

Year 4 Term 6

Is it better to live near water or far away from it?

ART & DESIGN



National Curriculum Links:

Create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).
Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Essential Prior Learning:

Experimented with how to paint with watercolours.
Know the primary and secondary colours and that mixing these creates tertiary colours.
Sketched or drawn natural subjects.
Experimented with light and shadow.
Knowledge of what a landscape is.

Progression in Skill:

Provide opinions on art considering how has the artist used the elements of art – line, tone, colour, shape, form, space and texture to create effects.
Consider how different forms of art can be so different yet still considered landscapes/still life/self-portraits etc.

Know pairs of complimentary/contrasting colours and use for effect.

Using water colours, create a range of tones with varying gradient; experiment with the strength of paint.

Georgia O’Keefe is known for her large format paintings of natural subjects.

She outlined her compositions before adding colour.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Talk about the art you have been learning about, commenting on the artists use of line, tone, colour, etc. to create particular effects.

Notice similarities and differences between the landscapes of Georgia O’Keefe and those of other artists.

When using watercolours, the strength of the paint is affected by the amount of water used: more water leads to a thinner colour.

When complementary colours are placed next to each other, a very strong contrast is created (the colours appear more vivid/brighter). Some people say these colours clash when used next to each other; they can be used to create very visually stimulating artwork:

- Green and red
- Orange and blue
- Yellow and purple

Key Vocabulary

gradient	a type of colouring where two or more colours transition to each other based on hue, saturation or brightness
complimentary/ contrasting colours	pairs of colours that sit opposite each other on the colour wheel

abstract	art that does not represent exactly what we see in real life but instead uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect of expressing feelings and emotions about the subject
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Progression in Resources:

Watercolours

Relevance

Now	Children want to explore unconventional and abstract ways of depicting their art. Children know that the simplest of shapes and lines can create a powerful effect. Children can share their opinion on landscape art work.
Future	Children appreciate a range of art and talk with confidence about their opinion; they can use techniques to create their own pieces of art, either to share or for personal use. Children experiment further with watercolours.
Aspiration	Children enjoy art as a pastime and may be able to pursue art as a profession; they make choices about which colours to use and whether or not to use a variety in different combinations.