

Etel Adnan+Jane Dickinson

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.



Etel Adnan



Jane Dickinson

Embark: We are going to look at the artists work to inform our own artwork and 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.

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.

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.

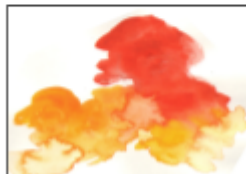
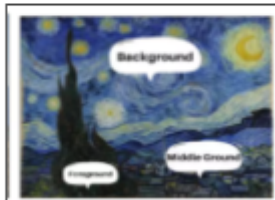
Stippling - the art or process of drawing, painting, or engraving using numerous small dots or specks.

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)

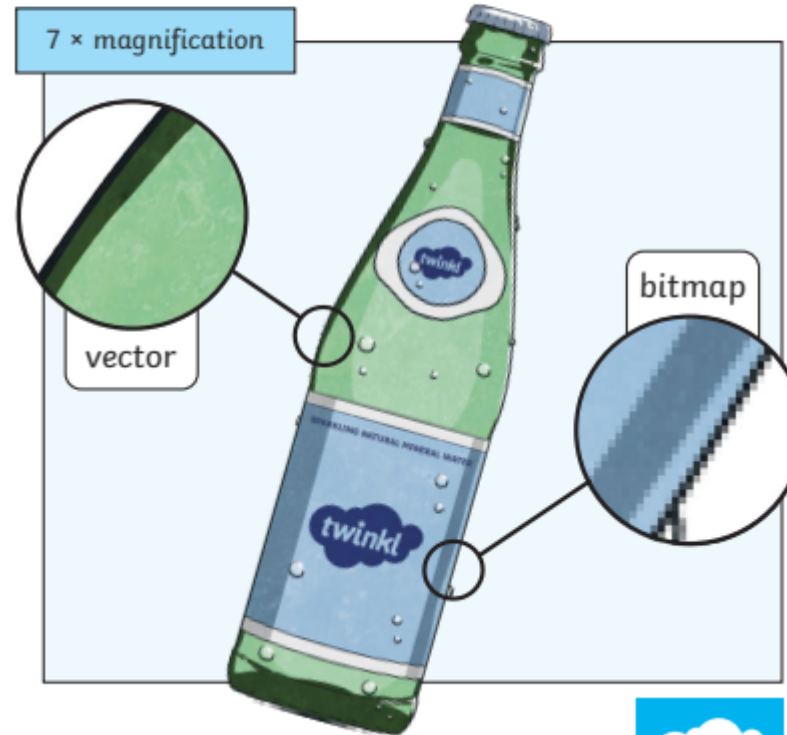
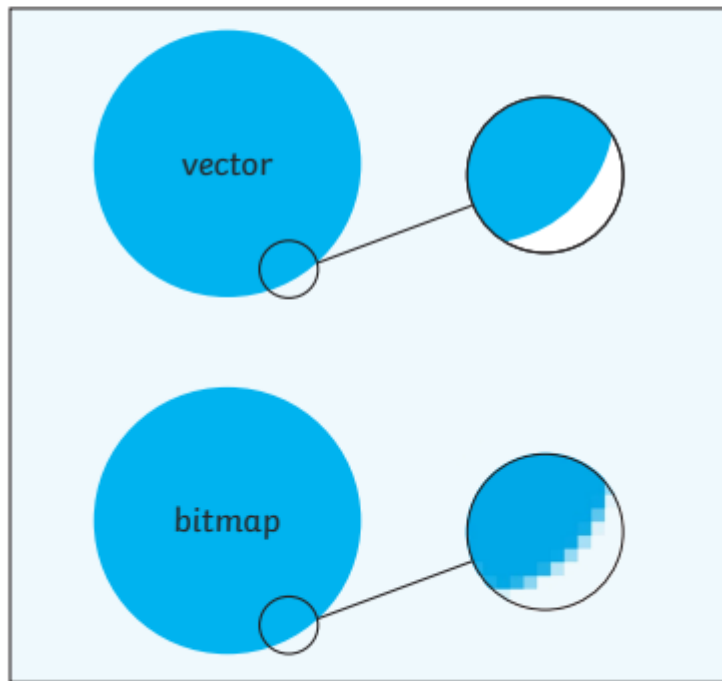
It was interesting because...	It is the same because...
I like the part where...because...	It is different because...
I found this work...because...	They are alike because they are both...
Next time /you would/could...	One similarity between...and...is that...
Maybe you could try...	In some ways...and...are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



Vector Drawings

Vector drawings are called objects. The objects are made up of points that are connected by curves and lines to form polygons and other shapes. Vector drawings are made using a complex algorithm which creates clean, smooth lines.

Vector drawings can be resized to be bigger or smaller. They can also be rotated or moved without altering the quality of the object, unlike a bitmap image which is made up of pixels. Vector drawings are suitable for logos and icons.



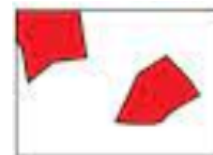
Vector



Points



Lines



Areas

Key Vocabulary

Vector

Object

Handles

Rotate

Enlarge

Reduce

Layering

Gradient

Zoom

Alignment

Grouping

Drawing Tools

Lines

Points

Areas

What is Antarctica?

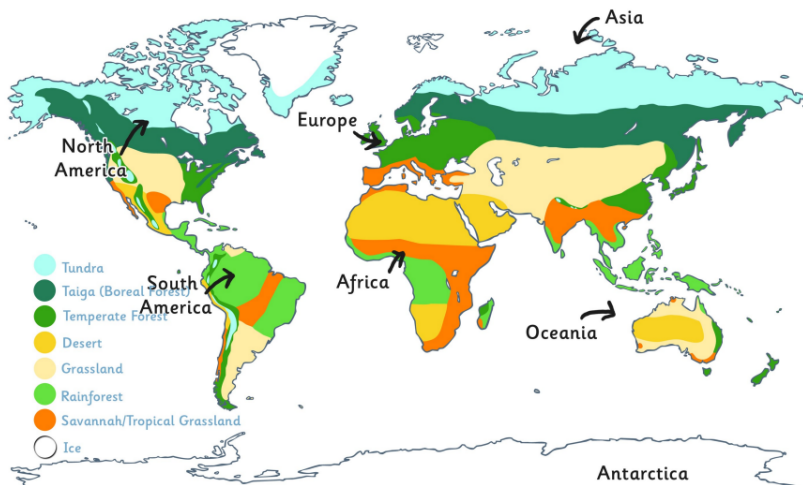
Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth. The temperature in the winter is cold enough to freeze water all the time.

Where is Antarctica?

In the south pole region.

What is in Antarctica?

Antarctica is too cold for people to live there for a long time. Scientists take turns going there to study the ice. Tourists visit Antarctica in the summers. The oceans around Antarctica are home to many types of whales. Antarctica is also home to seals and penguins.



Children to create and observe their own ecosystem in a bottle. This relates to biomes as A biome can be made up of many ecosystems. For example, an aquatic biome can contain ecosystems such as coral reefs and kelp (seaweed) forests.



Key Vocabulary

Antarctica – The eighth largest continent in the world located in the South Pole region.

Biome – A natural area of plants and animals. There many different biomes all over the world (aquatic, desert, grassland, forest, tundra, rainforest)

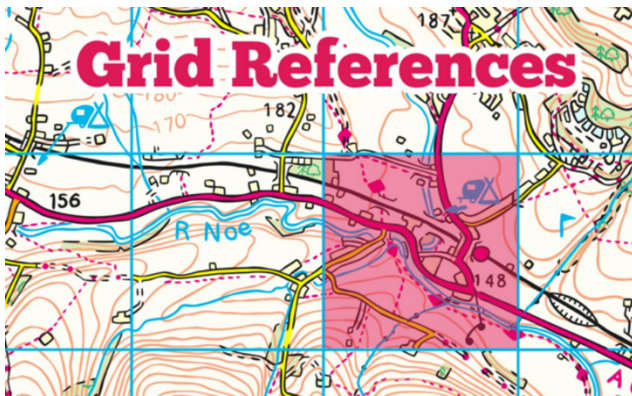
Ecosystem -This is where living things (plants, animals and organisms) in a given area, interact with each other and other non-living environments (weather, earth, sun, soil, climate and atmosphere).

Grid Reference – A map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.

Ice shelf – A floating sheet of ice attached to a large piece of land.

Climate change – When there is a change in Earth's weather patterns over a long period of time. It is causing our world to get hotter.

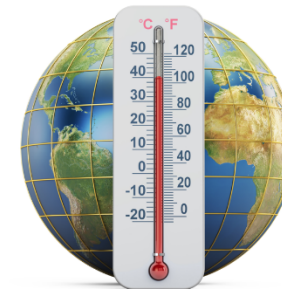
Global Warming – The increase in Earth's average temperature over a long period of time.



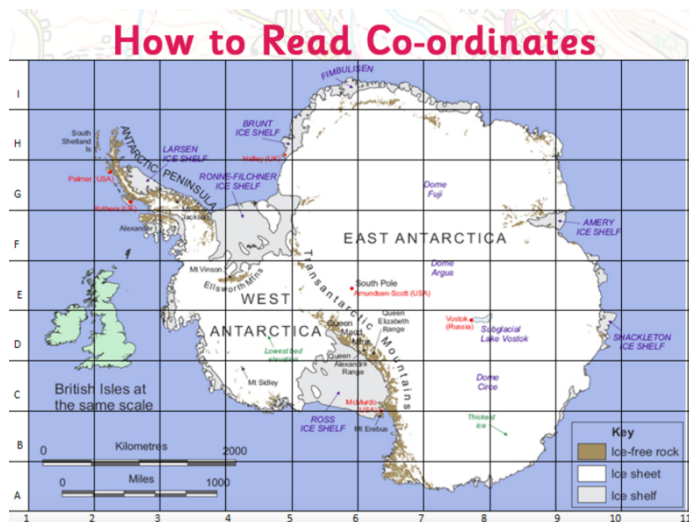
The children will learn about grid references and use their Maths skills to help them find places in Antarctica.

By the end of the topic, the children will learn about climate change. They will understand what it is, how it is affecting our planet and what they can do to help reduce the outcomes of climate change.

Our world is getting hotter



This is called **climate change**



Is the Christmas story true?

Different accounts of the Christmas story.

Understand that stories can be true in different ways.

What does true mean?

Even though we can all witness the same even, we see things through our own lens.

Discuss different types of truth when studying Christmas e.g. historical, scientific,

Personal(beliefs)

What do you know about the Christmas story?

Who was present at the birth of Jesus?

Why are they all there at the same time?

Whose version of the Christmas story is true?

Was Jesus really born on the 25th December?

There are different accounts of the Christmas story in the bible according to

Different people.

Luke Ch 1: 26-38 and Ch 2:1-20

Matthew Ch 1: 18 and Ch 2: 12



Jesus

Mary

Joseph

Three wise men

Angel Gabriel

Bethlehem

Shepherds

Egypt

Gold

Frankincense

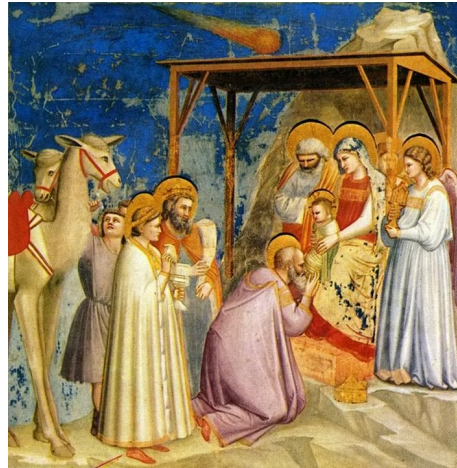
Myrrh

Stable

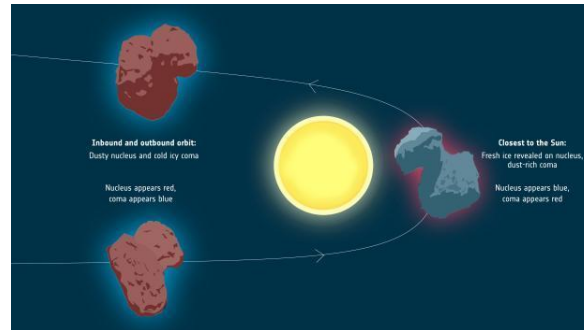
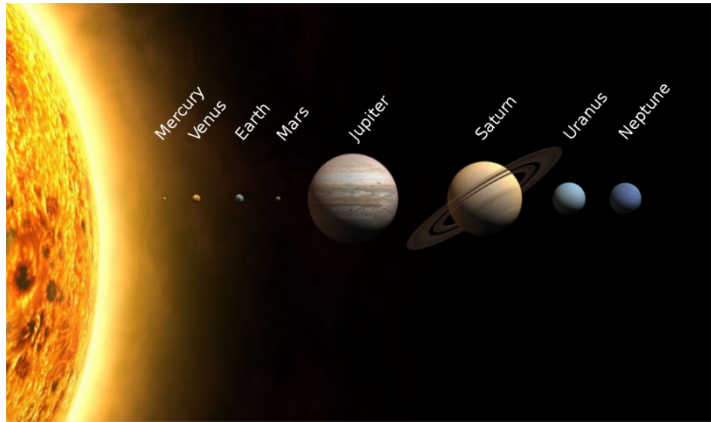
Innkeeper

Luke Ch 1: 26-38 and Ch 2:1-20

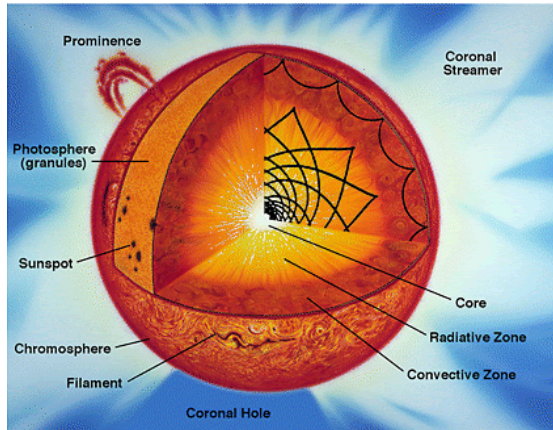
Matthew Ch 1: 18 and Ch 2: 12



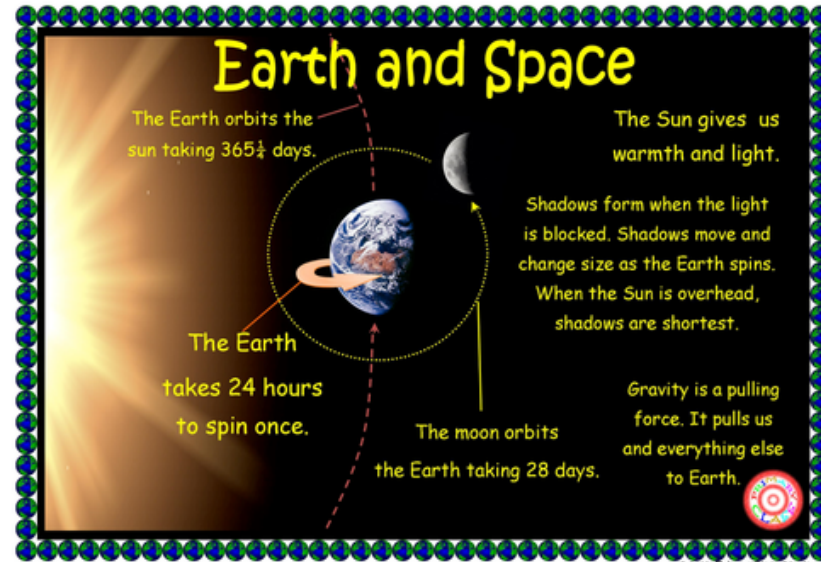
SPACE



Comet orbiting the sun



Sun is huge, glowing sphere of hot gas. 70% of the gas is hydrogen and 28% is helium. Carbon, nitrogen and oxygen make up 1.5% and the 0.5% remaining is; neon, iron, silicon, magnesium and sulphur.



Key Vocabulary

Space - dimensions of height, depth and width within which all things exist and move.

Earth - the planet on which we live; the world.

Planets - a celestial body moving and orbiting around a star.

Star - a fixed luminous point in the night sky, which is a large, remote incandescent body like the sun.

Sun - a star round which the earth orbits.

Moon - the natural satellite of the earth, visible (chiefly at night) by reflected light from the sun.

Orbit - the curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft round a star, planet, or moon, especially a periodic elliptical revolution

Vacuum - a space entirely devoid of matter.

Telescope - A telescope is an instrument that allows seeing distant objects.

Asteroid - Chunk of rock and metal in outer space that is in orbit around the sun

Meteor - A meteoroid is a chunk of rock or metal from space that falls through the atmosphere, or layer of gases, surrounding Earth

Solar System - consists of the sun and everything that orbits or travels around it,

Comet - Small chunk of dust and ice that orbits or travels around the sun.