

LESSON: SYMMETRICAL BUTTERFLY

GRADE LEVEL: PRIMARY

OBJECTIVE: SYMMETRY

### MATERIALS VISUALS/MEDIA

CONSTRUCTION PAPER CRAYONS

REGULAR CRAYONS

12X18 WHITE PAPER

LESSON GUIDE

MATH MONSTERS SYMMETRY VIDEO [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1fQI\\_wXFjTE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1fQI_wXFjTE)

### LESSON STEPS/PROCESS

1. Follow the plans for the lesson, introducing kids to the idea of balance and symmetry. Show students the video.
2. Following the discussion have students get paper and fold it (hamburger style). Guide students on drawing half of a butterfly shape (emphasize starting on the fold and ending on the fold; I'd check their papers before they cut).
3. After students cut their shape, they can begin designing the wings. Just remind them that whatever they place/color on one side they need to place on the other to keep it symmetrical.
4. Clean up with 5-7 minutes of class left. Students can take their butterflies home.

*Anyone Can Teach*

**K-2**

**ART**

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY:

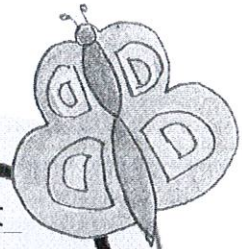
*Heather Kostal*

# Big Butterflies

Super simple Curriculum-  
based art lessons that will  
keep your room clean

**AND**

your students learning.



<b>GRADE LEVEL</b>	<b>THIS LESSON WAS TAUGHT:</b>	
	DATE	TEACHER
<b>DOES THIS LESSON REQUIRE COPIES?</b>		
<b>YES</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>NO</b> <input checked="" type="radio"/>		
<b>HOW MANY COPIES?</b>		

## BIG Butterflies

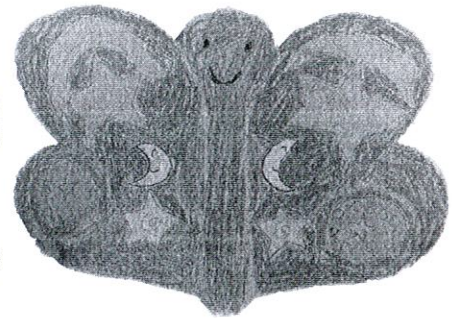
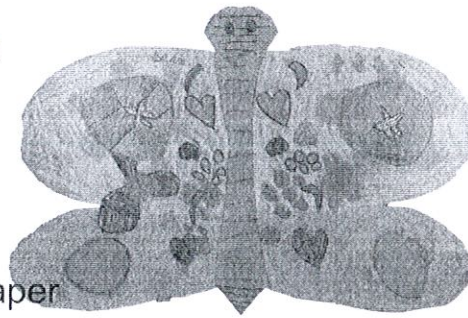
### Supplies

Pencil

Scissors

Crayons

12" x 18" Drawing paper



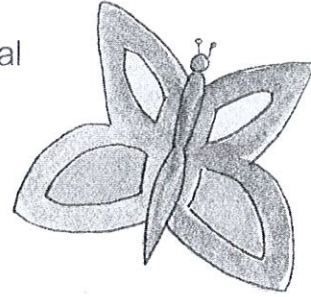
### Introduction and Theme

Artists use and think about balance every time they are creating a work of art, or looking at a piece of art. Balance is how objects and things are placed in a picture or on a sculpture. If an artist draws exactly the same thing on both sides of a picture, it is called symmetrical balance. Find examples of symmetrically balanced objects in the room (e.g. a human, a computer monitor, the desks or chairs).

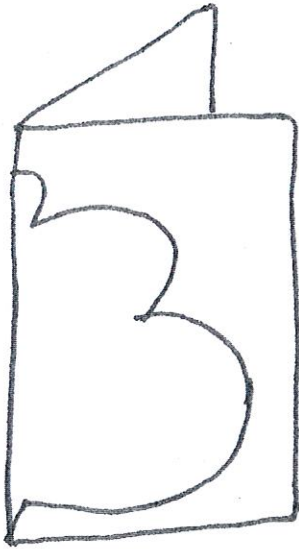
### Procedure

1. Start class with a discussion of the principle of design *balance*. Use the introduction above for guidance and ask the students what they know about this principle.

2. Pass out 12" x 18" drawing paper. Students should fold their papers in half portrait style (two short sides together.)
3. The class is going to be creating big symmetrical butterflies. Before students start to draw, walk around the room and check that everyone has the fold on left side, and the open end of the paper on the right. Remind them that they must draw half of the butterfly on the fold!

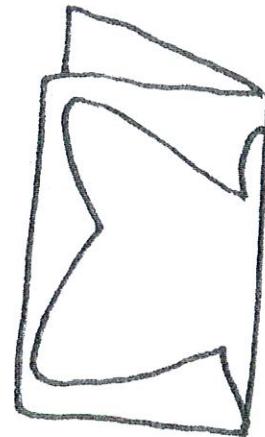


4. On your paper, or on the board, demonstrate drawing a half of butterfly. It doesn't have to be difficult or fancy, a "rainbow" for the head, a "B" for the wings, and a "V" for the end. Of course, they can design their butterfly any way, but those are basic guidelines. Reiterate that this is a BIG butterfly, and "heads" and "tails" should touch the top & bottom, and wings should touch the open end.

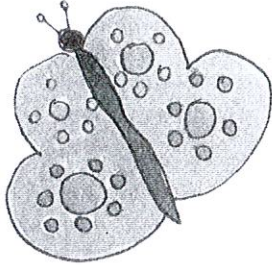


5. Have students begin to draw on the fold of their paper. With primary aged students it is important to check on their progress. Walk around and check that each student has drawn their butterfly on the correct edge of the paper, and that it is BIG.

6. Keeping paper folded, students will cut out their butterflies.
7. Before students unfold their butterflies, they should write their name and class code nice and big on one of the wings.
8. Unfold the papers, now everyone has a symmetrical butterfly!
9. Using pencils only, students will now add designs to their butterfly wings. Remind the students that these butterflies have to remain



symmetrical, whatever they draw on one wing, they have to draw the same exact thing on the other.



10. When all the designs are drawn, students will color. Again, whatever color they use on one wing, they have to use the same color on the other wing. Encourage students to color everything and not leave any white space!