

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Art & Design - Year: LKS2 - Year B

Drawing

Visual Elements - Line- Tone -Texture

NC/Pos:

Art, craft and design embody some of the highest forms of human creativity. A high-quality art and design education should engage, inspire and challenge pupils, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to experiment, invent and create their own works of art, craft and design. As pupils progress, they should be able to think critically and develop a more rigorous understanding of art and design. They should also know how art and design both reflect and shape our history, and contribute to the culture, creativity and wealth of our nation.

Aims

The national curriculum for art and design aims to ensure that all pupils:

- produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.
- become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.
- evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.
- know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.

Key stage 2

Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.

Pupils should be taught:

- 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

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Can use 2B & 4B pencils to add tone and use shading techniques to imply form and texture. Can use hatching drawing techniques. Can use Pens & graphite sticks for drawing. Can refer to an artists work to observe drawing styles.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Artist study: MC Escher- Maurits Cornelius Escher-Graphic Artist. Modern Art. Surrealism & Op Art17.6.1898- 27.3.1972. Famous for his intricate mathematically detailed work that includes 3 point perspective and optical illusion.

Artist Study: Edgar Degas- French Impressionist-19.July.1834-27.Sept.1917 Famous for his pastel and chalk drawing style. Annotate the work of artists in sketch books and explain how they created their art, the meanings and symbols, how they create perspective. Know how artists create effects through drawing.

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Know how they create movement using pencil marker and effects. Know that erasers can be used for different purposes e.g. putty erasers

Draw animals such as cats, dogs, birds with more detail and using different mark making and with some perspective elements.

Architect Study: Lady Elizabeth Wilbraham. 14.2.1632- 27.July 1705. Accredited to be the first lady architect and to have tutored Sir Christopher Wren.

Know that pencils have different grades. H means hard graphite/B means depth of black graphite.

Know difference between 2B - 4B. HB is used for writing and simple sketching.

Know that directional shading can influence a shape's 3D appearance.

Know that dots, cross hatching and hatching can be used to show areas of light and dark - Tone.

Know that when adding different tones, it must be completed with a pencil at a shallow angle - increases surface area of pencil point and produces a softer finish. Know that tone can create contrast in a drawing (difference between light and dark).

Know that close and layered lines show darker areas of an object.

Use shading techniques to show areas of dark and light areas of an object.

Know what contrast means and how the blending of tones is smooth without clear intervals of contrast.

Identify areas of shadow and light and blend tones accurately to create soft gradients.

Perspective. Know that perspective allows artists to portray form in their artwork.

Types of perspective: • 1-point perspective • 2-point perspective. Know that scale will change relative to distance and depth. Know that proportion is relative to the object it is part of.

When creating perspective in drawings, a horizon line and vanishing points are used.

Know that perspective allows artists to portray form in their artwork.

Know that a horizon line runs horizontally. Vanishing points are where lines meet. There can be more than one vanishing point.

Create objects in the foreground that appear larger than those in the back and midground.

Observational Drawing. (HB pencil or pens) (Add tone with B pencils)

Sketch objects with different pencil marks to test which is the best for an effect.

Know that refining lines, shapes, tonal gradients will help to create a more accurate and realistic outcome. Know that when drawing from observation, they must consistently look at the subject to gauge accurate shape, form, tone and proportion. Follow the contours of a shape to show its shape. Capture its form in an implied 3D space using directional shading.

Draw objects that are correctly sized in comparison to others within an artwork (portray distance).

Composition allows for a balanced drawing. Know that the composition of an artwork can affect its focal point.

Know that tone can be used to show implied form within a drawing using dark, mid and light tones to portray a light source.

Know that sketchbooks are used to collect ideas, formulate designs and to practice skills. Know how to annotate sketchbook work by adding dates, names of art styles and simple labels of art materials used and simple comments about skills learned.

Know famous artists and craftspeople create sketchbooks.

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Know how to talk about and describe artwork using the new art vocabulary in this unit of work such as the visual elements, texture, line, colour, form.

Key Vocabulary

Observational drawing. Forward & backwards drawing. Hatching. Cross hatching. Continuous line drawing. Putty rubbers. Visual Notes. Implied texture. Implied space. Tone. Shading. Gradients. Blending Tones. Directional shading. Perspective. Composition. Still Life. Renaissance Artists. Architect. Architecture. **Lady Elizabeth Wilbraham** .Artist Study. **MC Esher- Surrealism. Edgar Degas- Impressionism.**

Session 1:

Observational Drawing - at the beginning of every lesson. Use pencil /pens etc Sketch objects with different pencil marks to test which is the best for an effect. Revise H and B pencil meanings and differences between drawing materials.

Drawing skills ongoing throughout.

Try the different marks in drawing. Develop sketching skills. **Hatching, dots & cross hatching.** Experiment with putty rubbers.

Refining lines, shapes, tonal gradients will help to create a more accurate and realistic outcome. When drawing from observation, they must consistently look at the subject to gauge accurate shape, form, tone and proportion. Follow the contours of a shape to show its shape. Capture its form in an implied 3D space using directional shading.

Add tone & colour.

Identify areas of shadow and light and blend tones accurately to create soft gradients.

Dots, cross hatching and hatching can be used to show areas of light and dark - Tone.

Adding different tones must be completed with a pencil at a shallow angle - increases surface area of pencil point and produces a softer finish. Tone can create contrast in a drawing (difference between light and dark).

Close and layered lines show darker areas of an object.

Use shading techniques to show areas of dark and light areas of an object.

Know what contrast means and how the blending of tones is smooth without clear intervals of contrast.

Observational Drawing- Coils of torn paper- focus on shading techniques. See above.

Forwards/ backwards drawing. Hatching & cross hatching.

Artists Study MC Esher- Annotate the work of artists in sketch books and explain how they created their art, the meanings and symbols, how they create perspective.

Complete simple perspective drawing-

Ref Escher. Draw tubes- op art.

Session 2 & 3

Observational Drawing- Groups, stacks, arrangements of geometric shapes. Focus adding tone to achieve form. Forwards/ backwards drawing. Hatching & cross hatching. Use directional line shading. (See above)

Architects Study

Lady Elizabeth Wilbraham - link to Christopher Wren (St Pauls Cathedral)

Reference Warrington, Liverpool or London Architecture. Use pens and pencils. Include soluble pen and add water with a thin brush to create a tonal effect (See Gomersal Primary.)

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Extend to a linear elongated skyline from city to countryside. Include trees, plants, flowers, farms etc. Use pens and pencil/ felt pens. Add extra colour to drawing when finished.

Session 4

Observational Drawing - tubes and cylinders, bottles, teapots etc .

Draw perspective. Learn/ practice simple 1- and 2-point perspective.

Drawing composition. Imaginary city scape. (Consider size to ensure work is completed.)

Making reference to architecture in Lesson 2, create an imaginary city scape. Include perspective drawing as practiced. Include foreground /mid and background placement.

Composition allows for a balanced drawing. Know that the composition of an artwork can affect its focal point.

Draw objects that are correctly sized in comparison to others within an artwork (portray distance).

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Create objects in the foreground that appear larger than those in the back and midground.

Session 5:

Observational Drawing/warm up- Degas

Finding Marks Through Drawings Made by Artists

Degas Artists Study - horses

Introduction to drawing movement. How has the artist shown this? What marks and lines help to capture movement.

Artist Ref- Charley Mackay. Create Composition with horses adding trees and plants in proportion to each other.

Session 6:

Observational Drawing- Learn/ practice how to draw horses in proportion.

Finish work from last week.

Finish /recall /revisit/evaluate.

Future learning this content supports: