

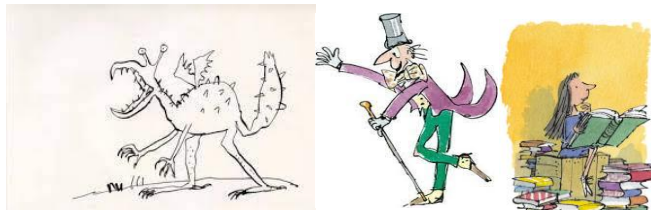


YEAR 4 - Art Knowledge Organiser



Sketching in the Style of Quentin Blake

In the Autumn term we be studying the work of famous illustrator Quentin Blake. We will be sketching a range of well-known Roald Dahl characters and looking closely at facial expressions. Children will practice careful observation and pencil line drawing. They will then experiment with watercolours, and learn to create a colourwash background.



Wire and Tissue Paper Flower Sculptures

In the Spring term, we will be studying different types of flower and using our sketched designs to inspire 3D sculptures. Children will cut and bend wire of various thickness and assemble these into the parts of a flower: stem, leaf, petals and stamen. Each wire section will be then covered in thin layers of tissue paper and covered with PVA to create a shine. Children will be able to add other decorative elements such as glitter.



The printing press was invented by German inventor **Johannes Gutenberg** around 1439. Some say it is the most important invention of the last 1000 years.

Printing a Ghana inspired Design

In the Summer term, we will be learning about different printing methods and studying some artist that are famous for their printworks. Children will experiment with monoprinting and use a range of objects to make marks. They will design a pattern inspired by their study of Ghana in Geography. They will learn to transfer their design to a polystyrene tile and use printing ink to produce a set of identical, rotated prints. Children will be also overprint using a second complementary colour in order to create depth.



Key Vocabulary

Watercolour: a type of paint that is mixed and diluted with water to achieve different colours and effects.

Sketching: a light pencil drawing that is made quite quickly using loose lines. It can be used as a draft before water colouring.

Illustrator: a person who draws or creates pictures for books, magazines or advertising.

Colourwash: A watercolour wash refers to a layer of colour that is somewhat transparent applied with diluted paint. Typically, washes are applied over a large area of a painting to help create backgrounds or build layers of colour.

Annotating: Recording ideas around an artist or piece of work.

Evaluating: Teacher and child assessment of the success of a unit.

Primary colours: the primary colours are RED, BLUE AND YELLOW. These colours CANNOT BE MIXED FROM other colours but they CAN BE USED TO MAKE all the other colours on the colour wheel.

Design: a decorative pattern OR the process of planning and drawing an object or pattern before creating it.

Complementary Colours: colours that create the strongest contrast when placed next to each other and that cancel each other out when they are mixed (making black/white/grey)

PVA Glue: PVA glue is a type of white glue that is soluble in water and dries clear. It is sometimes used as a way to varnish or harden a piece of art.

Printing: to transfer a pattern or design by pressing it firmly into ink then onto a final surface. Printing is used to create large numbers of identical works.

Stencil: a thin sheet of plastic, card or metal that is used to transfer a design to a surface by applying paint through the holes.

Engraving: the process of cutting lines and patterns into a hard surface such as wood or metal. Engraving can then be used to create prints.

Relief: any piece of art where a 3D element is raised from a flat base.

SOME FAMOUS ARTISTS WE ARE LEARNING ABOUT:

Quentin Blake - British illustrator and cartoonist. (1932 – present)

Andy Warhol - American visual artist (1928-1987)

Gustave Bauman – American printmaker and painter (1881-1971)

Rembrandt van Rijn – Dutch painter and Etcher (1606-1669)