

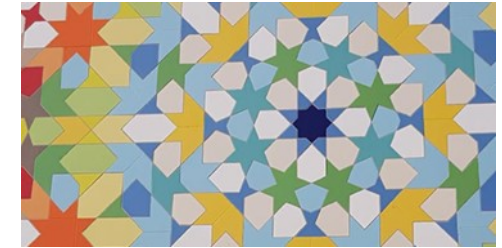
Year 5 Art Knowledge Organiser - Drawing

Previous knowledge required: tone, shading, pattern/texture, primary and secondary colours,

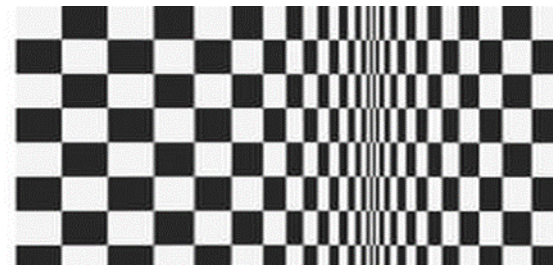
Symmetry	A balance that is achieved by arranging elements on either side of the center of artwork equally. This can be achieved through shape or colour
Reflections	To draw reflected images
Geometric	Using mathematics to make shapes and patterns
Optical illusions	Optical illusions can use color, light and patterns to create images that can be deceptive or misleading to our brains
Chiaroscuro technique	It refers to the use of light and shadow to create the illusion of light from a specific source shining on the figures and objects in the painting
Detail	All of the small parts that are drawn



Monet: Reflection on the Seine River



Eric Broug: Islamic patterns



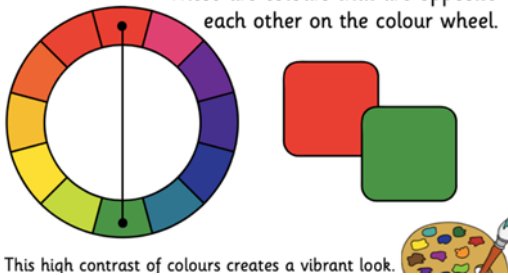
Bridget Riley: Movement in squares



Indian Mandala

COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

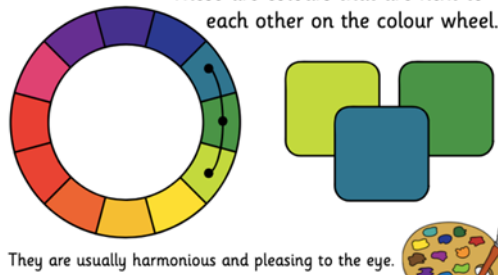
These are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel.



This high contrast of colours creates a vibrant look.

ANALOGOUS COLOURS

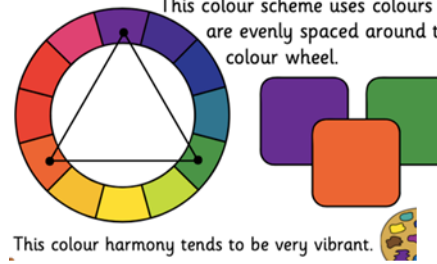
These are colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.



They are usually harmonious and pleasing to the eye.

TRIAD COLOURS

This colour scheme uses colours that are evenly spaced around the colour wheel.



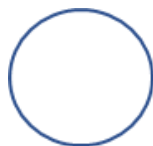
This colour harmony tends to be very vibrant.

Johannes Vermeer has painted this picture 'The Girl with the Pearl Earring' using the chiaroscuro technique.

If you were holding his light source where would you be standing?



An example of how to make a simple geometric pattern how to make a geometric pattern.



Draw a circle using a protractor



Divide the circle in quarters



Draw 4 chords like the example shown above



Using a ruler find half way point of the chords



Connect all of the half way points using lines and it colour in