



Unit of work
Landscapes

Year group
2

Prior learning

- Children will have already learnt about pattern, colour and shape.
- Children have knowledge of aerial maps.

National Curriculum

- To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using texture, form and space.

Vocabulary and definitions

Word	Definition
Landscape	The depiction of landscapes in art—natural scenery such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, and forests etc.
Birds eye view	A general view from above.
Foreground	The part of a view that is nearest to the observer, especially in a picture or photograph. The first third from the bottom of the picture. Things appear larger as they are closer to the observer.
Mid-ground	The point between foreground and background in an image. The middle third from the bottom of the picture. Things appear slightly smaller than the foreground as they are further from the observer.
Background	The part of a picture, scene, or design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects, or appears furthest from the viewer. The top third of a picture.
Perspective	Representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional page to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other.
Texture	The surface quality or the visual 'feel' of a piece of art.
Form	Form as an element of art is three-dimensional and encloses space.
Space	refers to the distances or areas around, between, and within components of a piece. Space can be positive or negative, open or closed, shallow or deep, and two-dimensional or three-dimensional.

Knowledge/ Skills

To demonstrate an understanding of how to create a painting of a landscape.

The children should learn about how to add texture, form and features to their painting e.g. trees, mountains, waves, animals, buildings. This can be done by using a variety of media and joining materials (glue gun, masking tape etc).

The understand perspective, distance and space when creating their art work.

Pictures

