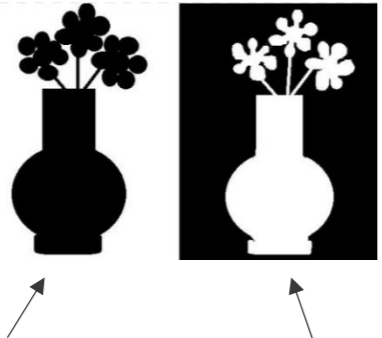









National Curriculum	Key Questions	Substantive Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	Resources
<p>The national curriculum for art and design aims to ensure that all pupils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences Become proficient in drawing, painting sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques Evaluate and analyse creative works, using the language of art, craft and design Know about great artists, craftmakers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms. <p>By the end of Key stage 1, pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and make links to their own work. 	<p>Why do you think Van Gogh painted so many pictures of sunflowers? How does the painting make you feel? What colour is used most in the piece? Why do you think this is? What shapes can you see?</p>	<p>Printing is a way to make identical copies of an image.</p> <p>Simple images can be repeated to make a repeating pattern.</p>	<p>Artist Impressionism Print Repeating pattern Space Shape</p>	<p>Pencils Colouring pencils Card Sunflowers Water-based paints Plasticine Polystyrene sheets Rollers Calico fabric</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Technical Questions</p> <p>What is printmaking? <i>Printmaking is a creative and fun form of art where images are transferred from a block, stone or any surface onto paper.</i></p> <p>What is the difference between positive and negative space? <i>Positive space is the main thing that we can see in a picture. It could be a person, a landscape, or even an object like a table or a flower.</i></p> <p><i>Negative space is the empty space around the main thing in a picture. Negative space is just as important as positive space because it helps the artwork look balanced and interesting.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Positive space</i> <i>Negative space</i></p> </div> <p>What is relief printing? <i>Relief printing is when you carve into a printing block and then use that block to press onto paper and make a print. The lines or shapes that you carve into the block will not have ink on them, so will not show up on paper.</i></p>	<p>Positive space is the main focus, or subject, of a picture.</p> <p>Negative space is the area around the main subject, or the background.</p>	Disciplinary Knowledge	Technical Vocabulary
<p>Use a range of starting points to influence and develop ideas.</p> <p>Choose appropriate ideas, materials and techniques from a selection provided.</p> <p>Make and use simple printing blocks.</p> <p>Record ideas and practise skills in a sketch book with some simple labelling.</p>	<p>Repeating Pattern Printing block Observational drawing Relief printing Positive space Negative space</p>	<p><u>Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890)</u> Vincent Van Gogh was a Dutch post-impressionist painter who is among the most famous and influential figures in the history of Western art. Van Gogh is perhaps most well-known for his paintings of sunflowers.</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BtuzLzL_Q1DWq9bYTbaaUkG-VJhtuj3g&usp=drive_fs</p> <p><u>William Morris (1834-1896)</u> William Morris was a British textile designer, artist, poet and writer, associated with the British Arts and Crafts movement. He was famous for his intricate, floral textile art.</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BjhIOGWj9wCQkTnuT2vaiZ0ABc-faej&usp=drive_fs</p>		

Assessment – Final Piece

Pupils working at the expected standard will:



- ✓ Know that printing is a way to make identical copies of an image.
- ✓ Make and use simple printing blocks.
- ✓ Use a printing block more than once to make a repeating pattern.


Lesson 1				
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives		Star Knowledge
<p>Last Lesson</p> <p>Which of these is not an element of art?</p> <p>Colour Line <u>Sound</u></p>	<p>Last Topic</p> <p>What should we use to join two pieces of paper together?</p> <p><i>Glue</i></p>	<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>To examine the work of an artist</p> <p><u>Success Criteria:</u> I know that Van Gogh was famous for his paintings of sunflowers. I can use artistic vocabulary to talk about the composition of a painting. I can draw different sunflowers.</p>	<p>Artists make art about things that are important to them. Sunflowers were important to Van Gogh because they represented happiness and gratitude.</p>	
<p>Last Year</p> <p>Which of these should you use to draw a thin line?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>Sharp pencil Dull pencil</p>	<p>DT</p> <p>What is a balanced diet?</p> <p><i>Eating a variety of foods from across the food groups to stay healthy.</i></p>	<p><u>Activity:</u> Show pupils a variety of Van Gogh's 'Sunflowers' still life paintings, including 'Vase with Three Sunflowers' and 'Vase with Twelve Sunflowers'. Use artistic vocabulary including, line, shape, colour and form to talk about the composition of the piece. Encourage pupils to take about what they like and dislike about each piece.</p> <p>Provide pupils with images of individual sunflowers, taken from the paintings, and ask them to draw the sunflowers in their sketchbooks, using a range of drawing media including pencils, colouring pencils and crayons.</p>		

Lesson 2				
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives		Star Knowledge
<p>Last Lesson</p> <p>Why did Van Gogh make so many paintings of sunflowers?</p> <p><i>Sunflowers were important to him- they represented happiness and gratitude.</i></p>	<p>Last Topic</p> <p>Which of these tools can be used for cutting paper?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>Scissors Butter knife</p>	<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>To make and use a simple printing block.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria:</u> I can handle and manipulate plasticine I can use natural materials to make an imprint I can use a roller to add ink to a printing block</p>	 <p>An imprint is a mark made by pressing on a soft or flexible surface.</p>	
<p>Last Year</p> <p>Which line could show a sound changes in pitch? Why?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>straight</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>wavy</p> </div> </div> <p><i>The wavy line because it gets higher for high sounds and lower for low sounds.</i></p>	<p>DT</p> <p>Name 3 of the 5 food groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fruit and vegetables</i> • <i>Carbohydrates</i> • <i>Proteins</i> • <i>Dairy or dairy alternatives</i> • <i>Oils and spreads</i> 	<p><u>Activity:</u> Show pupils how to roll out plasticine to make a large circle of even thickness. Press a leaf or small flower into the plasticine to create an imprint. Remove the leaf/flower and then use a roller to cover the printing plate in ink. Press the block (ink side down) onto a piece of paper and lightly roller over the back of it. Lift the plate off of the paper and show pupils the print that you have created.</p> <p>Pupils to make simple printing blocks by imprinting different parts of a sunflower (leaves/ petals/ floral discs) into plasticine. Pupils will use their block to make simple prints in their sketchbooks, using a roller to add paint to the block.</p>		

Lesson 3				
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives		Star Knowledge
<p>Last Lesson</p> <p>What is an imprint?</p> <p><i>A mark made by pressing on a surface.</i></p>	<p>Last Topic</p> <p>What collage materials could we use to represent a soft texture?</p> <p><i>Felt</i></p> <p><i>Cotton wool</i></p> <p><i>Velvet etc.</i></p>	<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>To know the difference between positive and negative space in art.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria:</u> I know that positive space is the main thing we can see in a picture. I know that negative space is the empty space around the main object I can make a print to show the difference between positive and negative space.</p> <p><u>Activity:</u></p>	<p>Positive space is the main thing that we can see in a picture.</p> <p>Negative space is the empty space around the main thing in a picture.</p>	

<p>Last Year On your whiteboard, draw 3 different lines to represent the wind.</p>	<p>DT Why is it good to combine different foods? <i>You can create new flavours.</i></p>	<p>Draw around a template of a sunflower onto card and cut it out. Place the sunflower in the middle of a piece of paper and then use a sponge to dab paint around the outline of the flower and the wider edges of the paper. When you remove the card, you will be left with a white flower in the middle of the page. Explain that the white area is the positive space and the painted area is the negative space. Pupils to practise sponge printing to show positive and negative space.</p>	
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Lesson 4				
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives		Star Knowledge
<p>Last Lesson What colour is used to show the positive space?  <i>Blue</i></p>	<p>Last Topic Which of these words might we use to describe composition? <u>Pattern</u> Paintbrush</p>	<p>Learning Objective To practise relief printing. <u>Success Criteria:</u> I can carve a simple image into a polystyrene block. I can use a roller to add ink to a printing plate. I can place the printing plate on to a piece of paper and lightly roller over the back of it. <u>Activity:</u> Pupils to make a printing plate out of polystyrene by engraving the outline of a sunflower using a dull pencil. They should use their plate and water based ink to make prints.</p>	<p>Relief printing is when you carve into a printing block and then use that block to press onto paper and make a print.</p>	
<p>Last Year On your whiteboard, use these lines to make a repeating pattern. </p>	<p>DT What is this piece of equipment called? What foods is it used to prepare? <i>A grater is used for shredding food into small chunks quickly and easily.</i></p>			

Lesson 5				
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives		FINAL PIECE
<p>Last Lesson What is this? What is it used for?  A polystyrene printing plate. It is used for making simple or repeating prints.</p>	<p>Last Topic How could we change the texture of paper? <i>We could crumple or fold it.</i></p>	<p>Learning Objective To make a repeating pattern. <u>Success Criteria:</u> I can carve a simple image into a polystyrene block. I can use a roller to add ink to a printing plate. I can use the same printing plate to make a repeating pattern. <u>Activity:</u> Show pupils 'Blue Sunflower', 'Tulip and Willow' and 'Trellis' by William Morris. Explain that Morris was an artist and designer, who made wallpaper covered in repeating prints that were inspired by his garden. Explain that printing doesn't have to be done on paper, a range of materials could be used depending on the purpose of the art. Model how to use a polystyrene printing plate and ink to print onto calico fabric.</p>	<p>Pupils to use their printing plate from last lesson, or to make new ones, to create a repeating print of a sunflower on calico fabric.</p>	
<p>Last Year What is a continuous line drawing? <i>A drawing made from one, unbroken line.</i></p>	<p>DT Match the food with the best preparation method: Hummus, parsley, cheese, pepper. Graters, scissors, forks and knives, spoons. <i>Hummus = spoons Parsley = scissors Cheese = graters Pepper = forks and knives</i></p>			

If you find a large amount of your pupils lack understanding of one particular star knowledge, you should adapt the flashback four questions for "Last Topic" in the next topic, in order to give you time to re-visit this. Please speak to the subject lead to discuss how to do this before editing the questions.

