

Art

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality art and design education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to experiment, invent and create a range of art techniques including colour, texture, shape, line, space, form and pattern. Children will learn about a range of artists, craft makers, architects and designers and have opportunities to design and create a broad range of artwork. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about art and design.

3D Sculpture — Clay tiles

Spring 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 3 (Sculpture—Egyptian Artefacts)

Year 4 (3D Sculpture – Saving the Deep Sculptures - Jacha Potgieter)

Key Vocabulary:

- Realistic
- Proportion
- Balance
- Scale
- Relationship
- Transform
- Movement,
- Rhythm
- Structure
- Construct
- Flexible
- Pliable
- Slip
- Relief
- Kiln
- Plaster of paris
- Negative form
- Positive form
- Mould
- Impression



Artist — Laura Carlin



New Knowledge:

- ‘Style’ as a noun and, in the context of art, as a term to refer to how something looks.
- Sculptures can be made from a variety of mouldable materials.
- The texture of a sculpture can convey feelings, expression or movement.
- Most moulds are negative forms that are used to shape casting materials as create duplicates of the model.
- Negative moulds are concave. Positive moulds are convex.
- Clay can be used to create a mould.
- Objects can be pressed into a clay mould to create a negative impression.
- Purposeful effects, patterns, points of interest and texture can be created using a range of objects.
- Plaster of Paris can be used to create a positive cast from the clay mould.
- Plaster of Paris can be poured into leather hard clay.