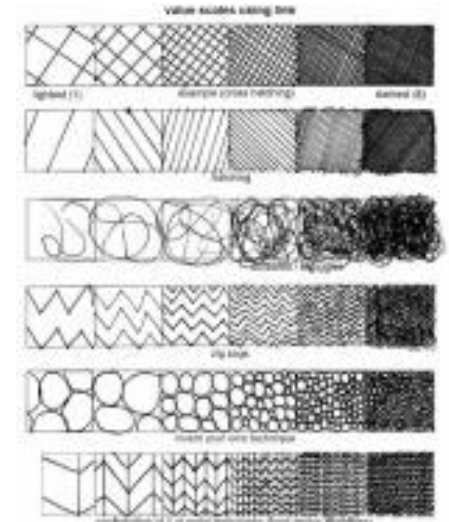


Year 3
Art
Autumn 1

Sketching and Printing



In this unit we will be looking at skills in sketching and printing. We will investigate different methods of shading in sketching and will explore the role light and shadow plays in making an image appear 3D as we draw a WW1 helmet. We will then use monoprinting to turn our sketch into a print and a negative image. For our final piece of art we will create a poppy field through block printing and layer on top of it with a monoprint of the helmet.

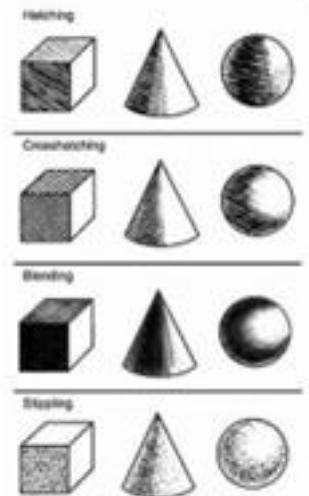


Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Sketching	To make a rough/ general drawing or outline by pressing lightly with your pencil.
Shading	The use of marking made within outlines to suggest 3 dimensionality, shadow or degrees of light or dark in a drawing.
Hatching	The drawing of fine lines in one direction and close proximity to give an effect of shading.
Cross-hatching	The drawing of two layers of fine lines at right-angles to create an effect of shading.
3D	A drawing which depicts light and dark or shading to look as though it is lifting from the page.
Texture/ Layers	Creating a picture which is made up of 2 or more different art techniques.
Monoprinting	A form of printing where the print can only be made once.

Key learning:

- That there are different methods of shading; hatching, cross-hatching, scratches, zig zags.
- That the closer together the lines the darker the shading will become.
- That shading can be used to create a 3D image.
- That we need to think about points light will hit to decide where we need to place our shading.
- That we can use printing to create layers or add texture to our art work.
- How to use monoprinting to turn our sketch into a print.
- To use our original print to create a negative image.



Year 3
Art
Spring 1

Weaving



In this unit we will explore how in the Stone Age people made clothing by hunting animals and using their fur or hide for clothing. But as they entered the Neolithic period cloth making developed and weaving became a way to create fabrics to keep warm in the winter. We will explore weaving in different mediums including using natural materials which may have been used in the Stone Age. We will explore using raw and refined wool to look at skills such as plaiting and using a '2 stick loom'. For our final piece we will work as a group to create a large woven wall hanging using the skills we have practised.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Textile	Any material made from fibres or yarn.
Fabric	Cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibres.
Knitting	Creating material by interlacing yarn or thread.
Weaving	Combing long threads to create a fabric
Raw Wool	Wool in its natural condition – not refined or processed.
Plaiting	To create a braid by taking lengths of fibres or yarn and twisting them under and over one another to make one thick length.
Loom	An apparatus used for making fabric by weaving yarn or thread.

Key learning:

- That weaving was a skill developed in the Neolithic period of the Stone Age to create simple fabrics to keep warm in the winter.
- That natural materials such as grasses and plants can also be used to weave.
- How raw wool can be turned into a thread for weaving using 'spinning'.
- How to use a simple '2 stick loom' to weave wool to create a textile.
- How to create a 3 strand braid through plaiting.
- How to work collaboratively to create a piece of woven art.



Year 3
Art
Summer 2

Mosaic

In this unit we will explore how the Romans used tile mosaics to decorate buildings such as bath houses. We will explore making repeating patterns in a mosaic style using computer technology and printing before designing a central motif and creating our own mosaic square using small tiles and mortar.



Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Mosaic	A picture or pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of tile, stone or glass.
Tesserae	Tiny coloured stones.
Pattern	Repeated decorative design.
Mortar	Type of cement.
Interstices	The gaps in-between tiles.
Motif	A decorative image or design, especially a repeated one forming a pattern.
Geometric	A pattern or arrangement made up of shapes such as squares, triangles or rectangles.

Key learning:

- That mosaic was popularised by the Romans as a way of creating decorative designs. They were made using tiny stones called tesserae.
- That rich people had mosaic floors to show their wealth. Slaves would create the floors by using stones, sand and water; grinding the stones to make them smooth.
- That mosaics featured geometric designs, as well as other images such as animals, gladiators or scenes from mythology.
- How to create a mosaic on a computer.
- How to create a mosaic design through printing.
- How to use mortar and small tiles to create a motif.

