

## Year 3 Drawing, Painting and Sculpturing Cityscapes

### Unit Vocabulary –

<b>Shading</b>	Shows where areas of darkness and light are in a drawing
<b>Hatching</b>	A type of shading that involves closely drawn parallel lines.
<b>Contour</b>	The outline of a shape or object.
<b>Pressure</b>	The amount of force placed on an object e.g. how hard a pencil is pushed against the paper
<b>Horizon</b>	is a horizontal line that runs across the paper to represent where the sky meets the ground.
<b>Background</b>	the part of a picture that forms a setting for the main figures and appears furthest away from the viewer.
<b>Mid-ground</b>	The part of artwork that lies between the foreground (nearest to the viewer) and the background.
<b>Foreground</b>	the part of a view that is nearest to the observer Landscape all the visible features of an area of land
<b>Pattern</b>	a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated.
<b>Perspective</b>	depicting 3D objects on a 2D piece of paper
<b>Scale</b>	The different sizes of shapes
<b>Media</b>	Different materials used by artists, such as paint, charcoal, clay and thread.
<b>Proportion</b>	refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object
<b>Mark making</b>	Making as wide a variety of dots and lines of differing size, shape and density as you can invent
<b>Thick -Wide</b>	apply hard/more pressure
<b>Thin -Small</b>	apply light/less pressure
<b>Smudge/blend</b>	To use a tool or finger to merge two or more colours together to create another colour or texture
<b>Architecture</b>	A term to describe buildings and other physical structures
<b>Cityscape</b>	This is an artist's representation of the physical aspects of a city or urban area. This can be a painting, drawing, print or photograph.
Use formal elements Knowledge organiser to help also	

### Colour

<p>Harmonious Colours – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary colours</p>	<p>These colours are next to each other on the colour wheel. These colours blend well together and create balance. <b>Primary colours</b> are the 'starting' colours. They cannot be mixed by other colours. These are red, blue and yellow. <b>Secondary colours</b> are made by mixing an equal amount of 2 primary colours together. These are orange, purple and green. On the colour wheel, a secondary colour is sandwiched in-between the two primary colours that make it. <b>Tertiary Colours</b> are made by mixing an uneven amount of primary colours. For example, a yellow-orange would be made with a bigger ratio of yellow than red.</p>	
<p>Complementary Colours</p>	<p>Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel. They do not blend together but will make each other stand out.</p>	



<b>Colour Mixing With Paint</b>	
How do you make a colour lighter?	To make a colour lighter you add white. These are called tints.
How do you make a colour darker?	To make a colour darker you add the colour opposite it on the colour wheel. Orange- Blue Green- Red Purple- Yellow
<b>Poster Paint</b>	This is a paint that usually uses a type of gum-water or glue as its binder. It comes in bottles of pre-mixed colours. This is the cheapest type of mixable paint.
<b>Blending</b>	The technique of moving between different colours in poster paint.
<b>Flat Colour</b>	Applying an even layer of colour to a shape.
Paint neatly in one direction so brush marks don't show. Don't use too much paint in one go. Develop sharp edges by pressing lightly on the brush, add a little water to give smooth lines.	

### Artists to explore

<p>Stephen Wiltshire is a British architectural artist who draws detailed cityscapes. He draws lifelike urban scenes from memory.</p>	<p>Helen Zughaib was born in Beirut, Lebanon, living mostly in the Middle East and Europe before coming to the United States to study art at Syracuse University, earning her BFA from the College of Visual and Performing Arts.</p>	<p>Phil Dean is an artist and graphic designer based in London.</p>	<p>Clare Caulfield is a UK based artist and printmaker producing paintings and prints inspired by her travels to beautiful cities including Paris, Venice &amp; New York</p>

**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?