

Year 5

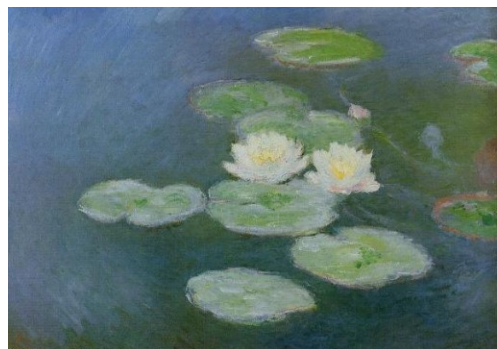
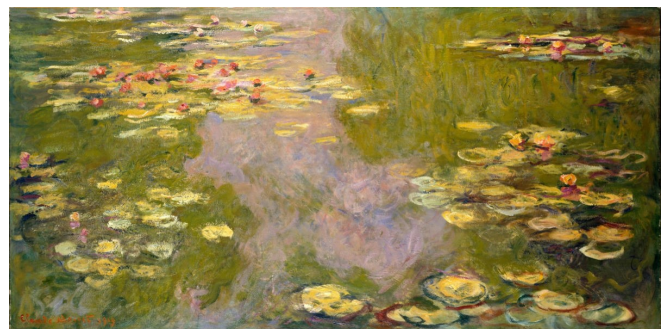
Art: Claude Monet

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.
- Shading is shown by marks (hatching and cross hatching) or areas of lightness and darkness

New Knowledge and Vocabulary

Claude Monet	1840-1926. A French artist was the founder of French Impressionism. Monet painted the same scenes over and over to capture changing light and passing seasons.
Impressionism	An art movement that used small, thin brush strokes to accurately show how light changes on ordinary objects. Movement is also included in impressionist paintings.
Waterlilies	A series of 250 oil paintings painted in Monet's garden over the last 30 years of his career.
Colour palette	A range of colours that represent the environment or object being sketched/painted
Acrylic paints	Fast drying. It can be thick or thin depending on whether water is added. Waterproof when dried.
Enhancing the mood	Colours, tones and tints can alter the mood of a piece of artwork.
Movement	Movement is represented using lines: straight, curved, long, short, thick and thin



Application of knowledge

Sketch and paint a local body of water in the style of Monet focusing on movement and mood.

Sketch and paint a different body of water in the style of Monet.

Because, but, therefore...

Lines are used to create movement because...

Lines are used to create movement but...

Lines are used to create movement therefore...