

Knowledge Organiser - Year 6 - Art: Drawing 1

Key Question: What techniques should I use to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection?

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| realistic | A style of drawing where the subject of the painting looks much like the real thing. |
| impressionist | A style of painting which emerged in the 1880s where the subject of the painting is communicated or shown by gesture and illusion. |
| 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. |
| 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). |
| one point perspective | |
| vanishing point | The spot on the horizon to which the object or scene appears to recede towards. |
| background | |
| midground | |
| foreground | |
| captured image | A movement drawing showing a realistic image of something or someone doing something active. |
| an image that shows a series of movements. | A movement drawing showing realistic images of something or someone doing something active. |

You can determine the hardness of a pencil by looking at the number and lettering printed on the pencil:
 H = hard B = black = soft F = firm HB = hard black = medium hard

Drawing—Top Tips

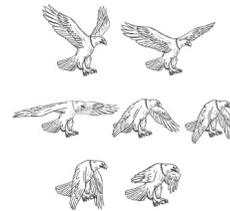
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| Observe | Look closely at the subject that you are drawing. What shadows can you see? Where is the light source? Is it natural or artificial? Are there any reflections? |
| Use shading techniques to show reflections, shadows and illustrate the direction of sunlight. | 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? |
| Consider where you position the horizon on your page. | Positioning the horizon low will help you create a view looking up while putting the horizon near the top will direct the viewer to look down. |
| 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 | Especially for movement drawings: use some straight lines and curves, longer and shorter lines, etc. |



Re-



Impressionist painting:
 Woman with a Parasol, by Claude Monet, 1875.



Movement drawing showing a series of movements.