

Teacher feedback:

Key Vocabulary:

Manipulate, malleable, materials, form, media,
adapt, sculptors, construct, form

Topic: Sculpture

Telling stories through drawing and making

Rosie Hurley, Inbal Leitner, Roald Dahl, Quentin Blake

Overview:

In this unit, we will look at the work of Rosie Hurley, Inbal Leitner, Roald Dahl and Quentin Blake. We will explore a range of malleable media and use 2D shapes to create a 3D sculpture.

Sticky Knowledge:

A sculpture is a type of Art that is 3D

Sculptures can be made from different materials – Artists choose materials for a purpose

You can build (construct) or shape (mould) a sculpture

Basic techniques: rolling, joining, carving, modelling (shaping)

Sculptures can be realistic or imaginary – they can show meaning, ideas or feelings

Some sculptures are freestanding, others are relief (attached to a surface)



Option 1: Modroc or Clay Characters - Newspaper, masking tape, modroc, air dry clay, acrylic or ready mixed paint, brushes, trays.

Option 2: Plasticine Characters - A3 cartridge paper, modelling plasticine, constructed materials, corrugated card circles.

Option 2: Flying MinPin Characters - Air dry clay, wire, A4 or A3 cartridge paper, tissue paper, feathers, PVA glue.

Option 3: James and the Giant Peach Literacy Garden - assorted construction materials.



Teacher feedback:

Key Vocabulary:

Tone, texture, explore, tools, experiment, light, dark, shape, rubbing, copying

Topic: Drawing Lines – Leo Gestel

Overview:

In this unit, we will study the work of Leo Gestel, experiment with a variety of media and draw lines observing shape, tone and texture.

Sticky Knowledge:

A line is a mark made by a moving point (pencil, pen, brush)

Lines can be thick or thin

Recognise and name: straight, curved, zigzag, wavy, broken/dashed lines

Changing pressure can make lines darker or lighter

Lines can show movement (fast, slow, bumpy) and texture (fur, grass, wood)

Artists use lines to create shape and patterns



Teacher feedback:

Topic: Drawing and Collage

Flora and Fauna

Overview:

In this unit, we will use Flora and Fauna as an inspiration for ideas.
We will draw using a range of tools, develop ideas and collage a design.



Key Vocabulary:

Shape, texture, crumple, fold, tear, overlap,
colour, media, fabric, crepe paper, draw,
design, tone, light, dark

Sticky Knowledge:

A drawing is a way to represent what we see or imagine

Different marks can be made using tools (lines, dots,
zigzags)

Lines can be thick, thin, wavy, straight, curved

Simple shapes can be used to build drawings

Artists use different types of lines to show texture (fur,
bark) and movement

Shading can make objects look 3D

A collage is made by sticking materials onto a surface

Materials can include paper, fabric, natural objects

Materials can be torn, cut, layered

Pieces can overlap to create depth

Teacher feedback:

Topic: Xgaoc'o X'are
Printing from around the world

Overview:

In this unit, we will review the work of Xgaoc'o X'are and the techniques used and print using a range of different materials.



Key Vocabulary:

colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space, repeating patterns, design

Sticky Knowledge:

Printing is a way of making repeated images
A print is made by transferring colour from one surface to another
We can print using different tools, objects and materials
Printing can create patterns and textures
Layering prints can create more complex images
Different amounts of paint/ink change the final effect

Teacher Feedback:

Topic: Textiles – Painting and Embroidery
Alice Kettle

Overview:

In this unit, we will review the work of Alice Kettle and the techniques used. We will also match and sort fabrics and threads and create a design, modify using tools and decorate our design.



Key Vocabulary:

colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space,
repeating patterns, design, cut, scissors, snip,
decoration, cords, plaits

Sticky Knowledge:

Fabric is a material made from fibres (cotton, wool, felt)

Fabrics can be rough, soft, stretchy or smooth

Tools used in textiles include scissors (cutting), needles
(sewing), glue (joining)

Textiles can be used to make pictures, decorations or
useful items

Artists and designers choose materials for a purpose –
different fabrics are used for different purpose (warm
coats/light t-shirts)



Teacher Feedback:

Topic: 'Flowers in a Glass Vase' by the Dutch painter, Jan Davidsz de Heem

Still life observational drawing and painting

Plants – Digital Media

Key Vocabulary:

colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space,
repeating patterns, design, applications, graphics,
paint

Overview:

In this unit, we will review the work of **Jan Davidsz de Heem**.

We will experiment with a variety of media to create a still life drawing. We will then use painting and digital media to create an image based on plants using effects and different tools.



Sticky Knowledge:

A still life is a drawing or painting of objects that do not move

Artists arrange objects carefully before drawing them – objects can be broken into simple shapes

We draw what we see, not what we think it looks like

Looking closely helps us notice details, shapes and lines

We can improve our drawings by checking and changing them

Digital Media

Digital Art is made using technology and can be easily changed

We can create art using apps and software, not just paper and paint

We can use a mouse, touchscreen or stylus to draw

Digital tools include: brush tool, colour fill, eraser

We can use tools for a purpose – change brush size, select colours, use undo to fix mistakes

We can combine shapes, lines and colours to create digital Art