

Key skills

Use more than one colour to layer in a print

Use relief (carved into) and impressed (raised sections) printing processes.

Record textures and patterns in sketch pads.

Explore images through mono printing on a variety of paper.

Explore colour mixing through overlapping colour prints deliberately.

Explore images and recreate texture through deliberate selection of materials e.g.

Sticky Knowledge

Printing is a way to make many identical copies of texts and images.

People use printing to create books, magazines, money, stamps, maps, posters, billboards, labels or designs on other materials.

By the ad 700s people in China were using carved wooden blocks to make prints. They applied ink to the carved block and then pressed the block onto paper.

In about 1455 Gutenberg printed the first complete book using a printing press and movable type.

Belmont Primary School, Art Knowledge Organiser

Printing

Year Three and Four Summer Term, Cycle B



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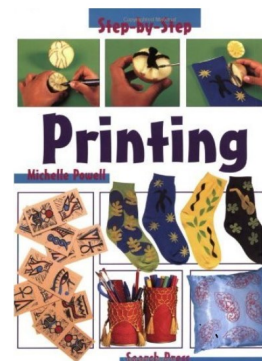
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Resources

Printing inks
Various paper
String
Polystyrene
wallpapers

Book to enjoy reading



Key Vocabulary

Recap

Background — the setting of a picture
Abstract — a modern type of art which uses shape, form, colour and line that doesn't represent real things

New

Layer—A single thickness of a material covering a surface

Relief— three-dimensional elements are raised from a flat base

Impression— A mark produced on a surface by pressure

Textures—the way 3D (three dimensional) work feels when touched

Patterns—a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated

Mono print— a single impression of an image made from a reprintable block

Overlap— is the placement of objects over one another in order to create the illusion of depth

Deliberate— done with or marked by full consciousness of the nature and effects; intentional

Polystyrene— a rigid clear thermoplastic polymer of styrene that can be molded into objects or made into