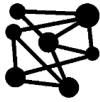




How do artists use line and shape for effect?



Connect



Explain



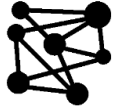
Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

I know about different artists and their pieces of art work (Van Gogh, Picasso, Mondrian)

I know how draw shapes (2D) using straight or curved lines

I can control my pencil to make the shape required, when drawing

Different lines are used for different effects. E.g. straight and curly hair

Different line and shape are used in portraits

To produce different thickness of lines, for effect, different mediums can be used

Artists in focus:



Picasso



Matisse

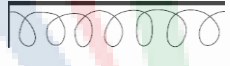
Skill Development

Use a range of lines accurately

wavy



loops



zig zag



To draw simple 2D shapes.

circle



oval



Control the pressure of drawing materials (NC).

Mediums - Pencil, charcoal, chalk

Outcome

To draw a portrait from observation, using accurate shape and controlled line.

To show effective grip and effective pencil control.

Know that lines and shapes are used by artists in a range of different ways to create final pieces.

Know that there are different mediums to create different types of line.

In Year 2, I will be using my developed grip and control of my pencil to vary the pressure put onto the paper in order to shade and create tones.

Vocabulary

Straight - One direction with no curves or bends

Curved - Not straight, but smoothly bending or forming a rounded shape.

Medium - The material or technique used by an artist

Observation - The process of seeing/looking at an object

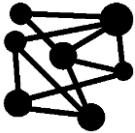
Portrait - Representation of a person, usually focusing on the face and its expression

Year 2 Autumn Term

How is shade and tone used to create different effects in drawing?

Concept

Line/Shape



Connect



Explain



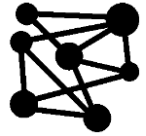
Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

I can hold my drawing tool effectively to accurately copy lines and shapes

I can use lines and shapes for effect in producing accurate drawings of objects

I have explored what happens when I apply more pressure to the paper

Contrast between dark and light tones makes the form of objects appear 3D

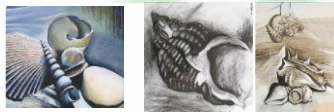
Dark tones are created by applying heavy, controlled shading and layering

Light tones by leaving areas of the paper blank or using softer, lighter shading

Light tones are created by leaving areas of the paper blank or using softer, lighter shading

Gale's attention to detail makes her drawing look life like - shape, texture, depth, detail

Artists in focus:



Amiria Gale

Skill Development

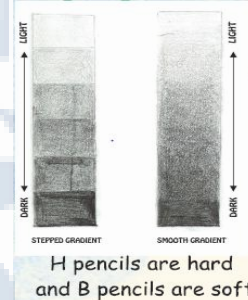
Create light and dark tones by applying increasing or decreasing amounts of pressure to the paper

Shade areas neatly without white spaces and gaps

Notice and add detail to drawings

Blend tones gradually to produce softer gradients

Medium - H and B pencils for tones



Purpose

To draw a shell, observing and adding relevant details.

To include dark and light tones in observational drawing.

Know that dark and light tones can be created by using harder or softer pencils, or by applying less or more pressure.

H pencil = hard, light marks
B = soft, dark marks
hard

Know when to use dark tones and when to use lighter tones.

In Year 3, I will be using other drawing techniques to create shades and tones. Drawing lines accurately will be increasingly important.

Vocabulary

Gradation - A smooth transition between colours, shades, or tones (also called a gradient).

Blending - Blending is the smooth transition between colours, shades, or tones so they merge seamlessly.

Shading - Shading is the technique of representing light, shadow, and changes in tone

Tone - lightness or darkness of a colour

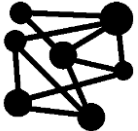
Detail - a particular element or feature of a larger whole

Texture - the way the surface of an object looks or feels

Year 3 Autumn Term

How is hatching and cross hatching used to create tones in drawing?

Concept



Connect



Explain



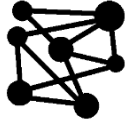
Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

I can create lighter and darker tones by applying varying amounts of pressure to the paper.

I know that softer pencils will create darker tones.

I can add a greater amount of detail that I have observed.



Canaletto creates dark and light tones and texture using hatching and cross hatching. When lines are placed closer together, darker values are achieved.

Calaletto creates the 3D form by the careful use of light and dark tones.

His artwork, despite being done by free-hand, shows accuracy.

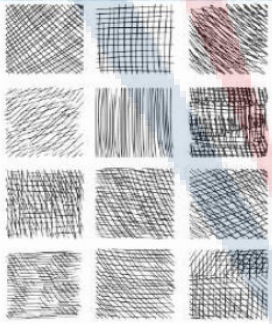
Calaletto creates realistic drawings through the use of added detail.

Artists in focus:

Canaletto and Lukyanov

Skill Development

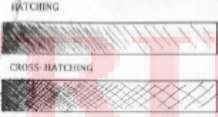


Practise hatching and cross hatching techniques.

Practise shading to the edges of an area.

Neaten up edges by rubbing out and refining them.

Use a rubber to create lighter areas



Create gradation tones using hatching techniques.

Develop ability to add detail to drawings.

Medium - Select which medium to use to achieve the best results.

Purpose

To create an observational drawing of a building, including light and dark tones.

Know how sketching techniques can create darker and lighter tones.

Confidence at using tools to refine my work.

Know that H or B pencils can be selected for a purpose.

In Year 4, I will be using a wider range of sketching techniques to create tone and also look at the creation of shadow.

Vocabulary

hatching- closely spaced parallel lines to create tonal or shading effect

cross hatching- closely spaced parallel lines which intercept at an angle from each other

three-dimensional - objects or spaces that have three dimensions: length, width and height

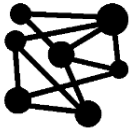
first hand observation-creating art from a live subject directly in front of you rather than from imagination or memory

refine - make small improvements to a piece of art

Year 4 Autumn Term

How are sketching techniques used to create varying tone and shadow?

Concept



Connect



Explain



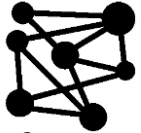
Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

I know how to use some sketching techniques, including hatching and cross hatching to create darker and lighter tones.

I can use tools to refine my work.

I know that H and B pencils can be selected for a purpose.

Monk uses line to create pattern, making varying tones in her artwork.

Monk adds intricate detail to her drawings of animals and insects.

In his graphic art, Escher portrays mathematical relationships between shape, figures and space.

Escher includes shadow to portray 3D shapes and structures.

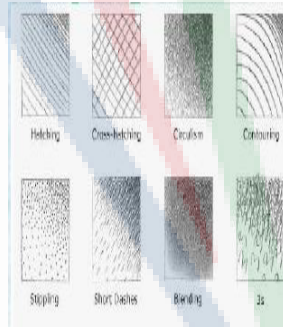
He carefully manipulates contrasting tones to create optical illusions.

Artists in focus:



Cornelis and Monk

Skill Development



Human eye
Practise a range of sketching techniques.

Practise drawing quick, light lines and more deliberate measured lines, and understand the purpose of each of these.

Show an awareness of scale and proportion when drawing from observation.

Explore different types of drawing: graphic, realistic and abstract.

Medium

To explore a range of medium used in artwork, including digital art.

Vocabulary

shadow - a dark area of a drawing showing areas not illuminated by the light source.

stippling - a pattern of dots to create texture, shade, light and dark.

circulism - the drawing of many small circles overlapping or intertwined with each other

intricate - very complicated or detailed

Purpose

To draw an insect from a second hand source, creating varying degrees of tone and shadow.

To show developed confidence at controlling line and refining work.

Know that intricate detail and accuracy is important in realistic drawings and designs.

In Year 5, I will be creating a realistic drawing.

I will be adding detail to my drawing.

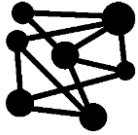
I will apply what I know about tone and shadow in a perspective drawing to create a 3D image.

I will use a range of sketching techniques, which I have now developed, to finish my perspective drawing.

Year 5 Autumn Term

How are lines used to develop perspective in a drawing?

Concept



Connect



Explain



Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

I know how to use some sketching techniques, including hatching and cross hatching to create darker and lighter tones.

I can use tools to refine my work.

I know that H and B pencils can be selected for a purpose.

Van Gogh and Lovatt both employed traditional linear perspective with converging lines all directing towards the vanishing point.

Realism is only one form of drawing and we all draw differently.

Artists in focus:

Van Gogh and Lovatt

Skill Development

Use faint lines and more deliberate lines for a purpose.
Practice connecting lines, using a ruler, to connect points

Medium
Independently select media for expression and purpose.

Purpose

To create a perspective drawing.

Show an increased confidence with adding detail and refining work

Know that to create a 3D image/drawing, positioning and accuracy are needed through the use of guide lines and correct sizing

Know that parallel lines are needed for accurate perspective in drawing

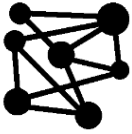
In Year 6, I will be using a range of media and sketching techniques to create a piece of artwork themed around architecture.

I will add perspective to my drawing.

Vocabulary

perspective-techniques used to create a 3D depth and space on a 2D surface.
horizon line (eyeline) - horizontal line in a drawing parallel - two lines that will never meet (touch)
converging lines - lines that move closer together and are destined to meet
vanishing point - point on the horizon line where lines converge and meet
depth- the illusion of 3D space on a 2D surface, making a flat drawing appear to have distance or realism
perception-an art movement created on direct observation
realism- art focused on the accurate depiction of everyday life and subjects rather than idealism or imagination

How are different techniques used to make drawings look realistic?



Connect



Explain



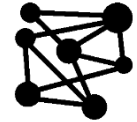
Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

I can use faint lines and more deliberate lines for a purpose.

I can use various sketching techniques with purpose and intention.

I can add detail and refine my work.

I can blend tones

Ruth Allen uses the continuous line technique in her architectural drawings. This allows for her to portray a sense of freedom.

Hadid uses flowing, curved lines in her architectural artwork to portray her view of modern urban living. She uses light lines to mark the underlying structure and then draws the main leading curves, followed by secondary and inner curves to create the form. She then adds any other architectural detail including horizontal and vertical lines to mark surface divisions. She then uses shading to add perspective and spatial understanding.

There are several types of drawing for different purposes: graphic, realistic, technical, sculptural, illustration, digital.

Artists in focus:



Gaudi, Hadid and Allen

Skill Development

Practise the continuous line technique seen in Ruth Allen's artwork.



Practise creating architectural shapes using straight lines and angles as a guide, and adding main curved lines.

Purpose

To create a drawing of choice using a range of techniques.

We are going to be able to design and draw an architectural piece using perspective and express our own ideas.

Know that my own ideas and experiences can be conveyed in my drawings and designs

In KS3, I will be looking at architects through history and the developments in architecture to support my own observational drawings

Vocabulary

architect- a professional who plans, designs and oversees the construction of buildings.

architecture- the art and science of designing and constructing buildings.

design - a plan for the creation of an object, system or process.

designers- a person who plans or creates the form, appearance or function of something.

continuous line - an art technique whereby an artist creates a drawing without lifting her pencil or pen off the paper, forming a single, unbroken line.

contour lines - lines used to define the outer edges, boundaries or major forms of an object, focusing on shape rather than details or shading.