Big Question:

What can art tell us about popular culture?

Key Vocabulary:

Sketch: A quick drawing used to inspire a finished picture.

Shading: Showing a range of darkness by using darker shades for darker areas and lighter shades for lighter areas.

Contrasting: Opposite elements

Evaluate: Assess the strengths and weaknesses of something

Significant: Very important

Influence: To affect change in something

Knowledge from Y1 that will help me answer the big question:
- A print is when we transfer paint from one surface to another.
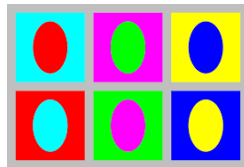- The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

Knowledge from Y2 that will help me answer the big question:
- We can use pencils, ink and charcoal to create lines of different thickness.
- A block print is made by engraving a pattern onto a surface, covering it with ink and then pressing it onto paper to transfer the ink. The block can be used over and over again.
- The secondary colours are green, purple and orange.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, purple (violet) and yellow. They are opposite each other on the colour wheel.

A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block, creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire final piece of artwork.

Hatching and cross-hatching are techniques artists use.

An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Andy Warhol is known as the founder of pop art. Pop art is all about making art by inspired by things from popular culture. Popular culture is anything from Coca Cola to pop stars to the clothes people like to wear.

Roy Lichtenstein and Andy Warhol were both pop artists. They were both inspired by popular culture and used bright, contrasting colours. Roy Lichenstein used comic books to inspire his pop art. Andy Goldsworthy used a combination of different things in popular culture.

Line: A line is the path left by a moving point (e.g. a pencil or a paintbrush). A line can take many forms (e.g. horizontal, diagonal or curved).

Tone: Tone means the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.

Shape: A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could just be an outline or it could be shaded in.

Form: Form is a three dimensional shape such a sphere, cube or cone.

Colour: There are three primary colours: red, blue and yellow. By mixing two primary colours together you get a secondary colour: orange, green and purple.

Pattern: A pattern is a design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours.

As an artist, the essential knowledge I need to answer the big question is:	Date
Andy Warhol is known as the founder of pop art. Pop art is all about making art by inspired by things from popular culture. Popular culture is anything from Coca Cola to pop stars to the clothes people like to wear.	
Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil	
Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, purple (violet) and yellow. They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel.	
A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block, creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again.	
An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.	
Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques.	
Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.	
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Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.	
Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading.	
Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.	