


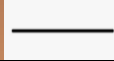



# Mountains Year 3 - Art/DT Knowledge Organiser

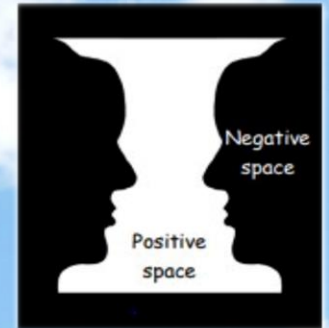
## What will I learn by the end of this topic?

- comment on art work and say what I think and feel about it
- master the skill of drawing
- master the skill of painting
- create a block print design
- create a repeated print

## Watch this video about block printing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BESZ8XUpMOY>

Texture 	the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance.
Line 	a long, narrow mark or band.
Colour mix 	mixing two or more colors together.
Repeated patterns 	repetition of lines, shapes, tones, colors, textures and forms.
Positive and negative print 	a positive image is a normal image. A negative image is a total inversion, in which light areas appear dark and vice versa.



## Skills and techniques

Poly block is a polystyrene based printing material which you can work into using a biro or a pencil.

The areas pushed down on the polystyrene block will show up in white when printed on to white paper.



## Block Print

Block printing is one of the oldest types of printmaking. It is traditionally intricate patterns made from wooden blocks printed onto textiles. Block printing was mainly traditionally used as a way of forming patterns onto fabrics, used in East Asia and China. Blocks were created and printed by hand. It can now be done on large scale machinery and is used as a skill all over the world. However, this has been developed over time and now can be any material carved into, covered in ink to transfer an image onto paper or fabric. Block printing is detailed and usually uses 1 colour.



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## Painting Techniques



Sponge



Stipple



Scrape (Sgraffito)



Impasto



Blend

- **Sponging:** painting using a piece of absorbent porous material, such as cellulose, plastic, or rubber.
- **Stippling:** creating a pattern by using small dots. Such a pattern may occur in nature and these effects are often copied by artists.
- **Sgraffito:** (Italian: "scratched"), a technique used in painting, pottery, and glass, which consists of putting down base surface, covering it with another, and then scratching the top layer of paint so that the pattern or shape that emerges is of the lower colour. Linked with graffiti.
- **Impasto:** refers to an area of thick paint or texture, in a painting; a technique used by Van Gogh.
- **Blending:** mixing two or more colours to soften lines. To be an artist, it's important to practice blend

## Did you know?

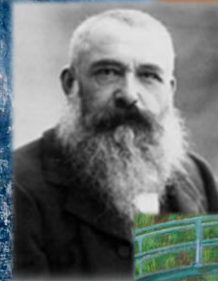
Cézanne made more than thirty oil paintings of Mont Sainte- Victoire from different vantage points. Toward the end of his life, he often painted it from sites near his last studio, built in 1902 on a hillside road across the valley from the mountain. Nearly all of Cézanne's views of Mont Sainte-Victoire are horizontal.



## Key Knowledge

The line where land meets the sky is called the horizon. In landscape painting it is important to have a horizon line.

Landscapes show natural scenes such as a view of the mountains or fields and rivers, or the sea. Sometimes they can have man-made objects in them, such as fences and boats, and they may also have people in them.



Claude Monet was a French impressionist artist born in Paris in 1840. He often enjoyed painting the same scene but at different times of the day to capture the change in light.

Impressionist painting shows life-like subjects painted in a broad, rapid style, with brushstrokes that are easily seen and colours that are often bright.

