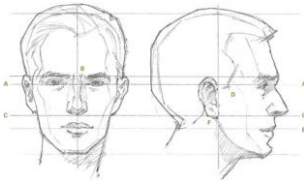

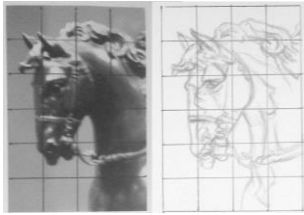
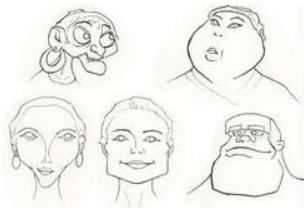
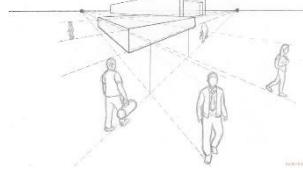
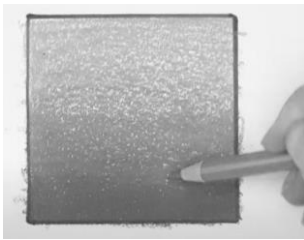




Year 5 – Autumn 1 – Art – Pupil Knowledge Organiser



What do I already know?	What am I learning now?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation is looking at the subject and drawing the shapes, details and tones. • Shadows and highlights are important for creating the illusion of three dimensions. • Different grades of pencil can be used to create different tones. • Hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, scribbling and circling are shading techniques. • We can use a horizon line and vanishing point to help create perspective. • Composition is the way elements of an artwork are combined or arranged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What drawing skills can I recall and apply? 2. What are scale and proportion? 3. How can I use the grid technique? 4. What is tonal contrast? 5. Can I apply my new skills to create a still life drawing? 6. Can I apply my new skills to create a still life drawing?

Key Knowledge: Drawing Techniques		Key Vocabulary	
 <p>Accurate proportions are used when drawing something real/realistic.</p>	 <p>Perspective techniques create depth and dimension in drawings.</p>	 <p>The grid method helps us to break up a drawing into smaller, more manageable parts.</p>	<p>observational drawing</p> <p>three dimensional</p> <p>perspective</p> <p>scale</p> <p>proportion</p> <p>detail</p> <p>tonal contrast</p> <p>blending</p> <p>smudging</p> <p>viewfinder</p>
 <p>Changing proportions can help to create a sense of exaggeration.</p>	 <p>They can also be used to support with scale and proportion.</p>	 <p>Blending techniques such as layering or smudging help to soften the transitions between tones.</p>	<p>The art form of drawing what you see.</p> <p>Having or appearing to have length, breadth, and depth.</p> <p>The way we represent three-dimensional objects in two dimensional artworks.</p> <p>The size of different objects in relation to each other.</p> <p>The size of different parts of one object.</p> <p>The smaller aspects of an object, including potential flaws, which make the drawing appear more realistic.</p> <p>The difference in brightness between different areas in an image.</p> <p>Merging two tones together to transition from one to another, or to create a new one.</p> <p>When you gently rub a pencil or charcoal drawing to make it look soft or blurry.</p> <p>A frame used by artists to select specific parts of a view for observational drawing.</p>