

# Year 6 Block 1 Art Knowledge Organiser - Graphic design

## 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:** Graphic design (line drawings, illustration & colour theory)

## Linked to literacy

**theme:** Harry Potter  
**Materials:** sketching pencils, ink pens, paint pens, acrylic paint.



## What should already be known

1. Art theory (Yr 3 B1) - understanding of primary, secondary & tertiary colours, as well as tints, tones & shades of a base colour.
2. Observational drawing (Yr 5 B4) - sketching pencils & paint pens
3. Observational drawing (Yr 5 B4) - creating sketches in development of their own ideas.
4. Observational drawing (Yr 5 B4) - collaborative artwork.
5. Pattern (Nature Yr 4 B1) - line drawings to create illustrations
6. Landscapes (Yr 4 B2) - line drawing techniques (contouring, hatching & stippling)
7. Pattern (Cultural Y5 B2) - hatching
8. Landscapes (Yr 5 B1) - colour theory using percentages to create tints, tones & shades for an effective background.

## Key Learning

### Knowledge

1. To know that book illustrations can be expressive, stylised, realistic or highly technical.
2. To understand the process of colour mixing, using percentage quantities of a base colour to create a range of different hues.
3. To understand the process of using different line drawing techniques to create texture, contrast and highlight in illustrations.
4. To know that different softness/hardness of sketching pencils can be used to create different effects.
5. To understand the importance of reflecting on own work.

### Skills

1. Use sketching pencils to good effect to show light and shade in sketches.
2. To mix colours effectively and with precision to create a range of tones, tints & shades of a base colour to use for dramatic effect.
3. To develop sketching techniques to demonstrate texture and perspective, including: hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, doodling, contrasting lines, cross contouring & contouring.
4. To make appropriate colour choices to reflect the intention/purpose of their drawings.
5. To develop their own ideas based on research of line, pattern and shape in book illustrations.
6. To work collaboratively on bigger art ideas and projects.

## Key Vocabulary

1. Illustration	Pictures or diagrams meant to explain, decorate or <b>illustrate</b> a book.
2. Gradients	Gradients, also known as colour transitions, are a gradual blending from one colour to another colour.
3. Vibrant	A colour that is bright and striking.
4. Contrast	The arrangement of opposite elements and effects. For example, light and dark colours, smooth and rough textures, large and small shapes.
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. Complementary colours	Pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.
8. Geometric	The use of straight lines and shapes. An example of geometric is an art piece made from rectangles, squares and circles.
9. Space	It refers to the distance between or the area around and within shapes, forms, colours and lines. Space can be positive or negative. It includes the background, foreground and middle ground. Both positive and negative space can play important roles in the overall success of a work of art.
10. 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.
11. Pressures	The amount of force used when sketching with pencils to create different areas of light/dark.
12. Line drawing	A drawing done using only narrow lines, without blocks of shading.
13. Collaborative	Artwork that involves working as a team to create <b>art</b> , and each person contributes in some significant way to the artwork.
14. Cross contour	Cross contour lines are drawn lines which travel, as the name suggests, across the form. Cross contour lines may be horizontal or vertical, or both.
15. Doodling	Doodles are spontaneous, random marks on paper that are more meaningful than originally thought.
16. Cross hatching	Used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing (or painting or scribing) closely spaced parallel lines.
17. Contrasting lines	Using opposing qualities next to each other e.g. black and white and curvy and geometric/angular (contrasting lines/shapes/forms).



**Did you know... Illustrations enhance written text by providing a visual representation that corresponds to the content of the associated text?**