





## Art Subject Knowledge, Discipline and Vocabulary Year 3

Unit	Drawing	Painting	Sculpture
Prior Learning	<p><b>How are landscapes created?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How show perspective and distance in drawings.</li> <li>How to draw a landscape with a foreground and background.</li> <li>How to use and look after oil pastels.</li> </ul>	<p><b>How can paint be used to create different effects?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to create tones and tints with paint.</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>SHADES base color + black</p> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>TINTS base color + white</p> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be confident with different painting effects.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be able to discuss artist's use of painting effects.</li> </ul>	<p><b>How are sculptures created using natural materials?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many famous artists use natural materials to create sculptures.</li> <li>Know how to work as part of a group to create sculptors and how to communicate reasons, thoughts, observations and feelings about work created</li> </ul>
National Curriculum Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</li> <li>to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]</li> <li>about great artists, architects and designers in history.</li> </ul>		
Subject Knowledge	<p><b>How are hatching and cross-hatching methods used to create tone in drawings?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know different grades of pencils <b>HB, B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B</b></li> <li>Know how to use drawing techniques to show light, shade and reflection.</li> <li>Look at the work of <b>Giorgio Morandi</b> and how he applies hatching and cross hatching in drawings.</li> <li>Know that drawing can lead to jobs such as architecture, fashion designing, interior designer and illustration.</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> </div> </div>	<p><b>What are complementary colours and how do artists use them in paintings?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know how to create a <b>colour wheel</b> independently</li> <li>Know what <b>complementary colours</b> are</li> <li>Look at how artists such as Van Gogh and Theresa Paden use complementary colours</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>Complementary</p> </div>	<p><b>How is clay and other malleable materials used to create 3D models?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know about the life and work of Barbara Hepworth. <b>Barbara Hepworth is one of the most famous female artists and is known all over the world. She made modern sculptures and experimented with new techniques. She is most famous for her abstract sculptures.</b> Hepworth is most famous for her large scale bronze sculptures. Hepworth has designed large sculptures to be exhibited outdoors. Hepworth was inspired by the connection between people and nature to make these sculptures. Although it is not obvious that they are people, the shapes that the artist has used remind us of people.</li> <li>Know that clay was used many years ago (roman times)</li> <li>Know different techniques when working with clay and other sculpting materials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coil</li> <li>- Score</li> <li>- Slab</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know where clay comes from.</li> </ul> <p>Clay comes from the ground, usually in areas where streams or rivers once flowed. It is made from minerals, plant life, and animals—all the ingredients of soil. Over time, water pressure breaks up the remains of flora, fauna, and minerals, pulverizing them into fine particles.</p>  <p>Here are some words that are helpful to know when you are making art with clay:</p> <p><b>GLAY Vocabulary</b></p> <p><b>SLAB:</b> is a flat -pancake- of clay made with your hands or a rolling pin.</p> <p><b>COIL:</b> is a long, thin rope of clay made by rolling with your hands. Try to make it an even thickness.</p> <p><b>SCORE:</b> Joining wet clay is done by <b>SCOREING</b>, or roughly scratching, and adding liquid clay, called <b>slip</b>. This seals the pieces together.</p> <p><b>KILN:</b> is a special oven that will fire a piece of pottery. It is a special oven that will fire a piece of pottery. It is a special oven that will fire a piece of pottery.</p> <p><b>CERAMIC:</b> is the word for fired clay.</p> <p><b>GLAZE:</b> is painted on and fired until it's glossy.</p>
<p><b>Subject Discipline</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use different grades of pencils and experiment with showing tone.</li> <li>• Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and textures in drawings.</li> <li>• Use lines and blending to create different shades.</li> <li>• Draw from first hand observation and secondary sources images e.g pictures and artists' copies.</li> <li>• Draw using pencils and charcoal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make and use complementary colours</li> <li>• Experiment with different effects e.g. washes, blocking in colour, thickened paint</li> <li>• Work confidently in different scales (for large scale paintings use bristle brushes and for small scale painting use water colour brushes)</li> <li>• Look at how famous artists have used painting techniques in different ways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use clay techniques studied in other cultures and apply to pottery</li> <li>• Use coiling technique</li> <li>• Press shapes into clay, engrave shapes and textures using tools</li> <li>• Explore and experiment with carving other materials such as soap, candles and fruit.</li> <li>• Use carving and sculpting tools safely</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vocabulary</b></p>	<p><b>Hatching / Cross hatching-</b> techniques used by draftsmen, engravers, and other artists who use mediums that do not allow blending.</p> <p><b>Textures-</b> one of the seven element of art that refers to the visual "feel" of a piece.</p> <p><b>Reflection-</b> when light bounces off an object.</p> <p><b>Shades-</b> the darkening or colouring of an illustration or diagram with parallel lines or a block of colour.</p> <p><b>First-hand observation-</b> when you look at surroundings and you draw what you see first.</p> <p><b>Secondary source images -</b> material produced by others. e.g artefacts, photographs, film, video or webbased material.</p>	<p><b>Colour wheel-</b> A colour wheel shows you how colours relate to each other and visually demonstrates the relationship between primary, secondary and tertiary colours.</p> <p><b>Primary colours-</b> The primary colours are those which cannot be created- by mixing other colours in a given colour space.</p> <p><b>Secondary colours-</b> A <i>secondary colour</i> is a colour made by mixing of two primary colours.</p> <p><b>Complementary colours-</b> This particular colour scheme draws from two colours on the opposite side of the colour wheel.</p>	<p><b>Clay</b></p> <p><b>Coil</b></p> <p><b>Score</b></p> <p><b>Slip</b></p> <p><b>Slab</b></p>

Artist Links

Giorgio Morandi



Vincent Van Gogh



Theresa Paden



Noriko Kuresumi



Barbara Hepworth

