

## Year 3: Drawing – Portraits (Andy Warhol & Kehinde Wiley)

*NC reference: 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.  
to know about great artists in history.*

### Objectives:

- To be able to discuss the life and works of an artist.
- To be able to express what a portrait is.
- To be able to draw facial features through observation.
- To be able to explore pencil pressure and line using 4B and HB pencils.
- To be able to understand the positioning and proportions of features when creating portraits.
- To be able to create a piece of art inspired by an artist.
- To be able to create a background using colour and pattern.
- To be able to use a range of tools to draw and compare the effects that they create.

### Key Factual Learning:

- ✓ A portrait is a picture of someone's head, neck and shoulders.
- ✓ Different pencils contain different leads which create differing darkness of lines e.g. 4B are very soft and therefore create dark lines.
- ✓ HB can be used to draw a range of lines of shade however a 4B is a lot darker as it is softer.
- ✓ Andy Warhol (1928-1987) is a famous artist from New York. He was part of the pop art movement. He is most famous for his paintings of the Campbells of soup cans and Marilyn Monroe.
- ✓ His artwork consisted of repeated images (prints) on brightly coloured backgrounds. He used a range of media to make his creations including; sculpture, screen printing and painting.
- ✓ Kehinde Wiley (born February 28, 1977) is an American portrait painter based in New York City, who is known for his highly naturalistic paintings of African Americans.

### Practical Tasks:

- **Lesson 1:** Artist study of Andy Warhol – use facts about Andy Warhol and examples of his portraits to respond to in sketchbooks.
- **Lesson 2:** Learn about what a portrait is. Then, practice drawing realistic features of a face accurately and with more detail (than in year 2) e.g. eyes, nose, mouth. Children can use 4B pencils for darker lines.
- **Lesson 3:** Learn about positioning and proportions of features on faces. Have a photo of themselves stuck into their book then apply their knowledge to draw themselves on a separate A5 piece of paper (this will be photocopied for next lesson). If children "go wrong" do not throw away the piece of paper, stick in sketchbooks and label "attempt 1" and write a brief label next to it with what they want to change/what they like).
- **Lesson 4:** Stick 4 photocopied versions of their final portrait into their sketchbook and colour in in style of Andy Warhol with bright, vibrant colours (pop art).
- **Lesson 5:** Look at the work of Kehinde Wiley – discuss likes and dislikes and compare to Andy Warhol's work. Evaluate their Andy Warhol style portrait (write/label in sketchbooks) then use this to draw another portrait on separate A5 paper.
- **Lesson 6:** Experiment with colours and patterns in the style of Kehinde Wiley (examples of his work can be stuck into sketchbooks and used as inspiration). Then, create final background on new page. Stick black and white portrait on top (in foreground). Allow children to choose medium for drawing and colouring background e.g. crayons, oil pastels, chalk pastels, felt tips.

### Key Vocabulary:

portrait, pressure, HB, 4B, Andy Warhol, Kehinde Wiley, shape, line, form, colour, vibrant, bright, pattern, background, foreground.

### Cross-Curricular Links:

## Year 3: Sculpture – Modroc Dragon Eye (Cressida Cowell)

NC reference: to improve their mastery of Art and Design techniques including sculpture.

To learn about great artists in history.

to create sketchbooks to record observations and review and record ideas.

### Objectives:

- Be able to understand what a sculpture is.
- Be able to express opinions about the work of other artists
- Be able to design and create their own sculpture by sketching first.
- Be able to use Modroc to create a sculpture.

### Key Factual Learning:

- ✓ Cressida Cowell is a British author and illustrator.
- ✓ She is the author and illustrator of the How to Train your Dragon books.
- ✓ Newspaper and foil can be used as a frame for a sculpture. They can be scrunched, twisted and squeezed and taped to create the desired shapes.
- ✓ A sculpture is a 3D representation of an object or an idea
- ✓ Sculptures are a form of art
- ✓ Sculptures can be made using a range of materials including Modroc
- ✓ Modroc is like a bandage with plaster in it.
- ✓ It starts off dry but you dip it in water and then you can model with it.

### Practical Tasks:

- **Lessons 1:** Artist study on Cressida Cowell. Respond to her illustrations in How to Train your Dragon.
- **Lesson 2:** Provide a wide variety of examples of dragon's eyes – children to stick examples that they like in sketchbook and annotate and sketch parts that they like, e.g. scale shape, colour, eye shape, pattern, etc.
- **Lesson 3:** Design own dragon eye.
- **Lesson 4:** Experiment with manipulating newspaper and foil and create frame/base of dragon eye.
- **Lesson 5:** Add Modroc to sculpture.
- **Lesson 6:** Paint dragon eyes – can use sponges or small brushes to add metallic details.

### Key Vocabulary:

sculpture, sculptor, Modroc, construct, designing, similarities, differences, preferences, shape, pattern, line, base, frame, form.

### Cross-Curricular Links:

English – How to Train your Dragon

## Year 3: Painting – Water Colour (Winslow Homer)

NC reference: 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 and painting.  
to know about great artists in history.

### Objectives:

- Be able to use watercolours in our artwork
- Be able to create a painting using watercolours.
- Be able to mix secondary colours to make tertiary colours.
- Be able to explore tone and pigment of watercolours.
- Be able to create a wash using watercolours.
- Be able to sketch using HB and 4B pencils.

### Key Factual Learning:

- ✓ Winslow Homer is an American painter best known for his marine subjects.
- ✓ He is a 19<sup>th</sup> century artist – 1836-1910 whose work uses watercolours.
- ✓ Watercolours are water-soluble paints that give a transparent colour.
- ✓ The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. The secondary colours are orange, green, purple. The tertiary colours are: amber (yellow orange), vermilion (red orange), magenta (red violet), violet (blue violet), teal (blue green) chartreuse (yellow green)
- ✓ You add white to the colour to change it's tone. You add water to the colour to dilute the pigment.
- ✓ To create a wash, you dilute the paint and brush across large area of page evenly leaving no brush strokes.
- ✓ 4B pencils are softer than HB pencils and will create darker lines.

### Practical Tasks:

- **Lesson 1:** Complete an artist study on Winslow Homer and his works. This will include facts about him and his life and examples of his artwork. This will be presented in sketchbooks.
- **Lesson 2:** Revise primary colours and creating secondary e.g. red + yellow = orange. Experiment with mixing secondary colours to make tertiary colours. Document in sketchbook which colours make which tertiary colours.
- **Lesson 3:** Investigate and explore tones and concentrations of water colour using water and white to create two samples showing the contrast in tones and colours e.g. the more water you add the more diluted the colour, the more white you add the paler the colour. This will be attached to their sketchbooks.
- **Lesson 4:** Experiment using a wash on dry and wet paper. Choose the correct colours to make their sea wash ready for final piece.
- **Lesson 5:** Experiment with using HB and 4B pencils. Provide images of sea creatures for the children to sketch. Encourage more than one attempt and evaluation to improve each time.
- **Lesson 6:** Lightly sketch final sea creature onto previously created wash and paint using watercolours.

### Key Vocabulary:

primary colours, secondary colours, tertiary colours, contrast, tone, sketch, water colour paints, dilute, wash.

### Cross-Curricular Links:

English – Under the Sea topic