

Cantrell Primary School Art and Design Curriculum

Year 4: Observational Sketching/Drawing – Still Life (Adonna Khare)

*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, with a range of materials.
to know about great artists, architects and designers in history.*

Objectives:

- Be able to express opinions about pieces of art
- Be able to experiment with three different pencil grades and use them for observational drawings. (4H, HB and 4B)
- Be able to add shadow to drawings of 3D objects.
- Be able to use hatching to add tone and texture to my drawings
- Be able to create shape and shadows in my observational drawings of 3D objects

Key Factual Learning:

- ✓ Adonna Khare is an American sketch artist known for her oversized sketches of animals and nature.
- ✓ There are different types of pencil gradient.
- ✓ B pencils are softer and produce darker tones.
- ✓ H pencils are harder and produce lighter tones.
- ✓ Shading can be created by how hard you press down the pencil onto the paper.
- ✓ Hatching is the shading of an object using only lines, no blending.
- ✓ Light and shadow falling on an object is dependent on where the object is positioned in relation to where the artist is sitting. The light will vary around the room and depending on the time of day.

Practical Tasks:

- **Lesson 1:** Complete a basic observational drawing of a piece of fruit, then evaluate their drawing. Explore different pencil gradients, (4H, HB and 4B), looking at how they create light and dark tones.
- **Lesson 2:** Practice using shading and hatching techniques onto paper.
- **Lesson 3:** Explore adding shadows to drawing of 3D object.
- **Lesson 4:** Produce a still life observation drawing of a single piece of fruit, using different gradients of pencil to create tones of light and dark.
- **Lesson 5:** Verbally evaluate previous pieces and use to create their own picture of a bowl of fruit using different shading techniques already explored.
- Explore the work of the sketch artist Adonna Khare and express opinions about her work as part of lesson starters.

Key Vocabulary:

Hatching, shading, lines, shape, shades, gradients, tones, soft, hard, 4H,4B, still life, shadow, observational drawing, Adonna Khare

Cross-Curricular Links:

Cantrell Primary School Art and Design Curriculum

Year 4: Textiles & Printing – Mayan Patterns (Juan Sisay)

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, with a range of materials.
to know about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Objectives:

- Be able to state facts about the life and work of artist - Juan Sisay
- Be able to explore Mayan patterns
- Be able to explore using different tools to print.
- Be able to use their own foam block to print.
- Be able to print onto fabric.
- Be able to use colour to add layers to their pattern.

Key Factual Learning:

- ✓ Juan Sisay is known for painting about the Maya and their culture.
- ✓ Sisay lived between 1921 – 1989.
- ✓ He painted a lot of his paintings in Guatemala where he became quite well known.
- ✓ Mayan patterns involve predominantly straight, bold lines, particular shapes.
- ✓ The brighter and bolder the colours the more important the person was in Mayan society.
- ✓ Stamps can be used to add pattern and colour to fabric.
- ✓ To create a pattern in the foam block we can carve with blunt pencils.
- ✓ Rollers ensure that the paint is printed evenly.
- ✓ Different colours can stain in different ways eg, a bright colour might dry and look different to the original colour used.
- ✓ To get a brighter colour might require more coats of paint.

Practical Tasks:

- **Lesson 1:** Complete an artist study of Juan Sisay – look at patterns of clothing in his art, respond to some of his designs and learning about his life and work.
- **Lesson 2:** Investigate the basic rules of Mayan patterns – bold lines, different thicknesses of lines and use of geometric shapes. Create a pattern on paper of their own Mayan design,
- **Lesson 3:** Use a variety of printing tools (e.g. sponges, cotton buds, rubber stamps, potatoes, straws, plastic forks) to explore patterns and textures.
- **Lesson 4:** Create final design of Mayan pattern. Use this to create foam block stamp.
- **Lesson 5:** Use the foam block stamp to print the pattern onto a t-shirt.
- **Lesson 6:** Use another colour to enhance their design and create layers of paint. Self- evaluate.

Key Vocabulary:

T-shirt, printing, stamps, fabric, Juan Sisay, cloth, foam block, pattern, shape, line, geometric, layers, colour.

Cross-Curricular Links:

Geography – North America

History – The Maya

Computing – Patterns on Purple Mash

Cantrell Primary School Art and Design Curriculum

Year 4: Sculpture – Clay coil pots

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 sculpture, with a range of materials.
to know about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Objectives:

- Be able to express opinions about the work of another artist.
- Be able to understand what sculpture is and how it is used in the world.
- Be able to use tools to carve shapes and patterns into clay
- Be able to use coils to create a pot.

Key Factual Learning:

- ✓ Joan Miro was a Spanish painter and sculptor.
- ✓ Christopher Maschinot is an American artist that works with ceramics.
- ✓ Magdalene Odundo is a Kenyan-born British artist that works with cermaics.
- ✓ Clay is a natural resource.
- ✓ Clay needs preparing before you work with it, you can wedge or knead to get bubbles out.
- ✓ You can join clay by scoring with a tool and using a slip to “glue” the pieces together.
- ✓ You can create coils to join together by rolling.
- ✓ Too much water makes clay too soft and difficult to shape.
- ✓ Not enough water makes the clay brittle and hard and prone to crumbling.
- ✓ Clay tools are used to make indentations and marks in clay.
- ✓ There are a variety of different tools with different shapes on.
- ✓ Different tools make different marks.

Practical Tasks:

- **Lesson 1:** Explore the work of Christopher Maschinot, Joan Miro, Magdalene Odundo and express opinions about their work.
- **Lesson 2:** Explore a block of clay. Wedge, knead, pull, pinch, coil, score, squeeze, slab, carve the clay to see what they can create. Explore creating a slip.
- **Lesson 3:** Design own coil pot.
- **Lesson 4:** Create coil pot using previous techniques. Add details using tools.
- **Lesson 5:** Paint coil pot.

Key Vocabulary:

Clay, tools, carve, scalpels, hieroglyph, scratch, rolling pins, water, damp, moist, sunstone, The Maya, nature, natural, artist.

Cross-Curricular Links:

Cantrell Primary School Art and Design Curriculum

Year 4: Watercolor Painting – Water Lilies (Claude Monet)

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 painting, with a range of materials.
to know about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Objectives:

- Be able to state facts about the life and work of watercolor artist.
- Be able to work collaboratively on a piece of artwork.
- Be able to use watercolour paints.
- Be able to add more details into my paintings
- Be able to use colour to create different moods and atmospheres
- Be able to paint in monotone (one colour in different hues)

Key Factual Learning:

- ✓ Claude Monet is a modern, French impressionist artist famous for his watercolour pictures.
- ✓ He was born in Paris in 1840. He died in 1926.
- ✓ 'Water Lily Pond' is his most famous painting and very valuable.
- ✓ Monet is famous for landscapes.
- ✓ Watercolour is a method of painting, involving a high volume of water and also the name of the resulting artwork.
- ✓ Watercolour paints are very watery.
- ✓ The more water is used the paler it becomes (translucent).
- ✓ Water colours are easily blendable if the correct amount of water is used.
- ✓ Too much water affects the other colours and leads to colour bleeding.
- ✓ Too little water results in the paint not blending together very well.
- ✓ When using water colours, apply the lightest colour first then apply darker tones.
- ✓ Monotone is artwork created by using only one colour and white.

Practical Tasks:

- **Lesson 1:** Complete an artist study of Claude Monet – his life and works with a focus on 'Water Lily Pond'.
- **Lesson 2:** Create a whole class collaborative artwork about a river, using river colours, mixed media (paint, crayons, felt tip, pastels, collage,) masking tapes.
- **Lesson 3:** Explore watercolour paints and brushes – lines, swirls, amount of water, mixing colours of paints, wet on wet, wet on dry, etc.
- **Lesson 4:** Recreate a small area of Monet's Water Lilies.
- **Lesson 5:** Evaluate previous painting and create final piece (own painting inspired by Monet's water lilies).
- **Lesson 6:** Use black and white hues to create a monotone version of their painting. Compare the mood and atmosphere or both versions of final piece.

Key Vocabulary:

Rivers, water colours, cartridge paper, pigment(s), paintbrush(es), layering, blending, mixed media, Claude Monet, impressionism, monotone, tones, hues

Cross-Curricular Links:

Geography - Rivers