

Year 5 Autumn: Illustration and narrative Art

	Knowledge to be reviewed	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Practical	<p>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tone is about light and dark in an artwork. A strong tone means there is a big difference (contrast) between the light and the dark areas. Tone can be created by 1. doing the same thing with different materials like pencil, <u>fineliner</u>, biro, felt tip (Y1 Spr), 2. using the same pencil but pressing harder or lighter (Y3 Spr), or 3. Using different grades of pencil (Y4 Sum). <p>Shape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawing can be about representing 3D forms with 2D shapes on paper. <p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A form can be represented using tone in a 2D artwork. 	<p>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tone can be created using white pens and pencils, which highlight areas of the artwork. Linear shading is a method of creating tone, often with a pen. Examples of linear shading include hatching, cross hatching and contoured hatching. <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design figures and characters in software programmes (e.g. PowerPoint). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application and further embedding of formal elements and control of materials throughout Y5 and Y6.
Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leonardo Da Vinci was an Italian artist who lived a very long time ago [1470s-1500s]. He created artwork that was inspired by nature, including leaf prints and observational drawings of living things (Y1 Sum). Raphael is traditional Italian artist who made art around 1500-1520 (Y3 Sum). Traditional art describes everything from early Christian art to the 1850s and is usually representational. Modern art describes art made from around the 1850s to the 1970s. Modern artists wanted their art to show how they felt. It was more abstract than representational. Contemporary art describes artwork being made by living artists, or art that has been made recently (e.g., 1980s onwards). Contemporary art can be anything and artists create work using traditional, modern and other techniques (Y3 Sum). Traditional composition is often made up of foreground, midground and background. Perspective is the way a flat (2D) image looks deep (3D). Illustrations help to tell a story. Artists who make illustrations are called illustrators (Y2 Spr). Narrative art tells a story on its own (Y3 Sum). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mel <u>Tregonning</u> was an Australian contemporary illustrator. Marjane Satrapi is an Iranian contemporary illustrator. Raphael, Michelangelo and Leonardo are traditional artists whose narrative art told stories around the 1500s. 	
Disciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists can be inspired by their own experiences and stories (Y4 Sum). Annotate the features of different artworks and the effects they have on the viewer (Y2 Spr). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists can make mood boards to help them collect and shape ideas. Compare the artwork of two artists. Write as an art historian to analyse artists and their artworks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists can be inspired to bring difficult or contentious issues to light and provoke debate and discussion (Y6 Aut).

Year 5 Summer: My Favourite Things

	Knowledge to be reviewed	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Practical	<p>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tone is about light and dark in an artwork. Tone can be created by 1. doing the same thing with different materials like pencil, <u>fineliner</u>, biro, felt tip (Y1 Spr), 2. using the same pencil but pressing harder or lighter (Y3 Spr), 3. Using different grades of pencil (Y4 Sum), or 4. Using a white pencil to add highlights (Y5 Aut). <p>Space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space is an area around an object. Space is created when you make a 3D sculpture (e.g. the gap between two parts of the sculpture). (Y1 Spr). <p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A form can be represented using tone in a 2D artwork (Y4 Aut). <p>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists can change the way a colour looks by making tints (adding white), tones (adding grey) and shades (adding black) (Y2 Spr) or by varying the amount of each primary colour used to mix it (Y4 Spr). <p>Texture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Texture is how something feels. Artists can make art that tells us how something might feel, without us having to touch it (Y2 Aut). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Painting – Mix watercolours. Use a dynamic tripod group with a paintbrush. Use flat wash (Y1 Sum), stippling, tapered and dry brushstrokes with watercolour paint (Y2 Sum). Use wet on wet and opaque to translucent techniques. Use different amounts of water to create more opaque and more translucent colours (Y2 Sum). Different paintbrushes are suited to different brush strokes and techniques (Y2 Sum). When drawing from observation artists look at the object they're drawing from (Y3 Aut). 	<p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origami is a Japanese artform of creating 3D models by folding a piece of paper. When drawing from primary observation, artists look at the object they're drawing from. When drawing from secondary observation, artists look at a drawing or a copy of object. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observational drawing is a key skill that will be revisited throughout the art education the pupils will receive (Y6 and KS3) Application and further embedding of formal elements and control of materials throughout Y6 and KS3.
Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sculpture is an artwork can be viewed from all sides [it is 3D]. A sculptor is an artist who makes sculptures (Y1 Spr). Artwork does not have to be abstract or representational. It is a spectrum. Some artworks are representational (so you can recognise the objects from the real world) but they don't look realistic (Y5 Spr). Expressive art conveys emotions and feelings. There are more examples of expressive art in modern and contemporary than traditional art. Expressive art can be representational or abstract (Y5 Spr). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jackie Morris is a British contemporary artist. Mark <u>Herald</u> is a British contemporary artist. 	
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists can be inspired by the natural world (Y1 Sum). 		