



Year 1 Art and Design Knowledge Organiser: Joan Miro



Subject Specific Skills

Use a variety of tools including pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk and other dry media to represent objects in lines. (1)
Explore mark-making using a variety of tools. (1)
Experiment with tones using pencils, chalk or charcoal. (2)
Represent things observed, remembered or imagined using colour/tools in two and three

Prior Learning

Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques.
Experiment with colour, design, texture, form and function.
Use media and materials in original ways, thinking about uses and purposes.
Represent ideas, thoughts and feelings through art.

Key Vocabulary

line - describe objects, adds detail or create expression
shape - a flat, enclosed area of art created through lines, textures, colours
technique - technical skills of a particular art
space - around, between or within art
artist/designer - a creative and skilled person
design - to sketch or plan
media - materials and tools used by an artist
materials - resources an artist uses
warm colours - contain more yellow
cold colours - contain more blue
primary colour - red, blue, or yellow
secondary colour - made by mixing two primary colours.

Key Artist: Joan Miro 1893 - 1983



Investigate (style/techniques/examples):

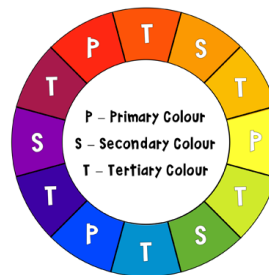
Artist research (Joan Miro)

Explain what they like about the work of others

Experiment with a range of materials.

Experiment with colour/line/shape/space.

The Colour Wheel



The colour wheel is an organisation of colours around a circle. The first colour wheel was created around 1660 by Sir Isaac Newton.

Traditionally colours are represented on a wheel of 12 colours: three primary colours, three secondary colours, and six tertiary colours. It also shows certain relationships between colours, such as primary colours, secondary colours, warm colours, complementary colours, etc.

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Colour

There are 3 primary colours: red, yellow and blue. Mixing 2 primary colours together creates a secondary colour: orange, purple or green. Tertiary colours are created by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.

A colour wheel can be used to show which colours are harmonious when placed together.

Warm colours are red, and include oranges, yellows, and browns. Cold colours are blue and include greens, violets, and greys. Black, white and grey are neutral colours.

Space

Space is the area around or between objects. Space includes the background, foreground, and middle ground. A space can be negative or positive.



Line

A line is a mark that is longer than it is wide. A line could be created using materials such as a pencil, pen, or a brush dipped in ink. A line can be straight or curved. It can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, and can change direction.



Shape

A shape is flat, and created by a closed line. The shape might be an outline or filled in with solid colour, shading, or a pattern. Shapes can be geometric, like squares or triangles. They can also be irregular, or natural shapes, such as puddles or leaves.



Design and Create:

A Joan Miro inspired piece of art work

Know the names of tools, techniques and elements (1)

Try out different activities and make sensible choices about what to do next. (2)

Select particular techniques to create a chosen product and develop some care and control over materials and their use. (2)

Give reasons for preferences when looking at art/craft or design work. (2)

Know that different artistic works are made by craftspeople from different cultures and times. (2)

Evaluate:

Annotations to show reflections on their work and that of others.