

FORM 1 TERM PLAN 2026

TERM 2

This 10-week term plan is designed to take Grade 7 students through the full design process—from colour theory and sketching to fine motor skill development and final presentation.

By the end of the term, students will have a completed 9x12 mixed-media piece using buttons and yarn as their primary textures.

Term Plan: Texture & Geometry in Fiber Arts

Weeks 1–2: Conceptualization & Design

- **Week 1:** Introduce the project: a 9x12 composition using a "fill" technique (yarn for lines/borders, buttons for volume/texture).
- **Week 2: Colour Theory & Sketching.** Students create three thumbnail sketches. They must choose a colour scheme (e.g., monochromatic, analogous, or complementary).
 - *Goal:* Finalize a 9x12 "Master Draft" on paper.

Weeks 3–4: Material Prep & Backgrounds

- **Week 3: Surface Preparation.** Transfer designs onto the 9x12 substrate (canvas). Apply a base coat of acrylic paint if needed to ensure no white gaps show between buttons later.
- **Week 4: Yarn Fundamentals.** Introduction to "Couching" (laying yarn down and securing it). Practice manipulating yarn into tight curves and sharp angles. *

Weeks 5–7: The Construction Phase

- **Week 5: Outlining with Yarn.** Students use tacky glue or fabric glue to outline the main shapes of their design using yarn. This creates "fences" that will contain the buttons.
- **Week 6: Button Grading & Selection.** Sorting buttons by size and shade. Learning to layer buttons (placing smaller buttons on top of larger ones) to create a 3D effect.

- **Week 7: Button Application.** Begin gluing buttons into the designated focal points of the art piece. Focus on "gap-filling" to ensure the composition looks dense and professional.

Weeks 8–9: Refinement & Texture

- **Week 8: Secondary Textures.** Filling remaining negative space. Students can use "yarn painting" (coiling yarn tightly to fill a shape) or decorative embroidery stitches if the substrate allows.
- **Week 9: Quality Control.** Removing "glue strings," reinforcing loose buttons, and cleaning the surface. Adding any final accents (beads, metallic thread, or sequins).

Week 10: Submission of the final piece

- **Final Presentation:** Students write a short artist statement explaining their color choices and the challenges of working with mixed textures.

Materials Checklist

Item	Specification
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Substrate	9x12 Canvas board
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Buttons	Assorted sizes
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Yarn	Various weights (wool, embroidery thread)
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Adhesive	Quick-dry tacky glue or clear-drying craft glue
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Tools	Tweezers (for button placement), scissors, ruler, pencil
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Student Guide: Button & Yarn Mixed-Media Art

Project Objective:

Create a textured 9x12 masterpiece using colour harmony, yarn "line work," and button "mosaics."

Phase 1: Planning & Layout

Step 1: The Master Sketch On a piece of 9x12 paper, draw your design.

- **Keep it bold:** Large, simple shapes work better than tiny, intricate details.
- **Think in layers:** Decide which areas will be filled with yarn and which will be filled with buttons.

Step 2: Colour Mapping Pick a **colour scheme**. Will your art be "Warm" (reds, oranges, yellows) or "Cool" (blues, greens, purples)? Lightly shade your sketch so you know which colour yarn and buttons go where.

Step 3: The Transfer Carefully redraw or trace your design onto your 9x12 canvas board. Use a light pencil—dark lines can sometimes show through light-coloured yarn.

Phase 2: Yarn Outlining ("The Skeleton")

Step 4: Creating Borders Apply a thin line of tacky glue along the pencil marks of your main shapes.

- Lay your yarn onto the glue.
- **Pro Tip:** Use a toothpick or the end of a pencil to push the yarn into tight corners.
- Let this dry for a few minutes before moving to the next section so the yarn doesn't slide.

Step 5: Yarn Painting (Optional) If you have a section that is "Yarn Only," fill it by coiling the yarn in circles or rows (like a rug) until no canvas is showing.

Phase 3: Button Mosaics ("The Skin")

Step 6: Sorting & Testing Before you glue, "dry-fit" your buttons. Place them inside your yarn borders to see how they fit.

- **Big buttons first:** Use large buttons to fill the center of a shape.
- **Small buttons last:** Use tiny buttons to fill the gaps between the big ones.

Step 7: The Gluing Process Pick up one button at a time, apply a small dot of glue to the back, and press it firmly into place.

- **Layering:** For a 3D effect, glue a small, colorful button directly on top of a larger, flat button.

Phase 4: Finishing Touches

Step 8: The "Gap Fill" Hold your artwork up and look at it from an angle. If you see "bald spots" (empty canvas), fill them with tiny buttons, beads, or short snips of yarn.

Step 9: Clean Up Once the glue is dry, you might see "glue spiderwebs" (thin strands of dried glue). Gently pull these off with your fingers or tweezers to make your work look polished.

Quick Tips for Success

- **Glue Control:** If you see a puddle of white glue, you've used too much! A little goes a long way.
- **Snip Cleanly:** Always use sharp scissors to cut your yarn so the ends don't fray.
- **Patience is Key:** Work from the inside of your shapes outward to avoid bumping your wet glue sections.

THE COLOUR WHEEL SCHEMES

Color wheel schemes (or "harmonies") are simple formulas used to find colors that look good together. Think of the color wheel like a map: where you stand and where you look determines the "vibe" of your palette.

Here is the simple breakdown of the most common schemes:

1. Monochromatic (The "One-Color" Look)

- **The Rule:** Pick **one** color and use different versions of it (lighter or darker).
- **The Vibe:** Clean, elegant, and very easy on the eyes. You can't go wrong with this because the colors are guaranteed to match.
- *Example:* Navy blue, sky blue, and baby blue.

2. Analogous (The "Neighbors")

- **The Rule:** Pick **three colors side-by-side** on the wheel.
- **The Vibe:** Peaceful and harmonious. This is often seen in nature (like the colors of a sunset or a forest).
- *Example:* Red, Red-Orange, and Orange.

3. Complementary (The "Opposites")

- **The Rule:** Pick **two colors directly across** from each other.
- **The Vibe:** High energy and high contrast. Use this when you want something to "pop" or stand out.
- *Example:* Blue and Orange (think of many sports team logos).

4. Triadic (The "Triangle")

- **The Rule:** Pick **three colors equally spaced** apart (forming a triangle).
- **The Vibe:** Bold and vibrant, even if you use pale versions of the colors. It feels balanced because the colors are spread out.
- *Example:* Purple, Orange, and Green.

Base Color	Monochromatic Palette Examples	Typical "Vibe"
Red	Pink (tint), Crimson (base), Maroon (shade), Dusty Rose (tone)	Passionate, bold, or romantic.
Blue	Sky Blue (tint), Cobalt (base), Navy (shade), Slate (tone)	Trustworthy, calm, and professional.
Green	Mint (tint), Emerald (base), Forest Green (shade), Sage (tone)	Natural, fresh, and growth-oriented.
Purple	Lavender (tint), Violet (base), Plum (shade), Mauve (tone)	Luxurious, creative, and mysterious.
Yellow	Lemon (tint), Golden (base), Mustard (shade), Ochre (tone)	Energetic, warm, and happy.
Neutral	Beige, Tan, Chocolate Brown, Espresso	Grounded, cozy, and organic.
Grayscale	White, Light Grey, Charcoal, Black	Modern, minimalist, and sleek.

Analogous Groupings

The Palette	Colors Included	The Mood
Warm Sunset	Red, Red-Orange, Orange	Energetic, cozy, and vibrant.
Tropical Heat	Orange, Yellow-Orange, Yellow	Cheerful, friendly, and sunny.
Citrus Fresh	Yellow, Yellow-Green, Green	Refreshing, clean, and organic.

The Palette	Colors Included	The Mood
Deep Forest	Green, Blue-Green, Blue	Calming, professional, and peaceful.
Twilight Sky	Blue, Blue-Violet, Violet	Elegant, mysterious, and cool.
Berry Mix	Violet, Red-Violet, Red	Romantic, bold, and sophisticated.

The Big Three (Standard Pairs)

COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS SCHEME

The Pair	Why it Works	Common Uses
Blue & Orange	Cold vs. Warm. Extremely high energy.	Sports teams, "Teal and Orange" movie posters.
Red & Green	Bold and traditional. Naturally balanced.	Nature (flowers vs. stems), Christmas themes.
Yellow & Purple	Light vs. Dark. Feels regal and lively.	Product packaging, royal logos, sports.

TRIADIC COLOUR SCHEME

The Trio	Colors Included	The "Vibe"
The Primaries	Red, Yellow, Blue	Bold, classic, and high-energy. Often used for kids' toys or comic books (think Superman).
The Secondaries	Orange, Green, Purple	Vibrant and creative. It feels more modern and "artistic" than the primary set.

The Trio	Colors Included	The "Vibe"
Tertiary Set A	Red-Orange, Yellow-Green, Blue-Violet	Earthy but colorful. This set feels sophisticated and is common in high-end design.
Tertiary Set B	Yellow-Orange, Blue-Green, Red-Violet	Tropical and fresh. Great for summer branding or resort-style interiors.