

Vocabulary

Natural Forms – an object found in nature that has not been changed or altered

Weathered surfaces – worn away

Abstract – does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality

Brushwork – the way in which a painter uses their brush

Contour – a line which defines a form or an edge.

Enlarge - make or become larger or more extensive.

Linear - consisting of or using lines

Heavy - of great density; thick or substantial.

Infill – material that fills

Still life - a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects

Multi-media - using more than one medium of expression or communication.

Angles/perspective - a technique that enables artists to add the illusion of depth to a painting or drawing.

Viewpoints - the spot (point) from which you, the artist, is looking at (viewing) the scene.

Observational – drawing what is in front of you.

Inks/stains/dyes - soluble colourant

Adapt – modify, change or improve

Art: Painting (Year 6)

Methods/Techniques

Line and Contour – Using thick black oil pastel/ Marker pen to focus on linear qualities and define lines

Observational studies - Drawing what you see in front of you as realistically and as true to life as possible.

Painting / various brush techniques- Applying paint, pigment, colour or other medium to a solid surface

Abstract – Explore form, shapes, colour.



Patrick Heron

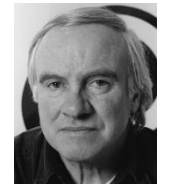
Patrick Heron was a British abstract and figurative artist

He used simple natural form as a starting point for the lines and shapes in many of his paintings.



Patrick Caulfield

He was an English painter and printmaker known for his bold canvases. He included a basic black outline in order to make them appear more iconic.



L.S. Lowry

He painted in a naive, straightforward style, often using block colours and a simplified perspective. His most iconic motifs included flat, rectangular buildings; factories with tall, smoking chimneys; and “matchstick men”, that crowded his cityscapes and landscapes.

