


LENT TERM 1

ART – Year 3 - Medium Term Planning – PAINTING (Modern Impressionism – Leonid Afremov)

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
<p>TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that tints, tones and shades are used to add depth and contrast to a painting.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix tones of one colour by adding black or white to another colour. Explore tone to show light and shade. <p>Aim: Become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.</p>	<p>ART ANALYSIS</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that Leonid Afremov was a Russian modern impressionist painter known for his use of colour to create atmosphere.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss own and other’s work using an increasingly sophisticated use of art language (formal elements). <p>Aim: Know about great artists, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.</p>	<p>TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that colour can be used to create mood.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To paint using a colour palette similar to that used in a piece of art being studied. <p>Aim: Become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>Tint, tone, shade, tertiary, colour, lighten, darken,</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>Modern Impressionism, shadow, tone, depth, blotchy, dotty, style</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>atmosphere, mood, brushstroke, colour, contrast, complementary</p>
<p>Recap and Retrieval</p>	<p>Recap and Retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down. 	<p>Recap and Retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down. Leonid Afremov was best known for his painting technique of a blotchy, dotty style.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p>	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p>	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. • A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down. • Tones refer to how light or dark a colour is. <p>Teacher: (Recap from Y2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary colours are violet, magenta, vermilion, teal, chartreuse and amber. • Tertiary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of primary and secondary colour. <p>(Y3 learning)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. • A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down. • Tones refer to how light or dark a colour is. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leonid Afremov was best known for his painting technique of a blotchy, dotted style. • Leonid Afremov used colours to create atmosphere. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leonid Afremov (1955- 2019) was a Russian modern impressionist painter. • Created with oil paints and a palette knife, his works are alive with colour and movement. • The piece is created with oil paint on artistic canvas using Afremov's unique technique of a palette knife. • The artwork has a lot of texture, you can feel the strokes by touching this painting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colour can be used to create mood. • Mood in art means what the viewer feels when looking at a piece. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm colours mixed with the small amount of cooler colours creates a sense of anxiety. • The light colours create a peaceful mood. • This emotional response can be a result of various factors, including colour, texture, subject matter, and composition. • For instance, a painting with a dark palette and rough brushwork might evoke feelings of melancholy or unease, whereas a piece with bright colours and fluid lines could create a sense of joy or serenity.
<p>Learning Task</p> <p>Review Y2 – colour wheel (tertiary colours)</p> <p>Make tints, tones and shades using white, grey and black.</p>	<p>Learning Task</p>  <p>Fog Autumn Valley</p> <p>Introduce artist – Leonid Afremov (see original MTP – lesson 1).</p> <p>Look at his paintings.</p>	<p>Learning Task</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select colour to reflect mood ▪ Explore different brush strokes and why / when they might be used

	<p>A – Approach – Modern Impressionism I – inspiration and ideas for own work – not copy but pick out things you like about it M – Meaning - What is he trying to say in her work? S – Skills – shadow and tone</p>	
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<u>LESSON 4</u>	<u>LESSON 5</u>	<u>LESSON 6</u>
<p>TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are different ways to apply paint.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply paint using different methods and techniques. <p>Aim: Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.</p>	<p>CREATING ORIGINAL ARTWORK</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the planning and design of a painting is crucial to the quality of the end product.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create personal artwork using the artwork of others to stimulate them. <p>Aim: Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.</p>	<p>TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE ART ANALYSIS</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that a painting has a mixture of fine and bold details.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practise fine control with small pointed brushes and water colours. Reflect upon their own and other’s opinion of their work in order to identify areas of improvement. <p>Aim: Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>application, dotting, splashing, brushstroke, colour</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>hue, tint, tone, shade, shadow</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>fine, bold, detail, evaluation, analyse, improve</p>
<p>Recap and Retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down. Leonid Afremov was best known for his painting technique of a blotchy, dotty style. Colour can be used to create mood. 	<p>Recap and Retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down. Leonid Afremov was best known for his painting technique of a blotchy, dotty style. Colour can be used to create mood. Stippling is a technique that uses small circles or dots to create an image. 	<p>Recap and Retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down. Leonid Afremov was best known for his painting technique of a blotchy, dotty style. Colour can be used to create mood. Stippling is a technique that uses small circles or dots to create an image.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject matter needs to be defined when planning.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry brushing can be an effective way to capture the texture of the natural world, from clouds to trees and hedgerows. • You can also use a palette knife to introduce small bursts of colour. • Stippling is a technique that uses small circles or dots to create an image. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists can use a paintbrush that is mostly dry to the touch to produce art using a technique known as dry brushing. Brushstrokes will appear to have a textured, scratchy finish. • Stippling is a technique that uses small circles or dots to create an image. Dots are made using pigment of one colour. The dots may be arranged to suggest forms, shapes and areas of contrast which may be interpreted in many different ways. • Dabbing can help to create texture and movement in a piece, making it a good choice to paint treetops or greenery to reflect a sense of movement. • Palette knives are particularly useful for blending edges by dragging one colour into another to create a rough, textured look. • You can also use a palette knife to introduce small bursts of colour into a painting by 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject matter needs to be defined when planning. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and designing means an artist thinks about what to create. • The colour palette needs to be defined. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine detail can be added by using different tools. • Thin brushes create thin lines. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palette knives are particularly useful for blending edges by dragging one colour into another to create a rough, textured look. • You can also use a palette knife to introduce small bursts of colour into a painting by loading the tip of the knife with paint and dabbing it onto the surface.

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<p>Learning Task</p> <p>Observe colour and suggest why it has been used. Choose the right paint and / or equipment for the task.</p>	<p>Learning Task</p> <p>Using one or two of Afremov's art pieces - children to think about their chosen scene, hues that they will use and techniques.</p> <p>Plan out their painting.</p>	<p>Learning Task</p> <p>Independently choose the right paint and / or equipment for the task.</p> <p>Children to mix and create their finished piece.</p> <p>Begin to discuss how they are influenced by the work of other artists.</p> <p>Evaluate.</p>
<p>Assessment</p> <p>Cumulative Quiz. Retrieval Practice.</p>		