							V	0 M	•	A .1 -	1 . 14	004	^							
	<u>Year 6 Visual Arts Unit 2016</u>																			
Perspective Ar								Art												
Te	rm:	1	2	3	4	Week:	1	2	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10	
	<u>OUTCOMES</u>										3	SUBJECT	MATTE	<u>R</u>						
Mak VAS		nvestigate	s subiect n	natter in an	attempt t	to represen	ıt likenes	ses of t	thinas in	Ped	ple		ner Livir Things	ng	Obje	ects	Pla	aces & Spa	ces	Events
the v	world	ŭ	•		•	•			Ü	FORMS										
ways	VAS3.2 - makes artworks for different audiences, assembling materials in a variety of ways Appreciating:						Drawi	ng	Paintin Colour			ulpture & D Form	Printin Maki		Photo	graphy	Ceramics & Fibre			
			ges that au	udiences re	spond in	different wa	avs to ar	tworks	and that		PROCESSES									
				ut the value			.,													
		communic	ates abou	it the ways	in which	subject n	natter is	represe	ented in	Make	Con	struct	Desig	n /	Appreciate	Investiga	te	Reflect	Analyse	Interpret
artw																				
	<u>Unit Aims:</u> This unit focuses on introducing students to art technique of perspective. Throughout this unit students will learn to create an illusion of three-dimensions (depth and space) on a																			
				erspective														`	'	1 /
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			this unit is	s: viewpo	oint, hoi	rizon line	, one-poi	nt pers	pective,	things	s furtl	her away	are sma	ler, f	foreshort	ening, opti	ical illusion,
				middle gro	und					11.76										
		- <i>xperienc</i> Near and I	<u>e Overviev</u>	<u>W:</u>							esourd Art pa		har 11	or A	3/					
'- '	⊓ : □			f forearound.	middle arou	und and back	caround to	create o	depth in ar											
	artwork							pencils	ourus	ouru	(to oroato	00 101111	,							
1	 Experiment with the use of monochromatic tones using tints and shades of a colour One-Point Perspective 							r colour	S											
2.	_			of vanishing n	oints to cra	ata form and	denth in a	n artwork	k		Colou	ired per	cils							
 □ Explore the technique of vanishing points to create form and depth in an artwork □ Experiment with one-point perspective, 3D form and colour to make an image appear to 					, 🗆	· ·														
		jump off th						J		☐ B/W image of people (shrink image)										
3.	Foresh	nortening									Came									
				foreshortening tical illusion of		e nart of ima	ne to anoth	ner noint	in snace in			ork label								
		the artworl		lical iliusion o	i illovilig oli	o part or ima	ge to arioti	ioi poiiti	пт эрасс п			r-based	paints	i						
4.	Optica	l Illusions	3								Ruler	s Izines								
				of creating op							•	stick or	P\/A n	lue						
5	□ ∩na₋Da	Experimen oint Citys		ng the optical	iliusion ot a	person failin	g into spac	ce				brushes	_							
5.		-	•	creating 3D p	erspective	of a city using	a focal no	oint			Sciss		-							
		Experimer	it with the o	combination of create a city	of vanishin				round and			iting car	d							

<u>Year 6 Visual Arts Unit 2016</u>								
Perspective Art								
SESSION	LEARNING EXPERIENCES		RESOURCES					
ONE: Hear, Near and Far VAS3.1 VAS3.2 VAS3.3 VAS3.4	□ Examine the artwork titled 'Afternoon Sun, Lake Superior' by Canadian Artist Lawren Harris (1924). What do you first notice in this painting? URL Link: http://www.arthistoryarchive.com/arthistory/canadian/images/LawrenHarris- Afternoon-Sun-Lake-Superior-1924.jpg □ Introduce the terms foreground (larger and clearer), middle ground (middle of the frame) and background (sit higher in the picture, are less clear and the colour are less intense) □ Identify the 3 different parts of the image. How would you describe the colours in the 3 parts? □ Discuss how students will be utilising this technique to create depth in an image using trees as the object. □ Create a border around the page (2cm) □ Draw a series of trees on an A4 portrait piece of art paper. Begin by drawing the trees in the foreground and continue moving back into the image. More examples can be found at this link: http://www.artsonia.com/museum/gallery.asp?project=487109&index=0 □ Introduce the terms monochromatic (containing or using one colour) and shades (mixture of colour with black) and tints (mixture of a colour with white). □ Students choose one colour to use during this artwork to assist them in demonstrating foreground, middle ground and background. You may wish to experiment with shades and tints in art books before completing the artwork. □ Add the tints to the foreground making the colour darker as you move through the layers of the artwork. Add the tints to the foreground making the colour darker as you move through the layers of the artwork. Attach labels and display around classroom.		Lead pencil Water-based paints Ruler Eraser (if needed) Artwork labels Paint brush					

	Year 6 Visual Arts Unit 20 Perspective Art	<u>016</u>	
SESSION	LEARNING EXPERIENCES		RESOURCES
THREE: Foreshortening VAS3.1 VAS3.2 VAS3.3 VAS3.4	Examine the following artwork of the tennis player and discuss how the artist creates depth by using a technique called <i>Foreshortening</i> (representing an object in a picture in depth). This technique also employs the concept of <i>Linear perspective</i> (since his feet are further away than his head, you should make it smaller, so as to convey the illusion of depth in the artwork). Using a A3 piece of art paper, students trace around their feet at the base of the page Just above the feet trace around both hands (a friend might need to help with the tracing stage) Students draw a head and body smaller as if further back from hands and feet Add details to shoes, hands and body to make image appear realistic Use water colours to add colour Outline with sharpie markers Attach labels and display around classroom.		Lead pencils A3 art paper Sharpie markers Water colours

Year 6 Visual Arts Unit 2016								
Perspective Art								
SESSION	LEARNING EXPERIENCES		RESOURCES					
Four: Optical Illusions VAS3.1 VAS3.2 VAS3.3 VAS3.4	 □ Prior to Lesson: take a photograph of students performing a pose and shrink it down to a small size □ Revise the concept <i>one-point perspective</i> and <i>vanishing points</i> covered in session 2 □ Using an A4 piece of art paper (landscape), have students draw a dot in the centre of the page. □ Using a ruler, students draw lines from the dot in the centre out to the edges of the page. □ Between each line make slightly curved lines to create bands. Lines can all go the same way or opposite ways depending on the <i>optical illusion</i> you are trying to create. □ Choose a colour scheme and using lead pencils, colour the bands in the image. □ Use lead pencil or a black pencil to add <i>shading</i> between each section. This will help to give the illusion that the sections are rounded. □ Carefully cut out picture of student posing and glue it somewhere in the optical illusion artwork. Students might like to add further details to image by adding props for their person, such as a skateboard etc. □ Attach labels and display around classroom Reflection on Learning:		□ Camera □ Printer □ Lead pencil □ Coloured pencils □ Scissors □ Glue stick □					

Year 6 Visual Arts Unit 2016								
Perspective Art								
SESSION	LEARNING EXPERIENCES		RESOURCES					
FIVE: One-Point Cityscape VAS3.1 VAS3.2 VAS3.3 VAS3.4	Revise what students have already learnt about one-point perspectives, vanishing points, foreground, middle ground and background. Introduce the term horizon line (the line that forms the apparent boundary between the Earth and the Sky). Draw a dot in the centre of the 'background' section of the page. Using a ruler, draw a faint horizon line across the page. Using a ruler, draw two lines from the centre point to the foreground, getting wider as it goes to create a road. Use 2D shapes to create building shapes, most of the way down to the vanishing point. Once all buildings are added students can add it further details and include colour if they wish. NB: you may wish to talk about the size of the buildings in the foreground of both of the images on the right changes the way the artwork looks. Attach labels and display around classroom Reflection on Learning:		□ Lead pencils □ Ruler □ Eraser □ Coloured pencils (optional) □ A4 art paper □ Sharpie pens (optional)					