

Willow Class Art Outcomes - Superheroes Pop Art

Vocabulary	
Andy Warhol	A famous American artist (1928-1987) who was known for creating Pop Art.
Cold colours	Colours which evoke a feeling of cold, eg: blue, white.
Complimentary colours	Colours which are close together on the colour wheel: Red, yellow, orange; blue, purple, red; blue, yellow, green.
Contrasting colours	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel: red and green; blue and orange; yellow and purple.
Materials	Variety of paper, fabric, ribbons, etc used to create the art work.
Medium/media	The materials used to create the art work.
Overlapping pattern	The pattern or shape partially covers another shape that has been printed
Paper	Material on which we write or draw.
Printing	Process of creating art works on paper or fabric by transferring the paint or ink using a block, sponge, etc.
Repeating pattern	The image that has been printed has been recreated many times in a sequence
Texture	The feel of the surface of a material
Warm colours	Colours which evoke a feeling of warmth, eg: red, orange, yellow.



What I should already know:

There are three primary colours (red, yellow and blue) and there are three secondary colours (green, orange and purple.)

Primary colours are created by mixing the primary colours: red + blue = purple; red + yellow = orange; blue + yellow = green.

Colour washes can be used as a background colour for a painting.

Complimentary and contrasting colours show different feelings and moods.

Some colours are warm (red, yellow, orange) and some are cold (blue, white)

By the end of this unit:

Andy Warhol was a famous American artist who created iconic portraits of famous people using bright colours.

Contrasting colours can create dramatic images.

When colours are mixed with black or white, it can darken or lighten the shade.

Colour can be used to depict mood.

Printing can be achieved by repeating, overlapping or rotating a motif.

Printing can recreate patterns and textures with an extended range of materials, eg: sponges, fruit, blocks

SHAPE & FORM

CAN BE GEOMETRIC (MOSTLY MAN-MADE THINGS) OR ORGANIC (FOUND IN NATURE).
(Organic is also called Freeform, Natural or Biomorphic)

SHAPES FLAT / 2D—(HEIGHT & WIDTH)				FORMS 3D—(HEIGHT, WIDTH & DEPTH)		
GEOMETRIC SHAPES				GEOMETRIC FORMS		
square	rectangle	circle	oval	cube	sphere	cylinder
triangle	pentagon	hexagon	octagon	cone	rectangular prism	pyramid
ORGANIC SHAPES				ORGANIC FORMS		
[Illustrations of organic shapes: flower, leaf, cloud, etc.]				[Illustrations of organic forms: apple, strawberry, mountain, etc.]		





Willow Class Art Outcomes - Superheroes Pop Art

Year 1

To study the work of other artists and talk about the techniques they have used.

To develop ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum.

To collect information, sketches and resources in a sketchbook.

To explore making marks on paper, using a variety of tools and brushes to spread the paint.

To experiment with colour and mixing, including tonal qualities of light and dark.

To know the primary and secondary colours.

To use different natural and man-made objects to create prints.

To draw images from observation, experience and imagination.

To use a range of materials, including pencils, chalk, charcoal, pastels, etc.

EYFS

Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function

Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.

Use a range of small tools, including scissors and paintbrushes.

Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.

Year 2

To study the work of other artists and talk about the techniques they have used.

To develop ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum.

To collect information, sketches and resources in a sketchbook.

To use different brushes and tools for specific purposes.

To explore the effect on paint of adding different materials, eg water, glue, sand, sawdust, etc.

To create pattern and shape through selected use of primary and secondary colours.

To draw images from observation, experience and imagination.

To use a range of materials, including pencils, chalk, charcoal, pastels, etc.

To develop their use of space, composition and proportion.

To use different techniques to create pattern, tone and texture.