

As with colors, you must develop a sensitivity to line forms before you can help your child. The best way to proceed is through observation of yourself and your surroundings, as you did with colors. How do you feel when you are in a room of straight lines with many angles? If you look at a series of flowing curves, what feeling does that evoke? Where do straight lines occur? Where do you see curved lines? As you begin to experience the world of straight and curved lines, correlate this with the color experiences that you had earlier. If you had to express red as a series of lines and curves, how would you do it? What about blue? Purple?



After you have begun to develop a greater awareness of the qualitative values of forms, share this with your child as you practice form drawing. Try to evoke their imagination in creating forms and colors.

Gather together some of the most beautiful colored forms that your child has created and make a book of Form Drawings. Gradually, as they deepen in their understanding of color and form, they can add to this book and create a beautiful record of their progress in color and form. Form drawing also provides a delightful method of creating borders to decorate pages of the Main Lesson Book. Encourage your child to use their form drawing skills this way.

MUSIC

For this final semester of the Second Grade Music curriculum, we introduce one new note on the recorder. If you have been following the curriculum for the last two quarters, your child will have grown considerably in their ability to express themselves musically.

Introduce the note B-flat from your *Intermediate Recorder* book, and practice the songs following the introduction of this note.

After completing all of the exercises, you and your child will have learned the C-scale from middle C to high C and also B-flat, which is the most commonly used flat. Practice these notes and the songs which you have learned, in preparation for continued development of recorder proficiency in the Third Grade course.

Soap Dish

Clay
Large dowel
Textures
Needle

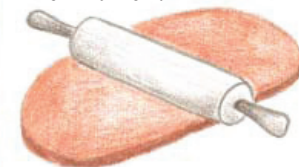


Prepare clay.

1. Make a smooth ball the size of an egg.



2. Flatten the ball and roll out into a slab 1/2 inch thick.



3. Add texture to one or both sides.



4. Curve the edges up to make sides, and shape.



5. Add more texture or designs with the needle.



6. Gently pry dish up from the table and dry on newspaper.



Braided Wheat Wreath

Check with county extension offices for names of farmers who grow wheat in your area.

- Tub of water
- Yarn or ribbon
- Glue (optional)
- Seasonal items to decorate wreath, such as leaves or flowers.



What to do:

1. Soak the wheat stems in a tub of water for about an hour. Be careful to keep the seed heads out of the water.
2. Work in pairs. One person takes three stalks of wheat and holds them near the seed heads. The other person braids the stems, beginning near the seed heads and continuing down the stalks. Keep the braid fairly tight.
3. Curve the end of the braid around to the seed head. Overlap the ends and tie with a piece of yarn or ribbon.
4. Decorate the wreath with seasonal items, such as brightly colored leaves in autumn or flowers in summer. Insert the leaf or flower stems into the braid or attach with glue.
5. Hang the wreath on the wall or door of your home.
6. To use as a centerpiece, arrange the wreath on a table and place a vase in the center.