

# Year 6



## Art and Design: Still Life

### Vocabulary

#### Realism:

The realist movement began in France in the 1850s, after the 1848 Revolution. The main goal of realism was to depict the positives and negatives of everyday life.

#### Highlights/Shadows:

**Highlights** are created by using tints of colours to reflect the areas where light hits the object. **Shadows** are created by using shades of colours to show the areas where light is not hitting an object.

#### Negative Image:

A negative image is created by first darkening an entire canvas before using a complimentary colour to create an image.

#### Underpainting:

Underpainting is an initial layer of paint applied to a canvas, which serves as a base for subsequent layers of paint. Underpaintings are often monochromatic and help to define color values for later painting.

### Techniques



I know how to arrange and sketch a selection of objects with a focus on composition.



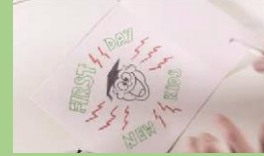
I know how to recreate a still life drawing using the medium of charcoal.



I know how to mix and apply paint to add dynamic colour with a range of tints and shades.

I know how to create a negative image by using an eraser to define lines and shapes and mark out areas of light and shadow.

I know how to showcase my drawings in 3D form by creating a box with a different piece on each face together with a visual representation of the memories and emotions they evoke.



### Inspirational Works



'1946 (still life)' by British artist Ben Nicholson.



'Composition - glass and ball' (1923) by Czech artist Jaromír Funke.



'Still Life 15' (1957) by Brazilian artist Ibere Bassanti Camargo.



'Still Life with Apples' (1894) by French artist Paul Cezanne.