St Bernadette's Catholic Primary Voluntary Academy Art and Design Medium Term Planning - LKS2 Advent Term Cycle A - Incredible Inventions Painting



Prior Knowledge	Prior	Know	ledge
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Year 3 Children's Prior Knowledge

EYFS	KS1		
 Hold a paint brush with a pincer grip Mixing paints creates different colours 	Know that secondary colours are created by mixing 2 primary colours together		

Year 4 Children's Prior Knowledge

EYFS	KS1
 Hold a paint brush with a pincer grip Mixing paints creates different colours 	Know that secondary colours are created by mixing 2 primary colours together

	Learning Objective	Activity	Key Knowledge (By the end of the lesson)		Vocabulary (Tier 3)
			Substantive	Disciplinary	
Lesson 1	L.O.1 To begin 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.	Slides about Paul Nash as a war artist and landscape artist. Know that landscape art focuses on natural scenery. As a class, look at Paul Nash's 'Battle of Britain' and 'Encounter in the Afternoon'. Discuss the following questions. Teacher to record ideas discussed on the whiteboard.	 Know that a landscape piece of work focuses on natural scenery. Know that Paul Nash was a war artist. 	Be able to give personal opinions about artwork and explain their reasoning	Landscape War art

	To be able to compare 2 pieces of artwork.	What do you like /don't like about the 2 paintings? What is the painting showing us? What does it tell us about war? How are the paintings similar? How do they portray the aircraft? What colours are used? Can you describe the mood of the painting depicting a German aircraft? A picture of this activity will be stuck into their books.			
Lesson 2	L.O. 3 To begin 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] To be able to create lighter colours by adding more water to watercolour paints To be able to create tertiary colours.	Value is the lightness or darkness of a colour. A light value is pale and transparent, and a dark value is rich, deep and opaque. We get value in watercolour by adding more or less water to the mixture. Discuss how you change the value of make the colour lighter by adding more water and how to mix secondary colours. - In the sketchbook, the children will practise painting strokes using different amounts of water. Discussion point - How will they make it lighter? Look at a colour wheel and discuss how tertiary colours are made. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3bqycw/revision/4?scrlybrkr=13698e9 7 Children to practise mixing tertiary colours by mixing a primary colour with a secondary colour and create a colour wheel, labelling the tertiary colours.	 Know that the more water you add makes the paint lighter. Know that a tertiary colour can be made by mixing a primary colour and a secondary colour. 	 Experiment with changing the value of a watercolour by adding more or less water To create tertiary colours 	Watercolour Value Light Dark Primary colours Secondary colours Tertiary colours

Lesson 3	L.O. 3 To begin 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] To be able to use watercolours in different ways to give different effects.	Look at how different effects can be created by using watercolours in different ways. Teacher to model the techniques of - Wet on dry - Wet on wet - Splattering Children to experiment in sketchbooks using these techniques. Label each technique. Discuss effects and possible uses on landscape art.	• Know that different effects can be created when painting with watercolours.	 Use the wet on wet method to create effects Use the wet on dry method to create effects Use splattering to create effects 	Wet Dry Splattering
Lesson 4	L.O. 3 To begin 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] To be able to use watercolours in different ways to give different effects.	Today we are going to use 3 different techniques Teacher to model the techniques of - Oil pastel resist - lemon/salt - clingfilm Children to experiment in sketchbooks using these techniques. Label each technique. Discuss effects and possible uses on landscape art. Compare and contrast with the techniques used last lesson.	Know that different effects can be created when painting with watercolours.	 Use salt/lemon juice to create effects Use oil pastel resist to create effects Use clingfilm to create effects 	Oil pastel resist clingfilm
Lesson 5	L.O. 2 To be able to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review ideas. To produce a annotated sketch of their idea for a war art landscape painting.	Children to plan a war art landscape to include plane smoke effects. Teach to model how to divide their paper to separate land from sky. Children to annotate their sketch with the techniques & colours they will use.		 Use sketchbooks to generate ideas for a final piece Use sketchbooks to identify techniques to use in the final piece. 	sketch

Lesson 6	L.O. 3 To begin 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]	Children to produce a war art landscape incorporating some of the watercolour techniques and tertiary colours, based on their plan form last lesson. Partner talk to evaluate the work produced.	 Apply watercolour techniques to created desired effects in their final piece Explain why they have chosen to use specific techniques 	
	To produce a war art landscape using watercolours.			