| **Art Year 4 Medium Term Planning – Painting Block E** |
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| **National Curriculum****Key stage 2** Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught:* to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
* to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
* about great artists, architects and designers in history.
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|  | Lesson 1 | Lesson 2 | Lesson 3 |
| **Learning intention** | How can space be created effectively when painting? | How can space be created effectively when painting? | How can space be created effectively when painting? |
| **Skills taught** | Can mix colours with white and grey to create tints and tones Can mix paint to match specific colours  | Can vary pressure to change the intensity of colour applied with pastelsCan use oil combined with pastels to change and blend coloursCan use artistic language and technical vocabulary to respond to the work of another artist Can demonstrate creativity when experimenting with specific techniques Can make deliberate choices about colour and application of paint to achieve desired effect | Can apply and blend paint in varying shades from light to dark Can use white to change the tints of colours Can use shades of colour to create the illusion of space and distance in a simple landscape Can make considered choices about the size and position of shapes to create the illusion of space and distance  |
| **Recall and retrieval** | White can be added to a colour to create tints Secondary colours can be made by mixing primary colours | Wet on wet is a technique of painting on top of previously applied wet paint A gradient is a gradual blending from one colour to another A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it A tone is where an artist adds grey to a colour | A silhouette is the dark shape or outline of someone or something which is visible in restricted light against a brighter background Background is the view behind the main objects or people in a picture or photograph |
| **Sequence of knowledge throughout the lesson** | **Key knowledge**Can suggest ways in which their work could be improved Can explain the terms tint, tone and shade  | **Key knowledge**Can explain what ombre means Can explain how to make tints, tones and shades of colour  | **Key knowledge**Can suggest ways in which their work could be developed further or improvedCan use and define key technical vocabulary |
| **Scaffolding** | Working examplesVisual steps to successTeacher support | Working examplesVisual steps to successTeacher support  | Working examplesVisual steps to success.Teacher support  |
| **Challenge** |  |  |  |
| **Key Vocabulary** | OpaqueTranslucentStainOmbreShadePlane | OpaqueTranslucentStainOmbreShadePlane | OpaqueTranslucentStainOmbreShadePlane |