


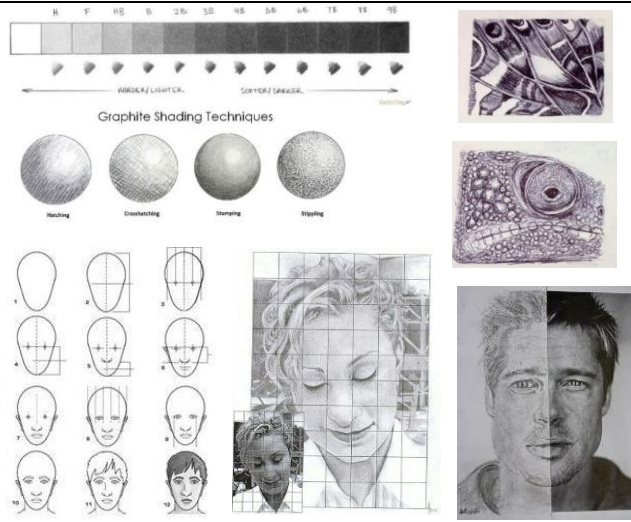




Art Subject Knowledge, Discipline and Vocabulary Year 6

Unit	Drawing	Painting	Sculpture
Prior Learning	<p>EYFS – What is drawing?</p> <p>Year 1- How are line used in art?</p> <p>Year 2- How are shapes and lines used to create landscapes?</p> <p>Year 3- How is hatching and cross hatching used to create tones in drawings?</p> <p>Year 4- How are shadows and reflections created in drawings?</p> <p>Year 5- How do architects and designers use drawings?</p>	<p>How do you create moods in paintings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary and secondary, warm and cold, and complementary colours • Know how hues are created using water colours. • Know different painting effects such as washes, blocking and thickened paint and discuss how famous artists use these 	<p>How can wire be used create 3D sculptures?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to use tools safely to create wire sculptures. • Know about famous wire sculptors.
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 is detail created in drawings to make them look realistic?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the qualities of different drawing media and evaluate their effectiveness for different tasks. • Know how to use techniques to show light and shade. • Understand proportions of faces and how to use the grid method to draw accurately. • Know how to use and take care of pencils, charcoal, pastels appropriately. • Know different grades of pencils 2H, HB, B, 2B, 4B & 6B and select these for purpose. • Know about the work of Leonardo Da Vinci and compare these to modern artists such as Hector Gonzalez. • Drawing can lead to a range of jobs such as architecture, fashion designing, interior designer and illustration. 	<p>What is composition?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the positions of primary, secondary, complementary and tertiary colours in relation to each other on the colour wheel • Be able to discuss art work confidently • Demonstrate an understanding of how paintings are created (composition) • Know and understand the elements of design 	<p>What is sculpture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that sculptures can be made from anything. • Know a range of sculpting artists and discuss materials they have used. • Know about the life and work produced by Henry Moore. • Consolidate knowledge of clay techniques to create models. <div style="text-align: right;">    </div>



The Elements of Design (the tools to make art)

Line		Horizontal, vertical, diagonal, straight, curved, dotted, broken thick, thin.
Shape		2D (two dimensional)/ flat Geometric (square, circle, oval, triangle) Organic (all other shapes)
Form		3D (three dimensional), Geometric (cube, sphere, cone), Organic (all other forms such as: people, animals, tables, chairs, etc).
Colour		Refers to the wavelengths of light. Refers to hue (name), value (lightness/darkness), intensity (saturation, or amount of pigment), and temperature (warm and cool), Relates to tint, tone and shade.
Value		The lightness or darkness of an image (or part of an image).
Texture		The feel, appearance, thickness, or stickiness of a surface (for example: smooth, rough, silky, furry).
Space		The area around, within, or between images or parts of an image (relates to perspective). Positive and negative space.

Subject Discipline

- Use a range of drawing materials including oil pastels.
- Select appropriate drawing pencil grades for purpose.
- Use a range of mark making techniques to show contrast and tone in drawings.
- Create pen studies.
- Draw from first-hand observation and from source material.
- Use shading to show shadows and reflections.
- Make annotated notes about distinctive features in sketchbooks.

- Choose appropriate paint, paper and implements to create, adapt and extend work
- Carry out preliminary studies to test media and materials
- Create imaginative work from a variety of sources including their own independent research

- Create sculptures using, clay, wire paper maché and other man-made and natural materials.
- Use sketchbook to inform, plan and develop ideas.
- Shape, form, model and join with confidence.
- Use paper maché to create 3D models
- Compare ideas, methods and approaches to their own and others' work and say what they think and feel about it
- Adapt work according to their views and describe how they might develop it further

Vocabulary

Shades- the darkening or colouring of an illustration or diagram with parallel lines or a block of colour.
Proportions- a part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole.
Scale- refers to the size of an object (a whole) in relationship to another object.
Enlarge- make or become larger or more extensive.
Observation- the action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone.

Composition- Composition is the way in which different elements of an **artwork** are combined or arranged
Complementary colours- A colour scheme draws from two colours on the opposite side of the colour wheel.
Tertiary colour- A colour made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together.
Warm colours — such as red, yellow, and orange; evoke warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire.

- Natural Materials**
- Man-made Materials**
- Paper maché**
- Shape**
- Form**
- Join**
- Coil**
- Slab**
- Score**

Cool colours — such as blue, green, and purple (violet); evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass.

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.

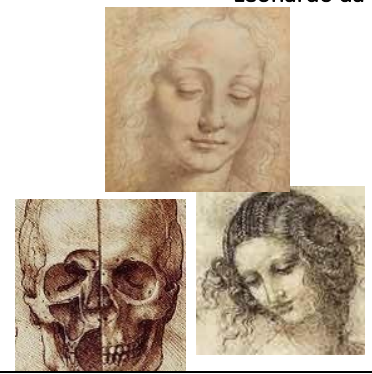
Hue- the origin of the colours we can see.

Artist Link

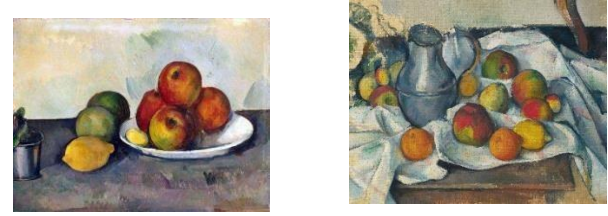
Hector Gonzalez



Leonardo da Vinci



Paul Cezanne



Henry Moore



Jeff Koons

