Russell Lower School A&D MTP

Year 4 Autumn - Drawing and painting (Henry Moore/Lauren Terry/Paul Nash)

Session/Unit	Key Learning (Knowledge learnt – Composite)	Key knowledge (Components)	Teaching sequence overview
1	use different types of lead pencil to show texture using line and tone.	- Different pencils give different tones. - Tone is the degree of lightness or darkness. - Texture is the feeling, appearance or consistency of an object or material. - Artists try to replicate the texture of the subject to make their work look as realistic as possible.	See lynx files
2	With a variety of pen types, make a variety of lines free-flowing, sweeping, broken, faint & hard.	- A line is a connection between two points. - Lines can also be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, straight, curved, thick or thin. - Contour lines are the outlines of an object, shape or form. - A short, thick, straight line conveys a different feeling or emotion to one that is long, thin and swirly. - Line can give an object the appearance of it being 3-dimensional.	See lynx files
3	To create images in the style of an artist from history and explain how their work is similar/different.	- Henry Moore was a famous artist and sculptor. - He was inspired to draw sheep from the Yorkshire countryside near where he lived as a child. - Henry Moore used sketches are often made with a ballpoint pen, with swirling lines and zigzags.	See lynx files
4 and 5	To select the brush size and type to create an image with a set coloured background.	- Lauren Terry is an artist that paints cows with a set colour background to make people smile. - Focus on facial details, nose eyes and ears. - Add texture to show the hairs and the softness of a cow's hide. - Add a contrasting background to bring out the cows features.	See lynx files

		• Different brush size and type produce different shapes, patterns and lines.	
6 and 7	To recreate art work in the style of Paul Nash	• Paul Nash was a war artist employed by the government to record the events of the war through drawings and paintings. • The government wanted WW1 to be represented through art: to show the experience of war, to remember the fallen and as a means of propaganda. • Use landscapes including natural scenery such as forests, mountains, rivers and valleys to show the experience of WW1.	See lynx files