








WISDOM • PROMISE • DEDICATION


Y4 Art and Design – Drawing

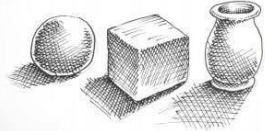







Key Concepts – Line, Form, Texture and Space



WISDOM • PROMISE • DEDICATION

<u>Essential Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
<p>How can you create contour drawings of still life? We will select materials to create our own still life drawing of the composition of objects and use cross hatching to create areas of dark and light.</p>	<p>viewfinder</p>	 <p>a frame that can be used to select a specific area or object to focus on</p>
<p>What interesting detail can you observe and record? We will use a viewfinder to focus on part of an object to be drawn and select interesting detail.</p>	<p>contour line</p>	 <p>the outer edge of something; the outline of its shape or form</p>
<p>How could you use and identify negative space? We will draw a contour line drawing and fill in the negative space with patterns to show texture.</p>	<p>negative space</p>	 <p>the space around an object or person or between objects or people</p>
	<p>composition</p>	 <p>the arrangement of people or objects in a painting or photograph</p>
	<p>focal point</p>	 <p>a thing or person that is at the centre of interest</p>

<u>Teacher Comment</u>	<u>Aspirational Knowledge and Skills</u>	<u>Artist Connection</u>
	<p>We will use a range of technical vocabulary related to the task to reflect on my own work and that of others. We will try to use mark making tools in a different way to achieve different effects.</p>	 <p><i>Natura Morta</i> (1956) by Giorgio Morandi</p>





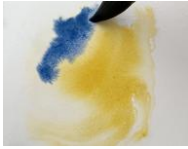
Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	
<p>How can you create drawings of still life?</p> <p>We will select materials to create our own still life drawing of the composition of objects and use cross hatching to create areas of dark and light.</p> 	<p>viewfinder</p> 	<p>a frame that can be used to select a specific area or object to focus on</p>
<p>What interesting detail can you observe and record?</p> <p>We will use a viewfinder to focus on part of an object to be drawn.</p> 	<p>contour line</p> 	<p>the outer edge of something</p>
<p>How could you use negative space?</p> <p>We will draw a contour line drawing and fill in the negative space with pattern.</p> 	<p>negative space</p> 	<p>the space around an object or person or between objects or people</p>
	<p>composition</p> 	<p>the arrangement of people or objects in a painting or photograph</p>
	<p>Teacher Comment</p>	<p>Artist Connection</p>  <p><i>Natura Morta (1956) by Giorgio Morandi</i></p>



Y4 Art and Design – Painting


Key Concepts – Shape, Colour and Value



<u>Essential Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
<p>How can you make secondary and tertiary colours? We will experiment by mixing primary colours to create secondary colours and then tertiary colours (which are equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour are mixed) to create a textured background.</p>	<p>overpainting</p> 	<p>when one painted mark is placed on top of another</p>
<p>How can you add detail through careful observations? We will examine in detail a part of a flower using magnifiers and viewfinders before sketching and enlarging it.</p>	<p>background</p> 	<p>background is the part of a picture, photograph or view behind the main objects or people</p>
<p>How do you use wet-on-wet technique? We will use watercolour paint on textured surface to explore the effect of wet-on-wet and outcome it produces.</p>	<p>wash</p> 	<p>adding a wash of paint means to add a very thin, watery layer of paint to a surface</p>
	<p>tertiary colour</p> 	<p>made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour; sometimes called an intermediate colour</p>
	<p>wet-on-wet</p> 	<p>the technique of painting on top of a wet surface, either wet paint or a surface that had water on first</p>

<u>Teacher Comment</u>

<u>Aspirational Knowledge and Skills</u>
<p>Confidently mix, name and use tertiary colours creatively and show an understanding of how colour choices affect the mood and style of a painting. Give opinions about works of art.</p>

<u>Artist Connection</u>
 <p><i>The White Flower</i> (1932) by Georgia O'Keeffe</p>



Y4 Art and Design – Painting

Key Concepts – Shape, Colour and Value



Key Knowledge

How can you make secondary and tertiary colours?

We will experiment by mixing primary colours to create secondary colours and then tertiary colours to create a textured background.

How can you add detail through careful observations?

We will examine in detail a part of a flower using before sketching it.

How do you use wet-on-wet technique?



We will explore the effect of wet-on-wet and outcome it produces.

Artist Connection



The White Flower (1932) by Georgia O'Keeffe

Key Vocabulary

	wash	adding a wash of paint means to add a very thin, watery layer of paint to a surface
	background	the part of a picture, photograph or view behind the main objects or people
	watercolour	watercolour paint is water-based paint
	wet-on-wet	the technique of painting on top of a wet surface, either wet paint or a surface that had water on first

Teacher Comment





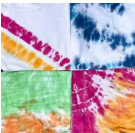
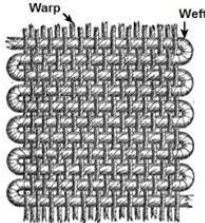


WISDOM BEGINS AT A YOUNG AGE


Y4 Art and Design – Printmaking and Textiles

Key Concepts – Line, Form, Texture and Space





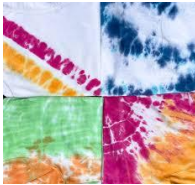

WISDOM BEGINS AT A YOUNG AGE

<u>Essential Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
<p>How can you use the tie dye technique to create coloured designs on fabric?</p> <p>We will explore twisting and tying fabric into different shapes and paint the dye onto the fabric and let it dry. Once dry, we will untie the fabric to reveal the pattern.</p>	<p>kente cloth</p> 	<p>kente cloth is made from thin strips, about 4 centimetres thick, woven together on narrow looms</p>
<p>How will you create a repeating geometric pattern using printing techniques?</p> <p>We will design a simple pattern and press it into a Styrofoam tile, use a roller to roll the ink over the tile, press the tile onto the fabric, lift to reveal the design and repeat this until the fabric is covered.</p>	<p>symbolise</p> 	<p>if one thing symbolises another, it is used or regarded as a symbol of it</p>
<p>How can you combine printing and textiles to create a mixed media piece of artwork?</p> <p>We will create a pattern using felt tips and then create a piece of woven cloth using strips of fabric. Then, we will combine these with the tie-dye and printed geometric patterns to create a mixed media piece of art.</p>	<p>tie dye</p> 	<p>a method of making patterns on fabric by tying knots in it or tying string around it before dye is added, so that some parts receive more dye</p>
	<p>warp</p> 	<p>the vertical threads that are held stationary in tension on a frame or loom</p>
	<p>weft</p> 	<p>the threads that are twisted under and over the threads that are held on a loom</p>
	<p>geometric designs</p> 	<p>geometric or geometrical patterns or designs consist of regular shapes or lines.</p>

<u>Teacher Comment</u>	<u>Aspirational Knowledge and Skills</u>	<u>Artist Connection</u>
	<p>Kente cloth is a beautiful, handwoven fabric from Ghana in West Africa, known for its vibrant colours and geometric patterns, each with special meanings. It's often worn for special occasions and symbolizes cultural pride and achievement.</p>	<p>Master Weaver Gilbert 'Bobbo' Ahiagble</p> 

Y4 Art and Design – Printmaking and Textiles

Key Concepts – Line, Form, Texture and Space

<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
<p>How can you use the tie dye technique to create coloured designs on fabric?</p> <p>We will explore twisting and tying fabric into different shapes and paint the dye onto the fabric and let it dry. Once dry, we will untie the fabric to reveal the pattern.</p>	<p>kente cloth</p> 	<p>kente cloth is made from thin strips, about 4 centimetres thick, woven together on narrow looms</p>
<p>How will you create a repeating geometric pattern using printing techniques?</p> <p>We will design a simple pattern and press it into a tile, use a roller to roll the ink over the tile, press the tile onto the fabric and lift to reveal the design.</p>	<p>symbolise</p> 	<p>if one thing symbolises another, it is used or regarded as a symbol of it</p>
<p>How can you combine printing and textiles to create a mixed media piece of artwork?</p> <p>We will create a pattern using felt tips and create a piece of woven cloth using strips of fabric. We will combine all your art from this unit and make a mixed media art piece.</p>	<p>tie dye</p> 	<p>a method of making patterns on fabric by tying knots in it or tying string around it before dye is added, so that some parts receive more dye</p>
	<p>geometric designs</p> 	<p>geometric or geometrical patterns or designs consist of regular shapes or lines.</p>

<u>Teacher Comment</u>

<u>Artist Connection</u>
<p>Master Weaver Gilbert 'Bobbo' Ahiagble</p> 