






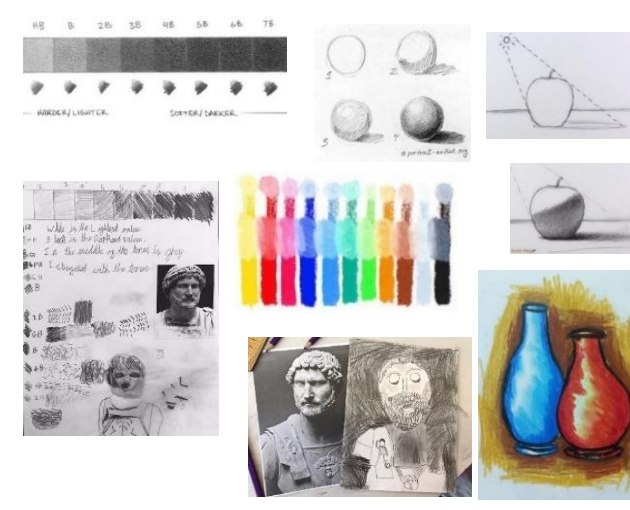
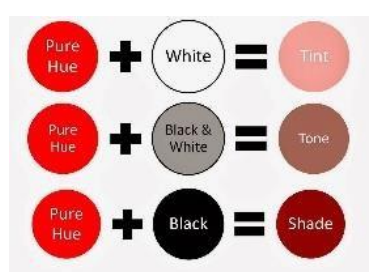





Art Subject Knowledge, Discipline and Vocabulary Year 4

Unit	Drawing	Painting	Sculpture
Prior Learning	<p>How is hatching and cross hatching used to create tone in drawings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different pencil grades and can select these for purpose. How to use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and textures in drawings. 	<p>What are complementary colours and how do artists use them in paintings?</p> <p>Complementary Colours</p> 	<p>How is clay and other carving materials used to create 3D models?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clay has been used for many years to create sculptures as well as important historical artefacts. Materials such as soap, candles and fruit can all be used as carving materials. Clay can be used in different ways to create 3D models.
National Curriculum Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas 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] about great artists, architects and designers in history. 		
Subject Knowledge	<p>How are shadows and reflections created in drawings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to blend lines to create different shades and tones with different drawing mediums. Know different grades of pencils HB, B- 6B and select these for purpose. <p>H pencils have a hard lead (more clay, less graphite) and remain sharp for a long time. They don't leave much graphite (the stuff the pencil lead is made of) on the page resulting in a very light or pale drawing. Because they are hard they tend to dig into the paper surface making them difficult to rub out, as even if the graphite is removed with an eraser the groove they made remains behind leaving ugly indentations over your page. These are not usually the best pencils for drawing and sketching.</p> <p>B pencils are softer (more graphite, less clay) and tend to get blunt very quickly. This is because they are leaving behind a lot more graphite on the page, which results in a darker drawing or sketch. You don't need to press very hard to leave a mark which means they don't dig into the page leaving those ugly indentations made by H pencils. Rubbing out with an eraser is far easier as the graphite tends to sit on top of the paper</p>	<p>How do you mix colours to match objects?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know precise colour language e.g. tint, tone, shade, hue Demonstrate a secure knowledge of primary, secondary, complementary, warm and cold and contrasting colours Know how hues are created using water colours Begin to use art vocabulary to discuss paintings  	<p>How can paper be used to create sculptures?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know different techniques to create 3D effect with paper. <p>Roll, Loop, Fringe, Tabs, Cone, Curls, Spiral, Fold, Extrusions, Slotted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about famous paper sculptors. Understand that there are a range of different types of sculptures.    

	<p>surface and is generally easily removed. These are generally considered the best pencils for drawing and sketching.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to create contrast and tone in drawings. 	 	
<p>Subject Discipline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use shading to add interesting effects to drawings, using different grades of pencils. Draw with a range of different drawing mediums including oil pastels. Use shading to show shadows and reflections. Select appropriate drawing pencil grades for purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create colours by mixing to represent images in the natural and man-made world. Combine colours and create tints, tone and shades to reflect the purpose of the work Mix and match colours to objects in the natural or man-made forms Observe colours on hands and faces - mix a range of flesh colours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shape, form, model and construct sculptures from paper Explore paper techniques such as origami to create 3D models Use paper maché to create 3D models Explore and experiment with other forms of sculpture
<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Drawing mediums- drawing materials. Shades- the darkening or colouring of an illustration or diagram with parallel lines or a block of colour. Textures- one of the seven element of art that refers to the visual "feel" of a piece. Tone- Tone shows lightness and darkness of colour. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called highlights and the darker areas are called shadows. Graduating tones- continuous shading from light to dark and vice versa. Background- The ground or parts of a scene that are behind the main subject of the art work.</p>	<p>Tint- where an artist adds white to a colour to create a lighter version of the colour. Tone- refers to the relative lightness or darkness of a colour. Shade- where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down. Hue- the origin of the colours we can see.</p>	<p>Roll Loop Fringe Tabs Cone Curls Spiral Fold Extrusions Slotted</p>

Shading- Shading is showing levels of darkness on paper by applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.

Artist Link

Paul Caulfield



Georgia O'Keeffe



Henry Rousseau



Li Hongbo



Brian Dettmer

