

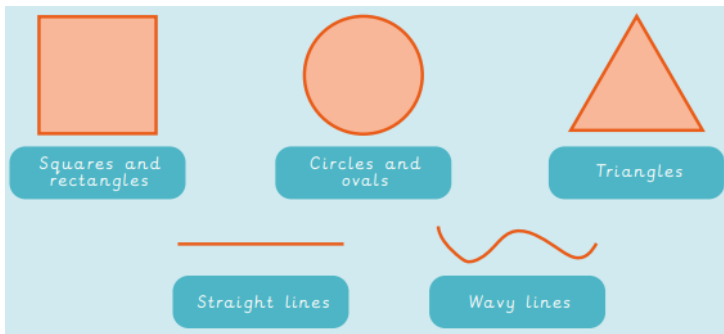
# Year 3 Art & Design Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1

## Drawing: Growing Artists

Carl Linnaeus  
1707-1778



A Swedish naturalist, famous for his botanical illustrations.

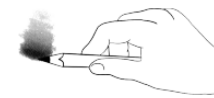


<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	Art where the subject doesn't necessarily look like it does in real life
<b>Composition</b>	Putting different elements together
<b>Geometric</b>	A regular shape with angles and straight lines
<b>Organic</b>	Irregular natural shapes
<b>Scale</b>	The size of what is being drawn
<b>Tone</b>	The light and dark areas of an object or artwork
<b>Texture</b>	A surface quality that can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured

<b>Knowledge</b>	
	<b>Shape in Drawing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Everything in our world is made from shapes, either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube).</li> <li>Identifying geometric shapes in objects helps an artist to draw more accurately.</li> </ul>
	<b>Shading</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A shading pencil grip can be used to blend from light to dark, creating different tones.</li> <li>Shading helps make drawn objects look realistic.</li> </ul>
	<b>Texture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frottage is a rubbing technique that can create different textures and add pattern. Using different tools and colours changes how a rubbing looks.</li> </ul>
	<b>Observational Drawing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Careful observation of an object adds detail to artwork.</li> <li>Botanical artwork is created with careful sketching of natural shapes to draw a plant that is visually pleasing and scientifically accurate.</li> </ul>
	<b>Scale and Composition</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using a viewfinder helps create abstract drawings to focus on a small section.</li> <li>Composition adds expression to artwork.</li> </ul>



**Detail grip**  
(Writing grip)



**Shading grip**

**Dark tones** show where there is less light on an object. Pressing firmly with your pencil when you shade will create darker tones.

### The four rules of shading

<b>Shade in one direction</b>	
<b>No gaps</b>	
<b>Neat and to the edges</b>	
<b>Create smooth even tones</b>	

**Light tones** show where there is more light on the subject and less pressure is needed when you shade.