



St Mary's CE VC First School

Be the best that you can be. Shine God's love for all to see.

Year Three – Art & Design – Key Knowledge Tracker

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| Compare and Contrast | Artists famous for figure drawing LS Lowry, Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, known as Raphael. Each artist has their own unique style. (People & Places) | |
| | A botanical artist is someone who draws and paints plants and flowers in a realistic style. (Beautiful Botanicals) | |
| | Traditional approaches to botanical art are mostly accurate, illustrative and sometimes scientific in style. More contemporary botanical examples can include more simplified graphic or digital representations. (Beautiful Botanicals) | |
| | Some mosaics, such as Roman and Greek mosaics were made to represent everyday life and religious images. Some mosaics, such as Islamic mosaics are made to portray geometrical patterns. (Mosaic Masters) | |
| Creation | Watercolour paints can create interesting effects including translucency and colour washes. Bolder areas of colour can be created using layering. (Contrast and Complement) | |
| | Artists can focus on one or more visual elements as they create their artwork, however, not all artworks need to emphasise every element every time. (Prehistoric Pots) | |
| | A motif is a decorative image or design. (Ammonite) | |
| | Tesserae are small blocks of stone, tile, glass, or other materials used in the construction of a mosaic. (Mosaic Masters) | |
| | The visual elements are colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. (Mosaic Masters) | |
| Generation of Ideas | Artists often annotate their sketches to record information about important visual elements. (Prehistoric Pots and Mosaic Masters) | |
| Human Form | Artists can draw figures using simple, fluid lines and shapes. (People & Places) | |
| Landscapes | A pose is a position a figure takes in order to be photographed, painted or drawn. (People & Places) | |
| | An urban landscape is a picture of a town or city. (People & Places) | |
| Malleable Materials | A coil is made by rolling clay to make long rolls which are placed one on top of another. (Prehistoric Pots and Ammonite) | |
| | Slip is a gloopy mixture of clay and water, which can be used to join pieces of clay. (Prehistoric Pots and Ammonite) | |
| Natural Art | Objects such as stones, shells and twigs can be used to make marks and patterns on different surfaces. Such patterns can include geometric shapes, zigzags, herringbone patterns, dots and lines. (Prehistoric Pots) | |
| Paint and Colour | Contrasting colours, also called complementary colours are colours found on the opposite sides of the colour wheel. They provide maximum contrast to each other. (Contrast & Complement) | |
| | Contrasting/complementary colours are, red and green, yellow and purple and orange and blue. (Contrast & Complement) | |
| | Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. (Contrast & Complement) | |
| | Warm colours include red, yellow and orange. (Contrast & Complement) | |
| | Tertiary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour. (Contrast & Complement) | |
| | Cool colours include blues, greens and some purples. (Contrast & Complement) | |
| | Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere. (Contrast & Complement) | |
| Paper, Fabric, Metal and Plastic | A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread or other materials. (Beautiful Botanicals) | |
| | An embellishment is a decorative detail or feature, such as a silk flower, tassel or bow. (Beautiful Botanicals) | |
| | A warp thread runs vertically in a fabric. (Beautiful Botanicals) | |
| | A weft thread runs horizontally in a fabric. (Beautiful Botanicals) | |
| Pencil, Ink, Charcoal & Pen | Hatching is an artistic technique of drawing closely spaced parallel lines to create tonal or shading effects. (Ammonite and People & Places) | |
| | Cross hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one another. (Ammonite and People & Places) | |
| | Shading is the technique artists use to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional. Hatching and cross hatching are ways of shading. (Ammonite and People & Places) | |
| Printing | A relief print is a print made by cutting away the print surface so that the image alone appears raised on the surface. The raised area of the printing surface are inked and printed, meaning the areas that have been cut away do not pick up the ink. (Ammonite) | |
| | Lino printing is a technique used to create a relief print and involves carving away the surface so that the remaining raised alone picks up the ink. (Beautiful Botanicals) | |
| | A unit print is when an object is inked and is pressed on a surface to leave an impression. (Beautiful Botanicals) | |
| People, Artwork and Movements | Coming Out of School is a significant artwork by LS Lowry, which is based on his memories of a school in Lancashire and shows children and parents at the end of the school day. (People & Places) | |
| | LS Lowry (1887–1976) was a significant yet controversial artist who painted urban landscapes of Manchester showing the people who lived and worked there. Critics called his figures 'matchstick men' due to their elongated form. (People & Places) | |
| | Katie Scott is an important contemporary printmaker and botanical artist. (Beautiful Botanicals) | |