



Coleman Primary School

Key Knowledge Organiser:

Year Spring 1 – observational drawing

Art: observational drawing

In this unit the children will learn about the different techniques used to shade a drawing to create depth. They will learn to sketch objects and collections of objects with increasing accuracy and attention to detail and begin to use depth and scale in their work. They will also learn about perspective and how draw landscapes that show this.

Key Vocabulary

Images:

sketch	A rough or unfinished freehand drawing that is sometimes made to assist in making a more finished picture.
outline	Draw or define the outer edge or shape of an object.
Contrast	The state of being strikingly different to something else.
Shade	A colour, especially with regards to how light or dark it is or as distinguished from one nearly like it.
Light	The natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible.
Depth	The apparent distance from front to back or near to far in a drawing.
perspective	Techniques to represent 3D objects on a 2D surface. To create the illusion of space and depth.
Vanishing point	The point at which receding parallel lines viewed in perspective appear to converge.
3D (three dimensional)	An object drawn to give the illusion of having 3 dimensions using shadow/light and depth.
observe	To look carefully
pastels	An art medium in the form of a stick. Can be smudged using a finger or a tool to create mixed colours or help with shading and texture.
vertical	Lines going from top to bottom.
horizontal	Lines orientated from left to right.
recession	Creating the illusion of a 3D space within a drawing or painting. Objects in the back ground of a composition are less defined than those in the foreground.
Still life	A work of art depicting an inanimate subject matter, arranged in order to create a composition.
Compose	The “putting together” of a piece of art.



Key facts:

- objects of the same real size look smaller the further they are from the viewer E.G, a man who is 6 feet tall who is standing about 6 feet away from you will look about half this size.
- an object in the distance will be less defined and intense. This is called recession. This means that objects drawn in the background of a landscape will need softer lines than ones in the foreground.
- when drawing, vertical lines which are uniformly spread get closer together as they go into the distance eg street lights. vertical lines always remain vertical even in the distance.

Skills:

- To be able to use shading to create depth and texture.
- To be able to draw what they observe with increasing accuracy.
- To try to use scale and depth when sketching still life compositions.
- To sketch a scene using simple rules of perspective.
- To sketch in different media (white pastel on black background)

