

Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
2	Art	Printing

The Big Picture

In this unit pupils will explore the marks that can be made by using different printing techniques. Pupils will be taught the techniques of relief printing and learn how to make and use a stencil and collagraph printing block. Printing techniques are then combined to create repeated patterns, and a final piece of work inspired by the work of an artist.

Enquiry questions

What kind of art is printing associated with?

How can you make a print lighter or darker?

What advice would you give about how to make prints clear?

What kind of printing techniques have been used in Karen Lederer's art?

Why is it important to print with the lightest colour first?

What is a repeated pattern?

Key Vocabulary

Positive: it is printing that is two-fold, consisting in direct printing by the rags of the sun, and printing by development or continuation

Negative: is when the image is dark where the subject was light, and light where the subject was dark

Stencil: a thin sheet of card, plastic, or metal with a pattern or letters cut out of it

Tearing: tear-off feature to advance continuous paper on the push tractor to the tear-off edge of the printer

Overlapping: extend over so as to cover partly.

Layering: the action of arranging something in layer

Impression: the number of images (individual copies) produced in a print run

Overprinting: print additional matter on.

Translucent: allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through

Transparent: allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen.

Opaque: not able to be seen through

Pattern: a repeated decorative design



In **positive stencils**, a hole in the shape of the pattern is cut in the template. Applying paint, ink, or another agent through the hole, results in a positive view of the pattern.



Negative stencils are used to transfer everything but the pattern, that is, the space around and/or within it, thereby showing the pattern.



- Printing is the process of making images that can be transferred onto other surfaces
- Printing can be used to make one or more identical images or to create repeating patterns on papers and textiles
- A stencil is a blocking material used to mask a surface. In it there are holes for ink or paint to pass through. That way an image is made on the material behind the stencil
- A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms, or colours are repeated
- If an object or material is **transparent**, it means light completely passes through it, and you can see clearly through it
- If an object is **translucent**, it means that some light passes through it, but the light is scattered, so you can't see clearly through it.
- If an object is **opaque**, it means you cannot see through it.

To make a **clay slab print**, the artist presses down into a clay surface with objects of their choice to make impressions. The clay slab is then inked and pressed onto a surface to make a print.



