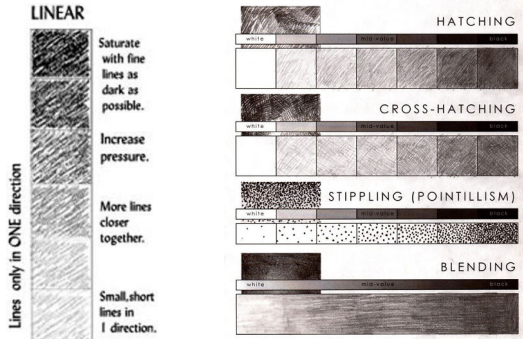
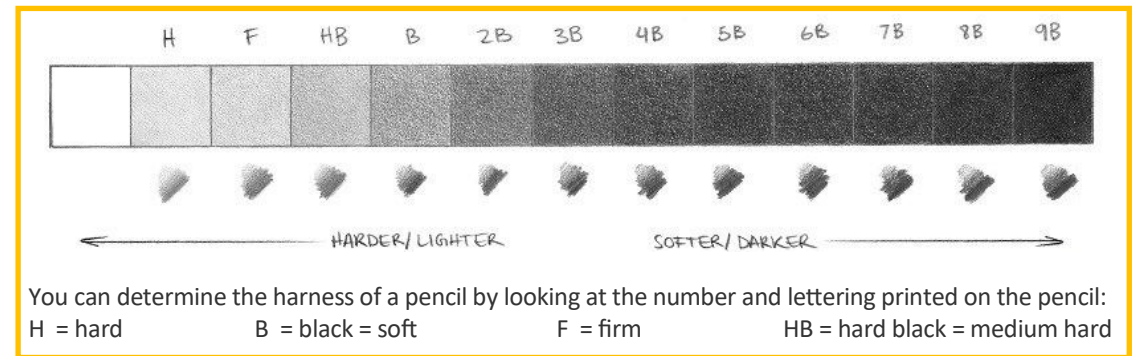


Knowledge Organiser - Year 5 - Art: Drawing 1

Key Vocabulary

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 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 densely 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



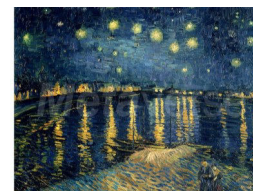
Natural Light



Artificial light



Reflection as a subject in a photograph.



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

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.

Year 5 Drawing Teaching Notes



Additional Information

The myth of the lead pencil.	Since it was first developed, in the 16th century, the "lead" pencil - called thus in English because the shiny graphite it contained was mistaken for lead ore.
Graphite	Graphite is a form of carbon and leaves a shiny metallic grey colour on a surface when moved across it. It can be removed with an eraser. The most common form of graphite an artist will encounter is the "lead" inside a pencil, compressed and baked to varying degrees of hardness. Pencil leads are made of a mixture of graphite and a clay binder. There is no actual "lead" in pencil leads. Writing hardness is determined by the mix ratio of graphite and clay: the greater the graphite content the softer the lead and the higher the proportion of clay the harder the lead. The choice of hardness required by the user of the pencil is determined by the type of writing or drawing work, by the paper surface and by the "heaviness" of hand of the user: heavy hand might prefer softer leads, and a light hand may work well with relatively hard lead qualities.
The history of graphite	Graphite has been used since the sixteenth century when it was discovered in the Lake district in England. According to legend, in the early 1500s, a tree was blown over in a storm in the Borrowdale region of Cumberland. Underneath its roots an unfamiliar soft, black rock was found, graphite. Local farmers started using it to mark their sheep. From this other uses grew, and a cottage industry developed making pencils. The UK's first pencil factory was established in the region in 1832, becoming the Cumberland Pencil Company in 1916, which is still in existence today, selling the famous Derwent brand.

Austin's Butterfly Questions

Does your drawing really look like the image or object that you are drawing?
What shapes can you see in your subject? Where are they in your drawing too?
What details can you see? Where are they in your drawing too?
What is in the background / foreground?
Which parts are darker / lighter / longer / shorter/ taller / wider/smaller / larger?
https://vimeo.com/38247060

Resources Checklist

Sketchbooks	
Different grades of drawing pencils	
Images of Mayan temples	
<i>Optional, from Year 4: 2-d to 3-D shading practice sheet and, for more support, Shading and texture techniques exercise worksheet (see Year 4 resources folder).</i>	
Squared paper	
Images that depict: shadow, direction of sunlight, reflections, perhaps from magazines or old weekend paper supplements.	
Natural Light images selection.	
Cameras/iPads	
Spot lights / lamps	
Objects for a still life scene	
Still life reflection images	
Thinner paper / tracing paper (possibly)	
A walk in the environment (optional)	
A3 drawing paper (possibly)	

Links

Pencil grades	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3wkdND-56x0
<u>Colour/ hue/ tone / tint / shade</u>	https://color-wheel-artist.com/hue/