

Year 5 Block 4 Art Knowledge Organiser - Observational drawing

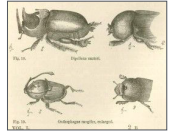
An Old Fletton Artist will:

1. Create their own artwork informed by choices about materials
2. Be able to use a range of skills and apply them to their own work
3. Critically evaluate their own and others' artwork commenting on techniques and style
4. Know about the artists and their styles

Theme: Observational drawing
Artists: Darwin & Masai

Artist: Charles Darwin & Louis Masai

Materials: sketching pencils, charcoal, watercolours, paint pens & coloured pencils.



What should already be known

1. Pattern (Y5 B2) - themes and patterns in nature.
2. Roman Architecture (Y5 B3) - sketching pencils to create line drawings that show light and shade.
3. Pattern (Cultural) (Y4 B4) - watercolours
4. Pattern (Y5 B2) - coloured pencils
5. Roman Architecture (Y5 B3) - reflecting and evaluating their own work, comparing it to those artists they have studied.
6. Pattern (Nature) (Y4 B1) - collaborative art.
7. Landscapes (Y4 B2) - Sketching techniques (hatching, contouring, stippling)

Key Vocabulary

1. Observational drawing	Observational drawing is drawing what you see e.g. a flower, a person or a landscape. It's drawing what you see in front of you as realistically and as true to life as possible.
2. Gradients	Gradients, also known as colour transitions, are a gradual blending from one colour to another colour.
3. Nature	The phenomena of the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth.
4. Still life	A still life is a work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, which are either natural (food, flowers, plants, rocks etc.) or man-made (glasses, books, vases etc.).
5. Hard pencils	Sketching pencils are graded on a scale of hardness (H) to softness (B). Hard pencils will be made up of more clay than graphite, and will be lighter when used to sketch.
6. Soft pencils	Soft pencils will be made up of more graphite than clay, and will be darker when used to sketch.
7. Proportion	Proportion refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth.
8. Perspective	Perspective refers to the representation of objects in three-dimensional space (i.e. for representing the visible world on the two-dimensional surface of a picture.
9. Blending	Blending is a technique where two different colours are slightly mixed together, giving a smooth transition from one colour to the next.
10. Subject	The term subjects in art refers to the main idea that is represented in the artwork.
11. Shading	To introduce degrees of darkness into (a drawing or painting) in order to render light and shadow or give the effect of colour. To render the values of light and dark (in a drawn figure, object, etc.), especially in order to create the illusion of three-dimensionality.
12. Pressures	The amount of force used when sketching with pencils to create different areas of light/dark.
13. Line drawing	A drawing done using only narrow lines, without blocks of shading.
14. Mural	A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other permanent surfaces.
15. Collaborative	Artwork that involves working as a team to create art , and each person contributes in some significant way to the artwork.

Key Learning

Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the era in which Darwin worked - Born (1809) - Died (1882) 2. Darwin was famous for his work on natural selection and the evolution of species. 3. To know that observational drawing requires the artist to look carefully at the chosen subject to turn the 3 dimensional into 2 dimensional on paper. 4. Observational drawing requires the artist to examine the shape, texture, colour, shading that they can see, using a variety of sketching techniques to draw their subject as realistically as possible. 5. To know that Louis Masai is a London based contemporary painter, sculpture & muralist. 6. Endangered animals are a central theme in his artwork. 7. Masai uses his art in the form of murals, paintings and installations as a way to highlight the 6th mass extinction, climate change and species equality. 8. To understand the importance of reflecting on own work.
Skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use sketching pencils to good effect to show light and shade in observational drawings. 2. Make appropriate choices of colour when using watercolours to depict themes of nature. 3. Observe subjects carefully to accurately represent shape and proportion. 4. To develop their use of charcoal to depict shape and form of their chosen subject. 5. To develop sketching techniques to demonstrate texture and perspective, including: hatching, stippling & contouring. 6. To develop their own ideas based on research of observational drawings of the natural environment. 7. To work collaboratively on bigger art ideas and projects.



Did you know Darwin kept sketchbooks to document species he came across on his global voyage on HMS Beagle?