

# Year 2 Art: Castles

## Sketching, stamping and painting castles

### Words You Need To Know

<b>oil pastel</b>	Colouring stick made from oil.
<b>watercolour paint</b>	A water soluble paint that thins as it is mixed with water.
<b>shade</b>	Colours obtained by adding black to a hue to darken it.
<b>tint</b>	Colours obtained by adding white to a hue to lighten it.
<b>primary colours</b>	Red, yellow and blue.
<b>secondary colours</b>	Any colour made by mixing two primary colours. For example: orange, green and purple are secondary colours.
<b>sketch</b>	A rough drawing representing the chief features of an object or scene.
<b>texture</b>	The feel or appearance of a surface or material.
<b>tone</b>	The lightness or darkness of something.



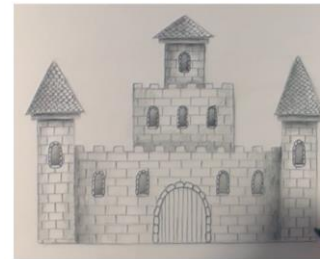
Paul Klee



Castle and Sun, 1928



shading



### Sticky Knowledge

- ❑ Shading is an effective way to add depth and realism to any drawing.
- ❑ Paul Klee was a famous Swiss artist who used bright colours and simple shapes.
- ❑ Klee loved colour and made it the most important thing in his work. He was fascinated by how colours mix and feel together.
- ❑ Printing with sponges and silver metallic paint creates the effect of castle bricks or stones.

### Key Skills

- Draw lines of varying thickness.
- Use dots and lines to demonstrate pattern and texture.
- Use different materials to draw.
- Experiment with different brushes.
- Mix primary colours to make secondary colours.
- Use a variety of materials to print.