

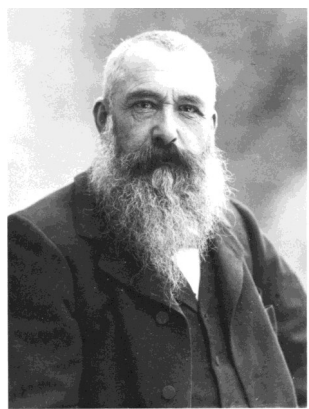
Year 4 - Art Knowledge Organiser — Term 1: Painting

What I remember from Year 3:

- ♦ Used colour to convey emotions and feelings.
- ♦ Used line to convey emotions and feelings.



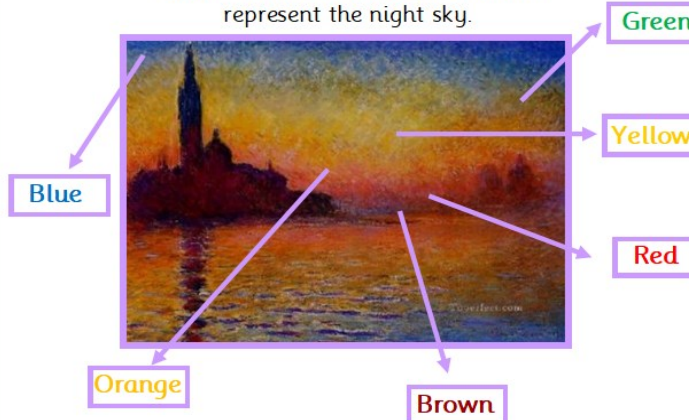
Claude Monet



Colour

Key Knowledge

Look at the different colours used to represent the night sky.



Key Vocabulary...

- ♦ Landscape
- ♦ Watercolour
- ♦ Dilute
- ♦ Wet-on-dry painting technique
- ♦ Wet-on-wet painting technique
- ♦ Blending
- ♦ Graded wash
- ♦ Focal point

Key Skills

Wet on wet

Add water to paper. Whilst it is still wet add watercolour.

This will create soft, faded edges.



Wet on dry

Add water to paper. Whilst it is still wet add watercolour.

This will create sharper lines and detail.



Dry on dry

Paint on a completely dry paper.

This will create sharp lines and crisp textures.



Dry on wet

Add wet paint onto dry paint.

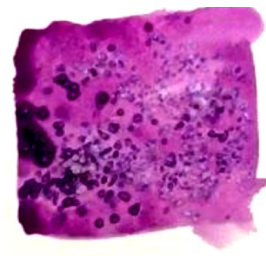
This will create layering and shapes.



Salt

Add watercolour paint to paper. Sprinkle salt on wet paper.

This will create texture.



Graded wash

A wash in which the value gradually changes from dark to light.



Year 4 - Art Knowledge Organiser — Term 3: Sculpture

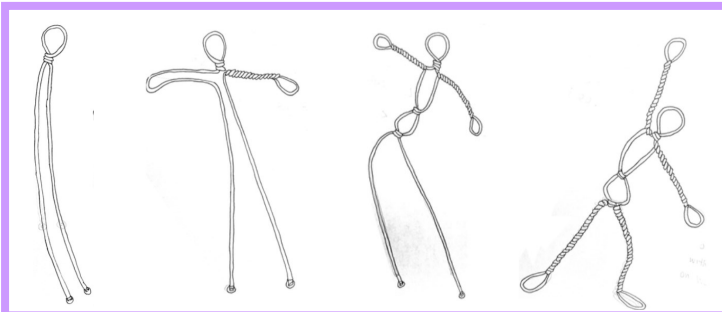
George Segal

What I remember from Year 3:

- ◆ Used relief printing to create sculpture.
- ◆ Used slip techniques to attach and join.
- ◆ Used sculpture techniques; Coiling, hollowing and Pinching to manipulate materials into the desired shape and form.

Key Skills

Creating a wire Armature



Casting with Paper Mache

Tear paper into strips.



Dip paper into glue.



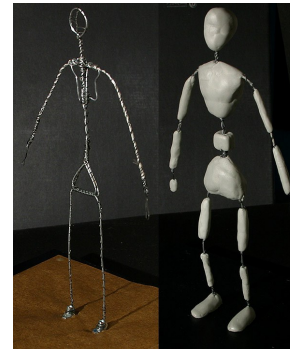
Bend and bind paper around your structure.



Key Knowledge

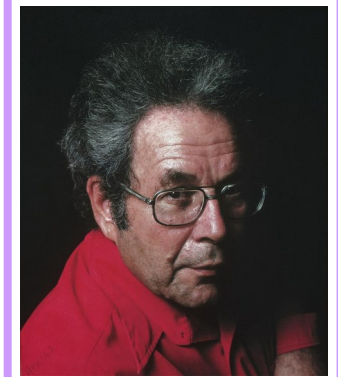
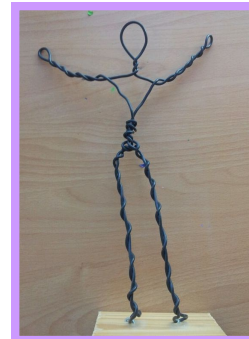
Armature

An armature is an inner structure that serves as a skeleton or framework to support a figure being modeled in soft pliable material.



Wire techniques

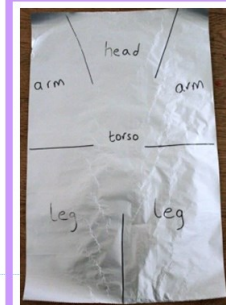
Bend	
Shape	
Twist	



Key Vocabulary...

- ◆ Free-standing
- ◆ Model
- ◆ Cutting
- ◆ Tearing
- ◆ Bending
- ◆ Binding
- ◆ Armature
- ◆ Malleable
- ◆ Paper mache

Creating a foil Armature



Year 4 -Art Knowledge Organiser — Term 5: Printing

Naum Gabo

What I remember from Year 3:

- ♦ To combine different materials to create a stamped print.
- ♦ To blend two colours when printing.

Key Skills

Mono printing: Working negatively

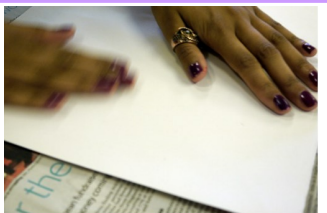


Squeeze on some acrylic paint onto an acetate.

Take a roller and roll out the paint. Make sure the paint covers the surface evenly.



With a pencil, or the wrong end of a paint brush, rags, feathers, toothbrushes, tools made for the purpose or even your finger, draw a design into the paint. Experiment with the marks you make.



Take a sheet of paper or fabric and lay it on top of the wet paint. Use your hand to apply pressure to the paper.

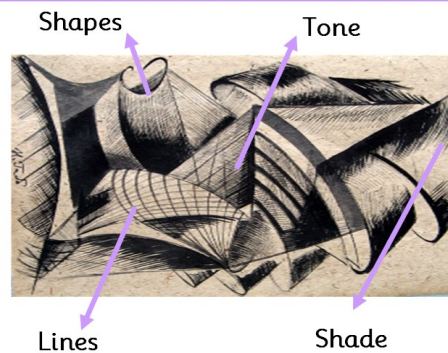


Peel the paper or fabric off to reveal your print.

Key Knowledge

Abstract art

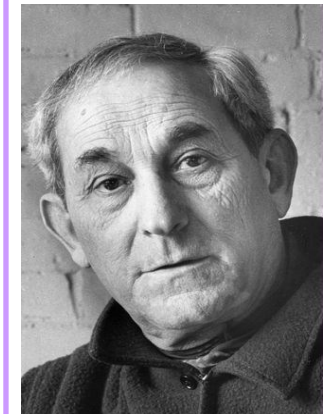
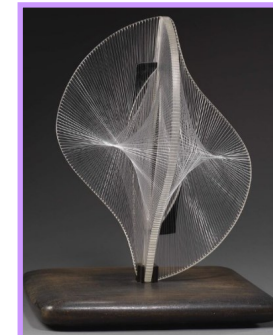
Abstract art is a form of art that does not represent images of our everyday world. It uses colour, lines and shapes to express emotion, ideas and movement.



Mono Printing

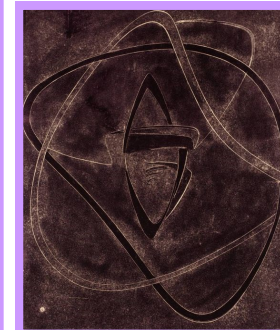
Mono printing is a one-off fine art printing technique that uses a sheet of glass or Perspex to transfer a unique design onto a sheet of paper or fabric.

No two monoprints are the same and the design created can only be used once ('mono' = single).

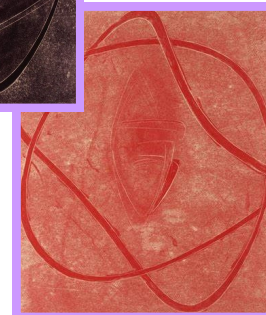


Naum Gabo was a Russian artist and sculptor who specialised in abstract art.

Gabo used a range of materials such as metal, glass and plastic to create his sculptures.



- ♦ Line thickness
- ♦ Shape
- ♦ Light
- ♦ Shade
- ♦ Movement



Key Vocabulary...

- ♦ Abstract art
- ♦ Design
- ♦ Shape
- ♦ Line
- ♦ Roller
- ♦ Negative
- ♦ Shade
- ♦ Mono-block