



Our Art units in detail

Tilstock CE Primary school



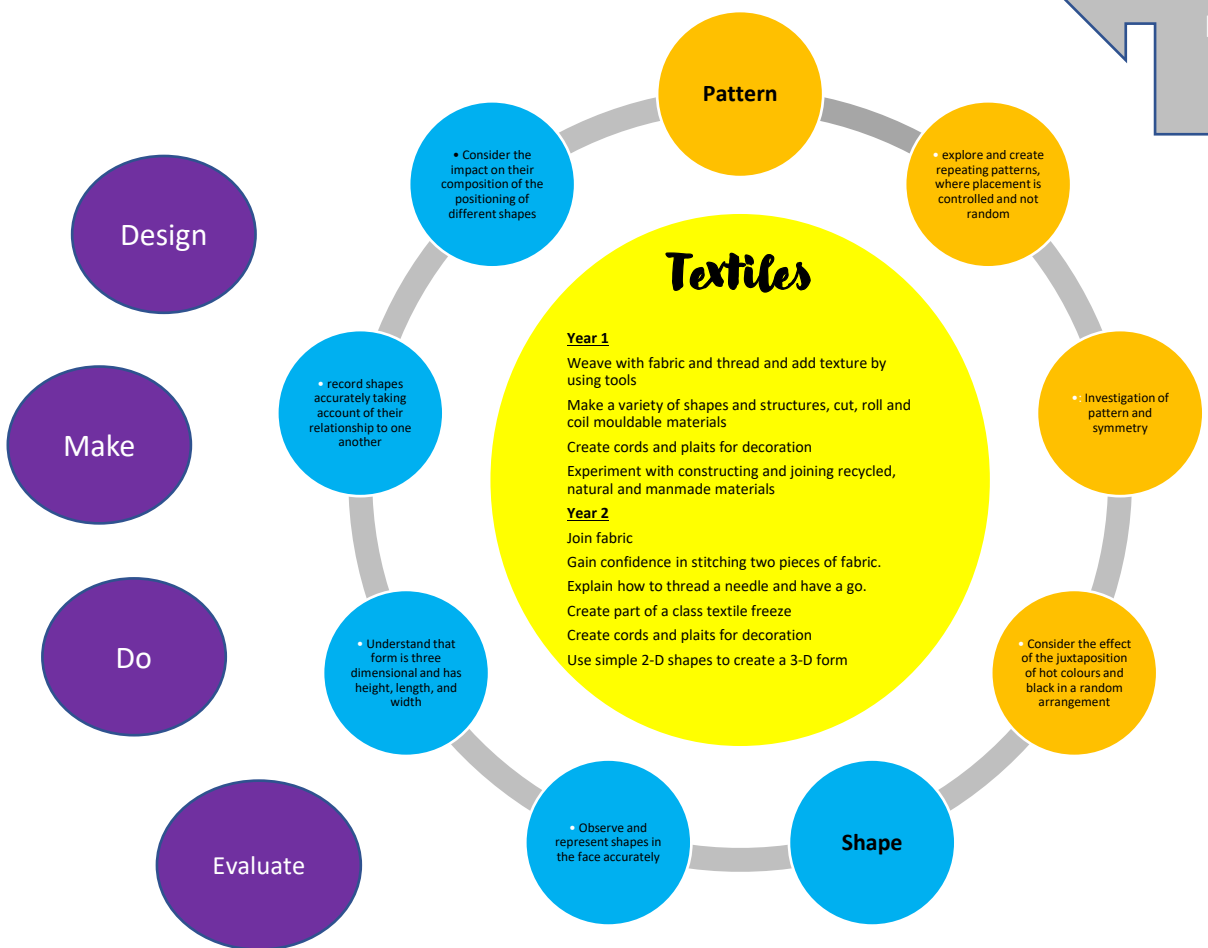
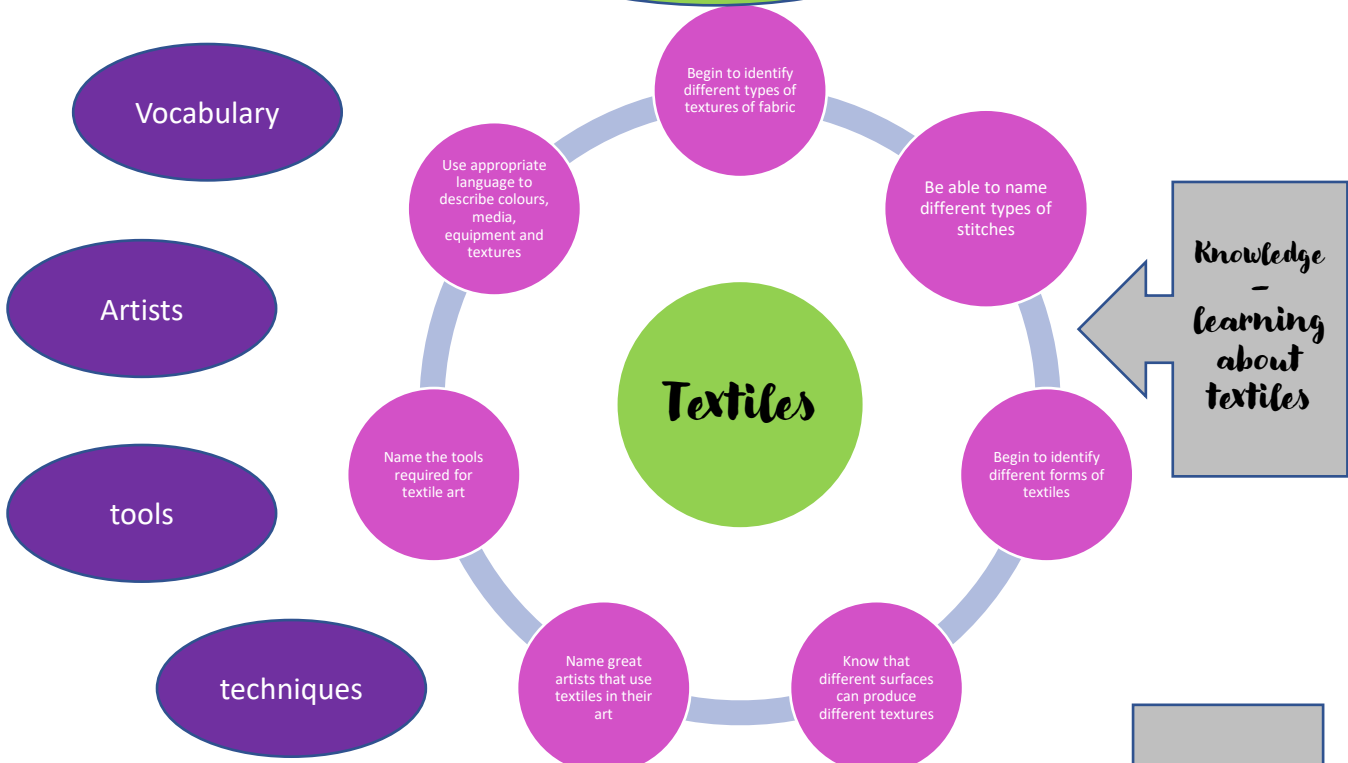
Autumn Unit 1a: TEXTILES – The Queen

By the end of year 1 children should know

- how to recognise and describe some simple characteristics of different kinds of art, craft and design.
- the names of the tools, techniques, and the formal elements (colours, shapes, tones etc.) that they use.

By the end of year 2 children should know

- that different forms of creative works are made by artists, craftspeople, and designers, from all cultures and times.
- and be able to talk about the materials, techniques and processes they have used, using an appropriate vocabulary
- Use a sketchbook to plan and develop simple ideas and making simple informed choices in media.

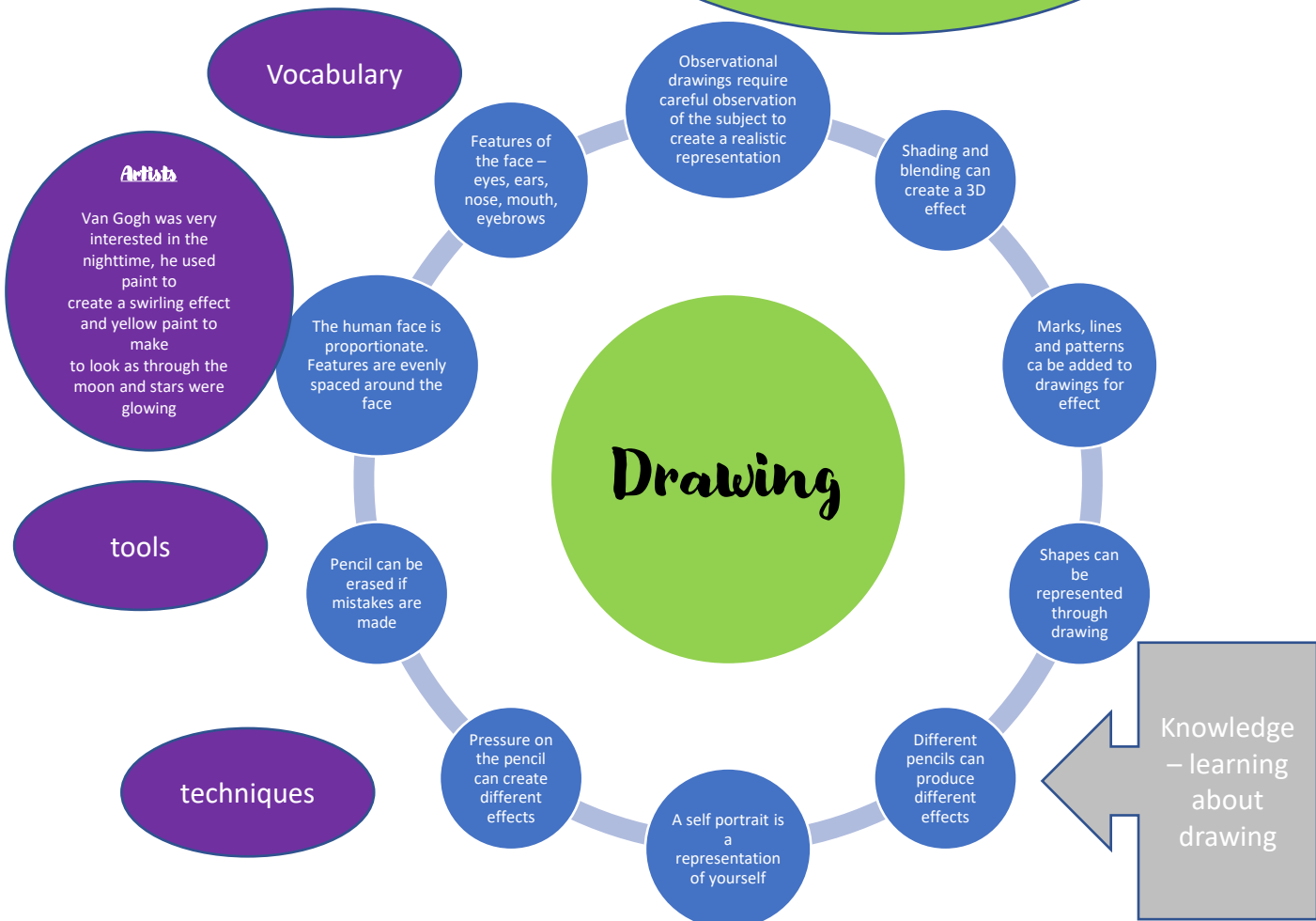




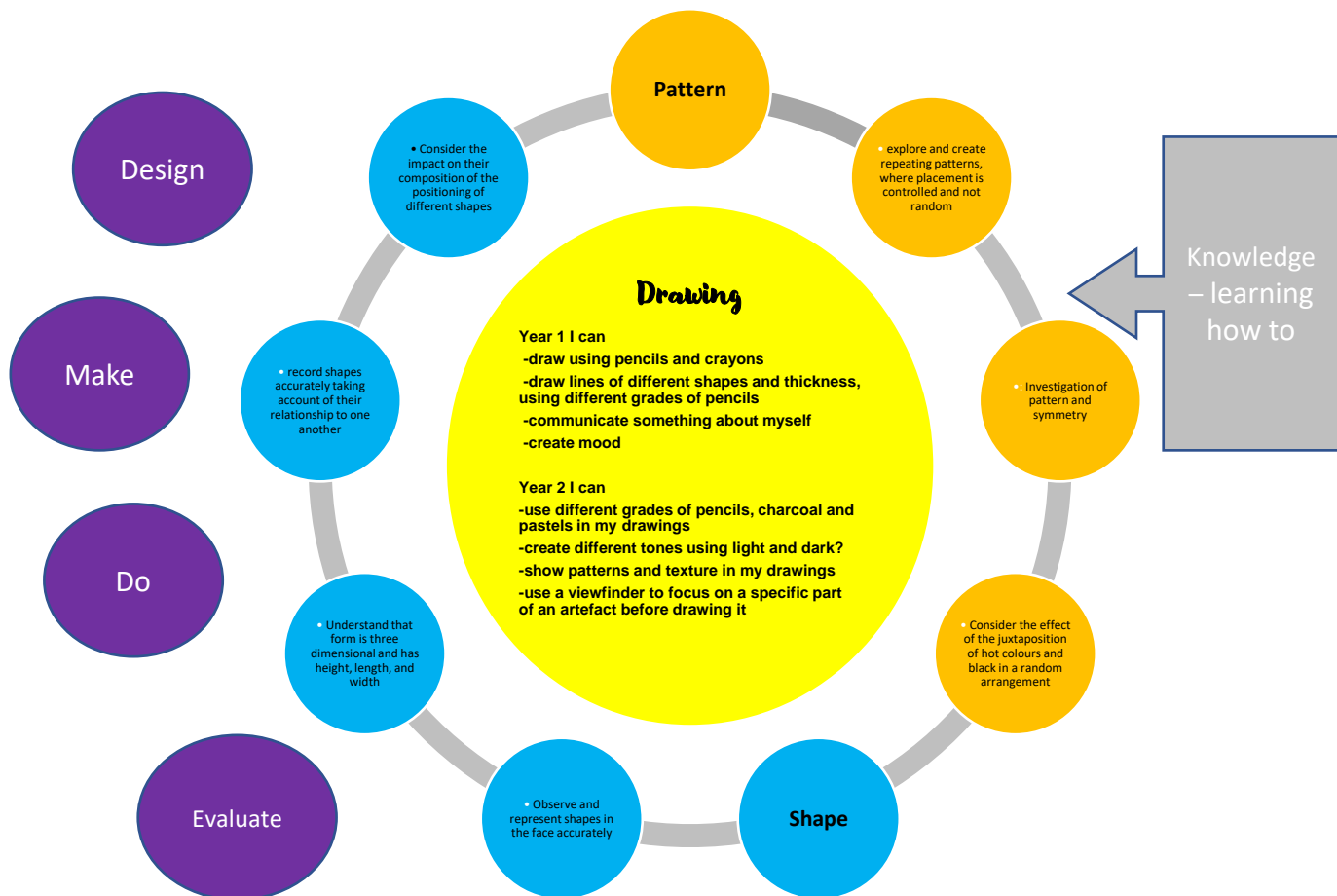
Autumn Unit 1b: Starry Night

Drawing: I can

- draw using pencils and crayons
- draw lines of different shapes and thickness, using different grades of pencils
- communicate something about myself
- create mood
- use different grades of pencils, charcoal and pastels in my drawings
- create different tones using light and dark?
- show patterns and texture in my drawings
- use a viewfinder to focus on a specific part of an artefact before drawing it



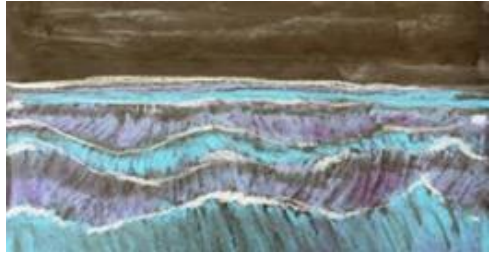
Knowledge – learning about drawing



Knowledge – learning how to



Spring Unit 2a: Seascapes



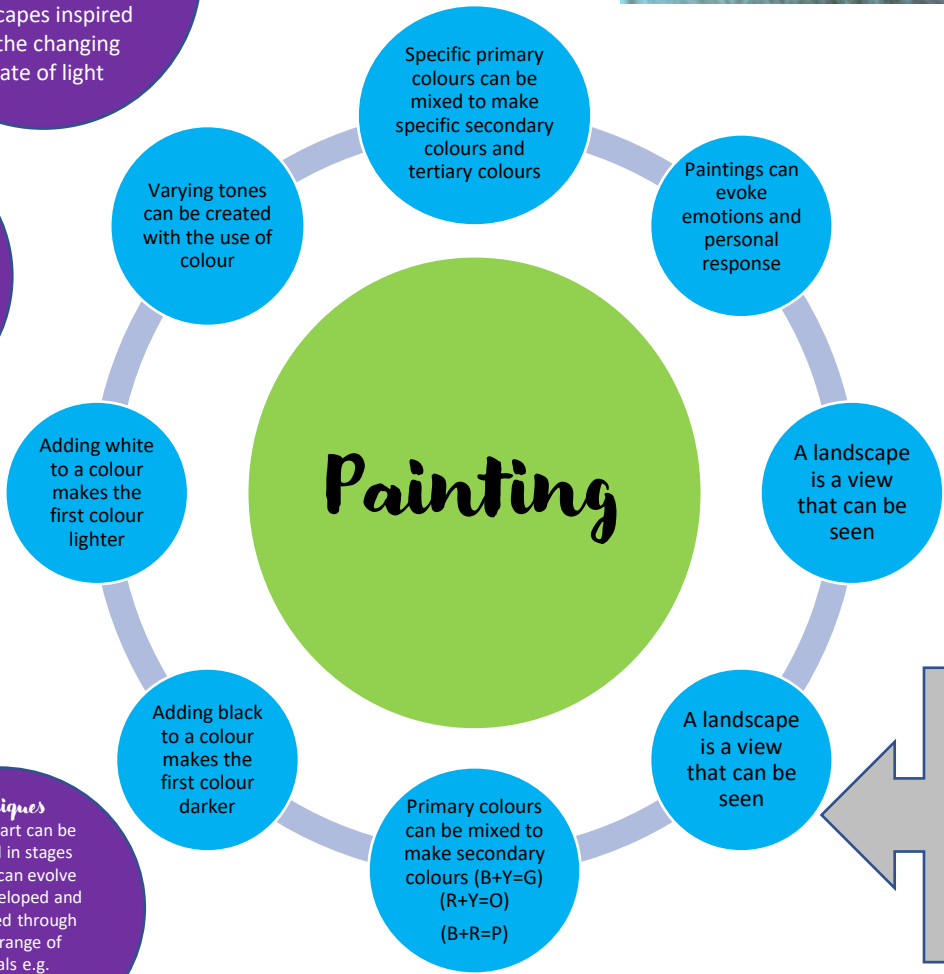
Artists
J M W Turner was a famous British artist who painted a range of seascapes inspired by the changing state of light

Painting

Tools

Vocabulary

Techniques
A piece of art can be composed in stages and ideas can evolve and be developed and represented through use of a range of materials e.g. sketching pencils, watercolours



Knowledge – learning about painting

Painting

Design

Make

Do

Evaluate



Knowledge – learning how



Spring Unit 2b: Coastal collages



Artists
John Piper was a British artist known for his paintings, printmaking, opera and theatre sets, and stained glass windows. Piper's early work featured scenes of the British seaside. In the 1930s he co-created, with authors including the poet John Betjeman, the Shell Guides, which were guide books to the British counties, popular with new car-driving tourists. He was born in Surrey in 1903 and he died in 1992. Harbour Scene, Newhaven, 1936-1937

Collage is a technique where materials are arranged together

Materials can be cut, torn or glued to create a desired effect

Materials can be overlapped and layered in a collage

Knowledge – learning about painting

Collage

When paper is placed on a surface, media can be rubbed over to capture the texture underneath

Tools

Vocabulary

Techniques
A piece of art can be composed in stages and ideas can evolve and be developed and represented through use of a range of materials e.g. sketching pencils, watercolours

Design

Colour

Knowledge – learning how

Collage

Year 1 I can
-cut and tear paper and card for my collages
-gather and sort materials I will need
-sort materials according to texture and colour

Year 2 can
-create individual and group collages
-use different kinds of materials on my collage and explain why I have chosen them
-use repeating patterns in my collage

•To experiment with collage using a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued.

•Arrange and rearrange materials to create the effect that I am looking for

•Use colour and painting skills to apply surface techniques to create or suggest a place or time

Form and share responses to the work of a famous seascape artist, using this as a stimulus for their own ideas and imagination.

• select from a limited palette to create mood and feeling

•consider the use of colour for effect – warm and hot colours

•Use contrasting colours together for impact – draw on previous knowledge and apply in own work.

•Use overlapping and overlaying to create effects.

• develop an awareness of the spaces between shapes
• consider how the space between, above and below collaged areas contributes to the overall effect of the piece

Make

Do

Evaluate



Summer Unit 3a: Printing



Artists
William Morris
Orla Keiley

William Morris was a British textile designer best known for creating wall paper and textile designs during the Victorian era

A pattern can be created using lines and shapes

Symmetry is often used to create effective, repeated prints

Printing

A pattern can be repeated, rotated and reversed

Printing is often repeated to create a pattern

Orla Kiely is an Irish designer famous for creating iconic prints

Knowledge – learning about painting

Techniques
A print can be created when a design is impressed into a printing block and pressed against a material

• Sketch initial ideas to create motifs and patterns.

Knowledge – learning how

• Use observational skills to identify repeating patterns

• Design and create symmetrical patterns

Printing

Year 1
-print with a variety of items
-design my own printing block

Year 2
-create a print inspired by an artist / craft maker / designer
-create a repeating pattern
-make a simple printing block

Use and experiment with printing initial patterns using objects •

• Develop language to describe the printing process

Form and share responses to the work of a famous printing artist, using this as a stimulus for their own ideas and imagination.

Tools

Vocabulary

Design

Make

Do

Evaluate



Spring Unit 3b: Sculptures

