

## Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Art & Design – Year: Phase 2 – Year A- Unit 4/4

Printing & Textiles

Visual Elements – Colour- Pattern- Texture

NC/Pos:

Art, craft and design embody some of the highest forms of human creativity. A high-quality art and design education should engage, inspire and challenge pupils, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to experiment, invent and create their own works of art, craft and design. As pupils progress, they should be able to think critically and develop a more rigorous understanding of art and design. They should also know how art and design both reflect and shape our history, and contribute to the culture, creativity and wealth of our nation.

Aims

The national curriculum for art and design aims to ensure that all pupils:

- produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.
- become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.
- evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.
- know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.

Key stage 2

Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.

Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- about great artists, architects and designers in history

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

How to make a mono print. Use rollers to apply paint/ink evenly with the correct pressure.

Make a carbon transfer print or drawing. Know that printing ink is very fluid and dries quickly.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know that Andy Warhol used images from popular culture making him one of the best-known pop artists.

Know that a print is an image that can be reproduced many times on surfaces like paper or fabric using press print techniques.

Know how to develop a press print (impressed print) from an observational drawing using a polystyrene tile.

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Know how to make a negative print and a surrounding background.

Know how to hand dye fabric with fabric dye.

Know how to transfer a design from paper to fabric using tracing

Know that embellishment in art is to add a decorative detail like beads, sequins, buttons

Know how to appreciate, appraise and compare the work of Andy Warhol and Laura Ashley

### Key Vocabulary

Print, press print, pop art, etching, texture, fabric dye, embellish, carbon transfer, textile, overlap, pattern, composition, negative print, repeat, simplified design.

### Recommended Resources

- Polystyrene printing tiles
- Carbon transfer paper
- Printing inks, rollers, palettes
- Acrylic paint, fabric dye
- Fabric crayons, permanent pens
- Pre-cut dyed fabric pieces
- Seed beads, glue, scissors
- Reference images (fossils, Pop Art, textile prints)

### Curriculum Connections:

- **Science:** Fossils – understanding natural forms and ancient life.
- **History:** Printing techniques and the evolution of communication.
- **English:** Embedding poetry or text into designs.
- **Geography:** Origins of fossil discoveries, materials from around the world.

### Career Opportunities:

- Printmaker
- Textile Designer
- Fashion Designer
- Surface Pattern Designer
- Graphic Designer
- Illustrator

Session 1: Andy Warhol/ printing/ Pop Art/impressed/ simplified/etching/fossils/carbon transfer paper/ fabric dye – style

(This unit could be modified to a POP ART theme)

Artist – Andy Warhol - printing. 6 August 1928 - 22 February 1987. Pop art- Modern Art.

Warhol's use of images from popular culture has made him one of the best-known pop artists. His work has a flat, graphic quality like that found in media and advertising.

History of printing techniques.

Etching is an art form that creates an image etched on a metal plate. Etching spearheaded printmaking, which changed how the world exchanged information forever.

Etching got its start in the Middle Ages as a way to decorate and engrave names on metal armour.

Etching means to scratch or engrave a drawing into a hard surface- usually metal sheet layered with a coating.

Etching is a printmaking technique that uses chemical action to produce lines in a metal printing plate which then holds the rolled ink and forms the image.

What is a print? An image that can be reproduced many times.

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Famous artists have worked in this genre of art example -Picasso. Andy Warhol.

There is evidence of fabric prints dating back to 4th century BC. The first method of textile printing originated in China where examples of carved woodblock printing from 220AD were found.

Printing Theme Fossils. – form 3d

What is a fossil? How long ago were fossils formed?

Fossils are over 10,000 years old. The oldest fossils are around 3.48 billion years old to 4.1 billion years old. Fossils are the preserved remains, of ancient animals, insects and plants.

Fossils are not the skeleton or remains of the organism itself! They are rocks.

Trilobites and ammonite fossils are the most common. They are index fossils. Index fossils are fossils used to identify geologic time periods.

Observational drawings of shells/ fish skeleton/ fossils in sketchbooks. (museum)

Use carbon transfer paper to create overlapping images. Perspective

From sketchbook work simplify a drawing of a fossil to make a polystyrene block print. Use a blunt pencil or the wooden end of a paint brush to press gently into the block. If you press too hard you will make a hole. The design needs to be 'simple'. Use less detail and no shading to develop a design to be used on a print block.

Dye 2 pieces of fabric for lesson 3 & 4. Use fabric dye.

Session 2: **negative print/press print/overlapping/**

**Printing background**

Make a negative print, random background -add patterns by printing with bubble wrap and corrugated card. - colour

Use acrylic paint for this as it dries quickly.

**Press Printing-** experiment with press printing-

Using printing inks, rollers and a palette, ink up the print block and print over backgrounds. How much ink makes a clear print? How much pressure do you need?

**Imaginative work-** Experiment with colour combinations and overlapping prints etc. Work with a partner to swap and share printing tiles.

Session 3: **Fabric/textiles**

**Printing on Fabric-** cut away the edges from the polystyrene print block. Ink up and print on the dyed fabric background. Overlap the prints. - composition, colour

Session 4: **Trace/ transfer/embellish.**

**Imaginative work**

**Transfer the original printing** design by tracing onto fabric. Use pens and fabric crayons.

Embellish with seed beads. Use glue to secure. Add collaged text- lines of a poem.

Evaluate work. - form adding detail

Composition - where to put the beads

Future learning this content supports:

Mixed media printing techniques with press & relief printing. Printing on fabric. Dying fabrics.

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Add writing /text to mixed media work with carbon transfer paper.