

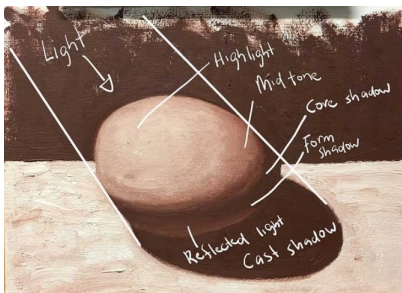

## Year 4

## Art: J.M.W Turner

### Learning to Recap:

- Lines can be long, short, thick, thin, straight and curved
- Primary colours are blue, red and yellow. Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: green, orange and purple.
- Tints are created by adding white to a colour; Tones are created by adding black to a colour
- Pattern and texture can be added using lines and dots.
- Landscapes show appreciation for our environment
- Proportion refers to the amount of one element of a picture in relation to another.
- Water colours are a paint applied using water. A wash is a watercolour background

### New Knowledge and Vocabulary

JMW Turner	1775-1851. William Turner was an English painter known for his expressive colourisation and imaginative landscapes
Layers	Applying different colours on top of each other
Sketches	Rough drawings which can be done lightly so that no rubber is needed. Sketching helps with proportion and detail
Hardness	Different pencils and pencil pressures can show line, tone and texture
Shading	Marks that indicate light or shade in a drawing or painting
Light and shadow	Areas of lightness and darkness that represent light and shadow in paintings. 
Hatching and cross hatching	Shading can also be created by hatching. Hatching is a series of parallel lines. Cross hatching is a series of lines placed at an angle. 



### Application of knowledge

**Sketch and paint a local landscape in the style of Turner, building layers of colour and using hatching and cross hatching.**

Experiment with different hardness of pencil

### Because, but, therefore...

You can create shading without using colour because...

You can create shading without using colour but...

You can create shading without using colour therefore...