

Year 4 – Autumn Term – Knowledge Organiser

Formal elements of art

2D shapes	Flat shapes, which have just a length and width and no depth.
Abstract	Modern art which has colours, lines and shapes but does not represent objects or living things.
Charcoal	A black crumbly drawing material made of carbon, that is often used for sketching.
Pattern	Repeated motifs in art.
Reflection	An image produced as if made by a mirror.
Symmetrical	An object which looks exactly the same on each side.
Texture	The way something feels when it is touched.

Key facts

A compass can be used to draw circles and arcs.

Symmetrical patterns look the same on either side of the centre.

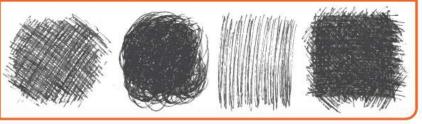


To see if an object is symmetrical, I can draw a line through the centre to see if it's a perfect match (a mirror image) on either side.

A printing block can be made from different materials such as wood or lino which can be carved to create a stamp.



Mark making is the creation of different patterns, lines, textures and shapes



Year 4 – Spring Term – Knowledge Organiser

Still life

Cartoon or graphic	A two-dimensional illustration.
Charcoal	A dark drawing material that crumbles easily.
Colour wheel	A circular chart that shows primary, secondary and tertiary colours.
Composition	Where things are placed within a piece of artwork.
Greyscale	A range of tones from light to dark.
Hue	Describes the colour within a spectrum.
Negative image	The reverse of an image (the positive image).
Sketching	A light, fast sketch which is often used for planning a piece of artwork.
Still life	A collection of objects which are arranged to then draw from.
Underpainting	Preparing the painting surface and to give something to paint on to.
Visual minutes	Visual minutes (also called 'graphic recording' or 'scribing' is a live, illustrated record of what is heard.

Key facts



Artists' work looked at:



Jaromir Funke
A leading photographer from
Czechoslovakia during the 1920s and 1930s.
Photo © Christie's Images / Bridgeman Images



Ben NicholsonAn English painter who painted abstract compositions, landscape and still-life.

Artwork © Angela Verren Taunt. All rights reserved, DACS 2020, Ben Nicholson, 1949 (still life), Photo © Christie's Images / Bridgeman Images



Paul Cezanne
A French artist and Post-Impressionist painter.

© Bridgeman Images

Iberê Camargo An expressionist painter from Brazil.



Year 4 – Summer Term – Knowledge Organiser

Tudor Portraits

Paintings/Painter

Hans Holbein



Prior Knowledge

- Complimentary and contrasting colours show different feelings and moods.
- Some colours are warm (red, yellow, orange) and some are cold (blue, white)
- Different artists create different styles of portraits.

Key Vocabulary

- Tone
- Shading
- Still life
- Portrait
- Texture
- Sketching
- Realistic
- Simplified
- Imaginative

Skills to be taught

- Continue to develop observational sketches
- We aware of proportional drawing
- Explore texture in paint
- Know which is the best type of paint and brush to work with
- Be able to recognise and name some famous
- pieces of art work

Pictures/Maps/Images



Possible Experiences

- Experiment with chalk, charcoal, pastels, ink, stamps, pencil thickness
- Self-portraits, still life,
- Looking at works of Art in books, interactive whiteboard

Key Knowledge

- 1497 1543
- A German artist and printmaker who worked in a Northern Renaissance style.
- He is best known as one of the greatest portraitists of the 16th century.
- By 1535, he was King's Painter to King Henry VIII, for whom he painted many portraits.
- He produced not only portraits and festive decorations, but designs for jewellery, plate, and other precious objects.
- His portraits of the royal family and nobles are a record of the court in the years when Henry VIII was asserting his supremacy over the English church.
- He quickly gained a reputation as having the ability to produce very accurate likenesses of people and including great detail in his images.