pat the fabric gently into the shaving cream until you can see the pattern appearing on the other side.

- Carefully lift fabric from the corners and place the clean side down onto a garbage bag, aluminum foil or some similar surface. Let set for about 5 minutes

Examples:



- Using the edge of a ruler (*or anything you can find with a flat edge*), scrape off the shaving cream as evenly as possible with a smooth consistent motion. As you scrape, the pattern may smear, so you may want to scrape from the middle to the outside going all the way around the surface; or you can scrape from top to bottom.
- Let paint dry on the fabric, and then heat set by placing a pressing cloth over the paint and pressing with a dry, hot iron.
- Now you should be able to wash your fabric without losing any color!
- To spruce up your room, frame your results. You can put a piece of contrasting paper behind it in the frame, so it appears to be 'floating'. You may also use this technique to print on a tote bag to use or give to others.

Source: <https://makeit-loveit.com/how-to-marble-fabric-with-shaving-cream>

You Tube Video on How to use shaving cream to marble fabric:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D6dfkTIqCqo>

Marbling with Oil and Food Coloring

Materials needed:

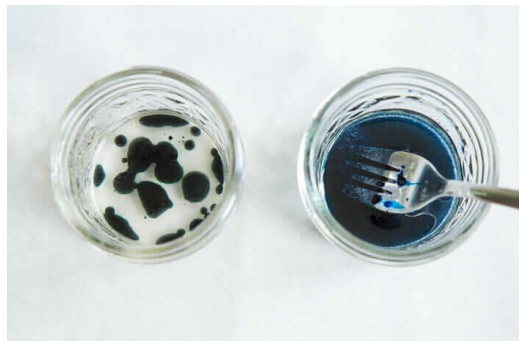
- Vegetable oil
- Food coloring
- White or light-colored fabric or heavy paper if you don't have fabric (cut into the size of the pan you use or a little larger); Note: if you use paper, you will have grease circles as part of the design, which makes it interesting.
- Droppers (optional)
- Dishes and utensils (oblong baking dish, small cups or bowls, forks, spoons)



INSTRUCTIONS

Step 1. Mixing Oil and Color

Pour a small amount of vegetable oil (about 2 tablespoons) into a dish and add food coloring (about 10 drops).



Stir vigorously with a fork so the big drops of color are dispersed throughout the oil as smaller droplets.

Repeat with other colors. Limit to no more than 2 colors as you learn the process.

Step 2. Adding Oil + Color Mixture to Water

Pour an inch of water, give or take, into a shallow pie pan or baking dish.

- Use a dropper or spoon to transfer the oil + color mixture to the dish of water. Use one or two colors. **Do this slowly.** The idea is to have the color beads stay floating on the top of the water.



Step 3. Marbling Your Fabric (Paper)

- Lay your fabric on top of the water.



- Lift to reveal your marbled fabric.



Step 4. Letting your marbled fabric dry

- Lay the newly marbled fabric flat to dry.
- NOTE: If you use paper, you will have interesting oil designs along with the paint design.
- To spruce up your room, frame your results. You can put a piece of contrasting paper behind it in the frame so it appears to be 'floating'.

Source: <https://artfulparent.com/marbling-with-oil/>



Activity 10 - Use Block (Direct) Printing to Create Fabric Textile Design

Project Outcome:	Demonstrate proficiency in the use of craft media, techniques, technologies, and processes in crafts.
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When we think of the clothes we wear, often we usually do not consider how the fabric is actually created or how the color or design on the fabric actually gets there. Take a look in your closet at your clothes. You should see some that are solid colors and some that contain different designs. In this activity you will explore what is called Applied Design, meaning the design that you see on the fabric is actually put there after the fabric is made using one of several processes.

DIRECT PRINTING: Direct printing is the process by which a pattern is created on fabric by applying the pattern right on the fabric. Have you ever used an ink stamp to stamp a date on a piece of paper? The concept is the same.

Now it's time for the fun to begin by creating your own design on fabric from items you have at home.

Here are some simple techniques you can use to create your own design.

Materials needed:

1. **Craft paint** (preferably fabric paint) but whatever type of paint you have at home will do to experiment.
2. **Art paint brushes or Sponge brush or** (if you don't have these you can cut the corner off of a kitchen sponge to use, be creative)
3. **Fabric**, preferably white or beige 100% cotton fabric. (you can also use **card stock** (heavy) paper to make a design and frame to decorate your room)
4. **Materials to use for the design:** this might include a potato, cookie cutters, mason jar rings, plastic cup, thick edged small object, craft stamps.

Making fabric design using a Potato:

1. Ask an adult to cut a potato in half long ways.
2. Draw a design you want to use on the potato.
3. Have an adult cut out the design. Make sure it is 'raised' as in the heart below.
4. Pat the potato dry with a paper towel.
5. Use a damp paintbrush to apply the paint to the stamp.
6. Firmly press the stamp onto a piece of fabric and hold for about three seconds.
7. Slowly lift the potato from the fabric.
8. Repeat to make a pattern. Note: if you change colors, wash the brush and design medium you are using.
9. Check out your awesome print!

Examples:**Using Cookie Cutters, Jar Rings, Styrofoam Cups, Craft Stamps to make a Fabric Design**

1. Plan your design based on what you have on hand to use by sketching it on a sheet of paper.

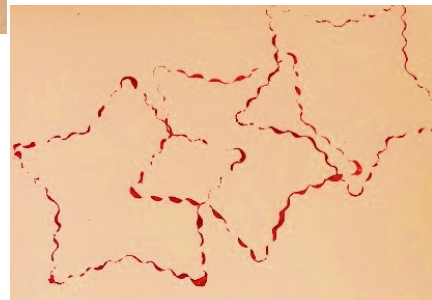
2. Use a paintbrush/sponge brush to apply the paint to the edge of what you are using to create the design. (Experiment with different objects you have around the house that are washable.) Note: The edges of what you use, (except for the craft stamp) will not absorb the paint so you will need to experiment to determine the amount of paint to put on in order to make your design and not have smudges.

3. Firmly press onto a piece of fabric and hold for about three seconds.

4. Slowly lift up.

5. Repeat, loading paint and firmly pressing to surface in a different area to **make a pattern**. Note: If you change colors, wash the brush and design medium you are using.

6. Check out your awesome print!



Ideas for Community Service Projects:

1. Use paper to make greeting cards using block printing techniques. Then give to senior citizens or send to relatives and friends with notes inside.
2. Use designed fabric, heat set design by placing a separate piece of fabric between the iron and design and press for 15 seconds, pressing the total area. Then make a pillow or tote bag and give to homeless shelter, individual in nursing home, or family member.

Activity 11 - Walking Water Science Experiment Making Colors

Project Outcome:	Demonstrate an understanding of the elements of art and the principles of design.
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You have learned about the color wheel in the beginner activities and about how primary colors mixed together make secondary colors. The purpose of this experiment is to actually make a secondary color from primary colors using what is called in science capillary action. **Capillary action** (or wicking) is the ability of a liquid to flow from one place to another without the assistance of, or even in opposition to, external forces like gravity. That means that liquid moves from one place to another. You will see how this works in this experiment.

Supplies needed:

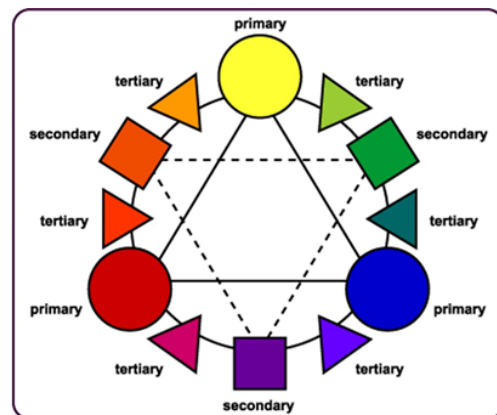
Three (3) short empty glasses (wide mouth

jelly jars) or clear cups

Water

Food coloring

Paper towels



Instructions:

Choose 2 primary colors to use in the experiment (red and yellow), (blue and yellow), (red and blue).

Create a hypothesis or statement of what color you think will be produced when these 2 colors are mixed.

Hypothesis statement: _____

Fill 2 jars or clear containers with water for each color and add food coloring. You will need an additional empty glass or clear container of the same size to put between the two jars you have just filled with water and food coloring.

Cut a paper towel in half and then fold each piece into quarters lengthwise. Stick one end of one piece of folded paper towel into one jar of colored water and one end into the empty jar in the middle. Do the same with the other piece of paper towel putting one end in the other jar of colored water and the other end in the middle jar.

Wait for the water to collect in the middle jar to see what color is formed.

What Did You See Happen:

What color was made in the middle jar?

Was your hypothesis correct?

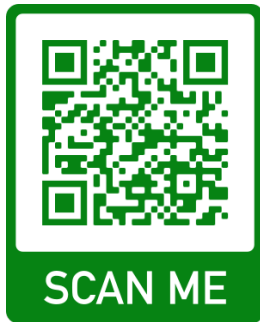
Explain how capillary action caused the new color to form.

Think of how you can use this information when making colors for painting, dyeing fabric, and/or doing tie dye.

Congratulations! You have completed the Hands-On Crafts segment of the Intermediate Creative Arts and Design Project Curriculum.

By completing this part of the project, you have learned to apply the principles and elements of design-and to use tools and techniques to create crafts.

Continue to seek opportunities to apply what you have learned in your project and learn new things along the way. More information can be found on the Tennessee 4-H Creative Arts and Design project page, including the project outcomes and curriculum for the Intermediate level.





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