


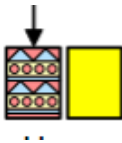




Year 5 - Art - Drawing, painting, and sculpture.

What should I already know?	What am I going to learn in this unit?	Vocabulary I need to know		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I know that differing depths of tone can be created with increasing pressure and higher pencil numbers. • I know that I can use differing marks and lines to create an illusion of texture. • I know that I can use smudging to soften harsh lines. • I can use different shading skills to show mood and feeling and say why I chose those tones. • I can choose specific imagery to convey a mood and say why I chose those images. • I can explain how different media can be used to convey different emotion in art. • I can use the same media in different ways to convey different feelings. • I can alter an image using online tools to use in a new piece of art. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can use shading to create mood and feeling. • I can organise line, tone, shape, and colour to represent figures and forms in movement. • I can express emotion in art. • I can create an accurate print design following a given criteria. 	Manipulate	To manipulate is to change or model by careful use of the hands; to manage shapes and forms in a space, less by additive or subtractive techniques than by moving things around.	
		Shape		A shape is an enclosed space . A two-dimensional form that has both length and width. Shapes are one of the seven elements of art, the building blocks that artists use to create images on canvas and in our minds.
		Fine		Very thin or narrow.
		Adapt		To make or become suitable, especially to change to fit a new or specific use or situation. To change from original shape.
		Patterned		A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif. Patterns can be regular or irregular.
		Secondary Colours		Secondary colours are the colours we have as a result of mixing two primary colours together. For example, when we combine blue with yellow, we get the secondary colour green.
		Contrasting		Contrast art refers to the arrangement of opposite elements (light vs. dark colours, rough vs. smooth textures, large vs. small shapes)
		Proportion		Proportion in art refers to the proportions of the parts of the individual subjects and objects within the composition. For example, the size of the eyes, compared to the rest of the face.