

Year 4

Art: Observational Sketches- Rivers

Godmanchester Community Academy

Learning to Recap:

- Lines can be long, short, thick, thin, straight and curved
- Primary colours are blue, red and yellow. Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: green, orange and purple.
- Tints are created by adding white to a colour; Tones are created by adding black to a colour
- Pattern and texture can be added using lines and dots.
- Proportion refers to the amount of one element of a picture in relation to another.
- Sketches are rough drawings which are made with light pressure.
- Shading uses marks to indicate light or shade. Hatching and cross-hatching are types of shading. Hatching uses parallel lines and cross-hatching uses lines placed at an angle.

New Knowledge and Vocabulary

Observational sketches	Rough drawings of what you can see which can be done lightly so that no rubber is needed. 
Light and shadow	Areas of lightness and darkness that represent light and shadow in paintings.
Hatching and cross hatching	Shading can also be created by hatching. Hatching is a series of parallel lines. Cross hatching is a series of lines placed at an angle.
Sketching landscapes	Following the principle of thirds to proportion landscapes accurately.
Tips for sketching rivers	Outline the sides of the river bank Detail the river bank with trees, rocks or other observations. Add features from the background (sky, building, bridges etc) Add ripples to the water to represent movement (if the water is moving) Use a variety of lines to add texture to the river bank and features Add shading to represent light and shade.



Because, but, therefore...

Sketches of a river may never look the same because...

Sketches of a river may never look the same but...

Sketches of a river may never look the same therefore...



Application of knowledge

Sketch river landscapes including shading

Observe river landscapes at different times of the day and experiment with how shading changes.