

Big Question:

What does music **LOOK** like?

Key Vocabulary:

graduated shading – lines becoming lighter as less pressure is applied

blending – using a blending tool or finger to smudge

scumbling – shading by using overlapping little circles

stippling – shading in with many dots, closer together makes dark, wider apart makes light

cross-hatching – crossing lines to produce lighter and darker tones

hatching – a row of lines facing the same direction to create tone

abstract – existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence

graffiti – writing or drawing on a surface in a public place

coiling – rolling out of clay into a long thin form to make something

pinching – a method of shaping clay by lightly pinching

slab construction – a slab is a portion of clay that has been flattened into a sheet

sculpting - a work of art that is produced by carving or shaping stone, wood, clay, or other materials

Knowledge from Y1 that will help me answer the big question:

- Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.
- Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.
- Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.
- The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.
- Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.
- A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another.
- Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.
- A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.

Knowledge from Y2 that will help me answer the big question:

- A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.
- Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.
- The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.
- Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged.
- A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern.
- A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.
- A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view

Knowledge from Y3 that will help me answer the big question:

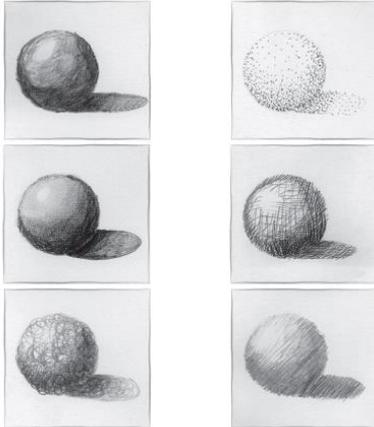
- Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.
- Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil.
- Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading.
- 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.
- 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.

Knowledge from Y3 that will help me answer the big question:

- Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.
- 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.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question

Sketching Techniques



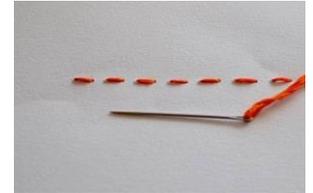
Abstract Art

Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944) from Russia is considered to be the first abstract artist. He stopped painting objects and people and instead used colours, lines and shapes to represent how he felt. He often painted to music.



Improvisation 26 (Rowing) (1912)
by Wassily Kandinsky

Mark Making on Fabric



running stitch

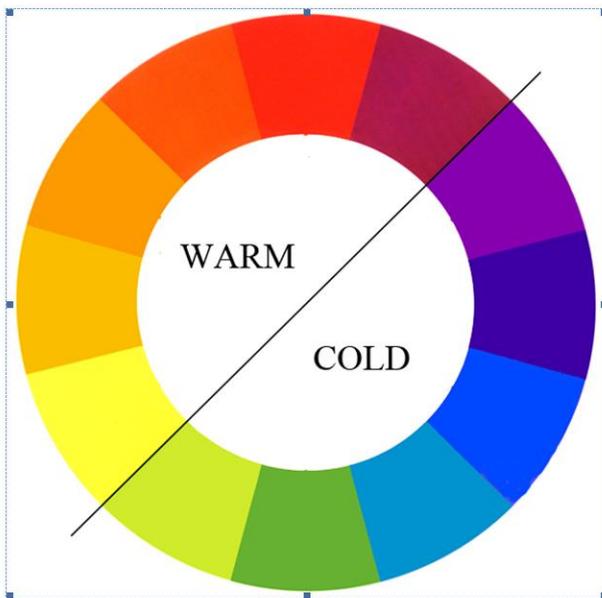


cross stitch



blanket stitch

Warm and Cool colours



3-D form - clay

Techniques are coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting.



To attach extra pieces of clay, carving, slip and scoring can be used. Mark making can be used to add detail to 3-D forms.

Graffiti Art

Keith Haring (1958 – 1990) from Pennsylvania USA, became interested in graffiti art while he studied at the School of Visual Arts in New York. He was interested in making art accessible to everyone. In 1986, Haring opened his own art shops in New York City and Tokyo selling his graffiti artwork and also some Pop Art pieces, including sculptures.



A mural by Keith Haring.

As an artist, the essential knowledge I need to answer the big question is:	Date
Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time.	
We can compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.	
Keith Haring and Wassily Kandinsky are similar because they both painted to music, used contrasting colours in their work and created abstract art. They are different because they painted during different times, Kandinsky used a range of colours and shades whereas Haring mainly used primary and secondary colours, Kandinsky used different lines whereas Haring used solid lines.	
Sketching / pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots).	
Pencil, pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.	
Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta.	
Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.	
Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.	
Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay. Mark making can be used to add detail to 3-D forms.	