



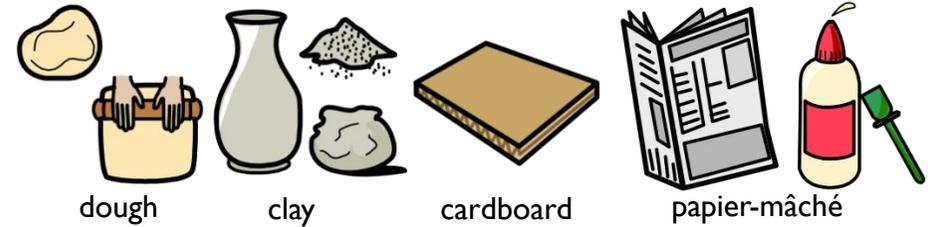
SUPER 6

- I can work with a variety of different materials such as dough, clay, cardboard and papier-mâché
- I understand the difference between 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional
- With support I can join materials
- I can use tools appropriately including scissors and clay tools and I can use rolling, pinching and kneading to shape my work
- I can add simple decoration (for example painting, sticking or collaging)
- I can verbalise my ideas about what I am going to create before I begin my work

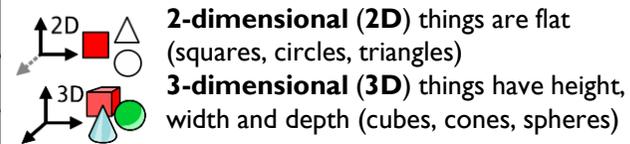
Red / Orange / Green

**I can use common words and phrases relating to art and design**

model		A small version of a real-life object
join		When two objects or materials are linked together
3D		A shape or object that has three dimensions (height, width, depth); it is not flat
sculpture		A piece of artwork that has three dimensions; a sculpture might look realistic or be abstract



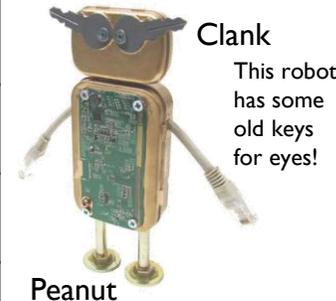
You will use a variety of materials to make your own **sculpture** – think carefully about how you can **join** the different parts of your artwork together



**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...art history		long ago, then, when, last, next, before, after, first, second, etc., older, newer, prehistoric, impressionism
...artistic techniques		drawing, painting, printing, craft, model, trace, PVA glue, border, brushwork
...describing artworks		colour, pattern, shape, form, space, crêpe paper, sugar paper, tracing paper
...critiquing artworks		share, effect, improve
...'navigating' artworks		near, far, up, down, further, higher, underneath, centre, anticlockwise, position

**Henry Moore** was a British sculptor born in 1898; he died in 1986  
He was most famous for his drawings and large, abstract sculptures



**Henry Moore** often worked with wood, bronze, clay and stone; he sometimes made small **models** of his sculptures before making his final artwork



**James Sigle** is an artist from the USA  
He makes robot **sculptures** using materials he has found  
Can you tell what objects he has used to make his robots?





SUPER 6

- I can hold the pencil correctly using the 'tripod' grasp
- My pictures of humans are not stick people but begin to show a body being 3-dimensional, such as a head joined to a body
- I can use 2 dimensional shapes to help me draw
- My pictures show some structure
- With support or scaffolded ideas, I can add detail to my drawings
- I can ask and answer simple questions about what I have seen

Red / Orange / Green

**I can use common words and phrases relating to art and design**

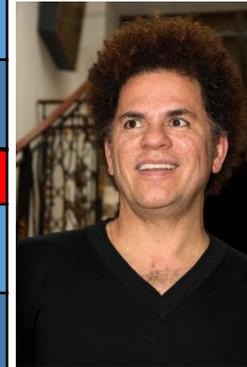
drawing		Where images (pictures) are made on a surface by making lines
line		A mark made on a surface that joins different points
2-dimensional		Something that has length and width, but not depth; think of something flat and drawn on a paper

**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...art history		long ago, then, when, last, next, before, after, first, second, etc., older, newer, prehistoric, impressionism
..artistic techniques		drawing, painting, printing, craft, model, trace, PVA glue, border, brushwork
...describing artworks		colour, pattern, shape, form, space, crêpe paper, sugar paper, tracing paper
...critiquing artworks		share, effect, improve
...'navigating' artworks		near, far, up, down, further, higher, underneath, centre, anticlockwise, position



Using a **tripod grasp** to hold your pencil can help your draw and write for longer!  
There are lots of games and exercises you can do to help you improve and develop your tripod grasp!



**Romero Britto** is a Brazilian artist  
He was born in 1961  
He is known for his paintings and sculptures  
He uses vibrant colours and bold patterns in his work to represent hope, dreams and happiness



His works and designs have been used by Disney, BMW, Apple, Pepsi and many other companies  
His designs have appeared on dresses for Barbie dolls!  
He is one of the most collected and licensed artists in history – this means that many people own works by him!



Mona Cat  
2004



Good Girl  
2005



Night Out  
2004



Barbie x Britto  
2006



Banana  
You can buy this drawing for over £4000 on Romero Britto's website!



Star  
You can buy this drawing for over £5000 on Romero Britto's website!



These are all drawings of people by children  
Which one looks the most realistic?  
What have they done differently?





**SUPER 6**

- I hold a paintbrush correctly like a pencil using the 'tripod' grasp
- I can experiment with a variety of different paints, different brush sizes and tools
- I know the names of colours and I can experiment with unstructured colour mixing
- With guidance I can mix primary colours to make secondary colours and create colour wheels and say which colours work well together
- With support, I can explore lightening and darkening paint by adding black or white
- I can express my opinions on what I like/dislike about works of art

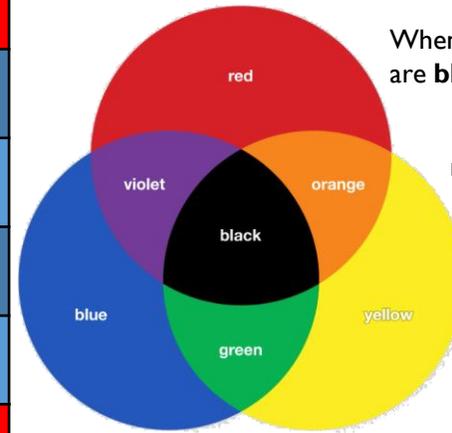
Red / Orange / Green

**I can use common words and phrases relating to art and design**

colour wheel		A colour wheel shows the relationships between primary and secondary colours
primary colours		Three colours (hues) that can be mixed together to create almost any other colours
secondary colours		Colours that are made by the equal mixing of two <b>primary colours</b>
tone		A pure colour (hue) with grey (white and black) added

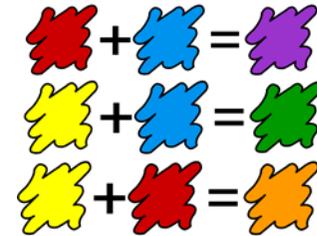
**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...art history		long ago, then, when, last, next, before, after, first, second, etc., older, newer, prehistoric, impressionism
...artistic techniques		drawing, painting, printing, craft, model, trace, PVA glue, border, brushwork
...describing artworks		colour, pattern, shape, form, space, crêpe paper, sugar paper, tracing paper
...critiquing artworks		share, effect, improve
...'navigating' artworks		near, far, up, down, further, higher, underneath, centre, anticlockwise, position

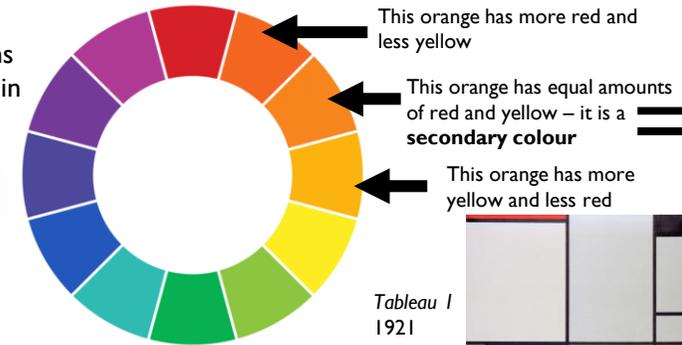


When mixing paints, the three **primary colours** are **blue, yellow and red**

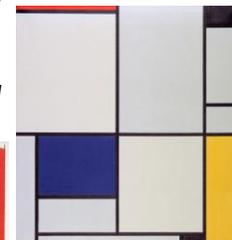
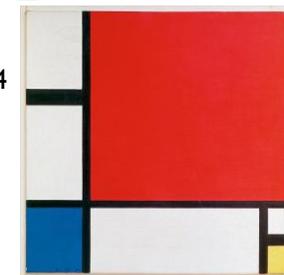
**Primary colours** mix together **equally** to make **secondary colours**



A **colour wheel** can show you what happens when you mix colours in different amounts



**Piet Mondrian** was a Dutch artist. He was born in 1872 and died in 1944. He was a pioneer of **abstract art**. His later artworks became 'simple' **geometric elements** (shapes)



Composition 2 in Red, Blue and Yellow  
1930

**Did you know?**

Mondrian wanted to create '**universal beauty**'

He eventually decided to only use the three **primary colours** (red, blue, and yellow), the three primary values (black, white, and grey), and the two primary directions (horizontal and vertical / across and up/down)



SUPER 6

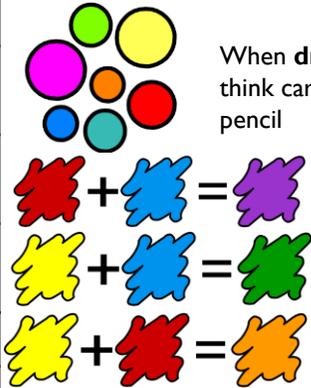
- I will shade and colour in one direction rather than a series of scribbles and keep colour within the lines
- I will use some shading and blending when using colour pencils
- My drawings depict 'what is seen' not 'what is known'
- I can independently add detail to drawings from observations, imagination and illustrations
- I can clearly verbalise my artistic likes/dislikes
- I can clearly verbalise what I enjoyed and what I have found difficult

Red / Orange / Green



**I can use a wide vocabulary of everyday terms relating to art and design**

observation		Drawing from observation means looking carefully at the object to notice the shapes, details and tones you can see
shading		Darkening or colouring a drawing with lines or blocks of colour
blending		Combining two colours to make a new colour, or a smooth change between one colour and the next

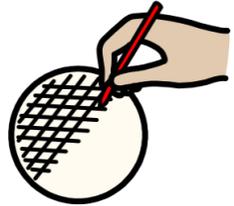


When **drawing, shading and colouring**, think carefully about the direction of your pencil

What other colours do you know?

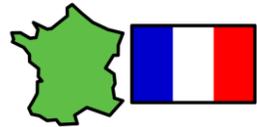
Can you create those colours by **blending** other colours?

What happens if you change the amounts of red, blue and yellow when **blending**?



**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...art history		years, century, period, later, earlier, since, long after, long before, at the same time as, modern era, pop art, street art, graffiti, retro
...artistic techniques		sketch, sculpture, pottery, paste, pulp, papier-mâché, textile, cross-stitch, sew, patchwork, crocheting, resist, collage, relief object, style, mould, template
...describing artworks		texture, line, depth, foreground, middleground, background, contrast, layer, scale, medium, decorate, newsprint, cotton, wire, wool, thread, silk, cartoon, logo
...critiquing artworks		experience, imagination, critique, compare, represent
...'navigating' artworks		left, right, portrait, landscape, vertical, horizontal, reflect, symmetrical, diagonal (sloped, not the official maths meaning), range



**Henri Matisse** was a French artist  
He was born in 1869 and died in 1954

He was best known for his paintings and sculptures

He also created collages when he was old and ill

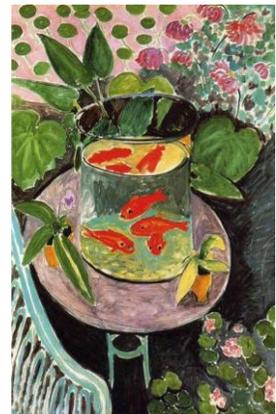
Some people consider him to be the greatest **colourist** (a person who used colour in a special or skilful way) of the 20<sup>th</sup> century

*The Goldfish*

*The Open Window*



*The Dance*



Look at these two drawings: which is more realistic?  
What features have the artists included?





SUPER 6

- I can begin to apply tone to add depth or form such as shadows
- I can begin to mix colours to make shades and tones and predict the results and can understand what will happen if I add a lot of black or white to another colour
- I can add white to colours to make tints and black to colours to make tones
- I can explore painting on different surfaces (e.g. different types and colours of paper, wood, plastic, foil, fabric)
- I can identify some similarities and differences between artworks
- I can think critically by discussing the effect of my artwork

Red / Orange / Green



**I can use a wide vocabulary of everyday terms relating to art and design**

artist		Anyone who make art; you are an artist!
tint	+	A pure colour ( <b>hue</b> ) with white added to make it lighter
tone	+	A pure colour ( <b>hue</b> ) with grey (white and black) added

**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...art history		years, century, period, later, earlier, since, long after, long before, at the same time as, modern era, pop art, street art, graffiti, retro
...artistic techniques		sketch, sculpture, pottery, paste, pulp, papier-mâché, textile, cross-stitch, sew, patchwork, crocheting, resist, collage, relief object, style, mould, template
...describing artworks		texture, line, depth, foreground, middleground, background, contrast, layer, scale, medium, decorate, newsprint, cotton, wire, wool, thread, silk, cartoon, logo
...critiquing artworks		experience, imagination, critique, compare, represent
...'navigating' artworks		left, right, portrait, landscape, vertical, horizontal reflect, symmetrical, diagonal (sloped, not the official maths meaning), range



**Vincent van Gogh** was a Dutch painter  
He is one of the most famous and influential people in the history of Western art  
He made over 2100 artworks, including around 860 oil paintings  
He is known for his landscapes, still lifes, portraits and self-portraits  
He only sold one painting when he was alive  
He died when he was only 37 years old  
His work is know for bold colours and dramatic brushwork

Vincent

Look at these Van Gogh paintings – how do they make you feel?  
Why?  
What effect do his colour choices have? What emotions do you think he was feeling when he painted these pictures?



Sunflowers  
1888



Skull of a Skeleton with Burning Cigarette  
1885-86



Wheatfield with Cypresses  
June/July 1889



Wheatfield with Crows  
July 1890 – this was one of Van Gogh's last paintings



Wheatfield with Cypresses  
September 1889

**Did you know?**

You can combine **hues** with white and grey to create **tints** and **tones**  
**Artists** will use different tints and tones in their paintings to make the viewer feel different emotions



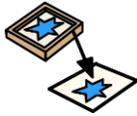


**SUPER 6**

- I can explore creating simple pictures through printing with a range of hard and soft materials
- I can use equipment and media correctly to produce a clean, non-smudged printed image
- I can experiment with overprinting motifs, shapes and colour
- I can use layers of two or more colours
- I can explain an overview of my planned artwork before I start, using some art vocabulary
- I can clearly verbalise my artistic likes/dislikes

Red / Orange / Green

**Print Making**  
(or printmaking)  
is a process in art



An artist rolling paint onto a surface

**I can use a wide vocabulary of everyday terms relating to art and design**

overlapping		When one thing partly covers another thing
overprinting		When one colour overlaps another; when a print is allowed to dry and then printed on again
pattern		A decorative design that is repeated

A design, usually a picture or words, is made on a surface and then copied or printed onto another surface. The first surface is usually glass, wood or metal, but it can also be other materials such as foam or cardboard. The first surface is sometimes called a **matrix**.

Next, a special type of paint, called **printing ink**, is placed on the surface. Then, a piece of paper is placed on top of the matrix. The picture or words are then printed onto the paper. The artist or printmaker has to press the paper onto the surface to make sure the design is printed properly.



An artist lifting a printed piece of paper off a design

**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...art history		years, century, period, later, earlier, since, long after, long before, at the same time as, modern era, pop art, street art, graffiti, retro
...artistic techniques		sketch, sculpture, pottery, paste, pulp, papier-mâché, textile, cross-stitch, sew, patchwork, crocheting, resist, collage, relief object, style, mould, template
...describing artworks		texture, line, depth, foreground, middleground, background, contrast, layer, scale, medium, decorate, newsprint, cotton, wire, wool, thread, silk, cartoon, logo
...critiquing artworks		experience, imagination, critique, compare, represent
...'navigating' artworks		left, right, portrait, landscape, vertical, horizontal, reflect, symmetrical, diagonal (sloped, not the official maths meaning), range



**Print making** means that you can make many copies of the same picture or writing

**Orla Kiely** is an Irish fashion designer, sometimes known as 'the queen of print'. She was born in 1962.



Her designs have been used for clothes, handbags, stationery, furniture, wallpaper and even cars!



Abacus flower bed linen



Stem canvas tote bag



Multi stem curtains



Multi stem wallpaper

**Did you know?**

Orla Kiely has a passion for bold colours and graphic design; she wants her work to inspire people to be creative for themselves.



SUPER 6

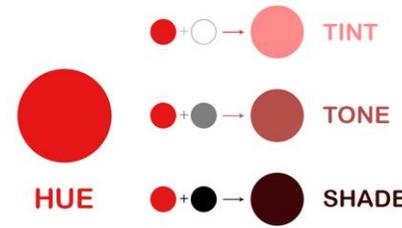
- I can make a plan for how I would like my art to look
- I can explain an overview of my planned artwork before I start, using some art vocabulary
- I understand, and can explain how, paint acts differently on different surfaces
- I can mix colour, shades and tones
- I can use light and dark within painting and begin to explore using complementary colours
- I can start to make links between my own art work and the work of other artists

Red / Orange / Green

In this unit, you will build on your previous knowledge of colour theory and mixing, and learn how to create a wider range of colours

**I can start using specialist vocabulary when talking about art and design**

hue		A pure colour from the colour wheel with no other colours mixed in
tone	+	A pure colour ( <b>hue</b> ) with grey (white and black) added
tint	+	A pure colour ( <b>hue</b> ) with white added to make it lighter
shade	+	A pure colour ( <b>hue</b> ) with black added to make it darker



You can use different amounts of white, grey and black to create many different **tints**, **tones** and **shades**. Artists will use tints, tones and shades to help them create different effects in their artwork

**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...art history		during, while, recently, chronological, approximate, change, fashion, origin, process, trace, series, genre, portfolio, culture, realism, surrealism, still life, narrative art
...artistic techniques		technique, process, weave, embroider, quilt, fabric, material, dye, adhesive, mod podge, carve, etch, mosaic, artefact, plinth, pastel, acrylic, oil, watercolour, tempera, perspective
...describing artworks		positive space, negative space, hue, shade, tint, tone, warm, cool, primary, secondary, tertiary, repetition, complementary, tissue paper, blotting paper, cellophane, animation, crop, image
...critiquing artworks		theme, version, purpose, function, interpret, opinion, organise, construct, infer, clarify, draft

**Complementary** colours are opposite colours on the colour wheel  
**Complementary** colours can make each other seem brighter (red sunset not bright enough? Paint something green next to it!)



**Herve Tullet** is a French artist who has also written over 80 books which often have a path, not a page order! He was born in 1958



**Marc Chagall** was a Russian-French artist. He was born in 1887 and died in 1985. He was an early **modernist**, and worked with lots of different media

Over the town

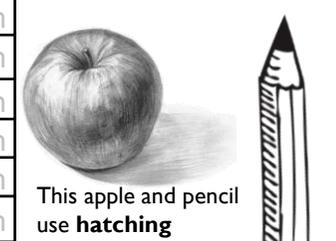




**SUPER 6**

- I can start using shading, line direction, mixing and patterns to change the value, intensity and texture
- I can develop intricate patterns with a variety of media
- My drawings start to show scale and perspective
- I can practice observational drawing
- I can show a willingness to edit and rework my art after feedback
- I can describe artwork using artistic language

Red / Orange / Green



**I can start using specialist vocabulary when talking about art and design**

hatching		Hatching is used to create tonal effects (light and dark areas) by drawing, painting or scribing lots of closely spaced parallel lines
crosshatching		Creating light and dark area (tonal effects) by drawing lines that cross over each other
stippling		Creating a pattern or tonal effect by using lots of tiny dots
texture		In two-dimensional art, texture means the visual 'feeling' the piece gives off
mark marking		The different lines, dots, marks, patterns, and textures we create

This apple has been shaded and given **texture** using **hatching** and **crosshatching**  
 In **hatching**, the lines will go in one direction  
 In **crosshatching**, the lines will cross over each other

**Hatching**      **Crosshatching**      Different **hatching** and **crosshatching** techniques

**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...art history		during, while, recently, chronological, approximate, change, fashion, origin, process, trace, series, genre, portfolio, culture, realism, surrealism, still life, narrative art
..artistic techniques		technique, process, weave, embroider, quilt, fabric, material, dye, adhesive, mod podge, carve, etch, mosaic, artefact, plinth, pastel, acrylic, oil, watercolour, tempera, perspective
...describing artworks		positive space, negative space, hue, shade, tint, tone, warm, cool, primary, secondary, tertiary, repetition, complementary, tissue paper, blotting paper, cellophane, animation, crop, image
...critiquing artworks		theme, version, purpose, function, interpret, opinion, organise, construct, infer, clarify, draft

**Stippling** uses lots of tiny dots to create shading and texture

**Perspective** drawing makes your pictures look three-dimensional and realistic  
 Objects that are further away are smaller  
 Objects that are closer are bigger

**Paul Klee** was a Swiss-born, German artist  
 He explored and wrote a lot about colour theory 1935  
 He was born in 1879 and died in 1940

*Walpurgis Night* 1935

*Self-Portrait* 1911

*My Room* 1896  
 Paul Klee created this with a pen and ink wash



SUPER 6

- I can use a variety of materials to make my work and use the appropriate tools and techniques to create my artwork
- I can join materials together
- I can generate more than one idea and then choose one to make
- I can make a 3 -dimensional object from my 2-dimensional design
- I can explain an overview of my planned artwork before I start, using some art vocabulary
- I can verbalise what I enjoyed and what I have found difficult, what works well and how my work can be improved

Red / Orange / Green

**I can start using specialist vocabulary when talking about art and design**

pattern		A decorative design that is repeated
shape		A shape is a 2-dimensional area that is defined in some way (e.g., by a drawn line)
colour		The colour of light reflected by an object; different colours might have different meanings in art
natural		Made by nature, not by humans
man-made		Made by humans, not by nature

**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...art history		during, while, recently, chronological, approximate, change, fashion, origin, process, trace, series, genre, portfolio, culture, realism, surrealism, still life, narrative art
..artistic techniques		technique, process, weave, embroider, quilt, fabric, material, dye, adhesive, mod podge, carve, etch, mosaic, artefact, plinth, pastel, acrylic, oil, watercolour, tempera, perspective
...describing artworks		positive space, negative space, hue, shade, tint, tone, warm, cool, primary, secondary, tertiary, repetition, complementary, tissue paper, blotting paper, cellophane, animation, crop, image
...critiquing artworks		theme, version, purpose, function, interpret, opinion, organise, construct, infer, clarify, draft



**Otobong Nkanga** is a Nigerian artist who lives and works in Belgium

She was born in 1974

She creates drawings, photographs, installations, sculptures and performances

She wants people to think about complex resources like soil and earth to make people think about how humans affect the environment



*Kolanut Tales – Slow Stain*  
2017

*Contained Measures of Land*  
2008



**Andy Goldsworthy** is a British artist

He was born in 1956

He makes site-specific (always in one place) sculptures and land art. The materials used in his art often include brightly coloured flowers, icicles, leaves, mud, pinecones, snow, stone, twigs, and thorns. Instead of interfering in natural processes, his work magnifies existing ones through deliberately minimal intervention in the landscape



*White Pines*  
*Drawn with Snow*  
2025

*Iron*  
*Rising out of the ground in the valley below*  
Collected and painted onto a dead Hawthorn tree  
2022



Both of these artists use a mixture of natural and man-made materials  
Both of these artists want their artwork to send a message to the viewer

**How can you do the same?**





**SUPER 6**

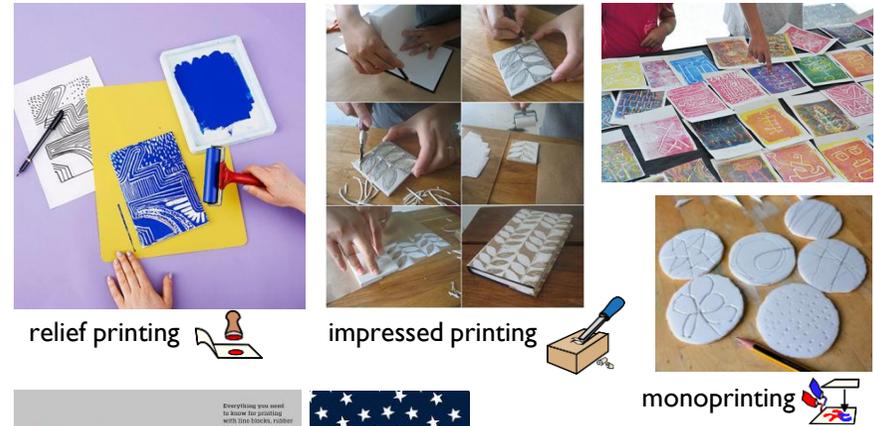
- I can demonstrate experience at impressed printing
- I can combine techniques to explore both mono printing and relief printing
- I can generate ideas in my sketchbook and choose one to develop
- I can demonstrate overprinting
- I can explain my planned artwork in detail, and in writing, making reference to technique and materials
- I can start to think critically by suggesting improvements to other people's work

Red / Orange / Green

In this unit, you will explore different print making methods

**I can use specialist vocabulary when talking about art and design**

overprinting		When one colour overlaps another; when a print is allowed to dry and then printed on again
relief printing		Where parts of the printing plate or block are cut away so that only the design to be printed is left
impressed printing		Where the printing block has sections carved out of it
monoprinting		A form of printmaking where the image can only be made once (or a few times)



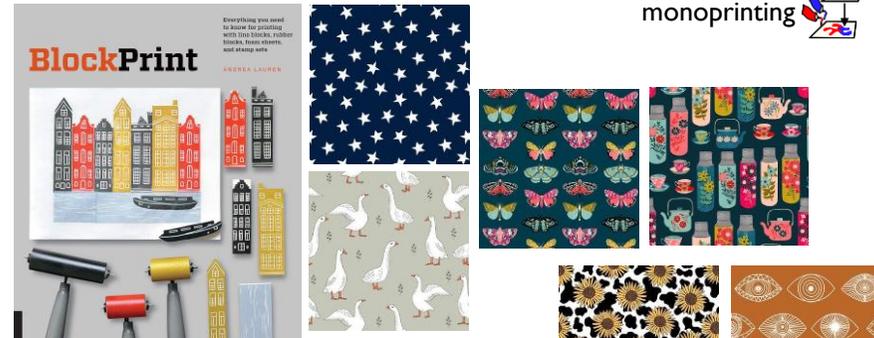
relief printing

impressed printing

monoprinting

**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...describing artworks		colour, line, tone, shape, pattern, texture, form, symmetrical, mark making, curator, montage, carving, modelling, casting, constructing, pierced form, upright form, chinoiserie, op-art
...sculpture and print making		stomp, rhomboid, maracas, pitch, collage, recycled, geometric, contrasting, memorial



Did you know?  
The rollers that are used for printing are sometimes called **brayers**

**Andrea Lauren** is an English artist and author who currently lives in the USA

She blends nature, folklore and vintage flair into new designs and linocut prints

She is a bestselling fabric designer



Here are some examples of Andrea's work

What do you think about her choices of colour and subjects?

If you made a fabric design, what could it be used for?





**SUPER 6**

- I understand the different grades of pencil and I can experiment with these and other implements to achieve variations in tone
- I can create a range of tone using a variety of drawing techniques such as hatching, cross hatching, stippling and other forms of mark making
- I can use shading, line direction, mixing, pattern to change the value, intensity and texture
- My drawings show scale (something closer appears bigger than something far away)
- My drawings show perspective and depth
- I can use an artistic vocabulary to describe my work and techniques I have used

Red / Orange / Green

## I can use specialist vocabulary when talking about art and design

perspective		In art, perspective usually refers to how artists show three-dimensional objects or spaces in two-dimensional artworks
depth		Making objects appear closer or further away, and making a two-dimensional image look three-dimensional
mark making		The different lines, dots, marks, patterns, and textures we create
stippling		Creating a pattern or tonal effect by using lots of tiny dots

Artists will use different pencils to create different effects  
Standard (normal) pencils that we use in school are **HB**  
**H** stands for **hard** – H pencils are harder and make lighter lines  
**B** stands for **blackness** – B pencils are softer and make darker lines  
The core (sometimes called a lead) of a pencil is made of a mixture of **graphite** and clay filler; H pencils contain more clay filler, B pencils contain more graphite

2H H F HB B 2B 3B 4B 5B 6B 7B 8B

Some artists may choose to use **charcoal** to draw with  
Charcoal can be used to show a range of **tonal effects** (light and dark effects) and be used for many different forms of **mark making**

## Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...

...describing artworks		colour, line, tone, shape, pattern, texture, form, symmetrical, mark making, curator, montage, carving, modelling, casting, constructing, pierced form, upright form, chinoiseries, op-art
...sculpture		stomp, rhomboid, maracas, pitch, collage, recycled, geometric, contrasting, memorial

Vanishing Point  
Horizon  
Railway Line  
Telegraph Poles  
Road

One-point perspective  
Two-point perspective

Artists use **perspective** to show **three-dimensional** things in a **two-dimensional** artwork  
Smaller things are further away  
Larger things are closer



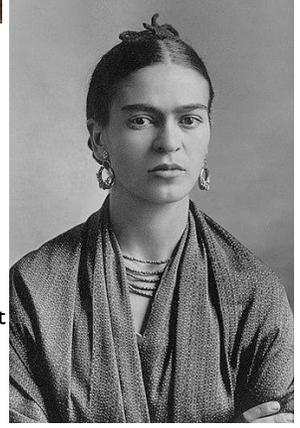
Vertumnus  
1590-91  
Arcimboldo painted Rudolf II, Holy Roman Emperor in the guise of Vertumnus, the ancient Roman god of the seasons



Self-portrait on the Borderline Between Mexico and the United States  
1932



**Frida Kahlo (1907-54)** was a Mexican painter who is best known for her portraits, self-portraits and works inspired by the nature in Mexico; she often mixed realism with fantasy in her art



**Guiseppe Arcimboldo (1527-1593)** was an Italian painter in the Renaissance who is best known for creating imaginative portrait heads made of fruit, vegetables, flowers, fish and books

Frida was disabled by a disease called polio when she was a child; she wanted to become a doctor, but was injured by a bus when she was 18 and suffered from lifelong pain and medical problems



SUPER 6

- I can use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds and then add detail either with paint or another medium
- I can mix colours effectively for a purpose and justify my choices
- I can describe how artists have used colour in their work
- I can use light and dark within painting and show an understanding of complimentary colours
- I can make a plan for how I would like my art to look
- I can express what works well and how my work can be improved

Red / Orange / Green

**I can use specialist vocabulary when talking about art and design**

wash		A watercolour wash is a painting technique where a layer of diluted watercolour paint is applied evenly across the paper to create a uniform background or gradient effect
background		In art, the background refers to the part of an artwork that is behind the main subjects and contributes to the overall composition and context of the piece
complementary colours		Pairs of colours which, when combined or mixed, cancel each other out by producing a grayscale colour like white or black; they are usually opposite each other on a colour wheel; they are sometimes called <b>opposite</b> or <b>contrasting</b> colours
tertiary colours		The tertiary colours in the colour wheel sit between a primary colour and a secondary colour; in the colour wheel, tertiary colours sit between the two colours that you can mix together to make them

There are four basic washes that artists use:



**Flat wash** – useful for skies and any area requiring smooth colour with no visible brush strokes

**Graduated or gradient wash** – great for skies, soft transitions of light to dark or vice versa, used often in Asian watercolour and prints

**Variegated wash** – used when you need a transition of one colour to another, like when painting a sunset where the colour in the sky transitions from blue to orange

**Wet-into-wet wash** – many artists' favourite wash for playing with colours to see how they react with each other; you can apply colour by dropping it into a wet surface and allowing adjacent colours to mingle and show off their own individual properties



Flat wash      Graduated wash      Variegated wash      Wet-into-wet wash examples



**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...describing artworks		colour, line, tone, shape, pattern, texture, form, symmetrical, mark making, curator, montage, carving, modelling, casting, constructing, pierced form, upright form, chinoiseries, op-art
------------------------	--	--

**Georgia O'Keeffe** was an American modernist painter whose career spanned over seven decades

She was born in 1887 and died in 1986

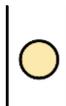
She made large-scale paintings of natural forms at close range, as if seen through a magnifying lens. Her pictures of small flowers that fill the canvas suggest the immensity of nature and encourage viewers to look at flowers differently

**Did you know?**

There are six **tertiary colours**. Can you use this **colour wheel** to work out how to make them?

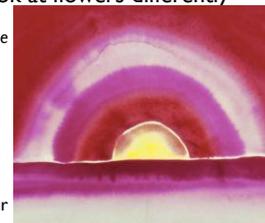


- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>A</b> Yellow-orange or amber       | <b>B</b> Red-orange or vermilion                 |
| <b>C</b> Red-purple or magenta        | <b>D</b> Blue-purple or violet                   |
| <b>E</b> Blue-green or turquoise/teal | <b>F</b> Yellow-green or chartreuse/spring green |



*Light Coming on the Plains No. II*  
1917  
Watercolour on newsprint paper

*Sunrise*  
1916  
Watercolour on paper



*Untitled (Vase of Flowers)*  
1903-1905  
Watercolour on paper

*White Lotus*  
1939  
Oil on canvas





SUPER 6

- I understand scale and what size a sculpture can be
- I can use appropriate tools and techniques to create my artwork including carving
- I can generate a number of ideas and then choose one to make explaining my reasons using appropriate art language and with to the work of historical artists or other cultures
- I can secure work to continue at a later date
- I can plan my work in detail with preliminary studies in sketchbooks
- I can think critically by suggesting improvements to other people's artwork

Red / Orange / Green

In this unit, you will need to use all of your previous knowledge to help you choose the correct tools and techniques to use when creating your sculptures

**I can use specialist vocabulary and terms in appropriate ways**

design		Design is a plan or specification for creating an object, system, activity or process
carving		Carving involves cutting or chipping away a shape from a mass of stone, wood, or other hard material; carving is a subtractive process whereby material is systematically eliminated from the outside in
scale		The relative size of one object to another

Artists often use sketchbooks to **design** their artworks before they start making them  
Some artists use sketchbooks to record anything that inspires them!



**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...describing artworks		colour, line, tone, form, shape, pattern, texture, observation, monument, legacy, ceramics, ceramicist, visual language, communication, design brief, collaborate, annotate, visualise, scale, collage
------------------------	--	--

**Claes Oldenburg** was a Swedish-American sculptor  
He was born in 1929 and died in 2022  
He is best known for his large public art installations, which are often large replicas of everyday objects



Flying Pins

Dropped Cone



Untitled

**Constantin Brâncuși** was a Romanian sculptor and painter  
He was born in 1876 and died in 1957  
He is considered to be one of the most influential sculptors of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and a pioneer of **modernism**  
He carved wooden farm tools as a child  
His artwork often emphasises clean, geometric shapes



Mask

This huge artwork is thought to be a self-portrait



**Ron Mueck** is an Australian sculptor who works in the UK  
He was born in 1958; his family made puppets and dolls  
He is best known for hyperrealistic sculptures that play with scale and are concerned with people's innermost thoughts and feelings  
He designed, performed and voiced the character Ludo in the 1986 film, *Labyrinth*



Ludo



The Kiss

*Bird in Space*  
This contains 7 marble figures and 9 bronze casts  
It was sold for \$27.5 million in 2005 – at the time, a record price for a sculpture sold at auction



*The Endless Column*  
This symbolises infinity and the infinite sacrifice of Romanian soldiers in WW I; it was unveiled in 1938  
It is part of a memorial with two other sculptures: *The Table of Silence* and *The Gate of the Kiss*





**SUPER 6**

- I can use a range of media, (i.e., ink, paint, chalk, charcoal and pastels)
- I can use different tools to draw with (i.e., pencil, nib, sharpened stick, blunt stick)
- I can use different techniques for different purposes
- I can develop close observation skills
- I can draw a picture with a third dimension and simple perspective
- I can reference the artwork, techniques and materials I have studied before

Red / Orange / Green

**Kareem Waris Olamilekan**, also known as **Waspa** (born 2006 or 2007) is a Nigerian hyperrealism artist and art prodigy. The usual **medium** he works with is a pencil



### I can use specialist vocabulary and terms in appropriate ways

drawing		Where images (pictures) are made on a surface by making lines
medium		The materials that are used to make a work of art
media		The plural of <b>medium</b>
tone		Tone can be how light or dark a colour is; tones of a colour can be made by mixing the <b>hue</b> with grey
tonal range		The difference between an artwork's darkest and lightest parts

**Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn** (1606 – usually simply known as **Rembrandt**, was a Dutch painter, printmaker, and draughtsman. He is generally considered one of the greatest visual artists in the history of art. It is estimated Rembrandt produced a total of about three hundred paintings, three hundred etchings, and two thousand drawings!



Self-portrait with Beret and Turned-Up Collar 1659



Self-portrait with Wide-Open Eyes 1630



**Käthe Kollwitz** (1867 –1945) was a German artist who worked with painting, printmaking (including etching, lithography and woodcuts) and sculpture



Working Woman (With Earring) 1910

### Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...

...describing artworks		colour, line, tone, form, shape, pattern, texture, observation, monument, legacy, ceramics, ceramicist, visual language, communication, design brief, collaborate, annotate, visualise, scale, collage
------------------------	--	--

**Carne Griffiths** is a British artist who works primarily with inks, graphite and liquids such as tea. He worked as a gold wire embroidery designer for 12 years; many of his designs were used in costumes for films. He established his own studio in 2010.

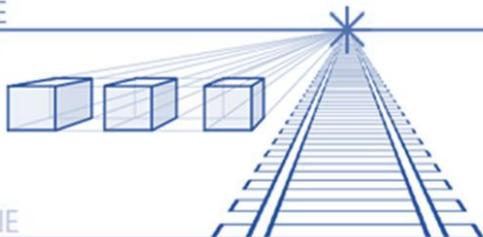


Contemplation Ink, graphite and watercolours were used to create this picture

### ONE-POINT PERSPECTIVE

#### HORIZON LINE

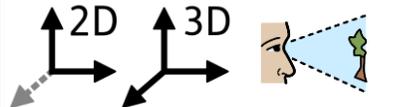
NOTICE DISTORTION AS OBJECTS ARE FURTHER FROM VANISHING POINT



#### PICTURE PLANE

Artists use **perspective** to show **three-dimensional** things in a **two-dimensional** artwork

Smaller things are further away  
Larger things are closer



Charcoal



Chalk

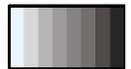


Pastels



Pencils

Artists can choose from lots of different **media**. The **medium** that an artist chooses will have a huge effect on the final picture. Some artists choose certain media so because of the **tonal range** they can create

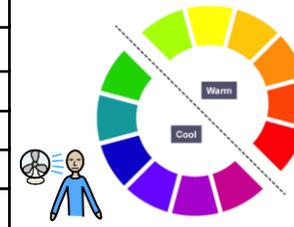




**SUPER 6**

- I can use brush techniques and different paints to create texture
- I can begin to paint using layers rather than 'colouring in'
- I can use colour to create a mood in a piece of artwork
- I can use a variety of tools to, apply paint
- I can mix colour, shades and tones with confidence
- I can express what works well and how my work can be improved

Red / Orange / Green



You can split a twelve-part **colour wheel** into six **warm colours** and six **cool colours**

**Warm colours** remind us of things associated with the concept of heat such as summer, beaches, the sun, fire etc.  
Warm colours are said to advance towards you as if they are jumping out of the painting. These colours can be exciting and energetic and will catch the viewer's attention by drawing their eye towards them



**Andy Warhol** created this picture called *Cow* in 1966 as a design for wallpaper. He deliberately used warm colours to make it stand out. Some people think he copied ideas from **Yayoi Kusama**

## I can use specialist vocabulary and terms in appropriate ways

texture		In two-dimensional art, texture means the visual 'feeling' the piece gives off
warm colours		Warm colours are hues that give the feeling of warmth, such as red, orange and yellow
cool colours		Cool colours include blues and greens; they can sometimes recede into the background and give a feeling of sadness, calm or relaxation
layers		In art, layering is the process of building up different elements on top of each other to develop an artwork, adding texture, detail, and dimension

## Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...

...describing artworks		colour, line, tone, form, shape, pattern, texture, observation, monument, legacy, ceramics, ceramicist, visual language, communication, design brief, collaborate, annotate, visualise, scale, collage
------------------------	--	--

**Cool colours** remind us of things associated with the absence of heat – such as winter, ice, water, etc. Cool colours are said to recede into the background, meaning that they move away from the viewer. Cool colours can be calming and relaxing but can also be used to signify sadness



*The Old Guitarist* was painted by **Pablo Picasso** between 1903 and 1904; the cool colours make it seem sad and bleak, but the warm guitar suggests it is a comfort for the man

You can use warm and cool colours together to create a sense of drama, or to add interest and contrast. **Paul Signac** painted *The Red Buoy* in 1895. This painting of a harbour in the South of France uses warm colours such as reds, yellows and oranges to communicate a feeling about sunshine and heat; these are balanced by the cool blue of the water and the green shutters. This balance makes the scene look pleasantly warm rather than just hot; the viewer gets a feeling of a warm summer's night as the sun sets on the village

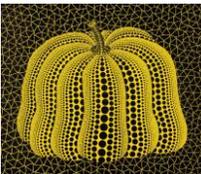


*Mushrooms*  
2005  
Acrylic on canvas



*Pumpkin*  
2003  
Acrylic on canvas

**Yayoi Kusama is known for her bold colour choices – how can you use colour to send a message to your viewer?**



**Yayoi Kusama** is a Japanese contemporary artist. She was born in 1929.

She works primarily in sculpture and installations, but she is also active in painting, performance, video art, fashion, poetry and fiction.

She has been described as one of the most important living Japanese artists.

She is the world's top selling female artist and the world's most successful living artist.

She has influenced lots of other artists, including **Claes Oldenburg** (year 5 sculpture unit) and **Andy Warhol** (some people accused these artists of copying her ideas).

Since the 1970s, she has chosen to live in a mental health institution that she leaves each day when she goes to her studio.

When she was a child, her mother did not encourage her to be an artist and both her parents were unkind to her.

Yayoi Kusama started having hallucinations when she was ten years old.

She has used these hallucinations, and her traumatic childhood, as the basis for a lot of her art.



*Ascension of Polkadots on the Trees*  
2006  
Singapore



*The Spirits of the Pumpkins Descended into the Heavens*  
2017  
Canberra



SUPER 6

- I can develop my own style by selecting tools and methods depending on desired effect and texture required
- I can develop my own style using tonal contrast and mixed media
- I can recognise positive and negative shapes and create these using print
- I can start to overlay prints with other media for example printing over collage or different types of paper
- I can generate a number of ideas in my sketchbook and choose one to develop
- I can analyse my work and express what works well and how my work can be improved with an artistic vocabulary

Red / Orange / Green

**I can use specialist vocabulary and terms in sophisticated ways**

tonal contrast		This refers to the differences between the dark and light areas of a piece of art
positive shape		Positive shapes represent solid objects
negative shape		Negative shapes represent the space around the solid objects



The image on the left has a high level of **tonal contrast**, whereas the tones in the image on the right are a lot closer together for less of a contrast



**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...describing artworks		colour, line, tone, form, shape, pattern, texture, contrasting, commissioned, sculpture, abstract, impressionism, appreciation
------------------------	--	--

**Gustave Courbet** was a French painter. He was born in 1819 and died in 1877. He led the **realism** movement in French 19<sup>th</sup> century painting. He committed to painting only what he could see. He inspired a lot of painters that came after him, including **impressionists** and **cubists**. He first became famous in the late 1840s and 1850s because his paintings challenged convention by showing unidealised workers and peasants, often on a grand scale that was usually reserved for religious paintings. After the 1850s, he usually painted landscapes, seascapes, hunting scenes, nudes and still lifes. In 1871, he was jailed for six months because he was involved with the Paris Commune, which briefly overthrew the French government in Paris for two months in 1871. After he was released, he moved to Switzerland where he lived for the rest of his life.



Self portrait (*The Desperate Man*) c.1843-45



*The Wave* 1869



*The Stone Breakers* 1849

Some people consider this the first of Courbet's great works; it was destroyed in WW2 when the Allies bombed the German city of Dresden



Courbet painted this still life whilst he was in prison; he was allowed an easel and paints, but could not have models pose for him



**SUPER 6**

- I can use and combine a range of media, different grade pencils and different techniques for different purposes suitable for the work
- I can create realistic depictions of what I am drawing (i.e. drawing realistic eyes when doing a portrait rather than cartoon eyes)
- I can add an appropriate amount of design and detail in reference to the artist I am studying
- I can draw simple perspective using a single focal point and horizon
- I can plan in detail with preliminary studies in sketchbooks, linking to what I have studied before and explaining my choices
- I can analyse my own and others' responses to art, with justification, and can extrapolate and link to my own work if appropriate

Red / Orange / Green

**I can use specialist vocabulary and terms in sophisticated ways**

landscape		The depiction of natural scenery in art
architecture		The art and technique of designing a building, as opposed to building it (which is construction)
proportions		The relative sizes of objects (such as an elephant being bigger than a mouse, for example)
perspective		In art, perspective usually refers to how artists show three-dimensional objects or spaces in two-dimensional artworks
grade		Grade can refer to the type of pencil e.g. "This pencil is a grade 2B."



**Stephen Wiltshire MBE** (born 1974) is a British architectural artist. He is known for his ability to draw a landscape from memory after seeing it just once. He can look at a subject once and then draw an accurate and detailed picture of it. He frequently draws entire cities from memory, based on single, brief helicopter rides. His work has gained worldwide popularity. In 2006, he opened a permanent gallery on the Royal Opera Arcade in London



Plane View of Eiffel Tower 2022



**Antoni Gaudí i Cornet** (1852 –1926), usually known as **Gaudi**, was a Spanish architect and designer from Catalonia. His work was influenced by his passions in life: architecture, nature, and religion. He considered every detail of his creations. His work combined crafts such as ceramics, stained glass, wrought ironwork forging, and carpentry. He introduced new techniques in the treatment of materials.



The *Basilica i Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Família*, otherwise known as *Sagrada Família*.

This is a church under construction in Barcelona, Spain. On 19 March 1882, construction of *Sagrada Família* began. In 1883, Gaudí took over as chief architect and transformed the project with his architectural and engineering style, combining Gothic and curvilinear Art Nouveau forms. Gaudí devoted the remainder of his life to the project, and he is buried in the church's crypt. At the time of his death in 1926, less than a quarter of the project was complete. Some people estimate the church will be finished in the 2030s.



**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...describing artworks		colour, line, tone, form, shape, pattern, texture, contrasting, commissioned, sculpture, abstract, impressionism, appreciation
------------------------	--	--

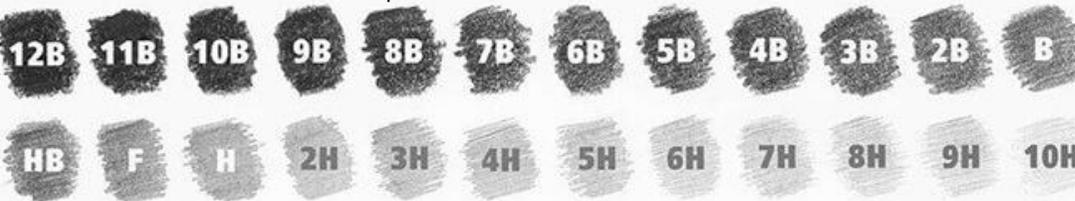
Artists will use different **grades** of pencils to achieve different effects

You can increase the **tonal range** of your drawings by using a mixture of different pencil grades

Standard (normal) pencils that we use in school are **HB**

**H** stands for **hard** – H pencils are harder and make lighter lines

**B** stands for **blackness** – B pencils are softer and make darker lines



Deanna Petherbridge with some of her drawings; you can see how large they are compared to her.

**Deanna Petherbridge CBE** (1939 – 2024) was a South African and British artist, writer and curator Her art was usually was drawing-based (predominantly pen and ink drawings on paper), although she also produced large-scale murals and designed for the theatre. She sometimes created large, multi-panelled drawings.



*The Destruction of the City of Homs* 2016

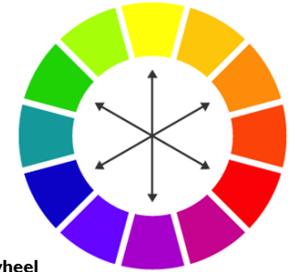
Deanna Petherbridge used ink and wash on paper to create this; it is over 1 metre tall and over two metres wide. It consists of three panels. She was inspired to create it after seeing news stories about the war in Syria.



**SUPER 6**

- I can combine colours, tone and tints to enhance the mood of a piece of artwork
- I can paint using layers rather than 'colouring in'
- I can mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects for a purpose (i.e., night time)
- I can purposely control the type of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures
- I can constructively critique my peers' work and, if appropriate, help bring about the improvements
- I can regularly ask and answer perceptive questions in artistically valid ways

Red / Orange / Green



**I can use specialist vocabulary and terms in sophisticated ways**

contrast		In art, contrast is when things that are very different go next to each other; this intensifies their properties
atmosphere		Atmosphere is the mood and emotions that an artist is trying to create for the viewer
composition		This is the way that the different elements, or parts, of an artwork are arranged

**Other vocabulary I might use when talking about...**

...describing artworks		colour, line, tone, form, shape, pattern, texture, contrasting, commissioned, sculpture, abstract, impressionism, appreciation
------------------------	--	--



**Complementary colours** are opposite each other on a **colour wheel**

These are often referred to as **opposite colours** and even **contrasting colours**; don't be confused by the three different names: they all mean the same thing

When complementary colours are placed next to each other, a very strong contrast is created. The colours appear more vivid and brighter.

Some people say these colours clash when used next to each other and create very visually stimulating artwork



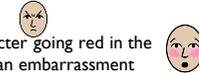
**Vincent Van Gogh** (Year 2 painting unit) used complementary colours in this self-portrait he painted in 1889. The blue of his shirt matches the background colour; the blue complements the bright orange of the beard and hair and the greenish colour of Van Gogh's face. The painting palette and brushes are similar colours to the artist's skin; there are patches of orange, green and pink paint on the palette; these make a visual link between the artist and his work that stands out against his surroundings.

**Using colour to create atmosphere**



Artists can also use colour to create atmosphere; one way to do this is through wider social and cultural meanings that some colours have.

The colour red has many different meanings; red is often linked to danger or stop. In western culture, red is often used in warning signs or to tell you to not do something, like no smoking.



Red can also have a link to anger. Cartoons or movies may show a character going red in the face when getting upset; it can also mean embarrassment.

Red can also have positive associations. We link red with love and passion - it appears all over Valentines cards in February. We also see red as a festive colour - the colour of Christmas and Santa Claus.



Different cultures treat colours very differently, however. In China, red is seen as a lucky colour. In South Africa red is seen as the colour of death and mourning (which is normally associate with black in the United Kingdom).



In this crime prevention poster from 1968, the bright red suggests danger.

The black silhouette contrasts with the background and looks sinister. Often black and red (or orange or yellow) appear together in nature as a warning.

For example bees, wasps and even poison dart frogs have markings in these colours to warn other animals away.

The use of red and black together helps fulfill the poster's purpose of warning us about a possible threat.



**IMPORTANT!**  
**The use and meaning of colour can vary depending on where artists and their audiences come from.**  
**Colour associations can be personal or individual.**  
**A single colour can have a number of meanings but it is up to you to form an opinion on why an artist has chosen them.**  
**Some colours can have multiple meanings, and these can be positive and negative.**  
**Some colours can share meanings with another colour.**

blue	green	yellow	orange	purple	black	white
Sadness, loneliness, cold, calm, serenity, freshness	Nature, cool, money, freshness, growth, sickness, jealousy	Happiness, warmth, cheery, laughter, lighthearted	Happiness, enthusiasm, energy, warmth	Royal (purple was a colour used by royalty), expensive, wealth, power, luxury, nobility	Evil, darkness, fear, death, intelligence, strength, elegance, mystery	Purity, innocence, cleanliness, space, neutrality, goodness, coolness, high tech

**Friedensreich Hundertwasser** was an Austrian artist and architect who emigrated to New Zealand in the 1970s. He was born in 1928 and died in 2000. He also worked in the field of environmental protection. The common themes in his work used bright colours, organic forms, a reconciliation of humans with nature, and a strong individualism, rejecting straight lines. He was fascinated by spirals, and called straight lines "godless and immoral" and "something cowardly drawn with a rule, without thought or feeling".



Hundertwasser Toilets New Zealand 1999



Fagans Farm 1975 Mixed Media



Hundertwasser Art Centre 2022 New Zealand (completed after he died)

