



Art and Design
Summer Curriculum
Sculpture
Years 1-4

Summer Term Year 1

Learning Sequence		
1.	What is Sculpture?	Children to explore cutting and bending wire to get used to the feel of it. Children to cut, bend and twist wire using cutters and pliers.
2.	Inspiration – Nature	Look at a variety of pictures and photos of blossom. Children to use images to sketch different petal shapes.
3.	Experimentation - Wire	Children to use images of blossom to cut, bend and twist wire using wire cutters and pliers into petal shapes.
4.	Exploration - Material	Using the same pictures and photos of blossom children to explore light and dark tissue paper to get the correct tones. Children to experiment with overlapping tissue paper to see what happens.
5.	Final Piece	Children to use tissue paper to decorate petals by ‘sandwiching’ each petal between two sheets of tissue paper and cutting around after. Once dry, children to twist stems together to join wire petals together.

Summer Term

Year 2

Learning Sequence		
1.	What is Sculpture?	Children to explore using tools to roll, cut, pinch and carve clay into specific 2d shapes and patterns.
2.	Inspiration – Wedgwood	Look at a pictures of Wedgwood cameos. Children to use images to sketch different shapes and patterns.
3.	Experimentation - Clay	Children to take side profile photo and use to create silhouette to cut around. Children to roll, cut, pinch and carve clay into specific shapes (2d shape for cameo, side profile of themselves for the silhoutte). Children to use tools and slip to join silhouette to clay shape.
4.	Exploration -Colour	Children to explore mixing 'Wedgwood Blue' by using white to lighten and black to darken to find the correct tint or shade of blue.
5.	Final Piece	Children to mix 'Wedgwood Blue' and paint cameo shape. Children to use white to paint silhouette and any extra details.

Summer Term

Year 3

Learning Sequence		
1.	What is Sculpture?	Children to explore cutting, bending and twisting multiple pieces of (different) wire together into different shapes using cutters and pliers.
2.	Inspiration – Giacometti	Look at a variety of pictures of Giacometti figures. Look at a variety of sporting pictures/photos. Children to use images to sketch different figures in a sporting pose.
3.	Experimentation - Wire	Children to use Giacometti/sporting images to manipulate wire using wire cutters and pliers into body parts of a person in a sporting pose. Children to use tools to join wire pieces together to create figure.
4.	Exploration -Material	Children to explore applying a range of different materials to the wire to emulate Giacometti's style.
5.	Final Piece	Children to use mod-roc to cover wire figure completely and allow to dry. Children to paint in the style of Giacometti.

Summer Term Year 4

Learning Sequence		
1.	What is Sculpture?	Children to explore using tools to manipulate clay into specific shapes.
2.	Inspiration – Facial features	Look at a variety of photos of facial features from magazines. Children to use images to sketch different eyes, eyebrows, eyelashes, nose lips and ears.
3.	Experimentation - Clay	Children to manipulate clay into desired head shape. Children to use facial features sketches to roll, cut and carve eyes, eyebrows, eyelashes, nose lips and ears using tools. Children to make own slip to join clay features to their clay head.
4.	Exploration - Colour	Children to explore mixing different tones and shades for skin colour, eye colour, lip colour and eyebrow colour. Children to explore different materials for their hair.
5.	Final Piece	Children to mix tints, shades and tones to paint their clay heads. Children to attach different materials for hair and any additional accessories as desired.

Shape, Form and Space

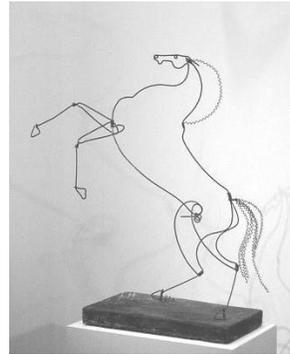
Techniques - Different ways to create your art.

Shape refers to a two-dimensional area. Shapes have height and width but not depth. A shape might be defined by an outline or through contrast with its surroundings, such as through colour or tone.

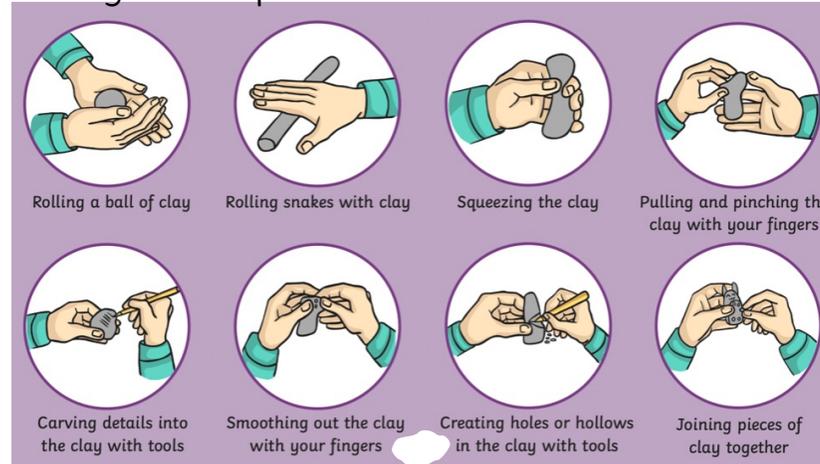
Form refers to three dimensional objects. While shapes have two dimensions (height and width), forms have three dimensions (height, width and depth).

Space refers to objects and the area around them. Space relates to volume, so a space has width, depth and height.

A sculpture is a type of art. It must be three dimensional (meaning it must have height, width and depth). Sculptures can be made by carving, modelling or placing materials together.



Clay Techniques



Knead	Preparing clay for shaping by pushing and rolling it under the palm of your hand.
Wedge	Kneading the clay or pushing on it repeatedly to help remove air bubbles.
Slip	A mixture of clay and water used like glue.
Score	To make the surface of the clay rough when putting two pieces together.
Joining	Slip and score two pieces together.

