| Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - Art | | | |
|---|---------|-----------------|--|
| Topic: | Year: 2 | Strand: Drawing | |

| I can make patterns with line. I can explore the effects of smudging and blending pencil. I can show some texture in my drawings by adding dots and lines. | | |
|--|--|--|
| What is a Still Life? | A still life is a work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically common objects which are either natural (food, flowers, dead animals, plants, rocks, shells, etc.) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, etc.). | |
| Where will the darkest tones and highlights in a drawing be? | Light falls on objects in different ways depending on where the light source is coming from. The places receiving the most light will form the highlights; The places receiving the least light will have the darkest tones | |
| How can I create different tones and highlights using a pencil? | Using greater pressure when drawing will darken the tone. Using light pressure will create a lighter tone Different tones can be created using blending and cross hatching techniques. Highlights can be created using blending techniques and by using an eraser | |

Pastels are a soft medium which

means they can be layered and

Different tones and highlights of a

colours together with black or white

Different tones can be created by

colour can be made by layering

blended with great effect.

blending colours together

What should I already know?

I can make a variety of lines and marks with HB, 2B,

4B pencils

How can I

use pastels

to mix and

match

create

different

tones and highlights?

different

colours and

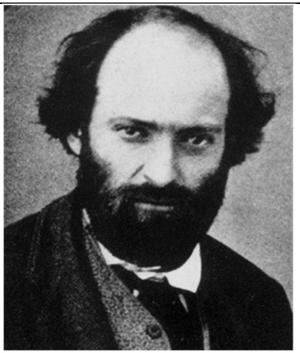
| Vocabulary | | |
|------------|---|--|
| blending | the technique of gently intermingling | |
| | two or more colours or values to create | |
| | a gradual transition or to soften lines. | |
| Cross | Layers of lines are drawn in different | |
| hatching | directions. the more layers are used, | |
| | the darker the area becomes | |
| highlight | The lightest parts in a painting or | |
| | drawing; the part of an object which | |
| | receive the most light | |
| layering | The technique of applying one colour or | |
| | material over another | |
| still life | A still life is a work of art depicting | |
| | mostly inanimate objects | |
| tone | Tone refers to the lightness or darkness | |
| | of colours used, which can help to | |
| | create a sense of depth or distance in | |
| | art. | |

Artist or Art Movement

Paul Cézanne

Artist 1839 - 1906

Paul Cézanne was a French artist and Post-Impressionist painter whose work laid the foundations of the transition from the 19th-century conception of artistic endeavor to a new and radically different world of art in the 20th century.



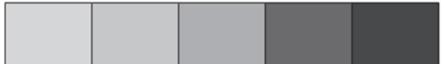


Paul Cézanne French, 1839–1906 Still Life with Apples and Peaches, c. 1905 oil on canvas, 81 x 100.5 cm (31 7/8 x 39 9/16 in.) National Gallery of Art, Gift of Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer

Art Skills and Techniques

- Experiment with oil pastels, applying them thickly and smudging colours together.
- Experiment with chalk pastels, applying colours over each other and blending together.
- Develop colour matching skills using pastels and matching colours to pieces of fruit.
- Record simple 3d shapes in fruit studies.
- Understand the effect the light has on objects, and recognise where darker tones will be.
- Experiment drawing 3d objects (fruit) with HB, 2B, 4B pencils, adding tone and highlights.
- Create depth by adding tones and highlights using pastels.
- Understand what a "still life" is.

Pictures



tonal scale

