CPS Knowledge Organiser

3D Modelling and Sculpture

Art Skills: Drawing + Mixed-Media

Henry Moore+Faith Ringgold

Henry Moore	Faith Ringgold

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 drawing and mixed-media skills to develop our own narrative relief (plan using cardboard) and we will apply the skills we learn so that we are able to work use clay.

Destination: We are going to create our final piece, a relief made from clay. 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

Paint(watercolour/poster)

Mixed Media- using a mixture of media.

Medium-singular

Our Learning Journey

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

Steady Progress: Employ drawing 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 3D reliefs (raised 3D artwork on a flat 2D surface). Plan record and evaluate artwork. Mixed-Media skills-create preparatory relief using cardboard.

Destination: Apply 3D + modelling skills such as, design, carving and moulding to create a clay relief that tells a story.

Key Vocabulary

<u>Proportion:</u> Proportion refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object.

<u>Texture:</u> The feel, appearance or tactile quality of a work of art.

<u>Sculpture:</u> An artistic form in which hard or plastic materials are worked into three-dimensional art objects. They can be abstract forms, taht are made by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.

<u>Line:</u> A mark that can vary in length or shape. Lines can be curved, straight, fat or thin.

<u>Perspective</u>-Perspective is the way that one looks at something. It is also an art technique that changes the distance or depth of an object on paper.

<u>Abstract:</u> 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).

<u>Pattern</u>-A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif.
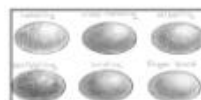
<u>Composition:</u> The arrangement and layout of artwork/objects.

<u>Shading:</u> The tonal and darker areas within a drawing/painting where there is less light on the

Object/person.

<u>Scale</u>-Scale refers to the overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork. We always relate scale to the size of the human body - how big or small the piece is in relation to us. Scale is the size of one object in relation to the other objects in a design or artwork.

<u>Highlight:</u> The bright or reflective area within a drawing/painting where direct light meets the surface or object of a person.

Key Artists

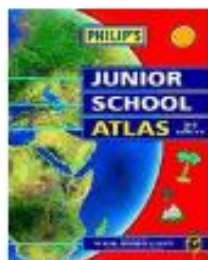### Historical- Henry Moore

Contemporary- Faith Ringgold

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...

Europe

Key Vocabulary

Europe - Europe is the second smallest of the world's seven continents

Capital - the city where the government of a country, state, or province is located

Country - A country is land that is controlled by a single government

Continent - A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents

Human geography - relates to human activity or something that is made by humans

Physical geography - geography that is naturally occuring

Terrain - the features of the surface of a piece of land

Climate - Climate is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years

Biomes - Biomes are regions of the world with similar climate (weather, temperature) animals and plants

Atlas - a collection of maps usually in a book or online

Locational Knowledge
Human and Physical Geography
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
Place Knowledge

Islam

Key Question: What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?

Do you think religious people lead better lives?

Why might it be difficult to stay committed?

Can you still be committed if you don't pray, give to charity, fast or complete Hajj?

Intent

Hands x3 Mouth x3 Nose x3 Face x3

Arms x3 Head Feet x3 WUDU
Ears
Neck

Shahada

The ingredients for commitment:
Perseverance
Hard work
Dedication
Belief
Devotion
Loyalty

5 PILLARS OF ISLAM

	SHAHADAH	
	SALAH	Offering salah prayer five times a day
	ZAKAT	Paying the zakat (giving alms or charity)
	HAJJ	
	FASTING	

Key Vocabulary

Commitment- willingness to give your time and energy to a job, activity, or something that you believe in.

Salah- the second pillar of Islam is prayer; a prescribed liturgy performed five times a day and oriented toward Mecca.

Kaaba- a square stone building in the centre of the Great Mosque at Mecca, the site most holy to Muslims and towards which they must face when praying.

Zakat- payment made annually under Islamic law on certain kinds of property and used for charitable and religious purposes, one of the Five Pillars of Islam.

Hajj- Hajj is a pilgrimage made to the Kaaba, the "House of God", in the sacred city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. It is one of the Five Pillars of Islam.

Pilgrimage- a journey of a to a sacred place.

Sawn- the **act of fasting** in Islam, and usually refers to the fasting done during the month of Ramadan.

Ramadan- the ninth month of the Muslim year, during which strict fasting is observed from dawn to sunset.

Wudu- ritual washing to be performed in preparation for prayer and worship.
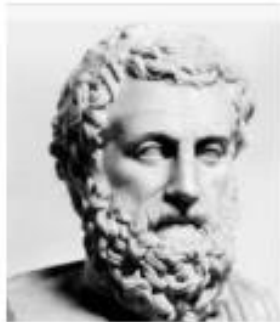
Living things and their habitats

Classification: grouping and ordering living things based on their similarities and features

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

Organisms: an individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form

Species: a groups of organisms which share similar genes e.g Homo sapiens

Microorganism: bacteria, virus or fungi (can exist in single cell form)

Environment: the surroundings or the conditions an organism needs to be in to function/survive

Variable: a factor which can be changed
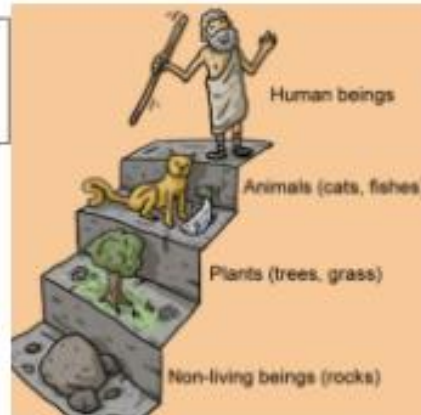
Key questions that we will discuss:

How do you classify animals?

Why do we group living things?

Aristotle- Greek philosopher

First person who attempted to classify living things.

Human beings

Animals (cats, fishes)

Plants (trees, grass)

Non-living beings (rocks)

Carl Linnaeus- 18th Century Swedish botanist He created two scientific systems: the system for classifying plants and animals and the system for naming all living things.

Question to investigate - Does the amount of mould on a piece of sliced bread change depending on the conditions you put it in?

Carl Linnaeus' classification

Microorganisms - this image shows the different types.

Internet safety and Fake information.

Cyberbullying – the use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature.

Plagiarism – the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as your own.

Digital media – content that can be viewed on a computer (text, graphics, audio, and video) that can be transmitted over internet or computer networks

The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature

Cyberbullying

The types of cyber bullying are:

Harassment - This is the act of sending offensive, rude, and insulting messages and being abusive. Nasty or humiliating comments on posts, photos and in chat rooms. Being explicitly offensive on gaming sites.

Denigration – This is when someone may send information about another person that is fake, damaging and untrue. Sharing photos of someone for the purpose to ridicule, spreading fake rumours and gossip. This can be on any site online or on apps. We even hear about people altering photos of others and posting in online for the purpose of bullying.

Flaming – This is when someone is purposely using really extreme and offensive language and getting into online arguments and fights. They do this to cause reactions and enjoy the fact it causes someone to get distressed.

Impersonation – This is when someone will hack into someone's email or social networking account and use the person's online identity to send or post vicious or embarrassing material to/about others. The making up of fake profiles on social network sites, apps and online are common place and it can be really difficult to get them closed down.

Outing and Trickery – This is when someone may share personal information about another or trick someone into revealing secrets and forward it to others. They may also do this with private images and videos too.

Cyber Stalking – This is the act of repeatedly sending messages that include threats of harm, harassment, intimidating messages, or engaging in other online activities that make a person afraid for his or her safety. The actions may be illegal too depending on what they are doing.

Exclusion – This is when others intentionally leave someone out of a group such as group messages, online apps, gaming sites and other online engagement. This is also a form of social bullying and a very common.

Vocab

Thing we see online

- Things we see online:
  - Can affect our **self-esteem**
  - Can be **harmful**

- We all react differently to see we see online, some people may be more:
  - **Sensitive**
  - **Vulnerable**

1. Don't believe everything you read online – be critical!
2. Use trustworthy sites when searching for information
3. Install and maintain anti-virus software
4. Use phones & computer in a central part of the house
5. Report inappropriate conduct via the site you are on
6. Speak to a parent/guardian or school staff about your feelings
7. Avoid following links from one site to another
8. Close pop-ups
9. Don't open attachments
10. Report inappropriate contact via CEOP

Digital Footprint

A **digital footprint** is a trail of data you create while using the Internet. It includes the websites you visit, emails you send, and information you submit to online services. A "passive **digital footprint**" is a data trail you unintentionally leave online.

Billboard Test—Do not post or show anything online that you would not like to be seen on a Billboard on the side of the road for all so see including family and friends.

Digital footprint – the information about a particular person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.	**Racist** – a person who shows or feels discrimination or prejudice against people of other races, or who believes that a particular race is superior to another.	**Social media** - websites and computer programs that allow people to communicate and share information on the internet using a computer or mobile phone.	**Critical** – a person who tends to find fault, or a thing that is very important or essential.
Consequences – the effect, result, or outcome of something happening.	**Homophobic** – having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against homosexual people.	**Communication** - the exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium.	**Device** – an object that has been invented for a particular purpose, for example for recording or measuring something.
Unique – being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.	**Positive** – another word for good. A desirable or constructive quality or attribute	**Negative** – another word for bad. Not desirable or optimistic.	**Online** – being connected to the internet.
Traceable – able to be found or discovered.	**Scenario** – a description of possible events, or a description of the story of a movie, play, or other performance.	**Comments** – a verbal or written statement stating an opinion or reaction.	**Criminal offences** – an action which is punishable under the law.
Vulnerable – open to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.	**Victim** – someone who has suffered as a result of someone else's actions or beliefs, or as a result of unpleasant circumstances.	**Tactic** – a planned way of doing something.	**Prevent** – to stop something from happening or someone from doing something.
Consequences– the effect, result, or outcome of something happening.	**Software** – the programs and other operating information used by a computer.	**Copyright** – the exclusive legal right, given to the originator for a fixed number of years, to print, publish, perform, film or record literary, artistic, or musical material.	**Literature** – a collection of written words e.g. books, especially those considered to have creative or artistic merit or lasting value

Emotional – having and expressing strong feelings.