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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

Year 9 : Term 1:1



| **Lesson/Learning Sequence**  **Formal Elements** | **Intended Knowledge:**  *Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary** | **Prior Knowledge:**  *In order to know this students, need to already know how…* | **Assessment** |
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| **Lesson 1: Natural forms**  **Tonal drawing** | * Natural forms are objects found in nature that has not been changed or altered by man. * *Still life observation is drawing from objects directly in front of you as accurately as possible.* * *How to apply a range of tones and textures to their still life drawings.* | Natural forms: A natural form is an object found in nature that has not been changed or altered. It is still in its natural state. For example, flowers, leaves, seedpods, bones, skeletons, feathers, birds, fish, animals etc.  Still life: describes a work of art that shows inanimate objects from the natural or man-made world, such as fruit, flowers, dead game, and/or vessels like baskets or bowls.  Graduated tone is a visual technique of gradually transitioning from one colour hue to another, or from one shade to another, or one texture to another. | * How to draw basic objects. * How to apply tone in different directions and motions. |  |
| **Lesson 2: Colour Pencil** | * How to apply colour pencil blending to create an accurate study of a natural form object. * How to create tertiary colour blends and tones to create 3d effect of their natural form object. | Tertiary colours: A tertiary colour is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together. There are six tertiary colours. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colour they are mixed from. | * To apply colour theory when they are mixing colours and creating tints and tones. * To apply the formal elements to their work. |  |
| **Lesson 3: Acrylic painting** | * Acrylic paint is an oil based thick paint compared to watercolour paint. * How to apply acrylic paint to an natural form object using little water. * How to create tone and blends with acrylic by overlapping colours into one another. | Harmonious colours: sit beside each other on the colour wheel. These colours work well together and create an image which is pleasing to the eye.  Warm colours: One group of colours in the colour wheel is associated with the sun, warmth and fire.  Cool colours: Cool colours remind you of water and sky, even ice and snow.  Blend:  It is the technique of gently intermingling two or more colors or values to create a gradual transition or to soften lines. | * To apply colour theory when they are mixing colours and creating tints and tones. |  |
| **Lesson 4: Biro pen** | * How to create texture and mark making using Biro pen to draw a natural object * How to create tone using Biro pen to draw a natural object. * How to gain confidence with drawing onto collage papers and surfaces to create different effects. | Texture: Texture means how something feels.  There are two types of texture: actual texture and visual texture. In all art and design, the appearance of texture is an important visual element. In design, texture can also play a part in a product's function. | * How to apply marks, dots and lines to create texture. * *To create tone with pen they must repeatedly overlap lines.* |  |
| **Lesson 5: Composition** | * How to draw a mini composition of natural form objects. * A variation of scale drawings as well and foreground and background is important to achieve a successful composition. * How to apply previous skills onto one final piece to refinement skills. * Using different papers for the background improves composition. | Composition is the arrangement or placement of visual elements in a piece of artwork. You might consider this the same as the “layout” of a piece (a term you hear a lot in graphic design).  Scale: Scale refers to the relative size of an element in a design when compared to another element. | * What composition means. * ***How to apply the formal elements in 2D materials to their work.*** |  |
| **Lesson 6: Present and reflect** | * Presentation is important to the aesthetic of drawings and pieces of art. * Placement of work shows clear presentation * Reflect on work and what they have learned through the term. * Whole class feedback will be given to identify strengths and weaknesses. * To reflect on their work and evaluate each element. * Students will carry out their SSS challenge according to their staff feedback and reflection. | Evaluation is an opportunity to: discuss your development and final work. Help others understand what you were trying to achieve. Explain your successes and weaknesses. | * To reflect on their work and their strengths and weaknesses. * Identify what they want to improve and how to improve. |  |