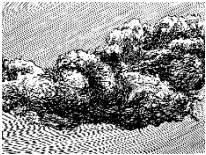
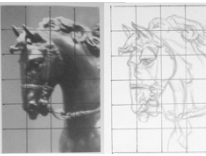
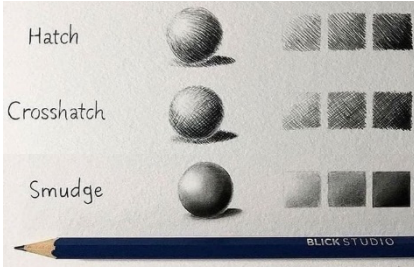




Year 6 – Autumn 1 – Art & Design – Pupil Knowledge Organiser

WHAT DO I ALREADY KNOW?		WHAT AM I LEARNING NOW?	
- Accurate proportions are used when drawing something real/realistic. - Changing proportions can help to create a sense of exaggeration. - Blending techniques help to soften the transitions between tones. - Viewfinders aid composition and support with developing detail. - The grid method breaks up a drawing into smaller, more manageable parts. - Tonal contrast is the difference in brightness between different areas in an image.		- What drawing skills can I recall and apply? - What affect can different drawing media have? - Why is mixed media important for personal style? - Can I plan a drawing from different sources? - Can I develop a detailed final drawing using self and peer assessment? - Can I complete and refine the final drawing through reflection?	
KEY KNOWLEDGE: DRAWING TECHNIQUES		KEY VOCABULARY	
Each medium can create different types of lines and textures.  Graphite is good for detailed work, as it creates fine lines, and smooth shading.  Charcoal creates bold, dark lines and is good for expressive drawings. Smudges easily for shading.  Ink produces sharp, strong lines. Can be diluted with water for tonal variation.	 Soft pastels include vibrant colours and are easy to blend.  Coloured pencils can be layered for depth.  A combination of media and techniques makes each piece unique.  Using a grid method helps maintain proportion.	 Shading techniques include smudging, layering, hatching and cross-hatching  High contrast photos are easier to turn into dramatic drawings. Photos allow artists to focus on specific details without the subject moving.	cross-hatching Building up layers of parallel lines that cross each other to create shading and texture. stippling Using dots to create tone and texture; the closer the dots, the darker the shading. blending Smoothly transitioning between light and dark areas. contour lines Outlining an object to define its shape. proportion The size of different parts of one object. media The different materials or tools used to make art. mixed media Combining different art materials to enhance the artwork (e.g., charcoal with pastel, pencil with ink). source material Something you look at or use for ideas when making art, like a photo, a real object, or a picture. tonal contrast The difference in brightness between different areas in an image.