

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Art & Design - Year: UKS2 - 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
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Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Carry out observational drawing/still life, using sketching techniques- hatching /cross hatching/forward & backwards drawing. Make a continuous line drawing. Use putty rubbers. Make visual notes in an 'Artist Study'. Draw implied texture and use shading to show implied space. Create tonal effects. Blend drawing media to create gradients. Tones. Use simple perspective and composition techniques. Show simple movement in drawing.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Draw portraits, landscape & architecture.

Architect study: Antoni Gaudi - 25.6.1852 - 10.6.1926 Art Nouveau, & Modernism. Famous for Gothic and Art Nouveau architectural style; towers and turrets and curving walls decorated with engraved patterns and mosaic tiling.

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Architect study: Friedensreich Hundertwasser. 15. December. 1928-19. Feb. 2000 Architect and artist. Famous for brightly coloured abstract art work. His architecture is identified by its undulating shapes and colourful tiling. Irregular shaped windows and doors etc.

Look at and analyse their work. Look for disturbing the usual perspective and how they changed people's views of what a building should look like. Consider their backgrounds and their 'styles' and how this manifest in their work.

Artist study - Pablo Picasso -Artist, Sculptor, Printmaker, 25. Oct. 1881 - 8. April. 1973. One of the most celebrated and influential artists of the 20th century. Cubist- Expressionist- Modern Artist.

Artist Study - Salvador Dali - 11. May. 1904- 23. January. 1989. Surrealist Artist, Cubist & Modern Art.

Amedeo Clemente Modigliani - 12 July 1884- 24 January 1920- Expressionism, Modern art - Italian painter and sculptor who worked mainly in France. He is known for portraits and nudes in a modern style characterized by a surreal elongation of faces, necks, and figures that were not received well during his lifetime, but later became much sought-after.

Analyse and annotate their drawings and look for light and dark, perspective, how they used pencil marks to create depth and form.

Pencil control- Drawing effects

Know that media for drawing can differ in purpose and can reflect a certain style, movement or symbolic meaning:

Know that an artist's technique of applying lines, shapes and tone directly affects the aesthetic of an artwork. An expressive method of applying lines will create a sense of movement or an abstract work.

Know that the drawing medium can be used in different ways to inform mood and can be used to reflect the subject matter - E.g. expressive strokes can convey a sense of danger or excitement (Picasso - *Gernika*)

Know that tone can affect the ability to create form. Dark = melancholy

Create contrast within an artwork with clear control showing a smooth gradient where appropriate.

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

Know how to draw areas of light and shadow in an observational drawing.

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.

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

-Draw an object from different viewpoints using knowledge of perspective.

Use directional shading to create form in a drawing.

Show areas of light and shadow in an observational drawing based on one or several light sources.

Shapes and lines are refined independently using controlled lines.

Apply a range of techniques to create texture e.g. use of an eraser, stippling, cross-hatching, surface etc.

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

Types of perspective: • 1-point perspective • 2-point perspective & 3 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.

Know that different viewpoints and perspectives affects a shape's appearance. E.g. profile of a face - some features may be unobservable.

Draw hands in different ways and from different angles.

Composition is well considered with a clear understanding of how to highlight multiple foci within an artwork. Ex. The focus points may all be in the foreground yet in different locations within the artwork.

Know that sketchbooks are used to collect ideas, formulate designs and to practice skills and develop their own style.

In sketch books analyse artists sketches, drawings and architecture. Look at form, light, shadow, reflection and use technical art terms in annotation.

Know a sketchbook should include dates, names of art styles and simple labels of art materials and techniques used and comments about skills learned and how work could be improved.

Know famous artists and craftspeople create sketchbooks.

Know how to talk confidently using the language of art and design about artists and their work using the new vocabulary learned such as the relevant visual elements.

Key Vocabulary

Observational drawing. Forward & backwards drawing. Hatching. Cross hatching. Continuous line drawing. Feely drawing. Putty rubbers. Visual Notes. Implied texture. Implied space. Visual Elements. Tone. Shading. Gradients. Blending Tones. Directional shading. Perspective. Composition. Reflection. Still Life. Artists Study. Disproportionate size & scale. Realism. Distorted image. **Impressionism. Surrealism- Salvador Dali.. Architecture. Architect. Hundertwasser and Gaudi. Cubism- Artist Picasso. Amedeo Modigliani. Expressionism, Modern art.**

Session 1

Observational drawing- 3-point perspective exercise/practice.

Architect study: Hundertwasser and Gaudi -

Look at and analyse their work. Look for disturbing the usual perspective and how they changed people's views of what a building should look like. Research their histories and consider their backgrounds and their 'styles' and how this manifest in their work. Observe artist's technique of applying lines, shapes and tone directly affects the aesthetic of an artwork. An expressive method of applying lines will create a sense of movement or an abstract work. Visual Notes.

Imaginative Drawing

Draw an architectural composition- use shading to create form.

Influenced by the focus artists -use coloured pens and markers. Add photocopies and draw around and add to them to create an imaginative composition. Include perspective and

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consider scale. Exaggerate pattern to create an abstract composition. Consider scaling for effect.

Session 2

Surrealist Art (Dates approx 1917-1945).

Features of Surrealism- Focus Artist Salvador Dali.

The element of fantasy. Metaphysical atmosphere.

Dreamlike and uncanny imagery depicting mysterious environments and landscapes.

Representation with almost photographic precision.

A distortion of reality with contradictory elements and random associations.

Eccentric, shocking, and mysterious.

Drawing Glass

Observational drawing- With coloured chalks and pastels on black ground- Continuous coloured line drawings- draw glass jar with water and a pencil in it. (pencil appears distorted) Draw in reflections and transparent nature of the glass. Complete a series of drawing investigations.

When drawing from observation, they must consistently look at the subject to gauge accurate shape, form, tone and proportion and follow the contours of a shape with your eyes, to draw its shape.

Surrealist Imaginative Drawing- Lightbulbs.

Draw a scene or object inside a light bulb. Try to include distortion created by circular bulb.

Use biro or and pen. Option -Draw on brown paper or other coloured ground. Use lines and detail drawing effects.

Refining lines, shapes, tonal gradients will help to create a more accurate and realistic outcome.

Session 3:

Surrealist Art

Artist example/ study- MC Esher- Hands

Observational drawing- Continuous line- of own hands

Draw hands from different viewpoints and angles- work on pencil work. [Drawing Hands](#)

Test our **different** drawing media on different backgrounds.

Drawing with more than 1 light source and viewpoints. Use torches.

Draw areas of light and shadow in an observational drawing.

Finish last work from previous lessons.

Session 4:

Cubism- Artist Picasso

Observational Drawing- Features of faces - lips- eyes- nose etc. Realism. Use Mirrors
[Introduction to Portraits by Hester Berry](#)

Artist study -Pablo Picasso- The weeping Woman- Gernika, Visual Notes.

Analyse and annotate drawings and look for light and dark, perspective, how he used pencil marks to create depth and form. Use mix media colour- chalks and pastels- pens etc.

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Session 5;

Drawing Exercise- Learn to draw a face in proportion.

Draw first without input. The guided draw with grid line measurement to scale.

Portraits- Artist Study -Amedeo Clemente Modigliani.

Expressionism, Modern art. Visual Notes.

Note elongated necks and distinctive eye expression. Draw faces in profile and head-on.

Work from coloured portraits and African inspired heads and sculptures.

Use appropriate drawing media to capture form.

Session 6:

Finish & Evaluate

Future learning this content supports: