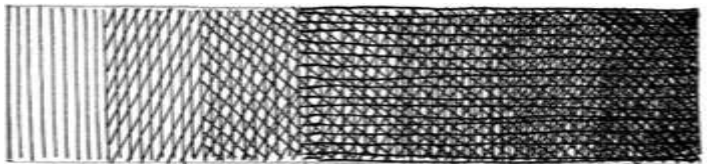
Holly Park School Year 4 – Art DRAWING

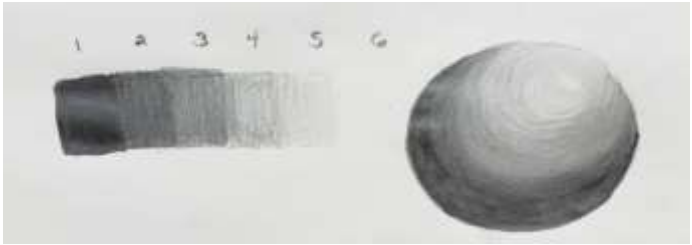
Prior Knowledge

I can observe and draw shapes from observation and draw shapes in between objects. I can invent new shapes
I can use a variety of tools, inc. pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk and other dry media. I can control the marks I make with this media
I can show different tones by drawing light/dark lines, light/dark patterns, light/dark shapes
I can investigate textures by describing, naming, rubbing, copying
I can draw lines from observation. I can draw on different surfaces
Hatching and cross hatching.

National Curriculum

Create sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.
Improve mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [e.g., pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
Know about great artists, architects and designers in history.





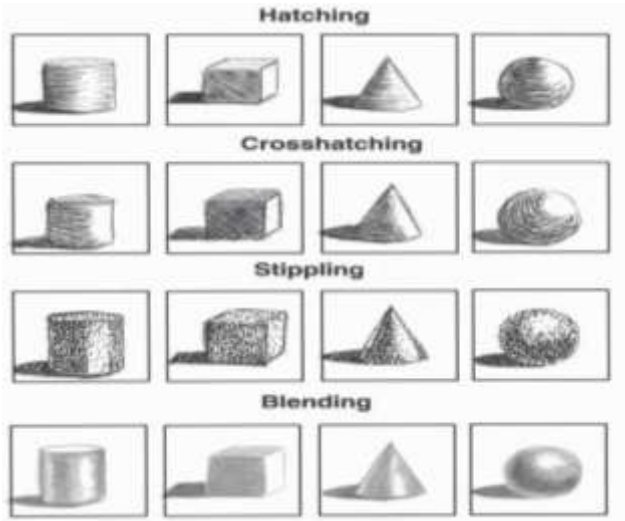
Essential Knowledge

Artists – Paul Cézanne and Jo Hall.

A still life is a drawing or painting of objects that do not move, such as fruit, flowers, bottles, or everyday items. Artists study how these objects are arranged, their shapes, sizes, and how they overlap. Careful observation helps to show objects accurately and with depth. Looking closely at where the light hits and where shadows fall is key to showing tone.
Different grades of pencil are used to achieve different effects. H pencils are hard and create lighter lines, useful for sketching and detail. B pencils are softer and make darker marks, ideal for shading. By choosing the right pencil, artists can build up texture and tone.
Shading techniques such as hatching, cross-hatching, blending, and stippling help to show light, shadow, and surface texture. Using these methods alongside close observation helps to make still life drawings look more realistic and expressive.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tJtlAgrCGr0

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yD1FGqc-6CU



Key Vocabulary

Shades	The darkening or colouring of an illustration or diagram with parallel lines or a block of colour.
Textures	One of the seven elements of art that refers to the visual "feel" of a piece.
Tone	Tone shows lightness and darkness of colour. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called highlights and the darker areas are called shadows.
Graduating tones	Continuous shading from light to dark and vice versa.
Shading	Shading is showing levels of darkness on paper by applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.

Equipment

Range of pencils - HB, B- 6B, pastels, oil pastels, sketch books, objects to make still life drawing.

Skills

Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.
To show in their drawings that objects have a third dimension.
Use different grades of pencils and other drawing implements to achieve variation in tone
Apply tone to a drawing in a simple way
Experiment with different shading techniques of hatching and cross hatching.

Artists

Paul Cézanne (1839 – 1906)





Paul Cézanne – Was a French artist who is famous for his still life paintings and careful drawings of everyday objects like fruit, jugs, and bottles. He looked very closely at the shapes and spaces between objects and often drew them from slightly different angles. Rather than trying to make things look perfect or exactly realistic, he used soft lines and gentle shading to show weight, shape, and depth. His drawings helped him understand how things were built up from simple forms, like cylinders, cubes, and spheres.

Children can learn from Cézanne by practising still life drawing using real objects. They can look closely at how objects are placed, how their shapes change when viewed from different angles, and how to use light pencil marks to show where shadows and edges fall. Cézanne's work shows that drawing isn't about rushing or copying—it's about taking your time, observing carefully, and building up a picture step by step.

Jo Hall





Jo Hall - Is an artist known for her incredible sketching skills, especially in still life. She loves to draw everyday objects, like fruit, flowers, and pottery, and captures their shapes, textures, and shadows with great detail. Jo often starts her artwork with careful sketches, using pencils or fine pens to outline her subjects and bring them to life on the page. She pays close attention to how light and shadow fall on objects, which makes her drawings look realistic and full of depth.

When sketching still life, Jo Hall believes in observing carefully and taking her time. She encourages young artists to look closely at the details, such as the curve of a vase or the pattern on a piece of fruit. She also suggests practising often, as sketching is a skill that improves the more you do it. Jo's work reminds us that even simple objects can become beautiful and interesting when we take the time to really see them.