



Year 1 & 2 (Autumn) ART - Printing



Key Skills

- Inking up a block correctly and using a roller in different ways to make a variety of marks.
- Using the block printing process.
- Developing skills in block printing using different colours.
- Exploring designs based on sunflowers.

Key Vocabulary

inking Up	directions	rotate	raised	peeling
texture	effect	block printing	scratched	pressure



What is printing? Making a print involves transferring an image from one surface to another.

What is a repeating print? This printing process can result in repeated identical images over and over again using different colours and overlapping.



Vincent van Gogh was born in the Netherlands in 1853. Van Gogh was interested in painters who were painting everyday life. At the age of 27, he decided to become an artist. Van Gogh used painting as a way to express his emotions.

Impressionism – A style of painting using dabs of paint and colour, with visible brush strokes

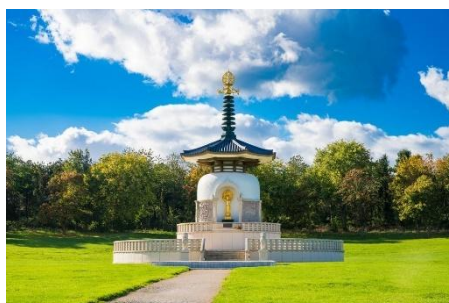
Post Impressionism – The work of some famous artists including Van Gogh, who used bright colours and symbols to show emotions and feelings in their artwork.

Things to know



Year 1 & 2 (Spring) ART - Clay

Milton Keynes Landmarks



Key Vocabulary

roll	squeeze	pull
pinch	carve	Join
clay	cut	mould



Key Skills

- Use a combination of shapes
- Include lines and texture
- Use techniques such as rolling, cutting, moulding and carving



Year 1 & 2 (Spring) Art - Painting



How can paint be used to create different effects?		
Prior Learning	Objectives	What success looks like
Reception - Know that paint can be applied in different ways. - Understand that paint can create different textures. - Understand how to change properties of paint using water. Year 1 - What are primary and secondary colours?	- To explore creating tints and shades in a variety of different colours. - To experiment with different painting effects such as washes, blocking and thickened paint. - To explore paint effects and techniques used by famous artists. (Claude Monet and Paul Klee) - To explore texture in an artwork using techniques such as layering, differing brush strokes or varying equipment such as a sponge or spatula. - To create a final piece that applies two different painting effects.	- Children independently mix primary colours to make secondary colours - Children accurately mixes colours using powder paint and watercolour. - Children can explain that adding white to colours creates tints and the adding black to colours creates shades. - Children can name different types of paint and know their properties
Key Vocabulary		End Point
Tint- a mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness. Shade- a mixture with black, which increases darkness. Washes- A term for a visual arts technique resulting in a semi-transparent layer of colour. Blocking- A common and relatively simple method of underpainting that allows an artist to quickly sketch out the work by painting in simple “blocks,” or shapes, of colour. Application- The way in which art materials are transferred to a surface. Textures- Texture refers to the surface quality in a work of art. Texture that is created to look like something it is not, is called visual or implied texture.		Knows how to create tones and tints with paint. Can creating different effects with painting. Understands how to change properties of paint, using water. Can discuss artist’s use of painting effects.
 		Reference Images 