

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)

Complete 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)

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

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Know how to analyse and annotate, with art vocabulary and technical terms, famous architects and Surrealist Artists drawings of landscape, animals and portraits and look for light and dark, perspective and how they used pencil marks to create depth and form.

Know how to add light and shadow to drawings when the direction of the light source or sources is known.

Know how to imply tactile texture in a drawing using a range of drawing media and techniques such as, stippling, hatching, crosshatching, use of putty rubber.

Know how to refine lines, shapes and tonal gradients, with control, to create a more accurate and realistic outcome in drawing and to blend colours and pencil smoothly with no apparent definition or change.

Know that when drawing from observation, they must consistently look at the subject to gauge accurate shape, form, tone and proportion and that objects will appear differently when viewed from different viewpoints and angles.

Know how to capture form by adding tone in an implied 3D space using directional shading and test which pencil marks or drawing media, have the best effect.

Know how to draw reflection on an object or in a landscape.

Know how to create 1- 2- and 3-point perspective in drawings, to portray form to make the viewers eye go on a journey.

Know composition allows for a balanced artwork so the focal point may not be centred but is in the foreground to highlight its importance.

Know that scaling is applied in art when something needs to be emphasised, or when through disproportionate size the importance of the represented is highlighted and how to apply correct scaling using measuring methods.

Key Vocabulary to teach in each session, written in bold.

Session 1: Architect study: Friedensreich Hundertwasser/architect/architecture/ abstract/ perspective/ Antoni Gaudi/ Modernism/ analyse.

Observational drawing- 3-point perspective exercise/practice.

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

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

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

Session 2: Surrealist Art/ Artist Salvador Dali/ distortion of reality/ eccentric/continuous line/reflection/tone/ shading/ perspective/gradients

Surrealist Art (Dates approx 1917-1945).

Features of Surrealism- Focus Artist Salvador Dali. - 11. May.1904- 23. January.1989.
Surrealist Artist, Cubist & Modern Art.

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: MC Esher/ viewpoints/light source/shading/ tone/ observation/primary and secondary source/

Surrealist Art

Artist 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 out **different** drawing media on different backgrounds.

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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- Pablo Picasso/ sculptor/influential/- Expressionist/ Modern Art/ The Weeping Woman- Gernika, Visual Notes/ melancholy/ chalk pastels/ oil pastels/form

Cubism- 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.

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.

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)

Tone can affect the ability to create form. Dark = melancholy.

The technique of applying lines, shapes and tone directly affects the aesthetic of an artwork and an expressive method of applying lines will create a sense of movement or an abstract work.

Session 5; Proportion/scale/ Amedeo Clemente Modigliani/surreal/Expressionism/ modern Art/form

Drawing Exercise- Learn to draw a face in correct proportion.

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

Portraits- Artist Study - 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 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. Make 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: Evaluate/ annotate /analyse/

Finish & Evaluate

Future learning this content supports:

Abstract concepts in art. Work of modern artists of this century.

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