



CPS Knowledge Organiser

Landscapes

Art Skills: **Painting + Mixed-Media**

Etel Adnan + Jane Dickinson



Embark: We are going to look at the artists work to inform our own artwork. We will begin to practise techniques which will help us develop this terms art skills.

Steady Progress: We are going to develop our use of composition to create collages that depict stories, inspired by either of the artists.

Accelerated Progress: We are going to refine our painting and mixed-media skills to develop our own artwork and we will apply the skills we learn so that we are able to work to create a collage.

Destination: We are going to create our final piece, an artwork using collage and an abstract background. We will exhibit this.

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.

- Drawing/Colouring Pencils
- Felt-tip pens
- Cardboard/Recycled materials/Newspaper
- Paint(watercolour/poster)

Mixed Media- using a mixture of media.

Medium-singular

Our Learning Journey

Embark: Drawing and painting skills-employ a range of drawing techniques such as, blind/negative space and line drawing.

Steady Progress: Employ painting skills techniques. Mixed-Media-using a range of media to experiment with texture by creating crayon rubbings and using fabric etc.

Accelerated Progress: Develop composition, proportion, scale and perspective by creating plans for a collage. Plan record and evaluate artwork. Mixed-Media skills-create preparatory relief using newspaper and other recycled materials.

Destination: Apply painting and collage making skills to create a final piece of artwork.

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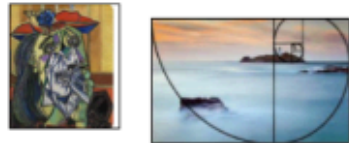
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Key Vocabulary

Composition - The arrangement and layout of artwork/objects. The composition for landscape paintings would include: foreground, background and middleground.

Proportion - Proportion refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object.



Abstract - This form of art is a part of a modern art movement that does not represent our everyday world in an obvious way. Abstract art can include colour, lines, and shapes (form) however, they are often not figurative (objects, people or living things).

Landscape - A landscape is part of Earth's surface that can be viewed at one time from one place. It is natural and can be made up of a collection of landforms, such as mountains, hills and plains.

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

Stippling - the art or process of drawing, painting, or engraving using numerous small dots or specks.

Watercolour Bleeds - is when your paintbrush touches an area that is still wet on your painting, and the colour from your brush merges (bleeds) into the wet area.



Foreground - the part of a view that is nearest to the observer, especially in a picture or photograph.

Background - the part of a picture, scene, or design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects, or appears furthest from the viewer.

Middleground - the middle part of a painting or photograph.



Key Artists

Historical- Etel Adnan
Contemporary- Jane Dickinson

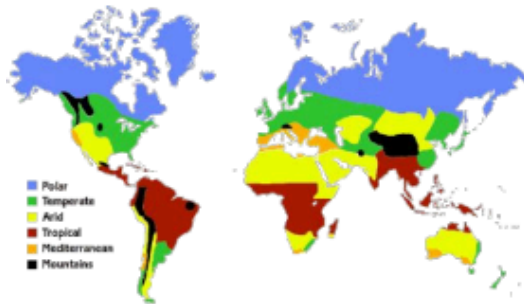


Evaluation Sentence Stems (SA/PA)

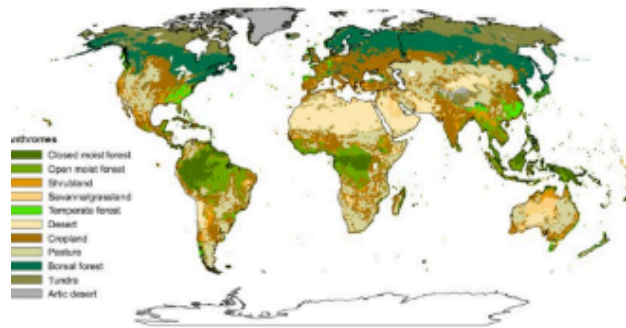
It was interesting because...	It is the same because...
I like the part where...because...	It is different because...
I found this work...because...	They are alike because they are both...
Next time /you would/could...	One similarity between...and...is that...
Maybe you could try...	In some ways...and...are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



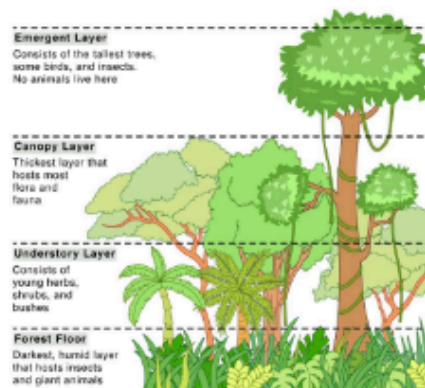
Climate zones of the world:



Vegetation belts:



Layers of the Rainforest



Vocabulary

Continents - Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Australia, Africa, Antarctica
Equator - imaginary line around the centre of the Earth.

Climate - average weather conditions.

Climate zones:

- Arid -
- Temperate -
- Tropical -
- Polar -
- Mediterranean -
- Mountainous -

Biomes: a distinct geographical region with specific climate, vegetation, and animal life.

Vegetation belts -

Deforestation - removal and destruction of a forest.

Degradation - when forests are unable to provide goods.

Global warming - the process of our planet heating up.

Environment - the surroundings.

Habitat - the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism



Prayer and Worship - Hinduism

For many Hindus, religion is more a matter of practice than of beliefs.

Worship—Puja Hindus can worship at home or in a mandir. Puja involves prayers (**mantras**) to an image of a deity (**murti**) and giving offerings to deities. In a Hindu home there may be a shrine which contains a **puja tray** that holds seven items. The items help to use all the senses when worshipping, as a symbol that the whole person is taken up with the worship.

Objects Used in Puja

Each shrine contains a puja tray, which holds several important items:

<p>Bell – The worshippers ring the bell to let God know that they are ready to worship.</p> 	<p>Incense and incense holder – The incense burns and gives off a pleasant aroma, which purifies the air around the shrine.</p> 
<p>Kum kum powder – When mixed with water, this powder makes a red paste. Hindu worshippers use it to mark their foreheads as a sign of respect to the gods. They also mark the foreheads of the gods on their shrine.</p> 	<p>Water containers and spoon – To show respect, water is offered to the gods on a spoon.</p> 
<p>Diya lamp – The lamp is lit as a symbol of God's presence.</p> 	

Key Vocabulary


- Worship – to honor or respect
- Commitment – doing what needs to be done.
- Puja – the act of worship
- River Ganges – a river flowing through India and Bangladesh
- Brahman – Hindus believe in a universal God called Brahman
- Artefacts – an item of cultural interest.
- Gayatri Mantra – the Hindu short prayer
- Vedas – the oldest religious texts in Hinduism and are the law.
- Purusharthas – the Hindu goals
- Dharma – teaching – the code for teaching one's life.
- Pilgrimage – a journey to a holy place.

Lord Brahma



Hindus worship this one supreme God. Vishnu and Shiva are the representations of Brahma. Brahma is the creator of the universe and all knowledge. He has 4 heads.

Lord Shiva



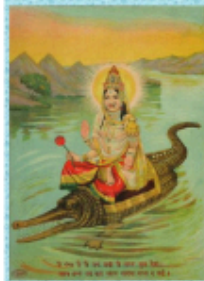
Shiva is the destroyer, so that new life can come again. Shiva restores the balance between good and evil.

Lord Vishnu



Vishnu helps preserve the people and the universe. Hindus believe he has appeared on Earth in different forms to help his people. Vishnu has four arms to represent the four corners of the world.

Beliefs—Hindus recognise one **supreme God**, Brahman. Brahman is present everywhere. The gods and goddesses of Hinduism are different aspects of Brahman. The main three aspects (**Trimurti**) are: **Vishnu, Brahma and Shiva**. Hindus can pray to different gods and goddesses for help with different needs.



Ganga spread out across the hot dead lands, bringing life wherever she flowed. The rivers of Ganga filled with fish, who played in the water. The banks and plains flooded with water, and plants grew fast, animals came to drink, people to bathe.

Pilgrimage to the River Ganges-The most famous Hindu pilgrimage takes place at the **River Ganges** in India. Hindus believe Brahman is in everything and is in this special river.

What do they do there? Up to 40 million people come to purify themselves in the water, the biggest gathering of people on Earth. They bathe in the waters of the Ganges on the banks of the city of **Varanasi**.

They believe the water washes away the wrong things they have done and they will be pure. People are baptised in the river. The ashes of people who have died are poured into the river. They believe they are taking their relatives to be as close to Brahman as possible. **They are returning them to the river like the circle of life carrying on while the river flows.**

Ganga's torrents of water hit Shiva with full force on the head. Her mighty waterfall splashed through his long hair, and cascaded down to the earth below in seven fast flowing streams. Instead of destroying the earth, the waters of Ganga splashed off Shiva's tangled hair and quenched the fires that burned.

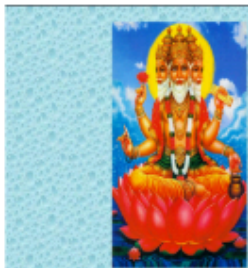


Lord Shiva, another of the gods, watched as goddess Ganga dashed to the rescue. He realised at once that she was so strong that she would not just put out the fire: she would destroy the whole earth as well.



Lord Brahma told her to take the form of a rushing mighty torrent of water, because water puts out fire the best. She swiftly leapt to help, and transformed herself into a cascading river in full flow, and she dashed down to earth.

The story of Shiva and the Great River



Long, long ago, when the great god Lord Brahma was looking down upon the earth, he saw that a terrible fire had spread over all the land.



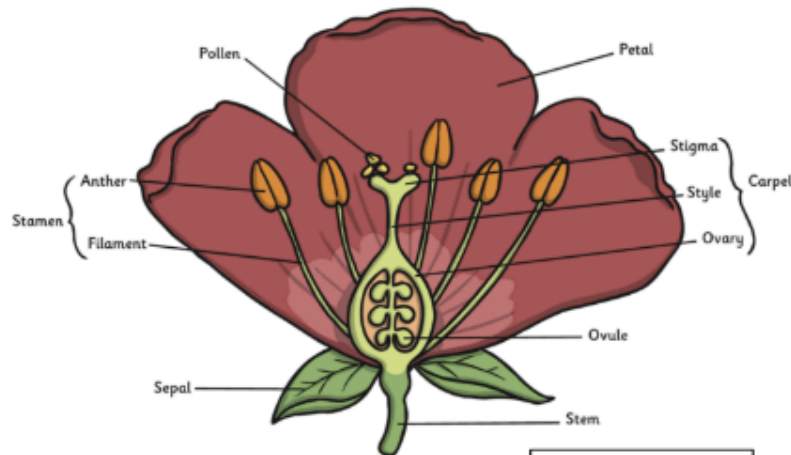
Horrified, he watched the hungry flames destroying everything in their path all over the world.



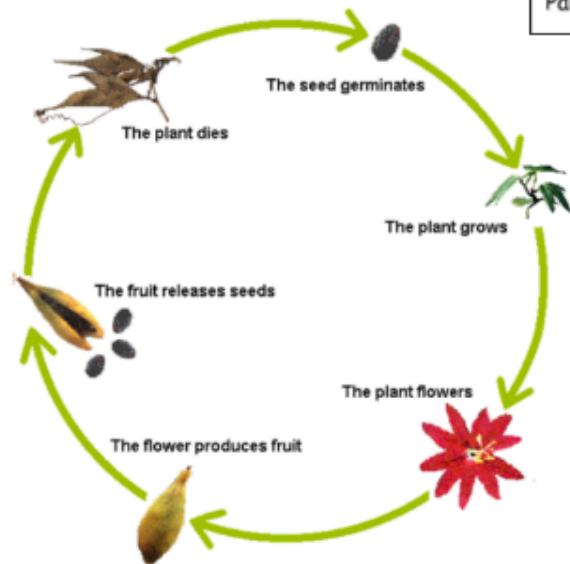
The goddess Ganga, full of purity, leapt to offer her help: "Send me to earth Lord Brahma, I will quench the fire."



Science: Living Things and Their Habitats



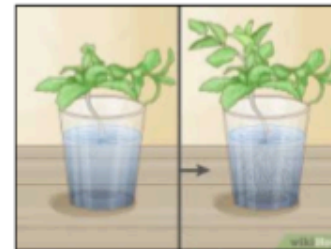
Parts of a flower.



Can we grow mint plants from a cutting?

Step 1 - Take cuttings from the top growth of your mint plant, about 8cm in length. Remove the lower leaves and cut the stem just below the leaf node (the point on the stem where leaves emerge).

Step 2 - Place the stems in a glass of water. Leave in a light, airy place until the stems have taken root.



Key Vocabulary

Reproduction - All living things need to make more of themselves so that their species does not die out. Reproduction is the process by which new living things are made.

Plants

Pollination - how pollen is moved from one flower to another. Can be achieved by birds, bats, insects, water and the wind.

Germinate - Begin to grow and put out shoots after a period of dormancy (sleep)

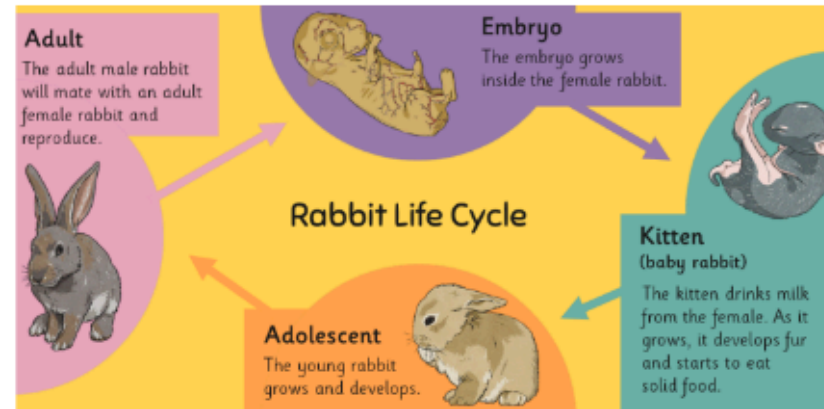
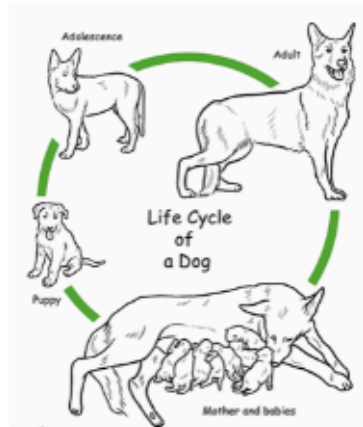
Sepals - (if present) help to protect the flower in bud

Petals - attract insects with colour, scent and nectar

Stamens - make pollen and hold it in position

Stigma - receives pollen during pollination

Ovary - contains undeveloped seeds (ovules) which, if fertilised following pollination, develop into seeds



Different Mammals

There are three different groups of mammals:

Placentals: their young grow inside the female's body and are born fully developed.



Monotremes: their young hatch from eggs.



Marsupials: their young are born incompletely developed. They are then carried and fed in a pouch on the female's stomach until they are fully developed.



Key Vocabulary

Animals

Mammal - Feed babies on milk; warm-blooded; have fur or hair; have gestation periods; vertebrates (have a backbone).

Warm-blooded - can maintain body temperature, especially when it is cold.

Gestation - developing inside the womb for a period of time.

Adolescence - the period of growing into an adult.

Umbilical cord - connects the baby to its mother.

Placenta - provides the baby with oxygen and nutrients and gets rid of waste.