

Alder Coppice Primary School - Knowledge Organiser

Art & Design

Year 3

Unit 1: Drawing

What I Should Already Know

- To be able to communicate ideas through drawing.
- To know which pencils make dark and light lines.
- To know how to sketch lightly.
- To know how to use charcoal and pastel.
- To know how to create different thickness and sizes using different mediums.
- To know how to compare artists and begin to recognise different cultures and art from different historical periods.

What I should know by the end of the Unit

Drawing

- * To know how to show facial expressions in art.
- * To know how to use different grades of pencil to shade and to show different tones and textures.
- * To use hatching and cross hatching.

Study of Great Artists

- * To know the techniques used by different artists.
- * To know how to compare the work of different artists.
- * To recognise when art is from different cultures or recognise when art is from different historical periods.

Unit Specific Vocabulary

Colour Wheel – a circle with different coloured
Shape – The form or outline of an object

Portrait – a painting, drawing, photograph or sculpture of a person

Self-portrait – a painting, drawing, photograph or sculpture of yourself

Line drawing – drawing done completely in lines

Unit Specific Vocabulary

Continuous line drawing – 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

Bold - strong

Size – how large it is

Space – the room it takes

Outline – the outside of a drawing

Sketch lightly – Draw using pencil very lightly

Shading – the levels of darkness on the paper

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).

Mark making - Used to describe the different lines, patterns, and textures we create in a piece of art. It applies to any art material on any surface, not only paint on canvas or pencil on paper.

Foreground – the ground or things placed in front of the picture.

Background – The ground or parts of the scene that are behind the main subject of the work.

Technique – A way of carrying out a particular task.

Over drawing – Draw over a background or picture that has been created using any media.

Graphite – A form of carbon which leaves a shiny metallic grey colour on the surface when moved across it. It can be removed with an eraser. The most common form of graphite is the 'lead' inside the pencil, compressed and baked to varying degrees of hardness.

Skills and Enquiry

Key Question: How can I show line, tone and texture to depict what I see?

Observe	Look closely at what you are drawing and the size of the objects.
Compare	Look at what you have drawn and the work of the artist.
Avoid accidental smudging	Work with care. Don't rub over your drawing with hand, arm or sleeve.
Vary your lines	Try using longer lines and shorter lines.
Use shading effectively to show tone	Which areas should have highlights or shadows? How can we show these? Consider using different grades or altering the pressure of your pencil as you draw.

Cave Art

