

ART

Year 4

Autumn 1

Drawing: Power Prints



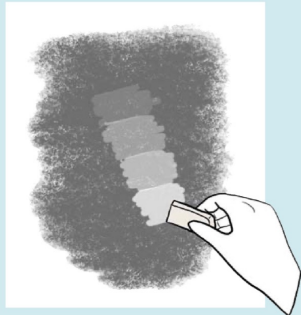
Key Vocabulary

Collaborate	Work in a group to create a shared artwork
Collage	Cutting, arranging and sticking materials like paper, fabric etc to a background
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Engraving	Lines cut into a hard surface which is covered in ink and printed
Printing technique	Creating prints in different ways e.g. monoprint, block print
Proportion	How big one element of an artwork appears compared to the whole thing
Shading	Drawn marks to illustrate degrees of light and dark
Tone	How light or dark something is
Wax-resist	Using wax to stop another material, like paint, from sticking permanently to a surface

Artists	
Georges Seurat	Ed Ruscha
Fernando Botero	
Alberto Giacometti	Henry Moore

Mark making with charcoal

- Use the tip of the charcoal for sharp lines
- Blend light and dark areas to create tone.
- Use a rubber to draw light tones.



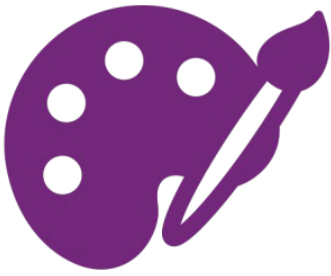
Proportion

- Use the relative size and shape of objects to help draw them in proportion.
- Artists use proportion to help make drawings look realistic.
- Artists can exaggerate proportion to draw attention to one aspect of an artwork.



Prior Learning:

Reception - Drawing: Marvellous Marks. Year 1: Drawing: Make Your Mark
Year 2: Drawing: Tell A Story. Year 3: Drawing: Growing Artists

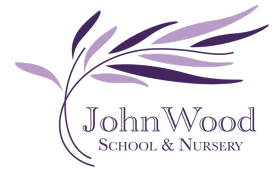


Design and Technology

Year 4

Autumn 2

Textiles: Fastening



Key Vocabulary

Aesthetic	How an object or product looks.
Assemble	To put parts together.
Book sleeve	A protective cover for a book to keep it from getting damaged.
Design criteria	To help designers focus their ideas and test the success of them.
Evaluation	When you look at the good and bad points about something, then think about how you could improve it.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Fastening	Something that holds two pieces of material together securely or shuts something, such as buttons, zips and press-studs.
Prototype	A simple model that lets you test out your idea, how it will look and work.
Net	A flat 2D shape, that can become a 3D shape once assembled.
Running-stitch	A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Target audience	A person or particular group of people at whom a product is aimed.
Target customer	A person or particular group of people who you expect to buy the product.
Template	A stencil you use to help you draw the same shape more easily on to different materials.

There are a number of **fastenings** that you can use to bring two pieces of **fabric** together.

Zipper



Velcro



Press stud



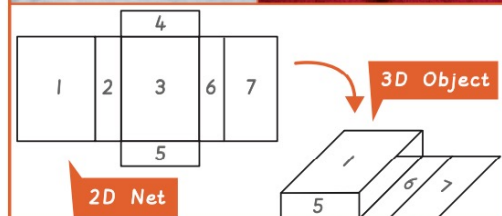
Buckle



Button



Toggle

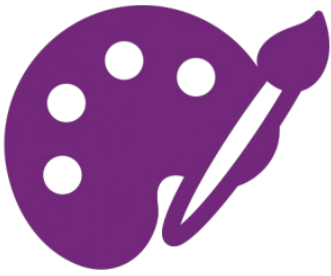


A **2D net** made from card can be created to check the size for the book sleeve, before using **fabric**. When folded into a **3D shape**, we can test if it needs to be made bigger or smaller. This **2D net** has seven faces.



Prior Learning:

Reception - Textiles: Bookmarks. Year 1: Puppets. Year 2: Pouches.
Year 3: Cross-stitch and applique.



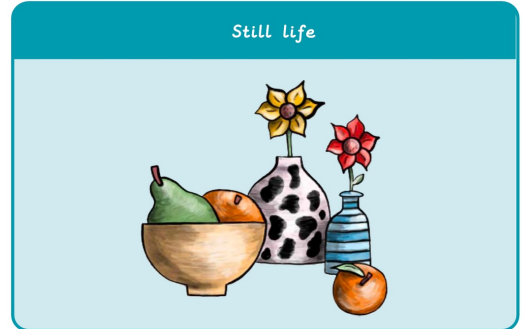
ART Year 4 Spring 1



Painting and Mixed Media: Light and Dark

Key Vocabulary

Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Hue	Describing an exact colour: sky blue, dark green, rose pink
Proportion	How big a part of something looks compared to the rest of it
Shade	Adding black to a colour makes a shade
Shadow	A dark area created when light is blocked
Still life	An artwork showing a collection of things that don't move, e.g. objects rather than people
Tint	Adding white to a colour makes a tint
Tone	How light or dark a colour is



Colour mixing



Making colours lighter:

+ a lighter colour
+ water
+ white

Green + White = Light Green

Green + Yellow = Yellow-Green

Green + Add water = Very Light Green

Making colours darker:

+ a darker colour
+ black

Green + Black = Dark Green

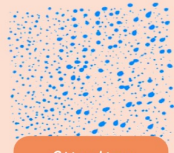
Green + Blue = Teal

Green + Red = Brown

Painting techniques



Dabbing



Stippling



Pointillism



Adding texture to paint



Washes



Using different tools



Prior Learning:

Reception: Paint My World. Year 1: Colour Splash.
Year 2: Life In Colour. Year 3: Prehistoric Painting

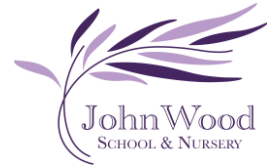


Design and Technology

Year 4

Spring 2

Cooking and Nutrition: Adapting a Recipe



Key Vocabulary

adapt	To change something to make it suitable for a new purpose.	hygiene	Keeping things clean.
budget	A plan of how to spend money.	ingredients	The foods used in a recipe.
combine	Mixing two or more ingredients together.	market research	Gathering information from the target audience.
construct	To build something.	sieve	A piece of kitchen equipment often used to remove lumps.
cuboid	A 3D shape with six rectangular sides.	sift	The process of removing lumps and adding air.
design	A plan for a recipe or product.	target audience	Groups of people that a product is made for.
evaluate	To decide how good something is.	taste	The flavour of a food.
fold	To bend something for a purpose.	texture	The feel of a food when eaten.



A target audience is who will enjoy the product the most. Having a target audience makes it easier to choose how the product is designed.



family



people at work



tourists



gift givers

Skills



measuring



shaping



cutting out



sifting



mixing or stirring



Prior Learning:

Reception: Soup. Year 1: Smoothies.
Year 2: Balanced Diet. Year 3: Eating Seasonally