



## Crucial Learning

- Learning about artists helps us to learn about influences, cultures and express ourselves creatively just like the artists we learn about.

To Year 5

### Artists, architects and designers

### Pattern

Tessellation is the covering of a surface using geometric shapes with no overlaps and no gaps.

- Investigating, discussing and comparing work of known sculptors supports development of ideas and choices about media.
- Surface patterns and textures include stamping, stencilling, cutting, carving.

### Form

### Printing

- Texture is the feel, appearance or consistency of a surface or substance.
- Different materials have different textures and can be handled, manipulated and enjoyed in different ways.
- Collage is a work of art where pieces of paper, photos, and fabric are stuck down.
- - There are a variety of stitches to 'draw' with including zig zag stitch, chain stitch and seeding.

- Relief printing is when you carve into printing block then press it down.
- Impressed printing is when the printing block is created by carving out the surface.
- Texture is the appearance or feel of a surface.
- Pattern is a repeated decorative design.
- Monoprinting is a form of print making where the image can only be made once.
- Overlapping colour prints can create colour mixing.

### Texture

Y4

### Artists, architects and designers

- Learning about artists helps us to learn how to express ourselves creatively just like the artists we learn about.

- Primary colours are blue, red and yellow.
- Secondary colours are green, orange and purple.
- If you combine two primary colours with each other you get a secondary colour.
- Paintbrushes have different purposes depending on their shapes and sizes.
- Pointillism is a technique of painting in which small dots of colour are applied in patterns.
- Tertiary colours = primary colours + secondary colours.

- Pattern is a repeated decorative design.
- A motif is a decorative image or design, especially a repeated one forming a pattern.
- Something is symmetrical when it has two matching halves- they are a mirror image of each other.

### Colour

### Form

### Pattern

- Different pencils can be used to create varying tone (tone is how light or dark a colour is).
- Hatching, cross hatching, scribbling and stippling are four shading techniques.
- - To draw simple shapes and objects they have to be observed carefully.
- 9B is the softest and darkest pencil.
- 9H is the lightest and hardest pencil.

- Form relates to the visible shape or configuration of something.
- Types of modelling methods with clay include rolling, squeezing, pinching, carving, smoothing, coiling and joining.

### Drawing

Y3



## Crucial Learning

- Comparing is to note the similarity or dissimilarity between.
- Contrast is to focus on difference.

### Artists, architects and designers

### Printing

- Prints taken from different objects can be combined for an end piece.
- Patterned printing is a repeated design.
- A collagraph print is made by gluing different materials to cardboard and creating a collage.

- Different stimuli can result in variations in art.
- Embellishing is the addition of decorative details or features.
- Applique is ornamental needlework in which pieces or patches of fabric in different shapes and patterns are sewn or stuck onto a larger piece.

### Texture

- Shading is a technique used in art to represent light and shade by varying the colour and intensity of the medium.
- Artists refer to 5 basic concepts when describing the behaviour of light on a form – highlight, reflected light, shadow, core shadow, cast shadow.
- Perspective is the art of representing 3d objects on a 2d surface.

- Comparing is to note the similarity between.
- Contrast is to focus on difference.

### Drawing

**Y6**

### Artists, architects and designers

- White and black (and grey) can be added to colours (hues) to make tints, tones and shades.
- Warm and cool colours are used in art to reflect mood.
- Colour is a visual element that has a strong effect on emotions. It can be used to create mood and atmosphere in art.
- Well known artists use colour in different ways for different effects.

- Abstract pattern/design uses shape, form, colour and marks to create work that does not attempt a visual reality.

### Colour

### Form

### Pattern

- Tone is used to draw the effect of light on surfaces, object and people.
- Proportion is the relative size of parts of a whole.
- Scale is the relative size of separate elements e.g. person compared to building.
- Shading is a technique used in art to represent light and shade.
- Hatching, cross hatching, scribbling and stippling are four shading techniques.

- Slip and score is a technique used to join two pieces of clay together.
- Intricate patterns and textures can be created using a range of objects, stamping, stencilling, cutting, carving.

### Drawing

**Y5**