Brentside Knowledge Organiser - Art

Year:5	Topic: Where's the detail in that picture?	National curriculum: To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing.

What skills I already have:

I can show facial expressions in my drawings.
I can use sketches to produce a final piece of work
I can use different grades of pencil shade, to show different tones and texture.
I can use the web to research an artist or style of art..

What skills I will have at the end of this topic:

|	Self-assess
I can identify and draw simple objects, and use marks and lines to produce texture .	
I can successfully use shading to create mood and feeling .	
I can show reflections .	
I can explain why I have chosen specific materials to draw with.	
I can organise line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms .	
I can evaluate my work and suggest improvements.	

Key Questions:

What materials should every good artist have in their art set for drawing?
Can we complete the other half of a black and white photograph using pencil drawing and shading techniques?
Can we sketch the same object from three different viewpoints, using line and shading to show texture and detail?
How could we improve our sketches?
Which sketch will we choose to develop into a finished picture?
How will we display our drawings to best effect and to a wider audience?

Mood board:

Charles Sheeler (1920)
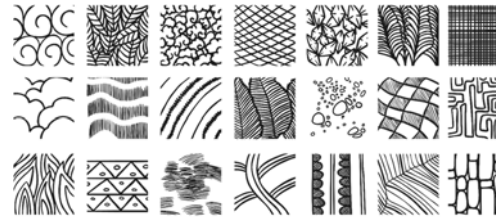
Edgar Meuller - The Crevasse
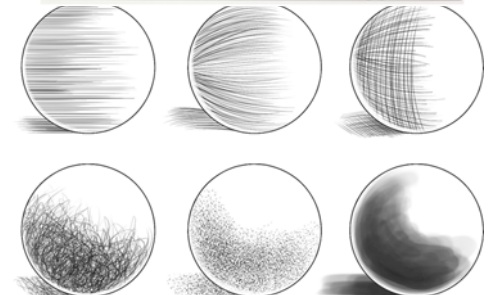
Vocabulary

Shading	A technique to represent light and shade by varying colour and intensity of the medium being used.
Forms	The physical appearance of a work of art—its materials, styles and composition.
Shape	A two-dimensional area having identifiable boundaries, created by lines, colour or a combination.
Sketch	A preliminary drawing of a composition.
One-point linear perspective	All parallel lines in a given field converge at a single vanishing point on the horizon.
Texture	The illusion of roughness or smoothness often achieved with contrasting patterns.
Perspective	The representation of three-dimensional objects on a flat surface so as to produce the same impression of distance and relative size as that received by the human eye.