

Year 4 Autumn: Pattern and Pumpkins

	Knowledge to be reviewed	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Practical	<p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A form is something that you can view from all sides [it is 3D]. A form can be created as a sculpture (Y1 Spr) <p>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary colours are red, blue and yellow. They cannot be mixed from other colours (Y1 Aut). Secondary colours are green, orange and purple. They are mixed from primary colours (Y1 Sum). Tertiary colours are red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-purple, red-purple. They are mixed from one primary and one secondary colour. Earthy colours are reds, browns, oranges (colours of the earth) (Y3 Aut). <p>Pattern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns can be created with a series of repeated marks like dots and lines (Y1 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 – Use of dynamic tripod group with a paintbrush with acrylic paints. Ceramics – Make a 3D sculpture using clay. Slip is a mixture of clay and water and is used as a glue in ceramics. Scoring surfaces before adding slip means the pieces will attach more reliably (Y3 Spr). Printing – Press print onto paper or fabric using the natural colour of the leaves (Y1 Sum). Monoprint onto paper. Create a plate to make a press print. Press print onto paper or fabric using a plate. Apply ink (or paint) with a roller (Y2 Aut). 	<p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collagraphic printmaking is a process in which materials are built up on a plate to be printed from. 	<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"> A sculpture is an artwork can be viewed from all sides [it is 3D]. A sculptor is an artist who makes sculptures (Y1 Spr). Ceramics is the process of making art from clay (Y3 Spr). Traditional art describes everything from early Christian art to the 1850s and is usually representational. Modern art describes art made from around the 1850s-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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yayoi Kusama is a contemporary Japanese artist who makes art today (1950s-today). Her work includes paintings and sculptures. 	
Dis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists can be inspired by the natural world (Y1 Sum). Artists can be inspired by each other, and we can make connections between our artworks and theirs (Y3 Sum). Annotate the features of different artworks and the effects they have on the viewer (Y2 Spr). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annotate my artwork with connections to another artist's work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare in detail the artwork of two artists (Y5 Aut)

Year 4 Spring: Tropical Rainforest Watercolour

	Knowledge to be reviewed	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Practical	<p>Line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A continuous line drawing is one where the pencil does not leave the page (Y1 Aut). <p>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary colours are red, blue and yellow. They cannot be mixed from other colours (Y1 Aut). Secondary colours are green, orange and purple. They are mixed from primary colours (Y1 Sum). Tertiary colours are red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-purple, red-purple. They are mixed from one primary and one secondary colour (Y3 Aut). Artists can change the way a colour looks by making tints (adding white), tones (adding grey) and shades (adding black) (Y2 Spr). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the wax resist technique using watercolour paints (Y1 Sum) 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>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appearance of secondary colours can vary according to the amount of each primary colour used. <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix colours using watercolour paints in a palette. 	<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"> 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, modern and contemporary art definitions can only be applied to western art (Y3 Sum). Artists can arrange objects or images in a composition. Traditional composition is often made up of foreground, midground and background (Y3 Sum). Geography: Tropical rainforest is a biome with a hot and wet climate (Y4 Spr). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henri Rousseau was a French modern artist who produced art around 1750-1780. Henri Matisse was a French modern artist who produced paper cuttings around 1940s-1950s. Abel Rodriguez is a Colombian contemporary artist who grew up in the Amazon rainforest. A viewfinder can be used to identify an interesting section within a composition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of viewfinder in future units.
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists can be inspired by the natural world (Y1 Sum). 		

Year 4 Summer: My Favourite Things

	Knowledge to be reviewed	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Practical	<p>Line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A continuous line drawing is one where the pencil does not leave the page (Y1 Aut). <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. Doing the same thing with different materials - like pencil, <u>fineliner</u>, biro, felt tip - can create a different tone (Y1 Spr). Tone can be created using the same pencil by pressing harder or lighter (Y3 Spr). <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>Shape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawing can be about representing flat objects using shapes on paper (Y1 Sum). <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>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tone can be created using different grades of pencil. <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>Control of Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange a 3D composition by considering size, shape, texture and space between objects. 	<p>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tone can be created using white pens and pencils, which highlight areas of the artwork (Y5 Aut). Linear shading is a method of creating tone, often with a pen (Y5 Aut). Examples of linear shading include hatching, cross hatching and contoured hatching (Y5 Aut). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut, shape and manipulate existing objects to create a sculpture (Y6 Aut).
Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional, modern and contemporary art (Y3 Sum). Artists can arrange objects or images in a composition. Traditional composition is often made up of foreground, midground and background (Y3 Sum). Perspective is the way a flat (2D) image looks deep (3D). A viewfinder can be used to identify an interesting section within a composition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joseph Cornell was an American modern artist who made assemblages. An assemblage is a 3D artwork usually made of found objects. A still life is a genre of artwork that shows a collection of objects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation art is designed to fill a specific space, often for a particular length of time (Y6 Aut). An exhibition is a display of artwork. It is curated by a curator (Y6 Aut).
Disc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists can be inspired by hidden details in seemingly ordinary objects (Y2 Aut). Artists can be inspired by the artificial (man-made) world (Y2 Aut). Annotate the features of different artworks and the effects they have on the viewer (Y2 Spr) and annotate my artwork with connections to another artist's work (Y4 Aut). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists can be inspired by their own experiences and stories. 	<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).