

Art & Design

Year: 4

Unit 1: Drawing

Links to: Year 3 Drawing

What I Should Already Know:

- ♦ To know which pencils, make dark and light lines.
- ♦ To know how to sketch lightly and smudge effectively.
- ♦ To understand dark and light tones.
- ♦ To know how to use different mediums to draw.
- ♦ To know how to create different thickness and sizes using different mediums.
- ♦ To know how to use hatching and cross hatching.

What I should know by the end of the Unit:

Drawing

- * To know how to show facial expressions and body language in sketches.
- * To know how to use marks and lines to show texture in art.
- * To know how to use line, shape, tone and colour to represent figures and forms in movement and know how to show reflections.
- * To use shading to show light and shadow

Study of great artists

- * To experiment with the styles used by other artists.
- * To know how different artists developed their specific techniques.

Skills & Enquiry:

Key Question: How can I use different kinds of shading to show tone and texture?



Unit Specific Vocabulary:

Line drawing – a drawing done completely in lines

Continuous line drawing – Start drawing, maintaining continuous contact between the drawing tool and the surface that you are drawing on.

Line weight – The strength, heaviness or darkness of a line, created by the pressure on your drawing as you make your line.

Detail – to add features

Outline – the outside of a drawing

Sketch lightly – Draw using pencil very lightly

Shading – Creating levels of darkness on paper by applying media more densely or by using a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.

Grades of pencils / hardness - Pencils come in a range of hardness from H pencils which are hard (and lighter) to B pencils which are very soft (and darker).

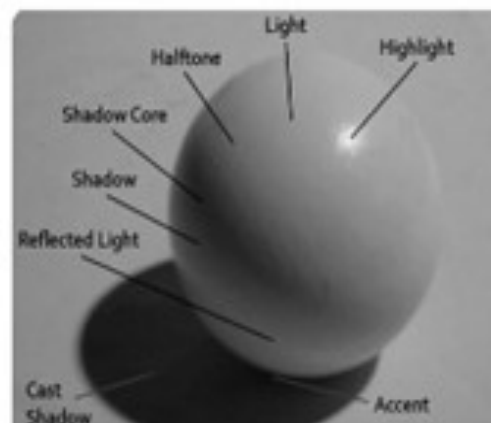
Tone – Tone shows lightness and darkness of colour. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which light is stronger are called **highlights** and the darker areas are called **shadows**. There will be a range of tones in between the highlights and shadows. **Shading** is used to capture the different tones in drawing.

Shading – There are different styles of shading used to show tone or texture. Shading using pressure is linear. There is also hatching, cross hatching, blending, smudging and stippling.

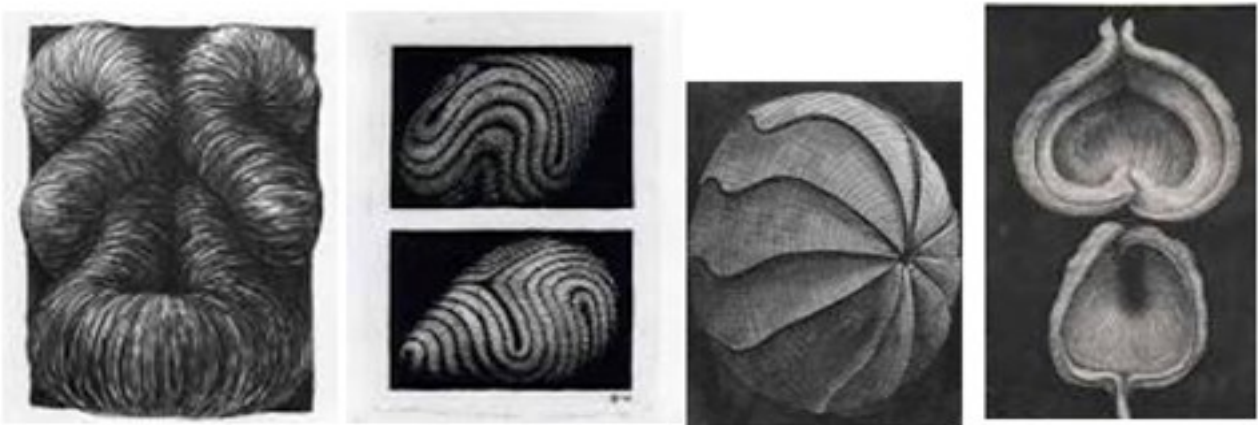
Value scale/grey scale – A line of boxes drawn out and used to practice shading techniques.

Value – How light or dark something is, used in drawing to depict light and shadow.

Pencil hardness – The degree of hardness of a pencil indicates how soft or hard the lead is and how dark or light the mark is on the paper.



Artist



Peter Randall-Page

Skills & Enquiry:

Key Question: How can I use different kinds of shading to show tone and texture?

Observe	Look closely at what you are drawing. Look closely at the size of objects.
Compare	Look at what you have drawn and the work of the artist.
Good pencil grip	Check your pencil grip and pressure.
Avoid accidental smudging	Work with care. Don't rub over your drawing with your hand, arm or sleeve.
Vary your lines	Try using longer lines and shorter lines.
Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone	Where are there light areas? Where are there dark areas? What shape are they? How can you show these using different kinds of shading, different grades of pencils, or altering the pressure of the pencil as you draw?
Use hatching and cross hatching to show texture	What texture can you see in the subject? How can you show these using different kinds of shading, different grades of pencils, or altering the pressure of your pencil as you draw?