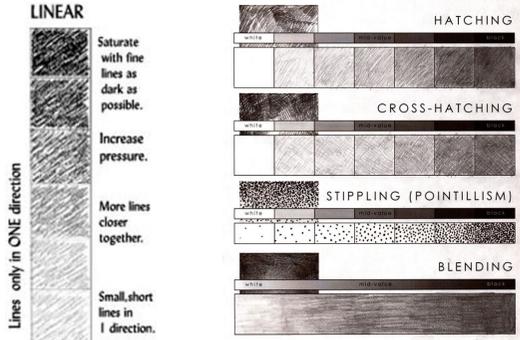
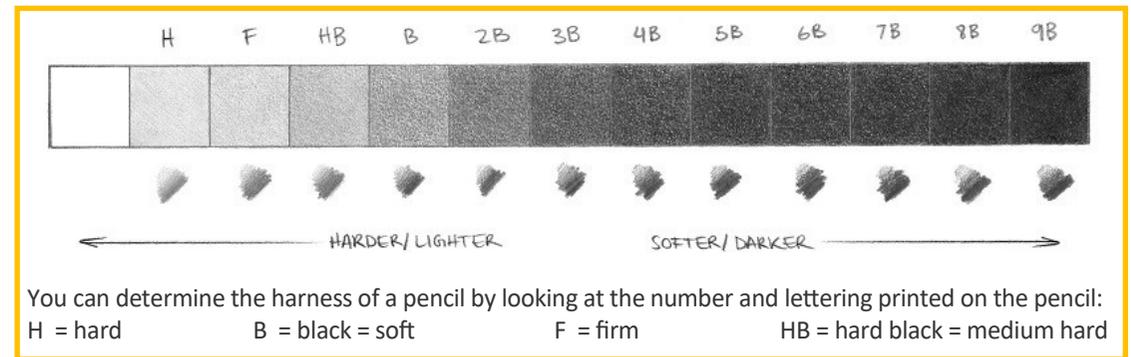


Knowledge Organiser - Year 5 - Art: Drawing 1

Key Vocabulary

| | |
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| sketch | A quick, freehand drawing, usually not intended as a finished piece. |
| sketch lightly | Draw using pencil very lightly. |
| annotate | To add notes to something. |
| line weight | The strength, heaviness, or darkness of a line, created by the pressure on your drawing tool as you make your line. |
| natural light | Sources include the sun, stars, fire, and electricity in storms. There are even some animals and plants that can create their own light (bioluminescence), such as fireflies, jellyfish, and mushrooms |
| artificial light | Created by humans |
| tone | Tone shows lightness and darkness of colour. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called highlights and the darker areas are called shadows . There will be a range of tones in between the highlights and shadows. Shading is used to show different tones in a drawing. |
| shading | Creating levels of darkness on paper by applying media more densely or by using a darker shade for darker areas, and less dense / or with a lighter shade for lighter areas to show light or shadow. |
| - Shading using pressure (linear) - Hatching - Cross hatching - Blending/ smudging - Stippling | These are all different styles of shading used to show tone. Hatching, cross hatching and stippling also show texture.  |
| value scale / greyscale | A line of boxes drawn out and used to practise shading techniques (see above images). |
| pencil hardness | The degree of hardness of a pencil indicates how soft or hard the lead is and how dark or light the mark is on the paper (see top right box). |

Key Question: How can I use a variety of technique to add interesting effects?



Drawing—Top Tips



Natural Light



Artificial Light



Reflection as a subject in a photograph.



Starry Night over the Rhone, c.1888 - Vincent Van Gogh.

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|--|---|
| Observe | Look closely at the subject that you are drawing. What shadows can you see? Where is the light source? Is it natural or artificial? Are there any reflections? Practise looking at objects and images around you in your daily life and apply these questions to develop your observation skills. |
| Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone. | Where are there light areas in your subject matter? Where are there dark areas? How can you show these using different kinds of shading, different grades of pencils, or altering the pressure of your pencil as you draw? |
| Use hatching and cross hatching to show texture | What different textures can you see in the subject? How can you show these using different kinds of shading, different grades of pencils, or altering the pressure of your pencil as you draw? |
| Compare | Compare what you have drawn with your observations of the subject matter; remember Austin's Butterfly. |
| Good pencil grip | Check your pencil grip and pressure. |
| Avoid smudging | Work with care. Don't rub over your drawing with your hand, arm or sleeve. |
| Vary your lines | Try using some longer lines and some shorter lines. |