











# Year 2 – Spring 2 – Art – Pupil Knowledge Organiser



What do I already know?		What am I learning now?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drawing tools include pencils, crayons, pastels, charcoal and chalk.</li> <li>Continuous line art is made without lifting the drawing tool from the surface.</li> <li>Patterns with lines, dots and squiggles can be used to mimic textures in nature.</li> <li>Different tools create different textures in drawings.</li> <li>Hard pencil grades create lighter tones and soft pencil grades create darker tones.</li> </ul>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who is Pablo Picasso?</li> <li>What can we learn from the Pablo Picasso's drawings?</li> <li>How can we experiment with drawing on different surfaces?</li> <li>Can I draw an animal from observation?</li> <li>Can I draw an animal in the style of Pablo Picasso?</li> </ol>	
Significant People	Key Knowledge: Drawing	Key Vocabulary	
<p><b>Pablo Picasso</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One of the most recognised artists today.</li> <li>Good at drawing and painting realistically.</li> <li>Wanted to experiment with different styles.</li> <li>Was a leading member of the cubist art movement.</li> </ul>	<p>When drawing from observation, we need to look carefully at: shape, detail, light/dark areas, texture.</p> 	<p>weight</p> <p>The thickness or thinness of a line.</p>	<p>light</p> <p>Where the picture looks bright.</p>
<p><b>Key Knowledge: Drawing Surfaces</b></p>  <p>The surface can change how a drawing looks and feels.</p>  <p>Using coloured paper is good way to create a particular mood in an artwork.</p>  <p>Dark paper with light pencil or pastels draws attention to brighter parts of the subject.</p>		<p>dark</p> <p>Where it looks shadowy or dim.</p>	<p>tone</p> <p>How light or dark a pencil/colour is.</p>
<p>We use different marks, like lines, dots and squiggles to create texture.</p>  <p><b>LINE WEIGHT</b></p> <p>Thick lines can make things look strong, bold, or important.</p>		<p>pattern</p> <p>A repeated design of lines or shapes.</p>	<p>texture</p> <p>How something looks like it might feel if you touched it. For example, it might feel smooth, rough, or bumpy.</p>
<p>Thin lines can be used to show finer details.</p> 		<p>observation</p> <p>To look/notice the different parts of something.</p>	<p>pressure</p> <p>How gently or hard you push the drawing tool onto the drawing surface.</p>
<p>Light pressure on the pencil creates light lines.</p> 		<p>grade</p> <p>The category of pencil used to show how light or dark a pencil's mark is.</p>	<p>surface</p> <p>The object you draw or paint on. For example, paper, card, wood or walls.</p>
<p>Hard pressure on the pencil creates dark lines.</p>			