

National Curriculum Art & Design - Knowledge

- Develop techniques, including control and use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.
- Create sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.
- Improve mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).
- Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Key Learning

Improvements can be made to initial attempts; critical feedback should be SMART: specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timely, for example, as demonstrated in 'Austin's Butterfly'.

Printing can be used to make one or more identical images or to create repeating patterns. It allows an image to be accurately reproduced many times over.

Real-life applications of printing include the mass production of:

- information and images (magazines, posters, fine art pictures);
- repeated pattern fabrics;
- and repeated pattern wallpapers.

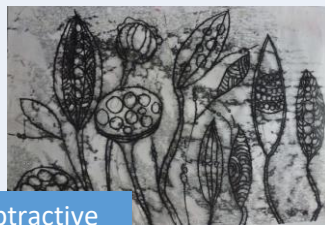
Hokusai (1760-1849) was a Japanese artist and printmaker. One of his most famous works is the iconic print 'The Great Wave'.



There are two types of mono-printing.



additive



subtractive

There are two types of relief-printing: block method and letterpress method. Ink will be applied to the raised areas, but not to the lower areas, enabling the pattern to be transferred during printing.



Vocabulary

Printing: transfer of colour from one surface to another.

Mono-printing: the process of making a print using 'mark making'. It is used for single prints or very small 'runs'.

Relief-printing: Relief printing is printing from raised images. As ink can be reapplied, it can be used to make prints again and again.

Composition: combining parts, for example, of a painting, to make a whole.

Ink: a coloured fluid or paste used for printing.

Carve: to cut into (a hard material) in order to produce a design or inscription.

Block printing: another name for relief printing where a pattern is carved into a block, creating grooved lines that will not pick up ink.

Letterpress method: a raised surface is added to the starting surface (for example, a pattern formed with string) which will pick up the ink.

Positive image: a picture that has the same areas of colour and space as the original.

Negative image: a picture that uses the absence of colour to create a composition.

Key Learning: Create own printed artwork titled 'Butterfly Garden'

1 Critique and feedback.



Watch 'Austin's Butterfly' and discuss critique given in the video and how this enabled Austin to improve his drawing. Provide images of butterflies and allow 2 minutes to draw. Give constructive critique to a partner, then respond to this feedback to improve your initial attempts. In printing this is important as your image will be repeated many times so needs to be as precise as possible before printing begins.

2 Art history: Katsushika Hokusai

Learn about the life and work of Katsushika Hokusai, including his famous artwork 'The Great Wave'. Complete comprehension questions focused on his life and work.

3 Mono-printing.

Printing is the transfer of colour from one surface to another. Discuss printing methods used in prior learning (e.g. potato printing, stamps, leaf prints). There are two methods to create a mono-print: additive and subtractive. Mono-printing is mainly used for fine art prints and textiles work. It is used for single prints or very small 'runs' as only a very limited amount of prints can be created this way as each print removes a layer of ink from the acrylic sheet. Practice creating own mono-prints (additive and subtractive) using printing inks and provided image to trace.

4 Relief printing (1 – block method).

Relief printing is printing from raised images. It is a printing method where a printing block or plate that has had ink applied to its surface, but not to any recessed areas, is brought into contact with paper. Carve into a printing block then use to press onto paper and make a print (which will be a mirror image of what is seen on the printing block). Practice creating own relief prints using polystyrene squares, printing ink and flower images (provided) to carve a design.

5 Relief printing (2 – letter press method).

Retrieve knowledge of relief printing from prior lesson. Last lesson we carved the recesses to create a negative image, where the negative space was coloured, and the pattern was not. This lesson, we will create the image by building a raised section which will give a positive image when printed (the colour will be on the design, and the negative space will remain uncoloured). Practice creating own relief print using string, card and printing inks.

6 Create own printed artwork titled 'The Alps'.

Apply skills learned throughout the unit to create own artwork titled 'The Alps'. Choose printing method, colours and consider composition.