

3D modelling

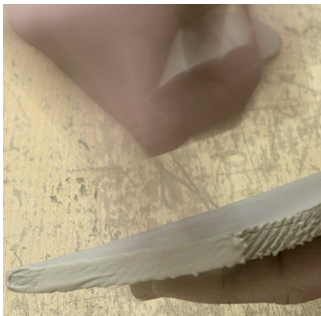
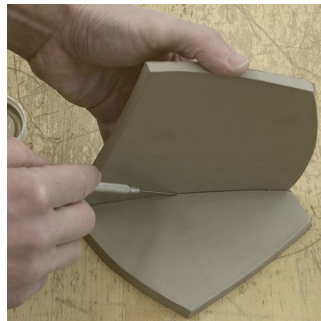
Art

Key skills and techniques: Making the clay stay together when its dried.

Marrying clay: Soft wet clay pieces, such as clay coils used in pot-making, can be joined by physically blending the pieces together, smashing and combining them into each other at the join.

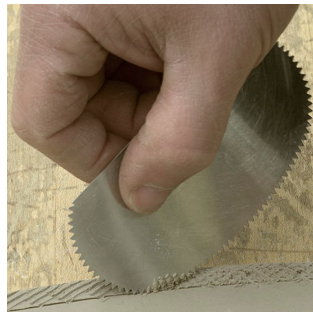
Beginner mistake: If pieces of wet clay are simply set on top of each other or lightly pressed together they will stick to each other at first, but as the clay dries they will fall apart; pieces need to be firmly smeared together or scored and slipped in order to stay attached

Scoring and slipping: Clay pieces that are drier and harder, or that you want to join together without blending or altering their forms, traditionally must be scored and slipped (or slipped and scored). In this process slip, a liquid mixture of clay and water, is used to help weld the pieces together.



Scoring

Marrying



Scoring

Marrying

Key vocabulary

clay	A natural material made up of tiny pieces of rock, it hardens when dried.
slab	A flat piece of clay made with your hands or a rolling pin.
Slip	A liquid, usually water, added when joining two pieces of clay together.
Mod Roc	A fine gauze material with quick-drying plaster. Simply dip into water, wrap and shape - it will set like rock. 3D models can easily be made by applying the 'Mod Roc' onto mesh or wire.
Sculpt	To create or represent (something) by carving, casting, or other shaping techniques.

Previous learning:

Modelling with different materials in Key Stage 1.

In year 3 you created a thumb pot and slab with attachments using skills of joining and cross hatching.

In year 4 you made coiling pots in your Romans topic.

In year 5 you used mod-roc to create a sculpture of a skeleton.



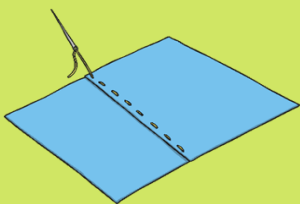
Textiles- Sewing

Art/DT

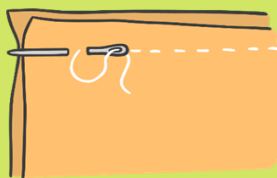
Key skills and techniques:

Running Stitch

A quick, easy stitch used to join fabric together. Also used for decoration.

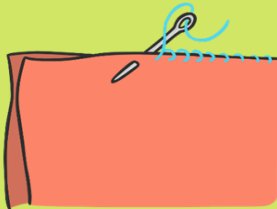


Backstitch



A strong stitch, useful for holding seams together.

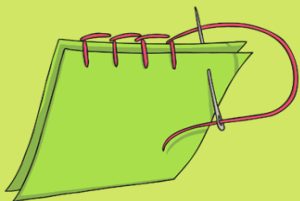
Whipstitch



A simpler version of blanket stitch.

Blanket Stitch

A decorative stitch for strengthening edges.



Key vocabulary

Stitch	A loop of thread to join pieces of fabric together.
Applique or embroider	Decorative needlework to create a design or picture on fabric.
Templates	Before cutting fabric, it is a good idea to cut out the shape you want in paper first. You can pin it to the fabric and cut round it.
Seam allowance	When you are sewing two pieces of fabric together, you lose a bit of the inner size. So when cutting out your fabric, you should make it a little larger than you actually need it to be. 5-10 mm is usually enough.
Fastening	Ways of joining or closing. For example buttons, poppers, hook-and-eye.

Previous learning:

In year 2 you decorate textiles with stitching to add colour and detail.

In year 3 you used simple stitching using long needles to make straight stitches.

In Year 5 you used more advanced stitches to join materials together and create more difficult patterns.

Painting— Lowry

Art



Full name: Laurence Stephen Lowry.

Born: 1st November 1887

Died: 23rd February 1976

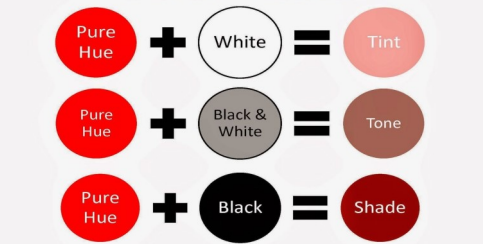
Although famous for his industrial landscapes, he was also a talented portraitist.

In 1969, he was offered a knighthood, which he turned down.

He came from a well-off family, but as his paintings were of working-class people, it's often assumed that he was also



Ivory black Vermillion Prussian blue Yellow ochre Flake white



Key skills and techniques: Creating background and foreground with different shades of a colour



Key vocabulary

Industrial	Factories and machines doing work people used to do.
Urban	A characteristic or in a town or city.
Landscape	All the visible features of an area of land.
Architecture	Designing and constructing buildings.
Background	The background is the space in a piece of art-work that functions as a means to support and enhance the main subject matter of the piece. It surrounds the objects in the piece and may include actual objects and people, or simply be empty negative space.
Foreground	The area of the picture space nearest to the viewer, immediately behind the picture plane

Previous learning:

In year 2 you recognise and name secondary colours through exploration and explore colour mixing.

In year 3 you used different thickness of brush for specific purposes. Explore different brush techniques, such as, sweeping, dabbing and dotting.

In year 5 you learnt to explore colour mixing using tints and shades to match a colour palette/ swatch.

