St Andrew's Church of England Primary School
LKS2 Knowledge Organiser – Term 1: Art – Painting inspired by Marc Chagall

Outcomes: -

- *Adapt and refine ideas as you progress.*
- *Comment on artworks using visual language.*
- *Use different hardness's of pencils to show line, tone and texture.*
- *Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.*
- *Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes).*
- *Use shading to show light and shadow.*
- *Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.*
- *Use layers of two or more colours.*
- Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers.
- Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others.

Watercolour technique: A wet brush is dipped into the paint and applied to the paper. The amount of water on the brush determines the lightness or darkness of the colour, its intensity. If more water is used, the colour will be lighter. If less water is used the colour will be darker.



flat colour



graded wash



variegated wash

Different wash techniques used for backgrounds.

Key Vocabulary

background	The background is further away from the viewer.
foreground	The area closest to the viewer, most often this is the lower section of the picture. This has the most detail.
intense	An intense colour is bright. As colours loose their intensity they become duller.
opaque	Opaque paints cover and hide what's under them. Opaque paints will give a solid colour.
representational	Art that represents objects or events in the real world. Objects are easily recognizable.
transparent	Transparent paints allow more light to pass through them, you can see through them.
wash	A technique that creates a semi-transparent layer of colour.
watercolour	A method of painting using a combination of coloured paints and water.

Angel with candlestick



Donkey on the roof



Angel

