

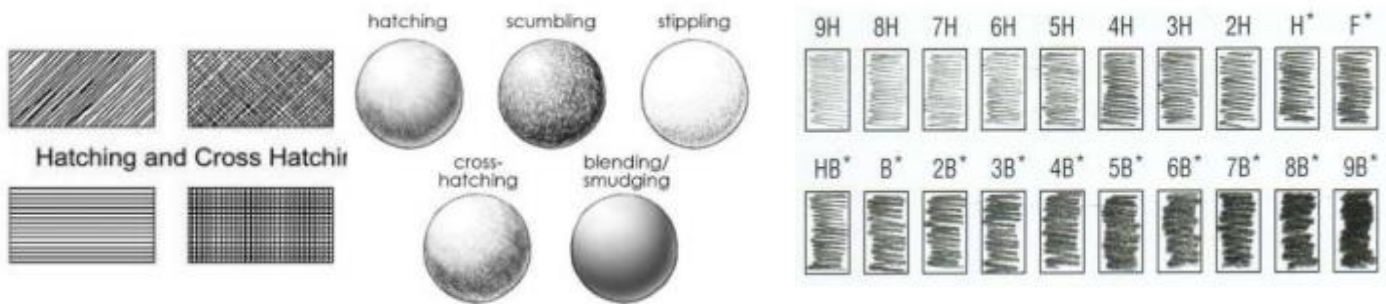
Year 3 Drawing and using Charcoal

Unit Vocabulary –

Shading	Shows where areas of darkness and light are in a drawing
Hatching	A type of shading that involves closely drawn parallel lines.
Contour	The outline of a shape or object.
Pressure	The amount of force placed on an object e.g. how hard a pencil is pushed against the paper
Charcoal	Charcoal is a black crumbly drawing material made of carbon and often used for sketching and under-drawing for paintings, although can also be used to create more finished drawings.
Horizon	is a horizontal line that runs across the paper to represent where the sky meets the ground.
Background and foreground	what is perceived as furthest away and closest to the viewer.
Pattern	a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated.
Perspective	depicting 3D objects on a 2D piece of paper
Media	Different materials used by artists, such as paint, charcoal, clay and thread.
Proportion	refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object
Mark making	Making as wide a variety of dots and lines of differing size, shape and density as you can invent
Thick -Wide	apply hard/more pressure
Thin -Small	apply light/less pressure
Smudge/blend	To use a tool or finger to merge two or more colours together to create another colour or texture
Use formal elements Knowledge organiser to help also	

Hatching and Cross-Hatching

Hatching is a technique used to create depth, shade and texture in a drawing. It involves drawing closely spaced parallel lines. Cross-hatching involves drawing further parallel lines at a different angle. Has the effect of making the area look darker. The more lines you add, the darker the appearance. Different effects can be created by experimenting with the thickness and spacing of the lines.



Shading

Shading is used in drawing to show the levels of light and darkness on an object. This makes it look more 3D and gives in depth. There are lots of different types of shading. Some are achieved by adding layers of pencil whilst others are created by smudging the pencil with your finger to create a softer look.

Artists to explore

Heather Hansen is a **performative and visual artist known for her kinetic drawings**. She has performed and exhibited in major cities throughout Asia, Europe and the U.S.



Laura McKendry is an artist-illustrator based in London, UK.



Edgar Degas was a French Impressionist artist famous for his pastel drawings and oil paintings. Degas is especially identified with the subject of dance; more than half of his Works depict dancers



Hans Hartung was a German-French painter, known for his gestural abstract style.



SEE – THINK – WONDER - Describing, Interpreting, Wondering
Analysing Artist's Works.

Look at an image/painting/sculpture silently for about a minute then consider the following:

a) SEE -
What do you see? What do you observe? Explain what you see.

b) THINK -
Based on what you see? What do you think is happening in the image? What do you see that makes you think that?

c) WONDER -
What questions do you have about this image? What issues or ideas does it raise in your head?