







Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
6	Art	Drawing (Looking)

The Big Picture
Learning to draw is a matter of learning to see. Through learning to draw children learn to look and they need to look with specific intent to be able to draw well. This unit identifies the different skills of looking that are important in drawing. When we hear 'My drawing's going all wrong' children need to know what to do about it' otherwise they gain the mistaken identity that they cannot draw. To help them children are introduced to different looking strategies that will support them in developing their drawing. Careful observation drawing is a good grounding for children as it will enable them to draw in a more expressive way later on.
Enquiry Question
Can I talk about the strategies of looking I used in my drawing?

Key Vocabulary	
Still life	is simply a painting or drawing of objects = the subject matter is inanimate objects rather than living things, such as in portraits.
colour	 Colour
Negative shape drawing	
Symbolism	 Hidden meaning
Realistic details	 Drawing/painting something which looks life like
Continuous Line	Continuous line is when the artist either doesn't take their pen, pencil or brush off the page. The work is created using one continuous line that isn't broken until the end.

Expressive Line	Line can be used to show expression or feeling. A short, thick, straight line conveys a different feeling or emotion to one that is long, thin and swirly. 
3-Dimensional Line	Line can give an object the appearance of it being 3-dimensional. Using techniques such as cross hatching, shading and blending, line can make an object appear realistic, as in Herbert Railton's drawing. 
Cross-Hatching	Cross-hatching is the layering of multiple lines to achieve tone. Artists draw in the direction of the shape they are drawing to achieve a realistic and lifelike appearance. The more layers you use the darker the tone achieved.
Layering Line	Artist such as Jasper Johns, Michael Craig Martin and Moisés Mahiques use layers of lines to create their artwork. Some artists focus upon portraits, some look at still life and others at typography and numbers.

Still life: is simply a painting or drawing of objects = the **subject matter** is inanimate objects rather than living things, such as in portraits.

Sometimes still life paintings are groups of natural objects: food, flowers, fruits, vegetables for example.

Sometimes they are paintings of groups of objects made by people, for example: cooking pots, bottles, clothing, household objects



What is a line?

A line is a connection between two points.
Line is one of the most important elements of art.
Imagine trying to draw, design or paint without using lines!

Line is essential to the creative process, it can communicate a thought, an idea and even a feeling.

A line can vary in width, length and direction.
Lines can also be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, straight, curved, thick or thin.

Line is used to sketch, draw and outline, they help you develop the composition of your artwork.

A **viewfinder** is a simple device that allows you to isolate or “crop” a scene within a rectangular area. You can adjust the **viewfinder** back and forth, left and right, and up and down, looking for the most dramatic and engaging composition. ...
Some **viewfinders** divide the area of the rectangle into thirds.



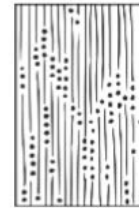
Mark Making



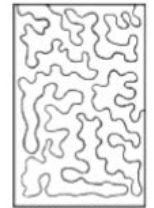
Contour Line



Broken Line



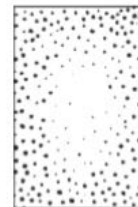
Dots and Lines



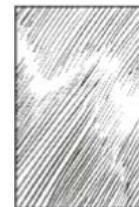
Continuous Line



Curves



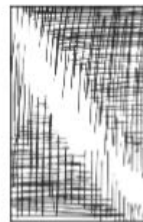
Dots



Diagonal Line



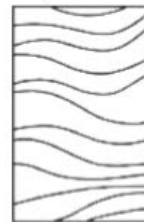
Directional Line



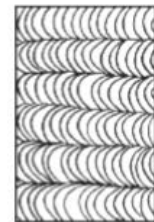
Cross Hatching



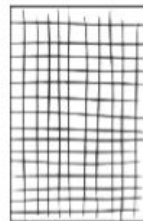
Scribble



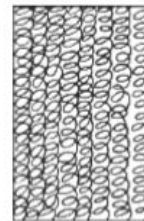
Waves



Curved Line



Horizontal/
Vertical



Looped Line



Thick Line



Dashes