

Abstract	Art where the subject doesn't necessarily look like it does in real life
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Curator	Someone who organises and looks after collections in museums and galleries
Felt	A material made by laying fibres in different directions then squashing them together
Fibre	Threads of wool
Inspired	Feeling very interested and excited by something you have seen
Negative print	Ink will show the background of the tile rather than the drawn lines
Pattern	A design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated
Stained glass	Colourful, decorative glass that makes a design
View finder	A tool used to help choose a composition

Felt is used to make both artworks and useful objects



Artists

Susan Stockwell

Kim Soon Im

Josef Albers

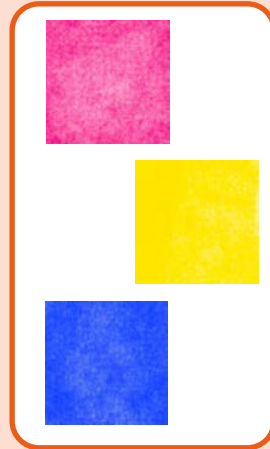
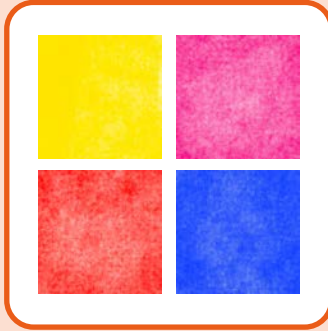
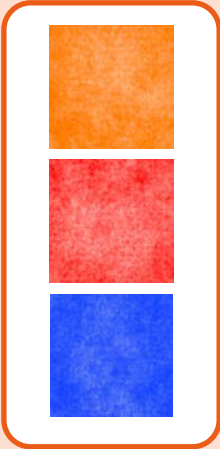
Eduardo Paolozzi

Matthew Cusick

Abstract art doesn't necessarily look like it does in real-life. Artists use shapes, colours and different marks

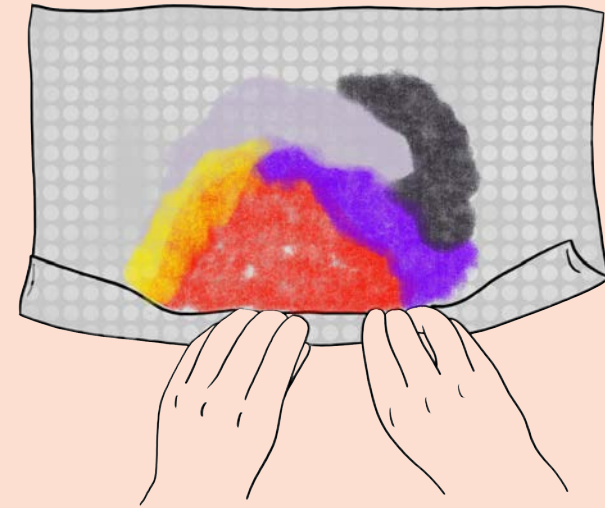


Arranging artwork for display



- Think about your audience
- Try out combinations of work
- Fix your work in position
- Add labels

Make felt by laying wool fibres in different directions, adding hot water then rolling and squeezing the felt.



Using a roller for printing



Mix colours by overlapping materials




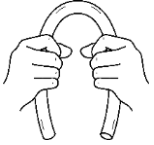




- Not too much ink!
- Roll in different directions.
- Aim for a thin layer all over the roller.
- Listen for a sticky 'hissing' noise!

Changing Materials : Year 2 : Summer 1

PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

Absorbent	A material which is able to soak up liquid easily.
Transparent	Objects that look clear and you can see straight through them.
Flexible	Able to bend easily without breaking.
Hard	Difficult to squash or scratch
Opaque	Objects that you cannot see through
Brittle	Easy to bear

CHANGING THE SHAPE OF A SOILD OBJECT

Squeeze		Bend	
Twist		Squash	
Stretch		Pull/Push	

RAW MATERIALS (NATURAL)

Raw materials are materials that are 'naturally' found around us from animals, plants or rocks, these are also known as natural materials.

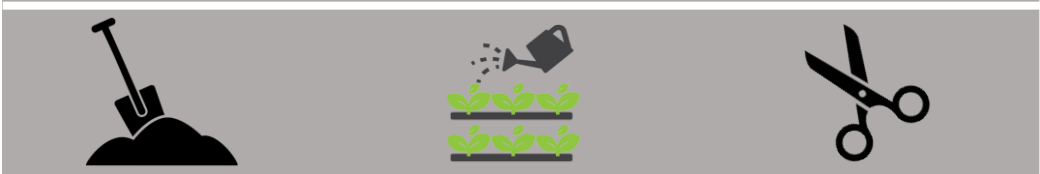


SYNTHETIC MATERIALS (MAN-MADE)

Synthetic materials are materials that have been made by humans. They are made by using different processes to change them.



SOURCING RAW MATERIALS



Digging up from the ground

Growing them from plants

Removing from an animal

SOURCING SYNTHETIC MATERIALS



React with chemicals

Heating

Mixing with other raw materials

Year 2: Orchestral instruments

Musical style: Orchestral

Orchestral music is music that is played by an orchestra. It is usually classical or film music, but sometimes orchestras play other types of music too.

Vocabulary

Strings

Instruments that are played by plucking or bowing strings.

Woodwind

Instruments that make sound by blowing air through a reed or small mouthpiece.

Brass

Instruments that are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing air through a cup-shaped mouthpiece.

Percussion

Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.

Dynamics

The volume of the music (loud or quiet).

Sound effects

A sound created to represent something in a film, television programme or a play.

Tempo

The speed of the music (fast or slow).

Timbre

The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.

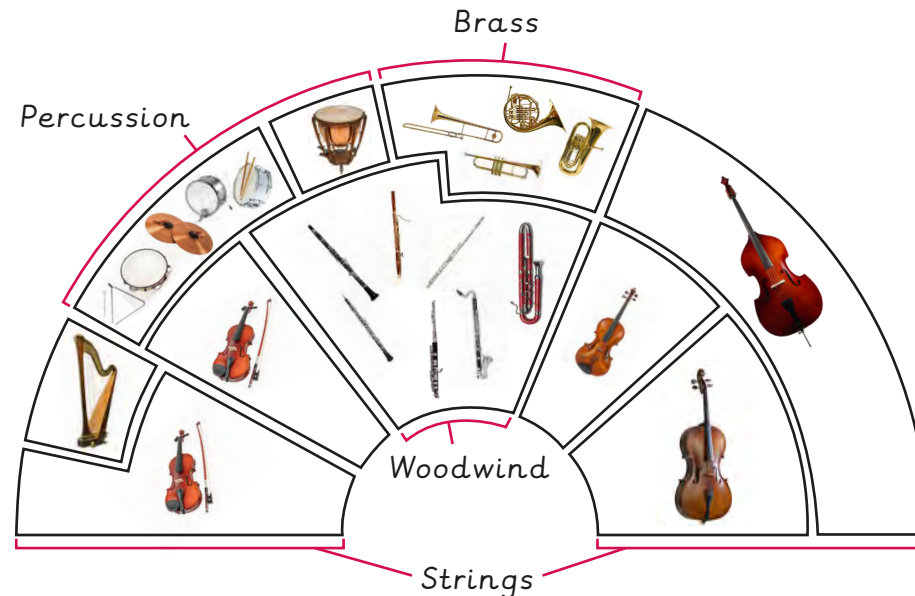
Vocals

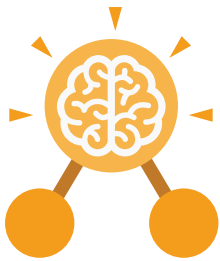
Using your voice in a piece of music.

Instruments

Orchestra

A group of instruments that play together.





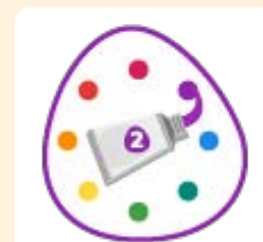
Unit: 2.6

Creating Pictures

Key Learning

- To learn the functions of the 2Paint a Picture tool.
- To learn about and recreate the Impressionist style of art (Monet, Degas, Renoir).
- To recreate Pointillist art and look at the work of pointillist artists such as Seurat.
- To learn about the work of Piet Mondrian and recreate the style using the lines template.
- To learn about the work of William Morris and recreate the style using the patterns template.
- To explore surrealism and eCollage.

Key Resources



2Paint a Picture

Key Vocabulary

Art

A visual form of creative activity and imagination.

Palette

Within computer graphics, this is the range of colours or shapes available to the user.

Style

A particular way in which something looks or is formed.

Fill

Causing an area to become full, in this case, of colour.

Pointillism

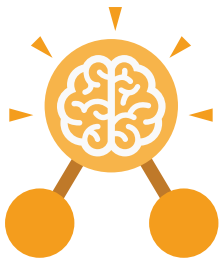
Pointillism was a development of impressionism. It was invented mainly by George Seurat and Paul Signac. Pointillist paintings are created by using small dots in different colours to build up the whole picture. Colours are placed near each other rather than mixed.

Impressionism

The impressionist movement began in the 1860s and became most popular in the 1870s and 1880s. It differed from the common art of the time because it wasn't religious art, showing scenes from religious stories or specific events, but was just intended to capture a scene at a moment. The art gave an 'impression' of the scene.

Surrealism

Explored the subconscious areas of the mind. The artwork often made little sense as it was usually trying to depict a dream or random thoughts.



Unit: 2.6

Creating Pictures

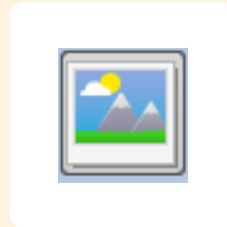
Key Images



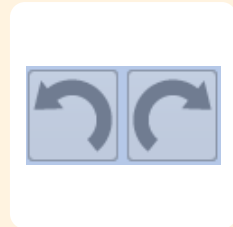
Choose the style you want to paint in



Open, Save and Share your picture



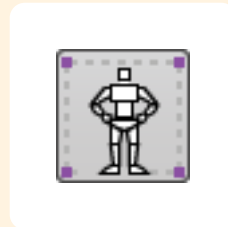
Choose a background for your picture



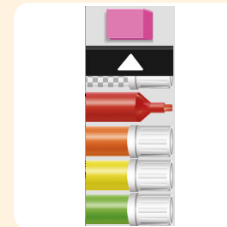
Undo and redo



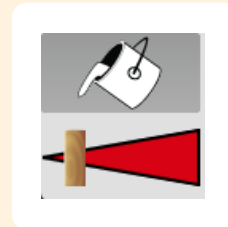
Zoom in and Zoom out



Outline options



Eraser and colour palettes



Fill tool and pen thickness

Key Questions

What are the main features of Impressionism?

Impressionism is a style of painting that focuses on the effects of light and atmosphere on colours and forms. Impressionist artists often used broken brush strokes.

What are the main features of Pointillism?

Pointillism is a painting technique developed by the artist George Seurat. It involves using small, painted dots to create areas of colour that together form a pattern or picture.

What are the main features of Surrealism?

Surrealistic art is characterized by dream-like visuals, the use of symbolism and collage images. Several prominent artists came from this movement, including Renee Magritte, Salvador Dali, and Max Ernst.