



Art Knowledge Organiser

Imagined Composition

Art Skills: **Printing and mixed media**

Michael Loew and Julie Curtiss



Embark: We are going to look at the artist's work to inform our own artwork and begin to practise techniques which will help us develop this terms art skills to create artist responses.

Steady Progress: We are going to develop our understanding of an imagined composition to create an initial artwork that combines printing and mixed-media.

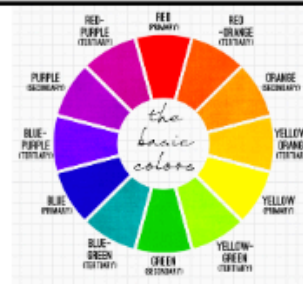
Accelerated Progress: We are going to refine our printing and mixed-media skills to develop our own imagined composition that incorporates, shapes, patterns, Manga/Japanese imagery and everyday objects (class objects). Our artwork will be a draft of our final piece.

Destination: We are going to create our final piece an imagined composition, incorporating printing and mixed-media skills that we have learnt. We will exhibit this at the end of the unit.



Colour Theory

The **Primary** colours are three colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours. These colours are **red, yellow and blue**. When **primary** colours are mixed they make **secondary** colours.



Hue-Colour

Tone-This describes how light or dark a colour is.

Warm colours- These are colours associated with heat and the emotions excitement, anger and frustration.

Cool colours-These colours are associated with cold things, like ice, and feelings such as sadness, comfort and calm.

Complementary Colours-These colours are opposite on the colour wheel.

Shade: To make a colour darker, add black.

Tint: To make a colour lighter, add white.

Media- the materials and tools used by an artist to create artwork.

Tracing Paper
Recycled materials(magazine cut outs,sweet wrappers etc)
Coloured Paper
PVA glue
String
Styrofoam blocks
Recycled Cardboard
Sponges
Watercolours
Shapes(used as printing objects)
Paintbrushes
Foil
Pencils/colouring pencils
Felt tips
Ready made paint

Our Learning Journey

Embark: Practise a range of printing techniques such as: styrofoam print, cardboard printing and develop mixed-media skills, such as: collage with coloured paper and newspaper.

Steady Progress: Create a range compositions using sponge printing skills, foil printing and string printing in collaboration with mixed-media skills,such as: using a combination of paper collage and various means of colour application such as watercolour, crayon, felt pen and colouring pencil.

Accelerated Progress: Develop mixed media skills by reference imagery for cartoons and everyday objects in combination with a range of printing techniques taught, such as: sponge printing, string printing etc.

Destination: Apply the mixed-media collage skills, such as: layering and overlapping in combination with printing skills taught (string printing, block printing etc) to create your final piece..

Key Vocabulary

Proportion - The size of the parts of an object in relationship to others.

Scale - Referring to how big or how small the artwork is, in relation to a familiar object, such as a human.



Anime/Manga - A style of Japanese film and television animation and graphic cartoon.

Geometry - Shape, lines or angles.



Impression - An artist's impression (your own version of an artist's artwork).

Printing - To produce (a text, picture, etc.) by applying inked types, plates, blocks, or the like, to paper or other material



Block printing - A process of printing patterns by means of engraved wooden blocks. It is the earliest and simplest technique of textile printing.



Composition - The way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged.



Abstract - Part of a modern movement that does not represent our everyday world in an obvious way. Abstract can include colour, lines, and shapes.

Expressionism - Is an art and cultural movement of the 20th century. Expressionist artists try to express a feeling with what they create. Colours and shapes are not used in a way people see them, but as the artist feels them.



Figurative Art - Any form of modern art that retains strong references to the real world and particularly to the human figure.



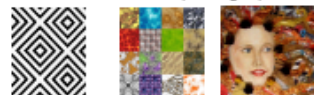
Line - Lines can vary in direction and thickness. They can be wavy, zigzag, bumpy, dotted.



Pattern - A repeated design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif.

Texture - The feel, appearance or tactile quality of a work of art.

Collage - A piece of art made by sticking and arranging various media such as: photographs, recycled materials and pieces of paper or fabric onto a backing.



Key Artists Michael Loew- Historical Julie Curtiss- Contemporary

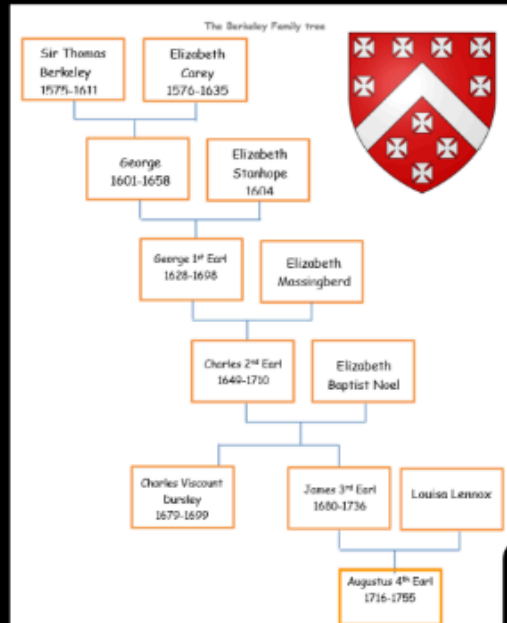


Evaluation Sentence Stems (Accelerated Progress/Destination)

It was interesting because...	It is the same because...
I like the part where...because...	It is different because...
I found this work...because...	They are alike because they are both...
Next time /you would/could...	One similarity between...and...is that...
Maybe you could try...	In some ways...and...are alike. For instance they are both...
I enjoyed it because...	Another feature they have in common is that...
Possible improvements may include...	They differ in some ways. For example...
Or alternatively...	Another difference is that...whereas...



CPS Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 - History - A Local Study: The History of Cranford and the development of Heathrow Airport



Berkeley Family Tree-
An aristocratic English family



Cranford - a suburban area and part of the Hounslow district in the London Borough of Hounslow, England.

The Berkeley Family - an aristocratic English family, nearly unique in English history in that it has to this day an unbroken male line of descent from a noble Saxon ancestor before the Norman conquest of England in 1066. It also retains possession of much of the lands it held from the 11th and 12th centuries, centred on Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire, which still belongs to the family.

Heathrow Airport - also known as London Heathrow, is a major international airport in London, United Kingdom.

Cranford Park - a 144-acre public park in Cranford, in the London Borough of Hillingdon, England. Situated in close proximity to Heathrow Airport, it is bordered by the M4 Motorway to the north, the A312 trunk road to the east, and by the towns of Harlington and Cranford to the South West and South East.

Chronology - the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.

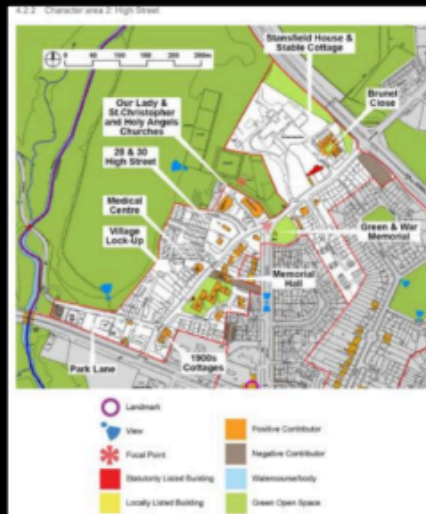
Family Tree - A family tree represents family relationships in a conventional tree structure.

Timeline - a display of a list of events in chronological order

Aviation - or air transport are the activities surrounding mechanical flight and the aircraft industry

The Wright Brothers - Orville and Wilbur were two American aviation pioneers generally credited with inventing, building, and flying the world's first successful airplane.

Map of Cranford (present-day)
Including local landmarks





Past: The view of shops along the south side of Bath Road (1955)



Present: The view of shops along the south side of Bath Road (2017)

Cranford Lock up - The Cranford Lock up was used to keep people who broke the law. It is a circular building as is also known as a Round House. It is made from bricks and a rendered roof. It was established in 1838 and was used to imprison people overnight who were caught on Hounslow Heath.



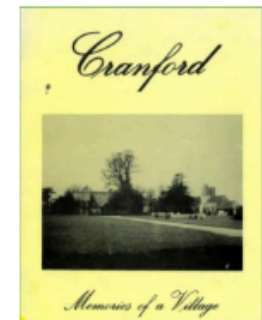
Present: Cranford Lock up present-day no longer used to keep prisoners over night



Past: Cranford Lock up used to detain criminals overnight (1838)



Present: Cranford Town present-day



Chronological timeline of transport (1780-1970)

1780



Hot Air Balloon 1783



Aeroplane 1903



Helicopter 1940



Rocket 1942



Jetliner 1957

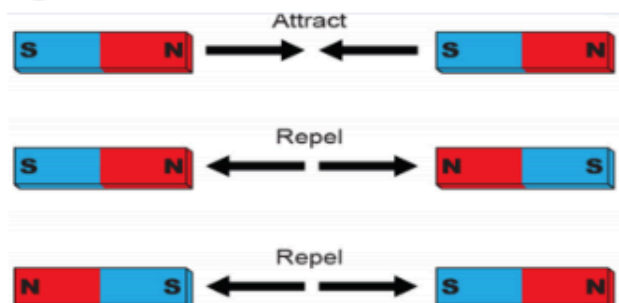


Concorde 1969

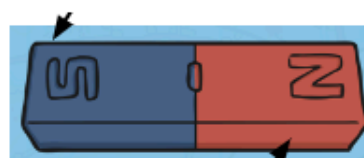
1970



CPS Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 - Science - Forces and Magnets



south pole



north pole



Different Magnets

There are lots of different types of magnets:



Bar magnet



Cylindrical magnet



Horseshoe magnet



Button magnet



Ring magnet



Square magnet



Arc/crescent magnet

Key Vocabulary

Force - A force is a push or pull acting on an object.

Magnet - A magnet is a special type of object. It produces an area of magnetic force around itself, called a magnetic field. This magnetic field can *attract* or *repel* different objects.

Attract - The force of one object pulling another object towards it.

Repel - The force of one object pushing another object away from it.

Poles - The ends of the magnet.

Friction - The force that makes it difficult for things to move when they touch each other.

Magnetic - Something that acts like a magnet.

Magnetic field - The area around a magnet where the magnetic force works.

What are forces?

Forces are **pushes** and **pulls**.

These **forces** change the **motion** of an object. They will make it start to move or speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.

Magnetic Materials

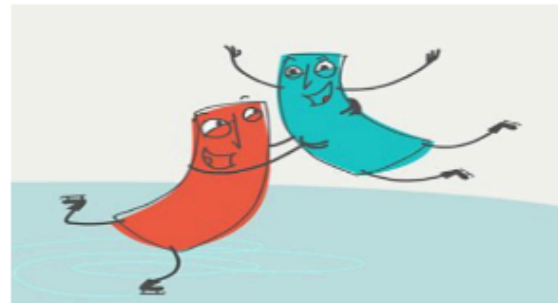
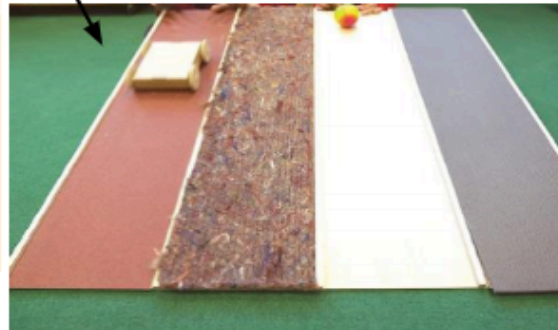
Magnetic materials are always made of metal, but not all metals are magnetic.

Magnetic	Non-Magnetic
Iron	Aluminium
Steel	Copper
Nickel	Gold
	Silver

These are the only metals that are not magnetic



Some objects move differently on different surfaces. This is because of **Friction**.



Low friction = slippery, will speed objects up.

High friction = will slow objects down

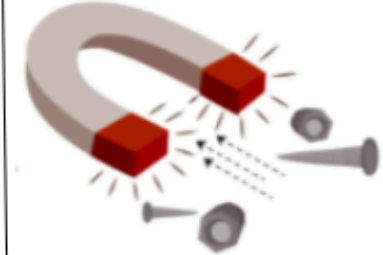
Gravity - The force that pulls us down towards the Earth.

Friction - The force that speeds up or slows down moving objects.

Air resistance - The force of air pushing against an object.



Friction Force



Magnetic Force



Air Resistance Force



Gravity Force

Gravity

The force that pulls things to the ground on Earth (and other planets) is called **gravity**.

Gravity also holds Earth and the other planets in their orbits around the Sun.

The force of gravity also exists on the Moon but it is not as strong as it is on Earth. This is because the Moon is much smaller than our planet.



Astronaut dealing with a lack of gravity



Year 3 - Knowledge Organiser - Computing - Creating Media and Desktop Publishing

Advantages



Images	Text	Images and text
<ul style="list-style-type: none">You don't need to be able to readThey can be quick to understandYou can see them from a distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You can add more detail	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You can appeal to more people (e.g. those who can and cannot read)

Disadvantages



Images	Text	Images and text
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Some images can be hard to understand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You have to be able to readYou have to be able to speak the languageSome people might be put off reading long pieces of text	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sometimes having two things to think about can slow down the time you take to understand the message

What is desktop publishing?

Desktop publishing is a way of creating documents that include both text and images, such as invitations, magazines, or newsletters using page layout software.



It was originally called desktop publishing because people used desktop computers like the one shown above to create their documents.

Landscape or portrait?

When you create a piece of work, you can sometimes choose which way round you would like the page to be read. We call this the page **orientation**.

Landscape



Portrait





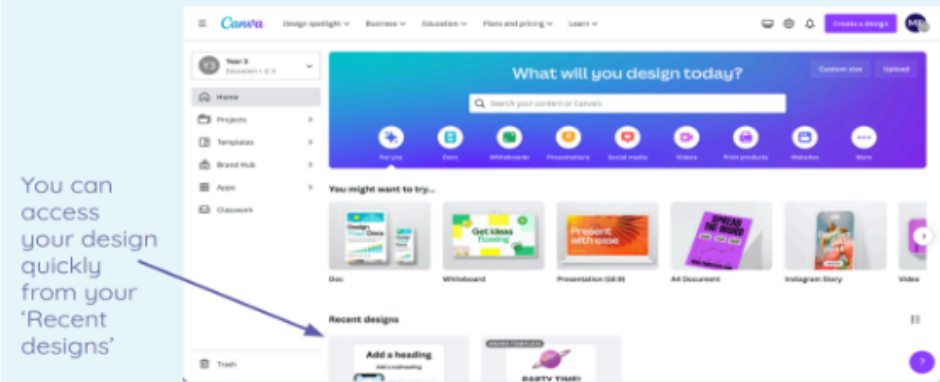
Year 3 - Knowledge Organiser - Computing - Creating Media and Desktop Publishing

There are lots of different ways to lay out information



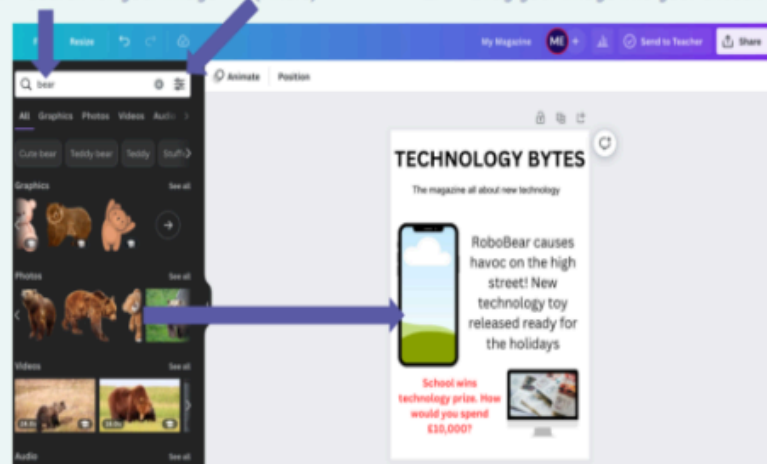
The way you lay out the information will depend on the message you want to communicate.

Open your work from last week



Adding images

1. Search for your image (Filters)
2. Drag your image into your chosen frame.



Deleting images

1. Click on the image you want to delete, then click on the bin.
2. Select 'Delete image'

