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Art and Design

Challenge Cards

twinkl

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Art and Design

Challenge Cards

twinkl

Imagine that an alien visits you on earth. Draw the alien from your imagination.



twinkl.co.uk

Draw a picture using only 3 colours.



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Draw each member of your family using a different medium. You could use coloured pencils for one person, and then crayons for another. What else could you use?



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Try drawing with both hands at the same time.



twinkl.co.uk

What does 'angry'
look like?



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Design a hat for a
badger.



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Draw a picture
using only straight
lines (with a ruler)
or curvy lines.



twinkl.co.uk

Draw a picture
without taking your
pencil off once! This
is called continuous
line drawing.



twinkl.co.uk

Art and Design

Focus skill Painting

A teaching and task setting PowerPoint.

L.O: To learn about different paints and brushes.

L.O: To learn about different painting techniques.

Paints

Acrylic

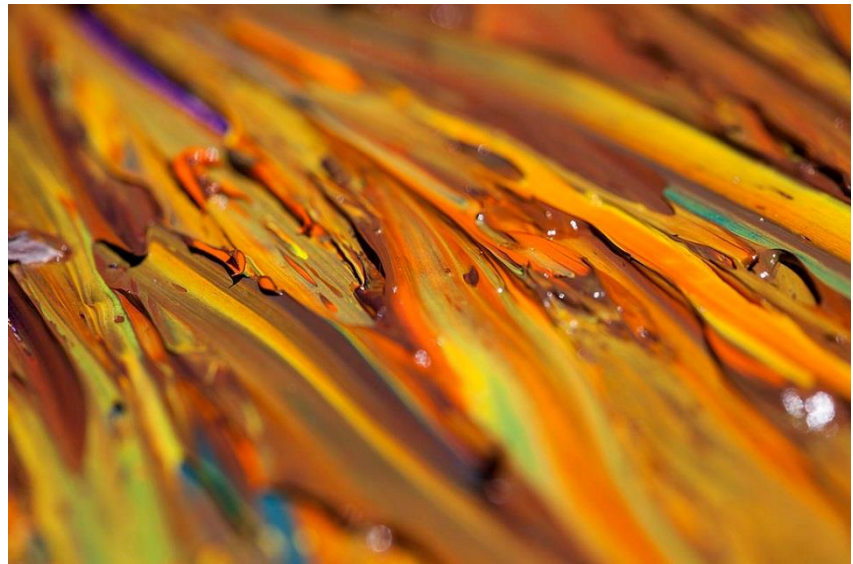
- ✿ Dries very fast
- ✿ Once dried, can be painted over
- ✿ Water resistant
- ✿ Will cover different surfaces, including glass
- ✿ Glue-like so can be used as part of a collage piece
- ✿ Large selection of colours
- ✿ Can be expensive



Paints

oils

- ✿ Dries very slowly
- ✿ Once dried, can be painted over
- ✿ Colours maintain their richness when dry
- ✿ Can be used thickly or thinly
- ✿ Large selection of colours



Paints

Watercolours

- ✿ Paint can be 'lifted off' by rewetting
- ✿ If paint has dried, just adding water will make it reusable
- ✿ Allow for colours drying lighter
- ✿ No white – use the paper or canvas instead
- ✿ Cheap paints



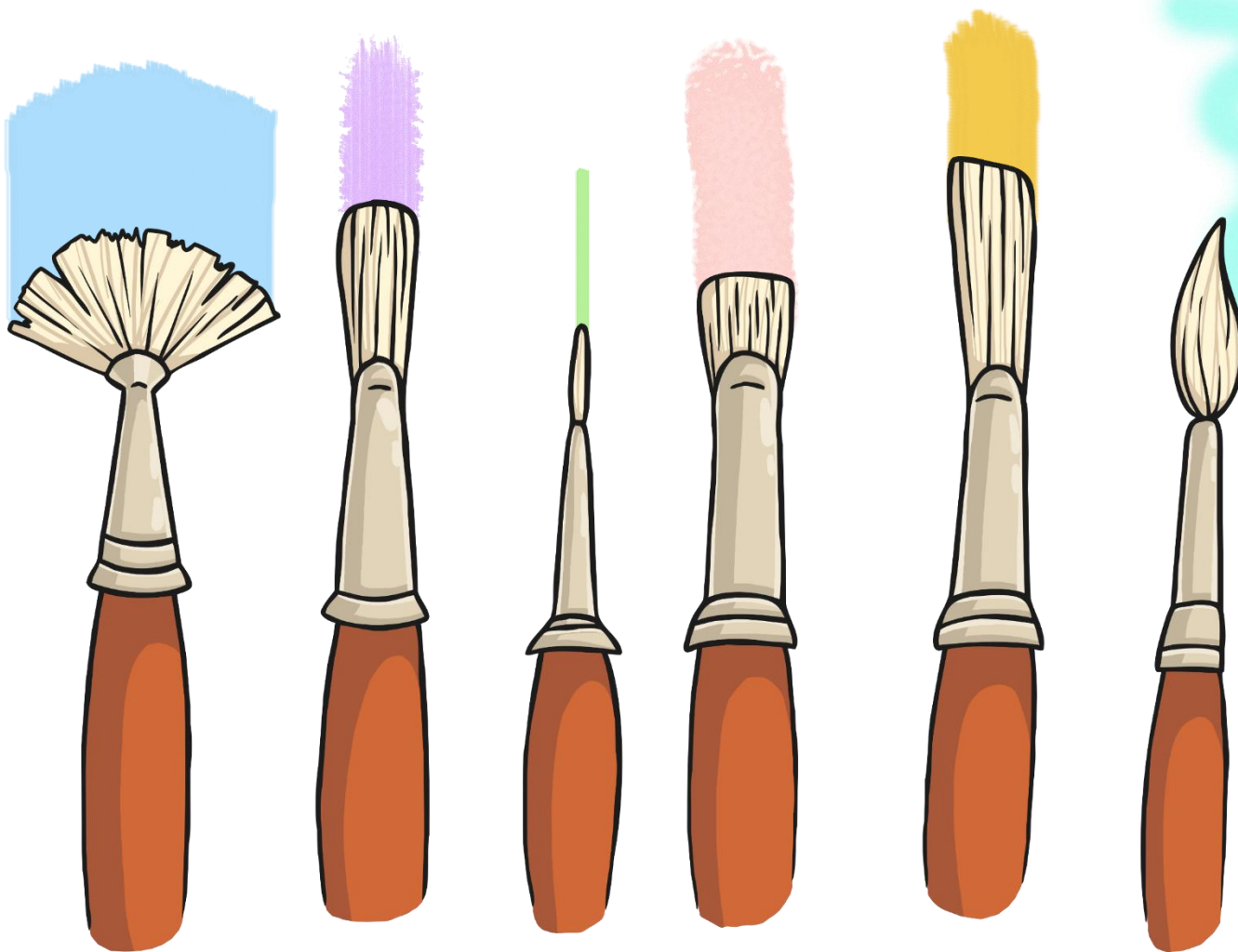
Paints

Powder paints

- ❁ Wide selection of colours
- ❁ Scoop the powder onto a plate/mixing tray then slowly mix with water
- ❁ You have to be careful with the consistency as adding too much water will make the paint too thin, or not adding enough will make it too thick.

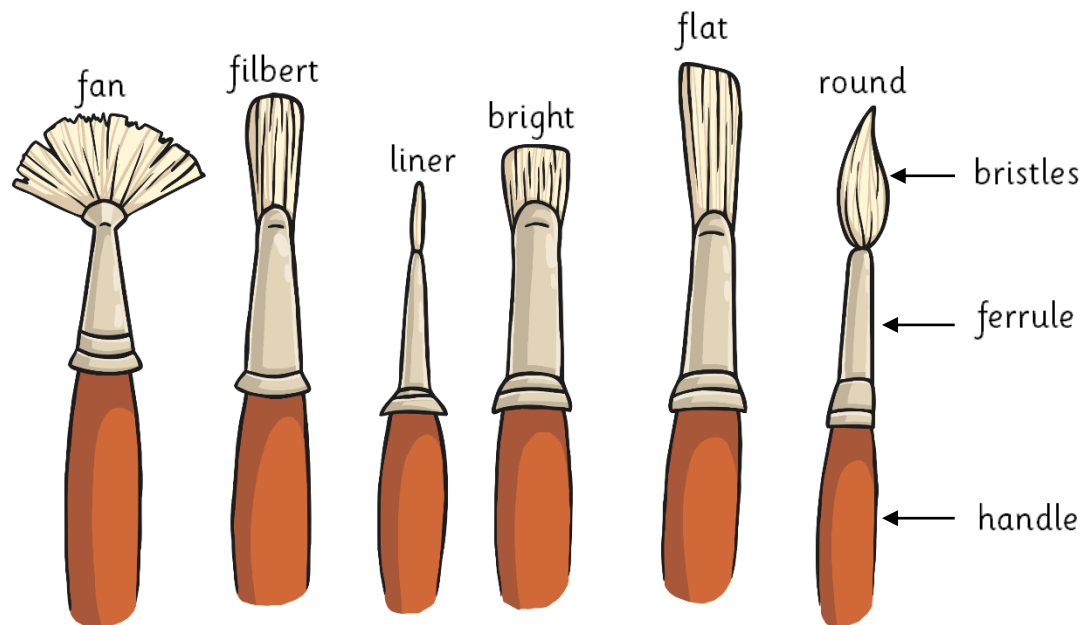


Brushes and strokes



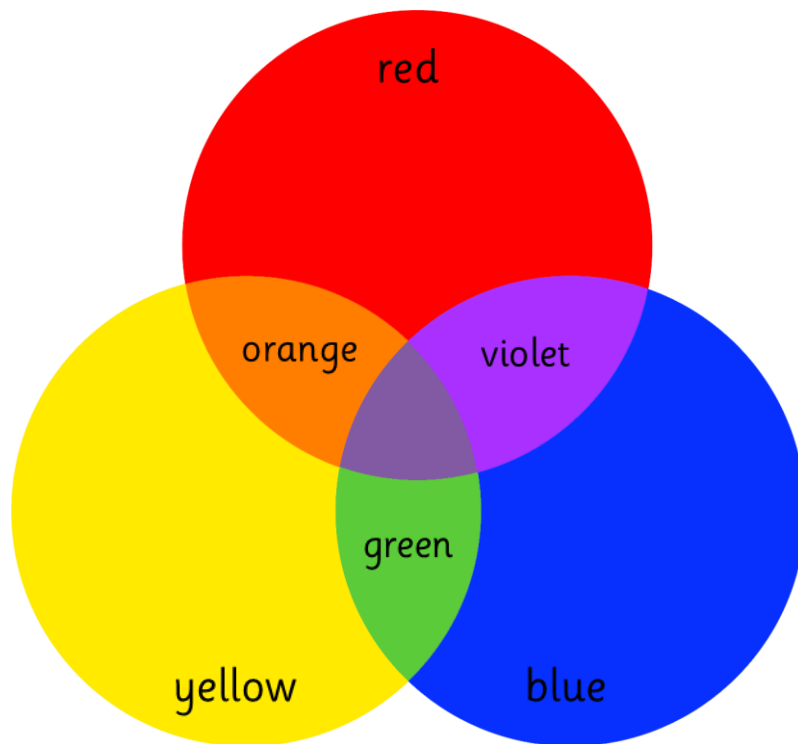
Experimenting with brushes activity

Experiment painting with different brushes.
What do you notice?



On a larger scale, you could experiment with even larger paint brushes or sponges.

Mixing



Primary colours



Secondary colours



Tertiary colours



Mixing activity

Mix a secondary colour and paint a line of this colour on paper.

Next add a reasonable amount of white to your secondary colour, mix it in well then paint a line of the new colour next to your original line on the paper.

Now add another reasonable amount of white to the paint, mix well and repeat the process on paper. What do you notice?

Now how would you make a bright colour darker every time?

Making paint thick and adding texture activity

Adding PVA to paint (half and half), will thicken the paint.

Experiment by adding sand to the PVA paint.

What else could you add to paint to change its texture?

Making thinner paint activity

Prepare some paint in a mixing pallet then paint a line of this colour onto paper.

Next mix some water into the paint and paint a new line on the paper.

Now add the same amount of water again and paint another line on the paper.

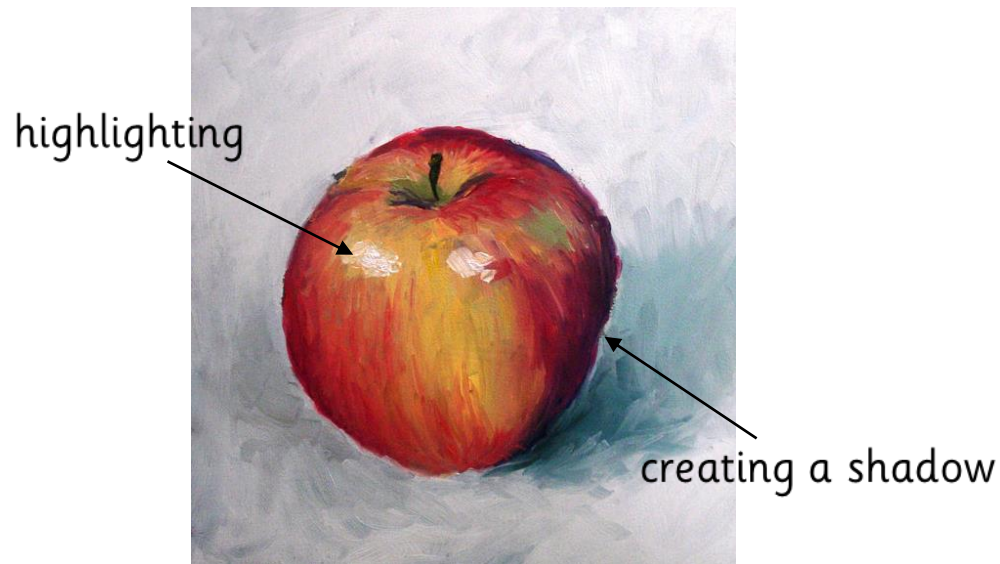
Repeat this several times. What do you notice?

‘Bleeding’ happens when two wet colours start to mix into each other on paper, however, this can produce some great effects. To stop this from happening, wet paint must dry before adding more on top or next to it.

Painting tips

Adding highlights and shadows to an object helps to make it look more realistic. Decide which direction the light is shining from – this needs to be the same on every object within your painting.

Highlights can be added to the side that the light is shining, and shadows created on the opposite.



Painting tips

The more pressure you apply, the more paint you put onto the surface and the less important the shape of the brush because force will change the shape of the softest part of the brush.

The End

Banksy Street Art

Amazing Fact

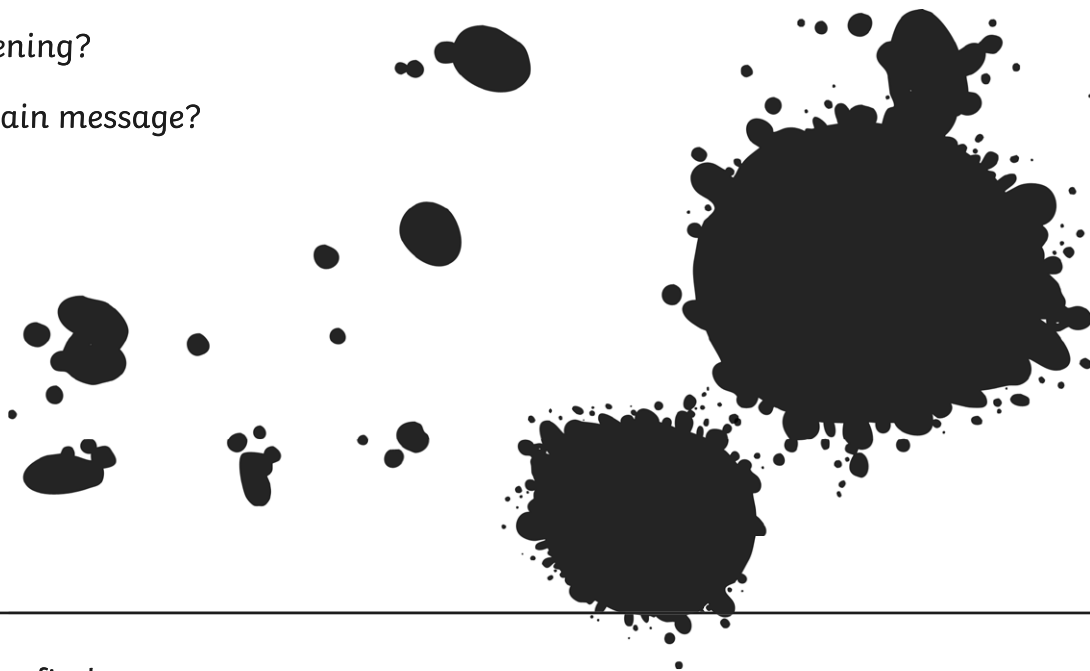
In 2004, the street artist Banksy produced 1 million pounds worth of ten pound notes with the image of Princess Diana on the front instead of the Queen. The notes were also altered to say 'Banksy of England' instead of Bank of England. Banksy had planned to throw the notes from a building, but changed his mind after some notes, which were given out at a festival, were actually used to buy things.

Think about it

Banksy is a graffiti artist based in England. He is famous for his street art, which has been featured on public streets, walls, and bridges of cities throughout the world. Banksy is an anonymous artist. This means that his identity is unknown. He uses his art to give a political opinion and to tell the story of current affair issues.

Find some examples of Banksy's art. For each piece, write a short summary which answers each of the following questions:

- Who is in the picture?
- What is happening?
- What is the main message?



You could also try to find out:

- what Banksy's ten pound note looks like;
- how much the notes are worth;
- what the most expensive piece of Banksy art ever sold is;
- what counterfeit money is and how much of it police find.

Banksy Street Art

[illegible][illegible]

Photo courtesy of thecardinaldelaville , Infrogmation (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Banksy Street Art

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.[illegible]

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'Sunflowers' by Vincent Van Gogh

Background Information

This painting called 'Sunflowers' was painted by Van Gogh in the late 1880s in the Netherlands. He used oil paint on canvas to create it. It measures 71cm in width and 92cm in height. This is one of the sunflower paintings Van Gogh created as part of a series. He painted this one for his friend Paul Gauguin who was coming to visit him. Nowadays, they are some of his most famous works but when he was alive they were never sold.

Take a look at the following labels. Link them to the correct part of the painting using the clues given. Draw a line from each one to the relevant part of the painting.

The artist used a definite outline to make the shape of the vase.

There are ridges of paint left behind by the brush Van Gogh used.

Van Gogh signed his name on the vase.



The artist used a pale grey-blue background to offset the vivid yellow flowers in the vase.

Some flowers are starting to wither and are drooping over.

Van Gogh used a method called impasto. This is where he applied thick layers of paint which left many bumps on the painting's surface.

Questions

1. Why did the artist choose sunflowers to paint, do you think?

2. What mood do the bright yellow sunflowers give the painting? Give reasons for your answer.

3. When you think of sunflowers what images and adjectives pop into your head? List ten of them below.



Sketch

Now draw your own sketch of the painting using your memory only.

Extra Challenge

Use the Internet or your dictionary to find the main meaning for the following art term:

impasto:

Use the Internet to research three facts about the artist - Vincent Van Gogh.

1.

2.

3.



Ways to Get Creative in the Wild

- Write a poem inspired by nature.
- Read a book inspired by nature.
- Make a botanically accurate replica of a flower from the contents of your recycling box.
- Make a flower petal mosaic.
- Make a butterfly or dragonfly out of leaves.
- If you work with a creative team, try brainstorming outdoors.
- Make a bouquet of wildflowers (with an adult).
- Paint a landscape.
- Create a miniature garden.
- Make a nature-inspired cake.
- Create art with nature: paint a watercolour then leave it in the rain to let nature add her magic. You can try this with poster paints or powder paint too.
- Find faces in tree bark.
- Make a journey stick by decorating a sturdy branch with nature finds. Use it to remind you of all your adventures by adding to it each time you go out.
- Make a feather fascinator from feathers you've collected.
- Read about a favourite nature writer or artist (I love William Morris). Draw a flower.
- Make a meal inspired by plants.
- Photograph a bird.
- Create public nature art with found items.
- Make a nature collage from old wildlife magazines.
- Make a fairy doll out of material.
- Create a scene of the wild in a shoe box.
- Make a shell garden.
- Recycle clingfilm into a seascape by painting it and sprinkling with biodegradable glitter (although ideally, don't use clingfilm at all).
- Take photographs of clouds then create a story out of your photos.
- Find spirals or hearts in nature.
- Create a nature moodboard to inspire you.
- Write an ebook about nature.