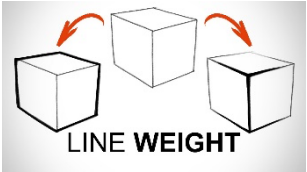




Year 2 – Autumn 1 – Art & Design – Pupil Knowledge Organiser

WHAT DO I ALREADY KNOW?		WHAT AM I LEARNING NOW?	
- Lines can be straight, curved, wavy, or zigzag. - Shapes are basic forms like circles, squares, triangles, and rectangles. - Patterns are created by repeating shapes or lines in a certain way. - Patterns might include symmetry. - Drawing tools include pencils, crayons, pastels, charcoal and chalk. - Observation starts by looking closely at the object being drawn.		- What drawing skills can I recall and apply? - How can we add texture? - How can we show light and dark areas? - How can we achieve different tones? - Can we apply our learning to draw the local environment? - Can we apply our learning to draw the local environment?	
KEY KNOWLEDGE: DRAWING TECHNIQUES		KEY VOCABULARY	
Lines can vary in thickness.  LINE WEIGHT Thick lines can make things look strong, bold, or important.  Thin lines can be used to show details.  Light pressure on the pencil creates light lines. Hard pressure on the pencil creates dark lines.		drawing tools The items we use to draw, e.g. pencil, crayon, pastel, charcoal, chalk. weight The thickness or thinness of a line. light Where the picture looks bright. dark Where it looks shadowy or dim. tone How light or dark a pencil/colour is. pattern A repeated design of lines or shapes. texture How something looks like it might feel. For example, it might be smooth, rough, or bumpy if you touched it. observation To look/notice the different parts of something. pressure How gently or hard you push the drawing tool (e.g. pencil) onto the drawing surface (e.g. paper). grade The category of pencil used to show how light or dark a pencil's mark is.	
 Patterns with lines, dots and squiggles can mimic textures found in nature.  Different tools create different textures in drawings. Pencils come in various grades.  Hard pencils (e.g. 2H) create lighter tones. Soft pencils (e.g. 2B) create darker tones.			