

You can't do sketches
enough. Sketch
everything and keep
your curiosity fresh.

John Singer Sargent

ART: Drawing Knowledge Organiser – Upper KS2: Year 6

Opportunities for teaching Diversity, Equality & Cultural Capital:

Visit Bradford Museums & Galleries to see “Drawing From Life,” an exhibition of David Hockney’s portraits and self-portraits on paper.

Visit Bagshaw Museum West Yorkshire, to take part in an Egyptian archaeologist workshop.



Key Knowledge about Drawing

A drawing is a two-dimensional artwork created using lines and tones – different shades of light and dark.

There are four main types of drawing:

- **Realistic drawing** - the accurate depiction of nature, objects, and general life, drawn in a photographic style, making the subject as true to life as possible.
- **Abstract drawing** – using bold, geometric shapes and patterns to create an image that doesn’t reflect reality.
- **Expressive drawing** – used to capture movement and energy, feelings, memories, or even the spiritual realm.
- **Symbolic drawing** – using shapes, lines or colour to represent emotions and ideas.

A sketch is a rough freehand drawing not usually intended as a finished piece of work.

Quick Quiz.

Can you describe 3 of the 6 most important elements used in art?

Can you describe at least two different types of drawing?

Can you name at least two pieces of art by the artist David Hockney?



What you will have learnt by the end of this unit.

- ❖ To make personal investigations and record observations in sketchbooks.
- ❖ To record experiments with media and try out new techniques and processes in sketchbooks.
- ❖ To fluently sketch key shapes of objects when drawing.
- ❖ To apply new drawing techniques such as negative drawing, chiaroscuro, expression, and still life.
- ❖ To deepen my knowledge and understanding of using line when drawing portraits.
- ❖ To have an increased awareness of using tone to show light, shade, contrast, highlight and shadow.
- ❖ To study and apply the techniques of other artists.

What you have already learnt in Yr5.

- ❖ To develop drawing from observation, using perspective, mathematical processes, design, detail and line.
- ❖ To extend and develop a greater understanding of applying expression when using line.
- ❖ To develop an increasing sophistication when using tone to describe objects when drawing.
- ❖ To analyse artists’ use of tone.
- ❖ To develop a greater understanding of vocabulary when discussing their own and others’ work.
- ❖ To discuss, explain and reflect on my intentions and choices.

Recall and Remember:

The six most important elements in art are: **Line, Colour, Shape, Form, Space and Texture.**

David Hockney was born in Bradford in



1937. He uses painting, drawing, printmaking, watercolours, photography, and many other media to

create his art. He is considered one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century. Lots of Hockney’s work involves painting people.

Nick Bashall was

born in 1956 in Cheshire, but grew up in Zimbabwe. Bashall is one of England's leading



portrait painters. After an accident left him paralysed on one side he learnt to use his left hand to continue his work. He works mainly in oils or charcoal

Key Skills I will learn/use:

As you design and structure your drawings, remember to...

- ✚ Draw sketches and try out ideas with different materials, shapes, textures, shades and tones before you begin your final piece.
- ✚ Consider the theme of your piece and choose materials, shapes, textures and tones that reflect what you are trying to portray.
- ✚ Decide on the composition of your picture. What is the main focus?
- ✚ Think about additional details - do you need any to add elements of light (reflection) or any shade



“The aim of art is not to represent the outward appearance of things, but their inward significance.”

Aristotle



Key Vocabulary

Concept	An idea that leads to specific form of drawing or painting.
Structure	The arrangement of main components into a specific design.
Shape	The 2-dimensional external form or outline of something.
Positive space	The area occupied by specific marks in a drawing or work of art.
Negative space	The area around the primary objects in a work of art.
Texture	The feel or appearance of a surface.
Tone	The intensity (strength or depth) of a colour.
Contrast	The state of being strikingly different from something else.
Technique	Use a particular method or skill.
Refine	Make changes to improve the final piece.
Analyse	To examine something in detail, to explain and interpret it.
Critique	Express an analysis of the merits and faults of work of art.
Exhibit	Show a piece of work so it can be appreciated by an audience.
Portraiture	Works of art that record the likenesses of humans or animals.
Pop Art	A style of art based on simple, bold images of everyday items, often painted in bright colours.

My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

- To describe features of historical events and the way of life from a time period I have studied - History
- To use a range of tools and materials, showing an understanding of their properties and aesthetic qualities – DT.

What new Skills will you have you learnt by the end of UKS2?

- To use sketches to plan and produce a final piece of art.
- To draw objects and use marks and lines to produce texture.
- To use line, tone, shape and colour to represent figure and forms in movement.
- To use shading to create mood and feeling.
- To research the work of an artist.
- To experiment with the styles used by other artists to replicate a style.
- To explain the style of my work and how it has been influenced by a famous artist.
- To explain why I have used different tools to create my art.
- To explain why I have chosen specific techniques to create my art.
- To explain some of the features of art from historical periods
- How to suggest improvement to my own work and that of others.