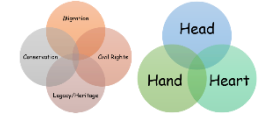





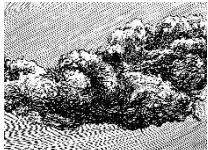







# Year 6 – Autumn 1 – Art – Pupil Knowledge Organiser



What do I already know?	What am I learning now?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate proportions are used when drawing something real/realistic.</li> <li>• Changing proportions can help to create a sense of exaggeration.</li> <li>• Blending techniques help to soften the transitions between tones.</li> <li>• Viewfinders aid composition and support with developing detail.</li> <li>• The grid method breaks up a drawing into smaller, more manageable parts.</li> <li>• Tonal contrast is the difference in brightness between different areas in an image.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What drawing skills can I recall and apply?</li> <li>2. What affect can different drawing media have?</li> <li>3. Why is mixed media important for personal style?</li> <li>4. Can I plan a drawing from different sources?</li> <li>5. Can I develop a detailed final drawing using self and peer assessment?</li> <li>6. Can I complete and refine the final drawing through reflection?</li> </ol>	
Key Knowledge: Drawing Techniques	Key Vocabulary	
<p>Each medium can create different types of lines and textures.</p>  <p>Soft pastels include vibrant colours and are easy to blend.</p>  <p>Graphite is good for detailed work, as it creates fine lines, and smooth shading.</p>  <p>Coloured pencils can be layered for depth.</p>  <p>Charcoal creates bold, dark lines and is good for expressive drawings. Smudges easily for shading.</p>  <p>A combination of media and techniques, makes each piece unique.</p>  <p>Ink produces sharp, strong lines. Can be diluted with water for tonal variation.</p>  <p>Using a grid method helps maintain proportion.</p>  <p>Shading techniques include smudging, layering, hatching and cross-hatching</p>  <p>High contrast photos are easier to turn into dramatic drawings.</p> <p>Photos allow artists to focus on specific details without the subject moving.</p>	<p>cross-hatching</p> <p>stippling</p> <p>blending</p> <p>contour lines</p> <p>proportion</p> <p>media</p> <p>mixed media</p> <p>source material</p> <p>tonal contrast</p>	<p>Building up layers of parallel lines that cross each other to create shading and texture.</p> <p>Using dots to create tone and texture; the closer the dots, the darker the shading.</p> <p>Smoothly transitioning between light and dark areas.</p> <p>Outlining an object to define its shape.</p> <p>The size of different parts of one object.</p> <p>The different materials or tools used to make art.</p> <p>Combining different art materials to enhance the artwork (e.g., charcoal with pastel, pencil with ink).</p> <p>Something you look at or use for ideas when making art, like a photo, a real object, or a picture.</p> <p>The difference in brightness between different areas in an image.</p>