

Drawing unit knowledge notes

Year 1 drawing unit

Key enquiry question: How can mark making help create texture?

Key knowledge:

- **Cross-hatching** involves drawing a series of parallel lines to create tonal effects similar to rough shading: the closer the lines are drawn together, the darker the shading will appear 
- **Texture** the quality of something that can be known by touch or the degree to which something is rough or smooth or soft or hard 
- **Monochrome** a picture which contains shades of only one colour or black and white 

Pupils know that:

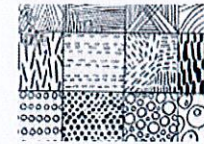
- Using different shapes and lines can create different the impression of different textures.
- **Mark Making** describes different lines, dots, marks, patterns and textures create artwork.
- **Drawing** is the means by or way in which marks are made on a surface.
- **Pressure** how hard the tool is pressed onto the paper or canvas. The more pressure applied to a tool, the darker the shade will be. The less pressure applied to a tool, the lighter the shade will be.
- **Orientation** is where lines or shapes are positioned on the paper or the canvas.

Pupils know how to:

- **Cross hatching** (shading technique) – technique used to add shadow. Fills a space with at least two sets of lines. The second set of lines cross over the first for a darker effect.
- **Pressure** – hold pencil firmly and gradually lessen to go from dark to light do 
- Use **curved lines** (not straight or bent should be smooth and continuous) where appropriate 
- **Zigzags** – series of diagonal lines joined at the end. Used to convey different emotions in drawing. Lines can be curved or straight.
- **Different edges** – using the side of a drawing tool or tip of drawing tool changes the result.
- Different materials can make different marks e.g. chalk **smudges**



Mark making



Drawing



Cross-hatching



Monochrome



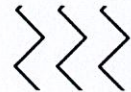
Curved lines



Orientation



Zigzags



Pressure



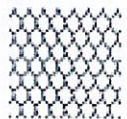
Smudges



Different edges



Texture



Year 2 drawing unit

Key enquiry question: How can mark making create texture?

Key knowledge:

- **Smudging** – used to soften lines creating differences in shade and tone
- **Tone** the relative lightness or darkness of a colour
- **Pressure** how hard the tool is pressed onto the paper or canvas. The more pressure applied to a tool, the darker the shade will be.

Pupils know that:

- **Mark Making** describes different lines, dots, marks, patterns and textures created in artwork.
- **Drawing** is the means by which marks are made on a surface.
- **Orientation** is where lines or shapes are positioned on the paper or the canvas.
- Line and shading are used to add detail to a picture
- **Different edges** – using the side of a drawing tool or tip of drawing tool changes the result.
- **Medium** media material or materials used by an artist. Different materials can make different marks e.g. chalk **smudges**
- **Charcoal** material used for drawing and sketching. It comes in different forms.
- **Chalk** a prepared natural stone usually available in black or white.

Pupils know how to:

- **Cross hatching** (shading technique) – technique used to add shadow. Fills a space with at least two sets of lines. The second set of lines cross over the first for a darker effect.
- **Pressure** – change the amount of pressure applied to a drawing medium can create thicker or thinner marks.
- Use **curved lines** (not straight or bent should be smooth and continuous) where appropriate. Use different lines to create a different impact e.g. light curved lines compared to hard straight lines.
- **Different edges** – using the side of a drawing tool or tip of drawing tool changes the result.
- Different materials can make different marks e.g. **smudges**
- Use **different drawing mediums** (pencils, charcoal and chalk) in different ways creates texture e.g. dash, dot, smudge, cross hatch.
- Create a **swirl** by moving hand in a twisting or spiralling pattern.

Smudging



Medium



Swirl



Curved lines



Charcoal



Chalk



Different edges



Pressure



Tone



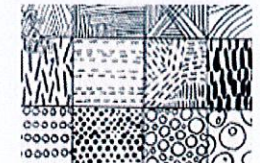
Orientation



Cross hatching



Mark making



Drawing



Year 3 drawing unit

Key enquiry question: How can techniques be combined to create texture and shape?

Key knowledge:

- **Contour shading** using curved lines to follow the contours of the subject. These lines can be drawn horizontally, vertically and diagonally
- **Stippling** artistic technique that uses dots to create art in black and white (pointillism creates colour)
- **Negative space** is the space around and between what you've drawn on your paper

Pupils know that:

- **Tone** the relative lightness or darkness of a colour
- **Pointillism**-a piece of art made out of coloured dots.
- **Crosshatch, smudge, tone, stipple and contour** are different types of shading techniques used to depict a range of darkness by applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas
- **Drawing pencils** B grades are best for shading and smooth coverage of large areas. The H range makes a more subtle grey mark. The higher the number, the less graphite is included.
- **Colouring pencils** - Different tones of the same colour can be used to add detail.
- Artists will experiment with **different techniques** looking to improve their work and ensuring the correct meaning is portrayed.

Pupils know how to:

- Use **stippling** as a shading tool. The closer the dots are together, the darker the area will appear. Farther apart the dots are, the lighter the area will look.
- Leave **negative space** to define and emphasize the main subject of a drawing.
- Use **contour shading** to give the illusion of three-dimensionality to a flat drawing. The shading lines add depth and suggest the way light falls on different parts of the object
- Change the **tone** of one colour to create the desired impact.
- Use **drawing pencils** with different graphite to create texture and shape.

Tone



Contour shading



Stippling



Negative space



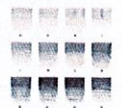
Pointillism



Colouring pencils



Drawing pencils



Year 4 drawing unit

Key enquiry question: How can techniques be combined to create texture and shape?

Key knowledge:

- **Still life** a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with these in texture e.g. bowls and glassware
- **Proportion** in art refers to the relationship in size between different shapes or forms within a composition
- **Composition** is the way people or objects in a painting or photograph are arranged.

Pupils know that:

- **Contour line** the outer edge of something; the outline of its shape or form
- **Viewfinder** a frame that can be used to select a specific area or object to focus on
- **Focal point** - the focal point of a picture is the person or object which is the main point of interest
- **Form** - the shape of a person or object is known as its form.
- **Overlapping** - a body concealing part of another body indicates that the body it is hiding is farther away.
- **Contrast** - the contrast between the dark and light areas decreases, as does the amount of details as an object is farther away.
- **Soft edges** are when objects end in a gradual way, from dark to light.

Pupils know how to:

- Use a **view finder** to select a **focal point**
- Draw from **observation**. Producing a drawing that shows what they see.
- **Select appropriate drawing mediums** (chalk, charcoal, pencils and/or colouring pencils to create a still life picture. Thinking about the impact of different mediums.
- Start by drawing **contour lines** to check proportion and drawing before adding details.
- Use a range of previously learnt **shading techniques** to create areas of dark and light
- Create **depth** to a picture by using different techniques including **overlapping, contrast and soft edges**.
- Show an understanding of **object relativity**. Drawing objects in proportion to each other.



Year 5 drawing unit

Key enquiry question:

How can I create a non-realistic real life representation in an abstract way?

Key knowledge:

- **Abstract art** is art that doesn't use recognisable depictions of physical objects. Instead, it uses colours, lines, and shapes to express its message
- **Harmony** is an attractive combination of related things. In art terms, this could be using colours and shapes that work well together and produce an effect pleasing to the eye
- **Chroma** the strength of a colour. Describes colour intensity or how pure it is. Pure colours at maximum chroma, have no white or black in them, making them bright colours.

Pupils know that:

- **Feathering** technique of applying pastels in a linear fashion. Lines that are created may follow the cross contours of the subject, adding to the illusion of form. Feathered lines may overlap, cross over each other, or be wide.
- **Scumbling** Scumble effect is where small circular marks are layered on top of one another. Giving the impression that the colours have mixed, but up close you will be able to see the texture. Colours are mixed optically instead of physically.
- **Blending** occurs when pastels are applied in layers on a surface. Transitions between colours and values are smoothed by smearing or rubbing the pastel into the surface. The results are smooth gradations of value and colour on objects.
- **Hue** describes colour families, rather than specific shades – blue, not navy or baby blue. Use pure hues when you want a look that feels energetic, bold, and in your face.

Pupils know how to:

- Use pastel techniques including **feathering, scumbling and blending**.
- Produce work that is an emotional expression (It should be spontaneous, automatic, subconscious)
- Convey **messages** and **feelings** through abstract art.
- Create pictures that are **intentional**



Scumbling



Feathering



Abstract art



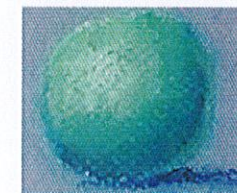
Harmony



Chroma



Blending



Year 6 drawing unit

Key enquiry question: How can I create a self-portrait that reflects my personality?

Key knowledge:

- **Symbolism** is when symbols are used in works of art to represent ideas.
- **Axis line** – a reference line used to measure distance or plot points
- **Portraiture** A portrait is a picture, painting or photograph of a person. Portraiture is the art of making portraits.

Pupils know that:

- **Scale** the size of something in comparison to something else
- **Surreal images** are ones that appear strange. They may have a dreamlike quality but they are real. They may combine objects and people in an unusual way.
- **Basic facial proportions** although every face is different, certain approximate facial proportions do exist. We can use these approximations to ensure that the features of the face are placed in the right locations and that the size of each of the features are natural.
- We have to observe the face when drawing a portrait. Using **axis lines** helps know the general locations of the eyes, nose, and mouth.

Pupils know how to:

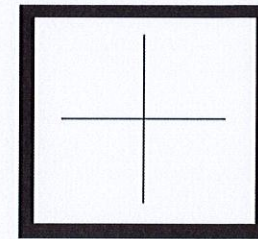
- Use knowledge of **basic facial proportions** and **axis lines** to draw a self-portrait.
- Use understanding of **scale** to achieve desired impact
- Use **symbolism and/or surreal imagery** to convey a message to the viewer.
- **Select the appropriate drawing medium** depending on the image they want to create giving reasons for their choices.



Surreal images



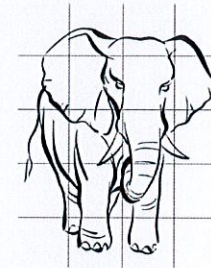
Axis line



Portraiture



Scale



Symbolism



Basic facial proportions

