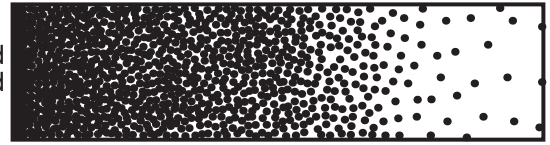
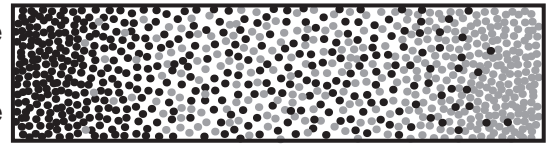


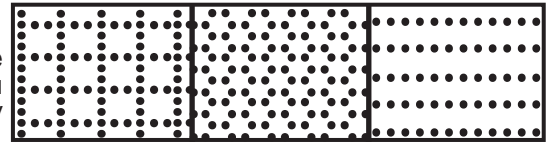
**GATHERING AND SPREADING:** In the box below, gather the dots as much as possible on one side (almost no white from the paper). Spread them gradually to end up on the other side where the dots will be as spread as possible (almost no dots). Use a black or dark color marker.



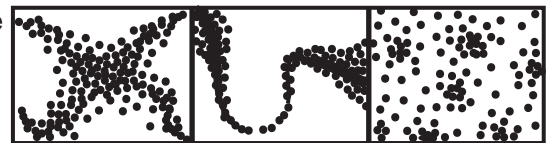
**OPTICAL MIXING:** Use a primary color to fill in one side of the box below with dots, not too spread not too gathered, do it as a medium average in the upper box. On the other side do the same with other primary color. From both sides start gathering the colored dots to obtain in the middle area of the box an optical mix of both primary colors. You have to work little by little covering the white paper and from both sides simultaneously.



**GEOMETRIC ARRANGEMENTS:** On the right you can see three examples on how to arrange dots on a surface in a geometric way. Make up two arrangements or patterns, different to the three shown. Do it in the two boxes below using dark color or black markers. It is important that you use a pattern that sets the dots in a geometrically aware way, that is to say using an order that repeats all over.



**ORGANIC ARRANGEMENTS:** Opposite to the boxes above. In the boxes below arrange the dots so they make look the surface like natural or organic. You can follow certain directions or make shapes, but in this case the dots must be arranged more randomly and intuitively, like with a natural looking. Make two images that show the dots with an organic appearance. You can use two or even three colors if you want.

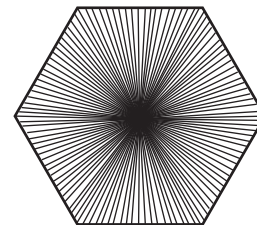
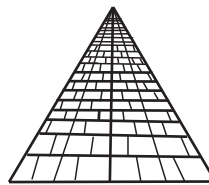
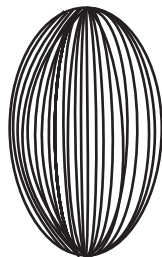
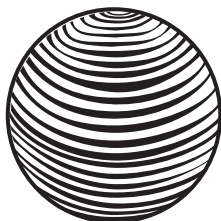
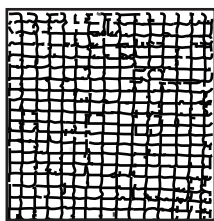


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Depending on how we arrange the lines in a surface or in an inner area of a shape these may suggest different things: **space**, **volume**, or flat **surfaces** with a texture.

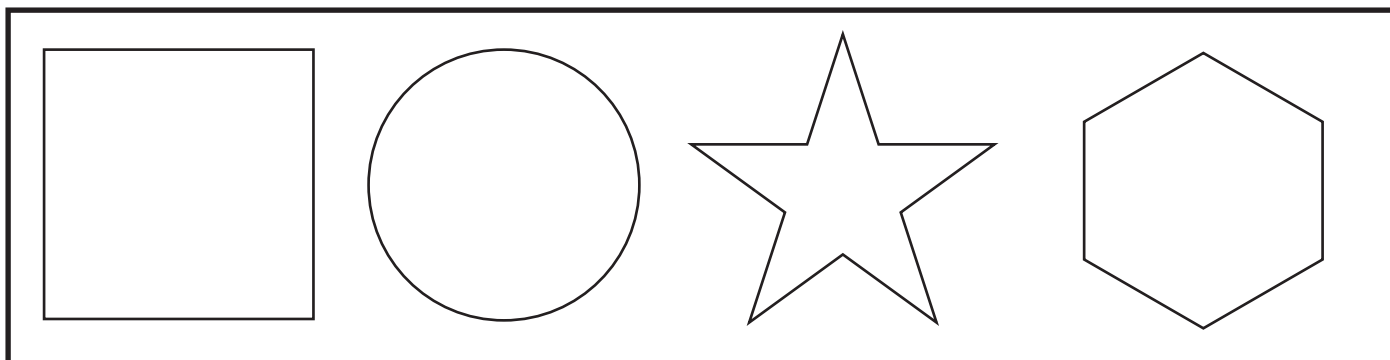
**Label** the following figures with one of the three names (surface, space or volume) depending on the features of their inner lines. Mostly these lines are straight or curved and converging in one or several points or not.



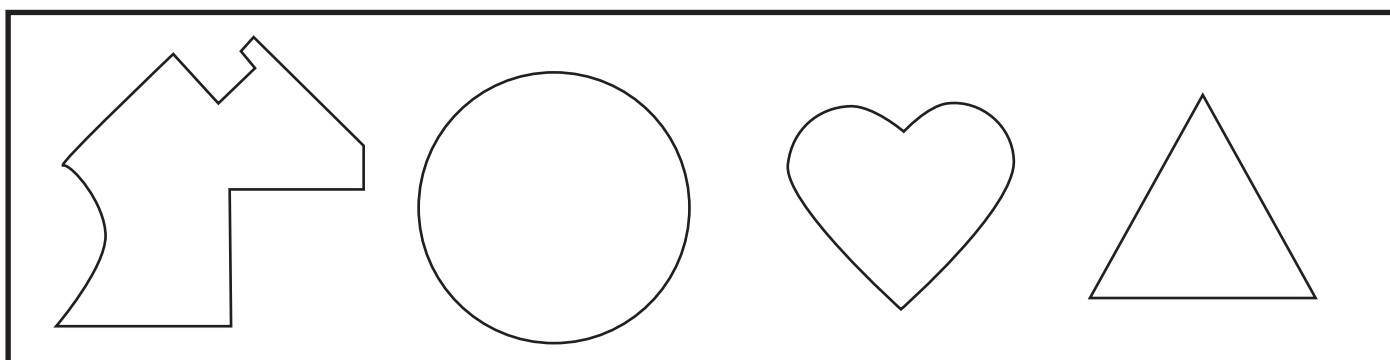
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Trace inner lines to the empty figures in the boxes below so they help depict each of the three spatial conditions.

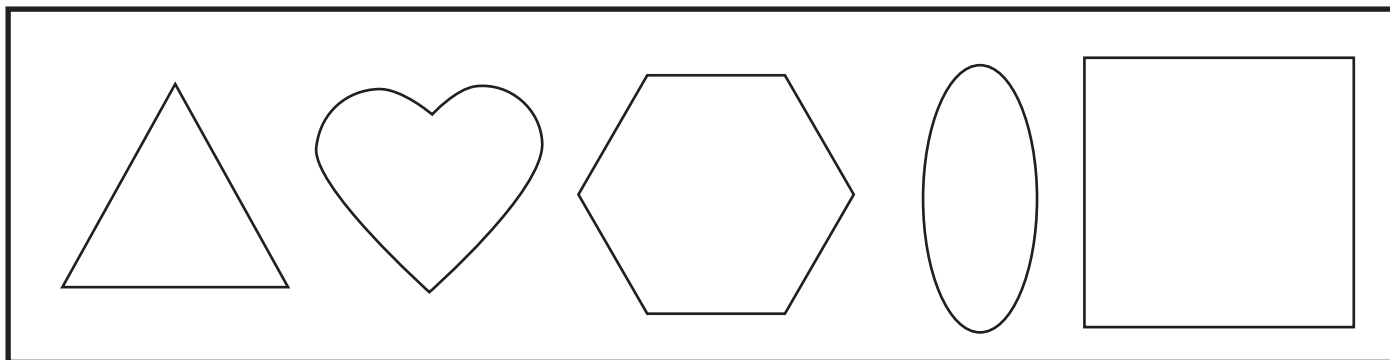
### SURFACES



### SPACES



### VOLUMES



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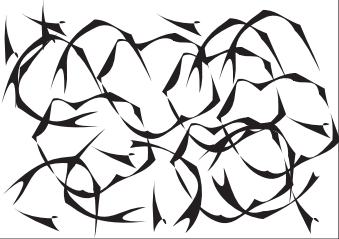
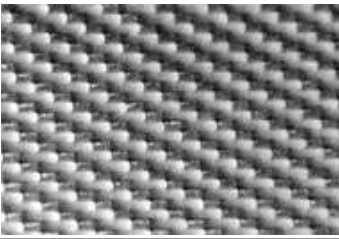
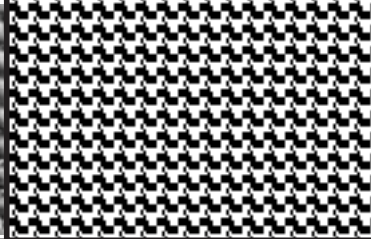


**Texture is the visual and tactile feature of the surfaces.** In this worksheet you are going to collect real textures from daily life, both types, natural and artificial. You must carry out a **"translation" from tactile (3D) to visual or graphic (2D).**

1st -**Collect** the two types (natural and artificial) **of textures, cut out little pieces AS BIG AS THE BOXES BELOW** (fabric, plastic bags, leaves, bark, etc.) they must show different sensations to the sense of touch (color is not important in this case).


2nd-**Choose the five most representative** and different from each type and divide them into two groups: natural and artificial. Glue them in two columns of boxes. Natural textures are more random and irregular while artificial are more tidy and geometric.

3rd-**"TRANSLATE"** (draw) **the textures** with differently sharpened **pencils or markers** with **different thicknesses** It consists of **observing** very well **and drawing** the textures as accurately as you can. Color is not the most important here in this worksheet

NATURAL TEXTURES		ARTIFICIAL TEXTURES	
Tactile or real (3D, Glued)	Visual (2D, drawn)	Tactile (3D, Glued)	Visual (2D, Drawn)
			

Goup	Last names, Name	Date

Grupo	Apellido Apellido, Nombre	Fecha

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