



Knowledge Organiser

SCIENCE : Art: Elements of Art: Line Symmetry and Form

Year 3 AUTUMN TERM

The generally recognised elements of art include line, shape, form, space, light, texture, and colour. In Year 3, continue to discuss qualities of line, shape, colour, and texture that children learned about in Years 1 and 2. Develop children's knowledge and understanding by considering line orientation, and begin to explain how to recognise and describe the more theoretical elements of symmetry and form



Enquiry Questions

Question 1

What is line and how can I describe line?

Answer:

- An element of art which refers to the continuous mark made on some surface by a moving point to define a space It may be two-dimensional three-dimensional (as with wire) or implied (the edge of a shape or form).
- Horizontal / vertical / diagonal

Question 2

Can you recognise and describe the use of line in artist's work? Can you use line to create your own drawing / painting?

Answer

- Observe the use of line in:
- Paul Klee, Was Fehlt ihm? (What's wrong with him?), 1930 (Fondation Beyeler, Switzerland)
- Pablo Picasso, Mother and Child, 1922 (Baltimore Museum of Art) o Katsushika
- Hokusai, The Great Wave off Kanagawa, 1829-33 (British Museum, London)

Question 3

What is the use of form in arts? Can you recognise the use of form in artist's work?

Answer

- Explain that form, in the discussion of art, is a term useful for describing complex shapes, often organic rather than geometric, as well as

three-dimensional as opposed to flat shapes: the 'form' of a human figure, for example, or the form of a tree.

- Help the children consider form in the works they have considered for their use of line (such as Picasso's Mother and Child), and help them find ways to describe form in these additional works:
 - o George Stubbs, Whistlejacket, 1762 (National Gallery, London)
 - o Vincent van Gogh, Wheatfield with Cypress Trees, 1889 (National Gallery, London)

Question 4

What is symmetry & can you recognise it?
How have artists used symmetry in their work?

Answer

- Recognise common objects and shapes (squares, faces, trees) as symmetrical (where a part of an image or object is reflected or balanced in another side), or not symmetrical.
- Observe the use of symmetry in:
 - o Leonardo da Vinci, The Last Supper, 1495-98 (Refectory, Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan)
 - o Meindert Hobbema, The Avenue at Middelharnis, 1689 (National Gallery, London)

Question 5:

Can you use symmetry in your own work?

Answer

- Children to create drawings, paintings or collages inspired by the use of symmetry.

Important People / works of art :

- Leonardo da Vinci, The Last Supper, 1495-98 (Refectory, Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan)
- Meindert Hobbema, The Avenue at Middelharnis, 1689 (National Gallery, London)
- George Stubbs, Whistlejacket, 1762 (National Gallery, London)
- Vincent van Gogh, Wheatfield with Cypress Trees, 1889 (National Gallery, London)
- Paul Klee, Was Fehlt ihm? (What's wrong with him?), 1930 (Fondation Beyeler, Switzerland)
- Pablo Picasso, Mother and Child, 1922 (Baltimore Museum of Art)
- Katsushika Hokusai, The Great Wave off Kanagawa, 1829-33 (British Museum, London)

Key Vocabulary

Key vocabulary: line form symmetry

Related vocabulary: vertical horizontal diagonal curved wavy zig-zag perspective

Rembrandt Picasso da Vinci Hokusai

Useful websites

<https://artsandculture.google.com/>

<http://www.artcyclopedia.com>

Useful resources:

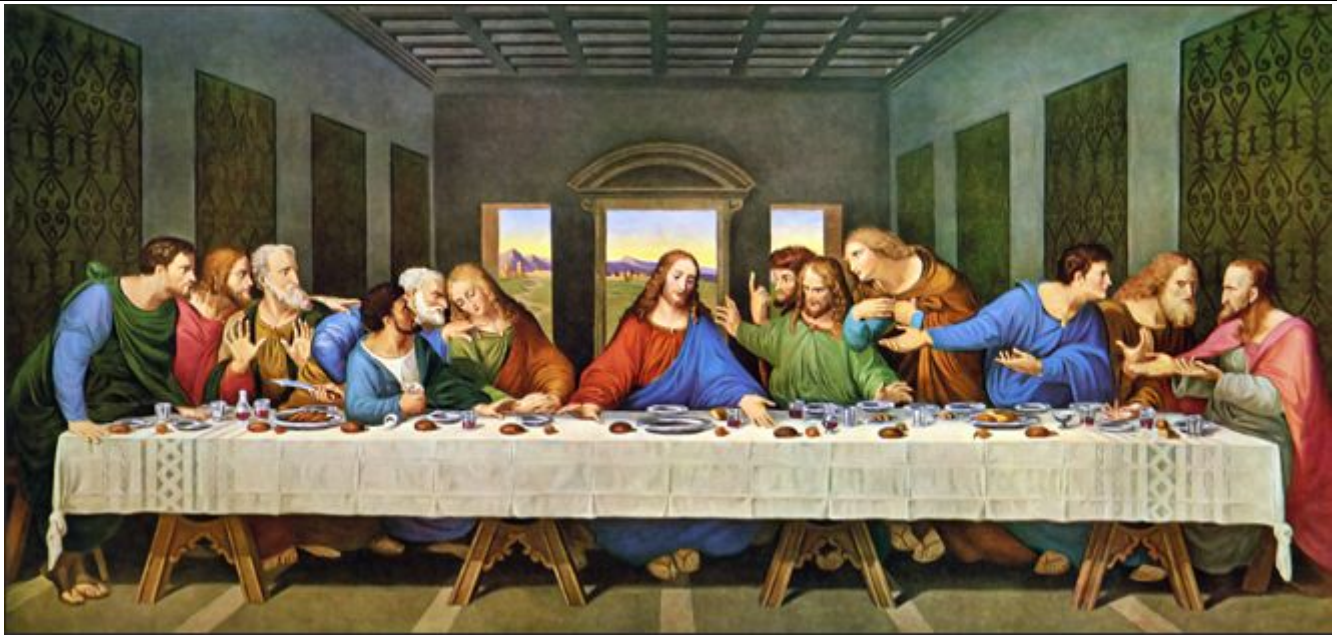
Observe the use of **line** in: Paul Klee, Was Fehlt ihm? (What's wrong with him?), 1930 (Fondation Beyeler, Switzerland) Pablo Picasso, Mother and Child, 1922 (Baltimore Museum of Art) Katsushika Hokusai, The Great Wave off Kanagawa, 1829-33 (British Museum, London)

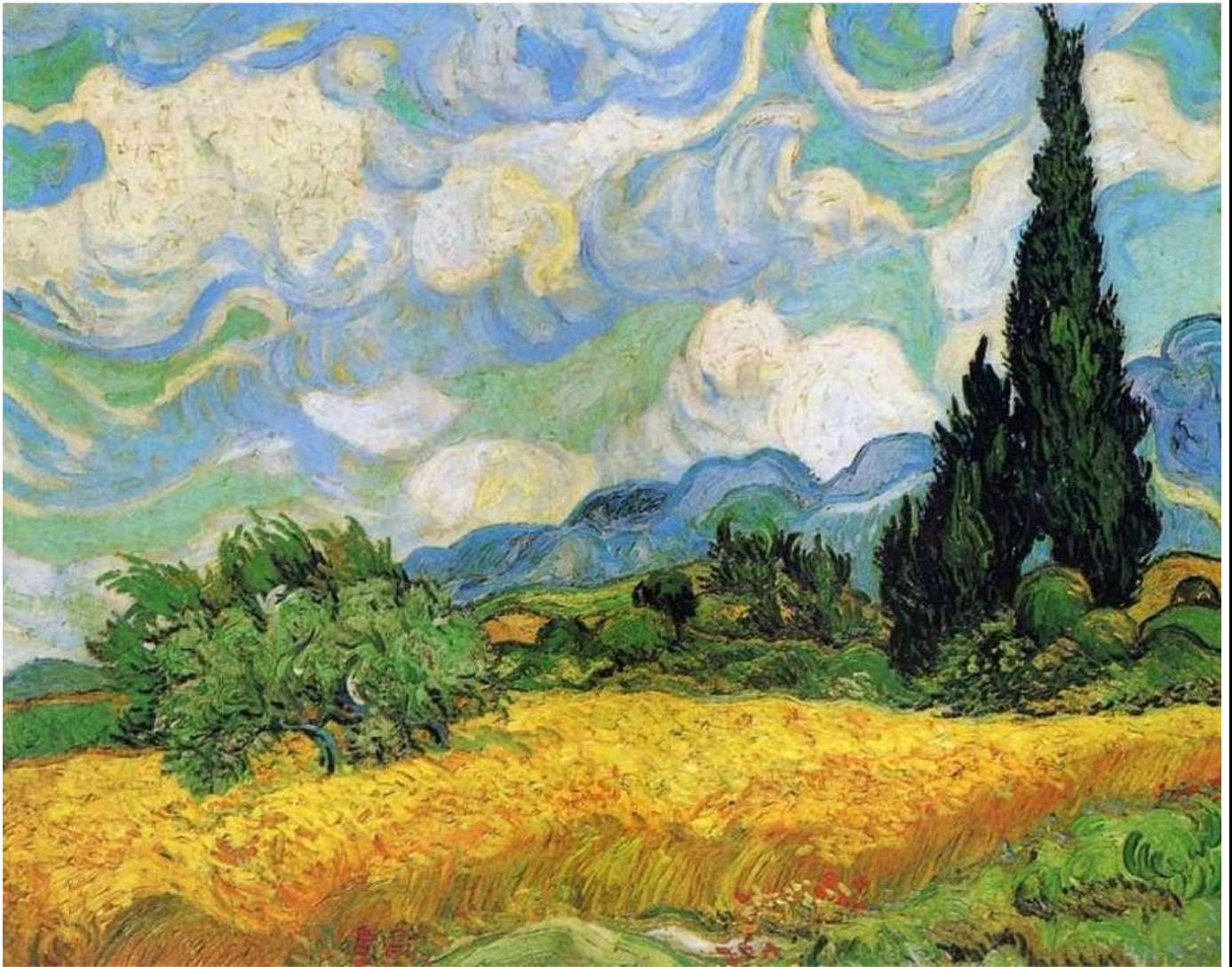
Describe **form** in: George Stubbs, Whistlejacket, 1762 (National Gallery, London) Vincent van Gogh, Wheatfield with Cypress Trees, 1889 (National Gallery, London)

Observe the use of **symmetry** in: Leonardo da Vinci, The Last Supper, 1495 -98 (Refectory, Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan)

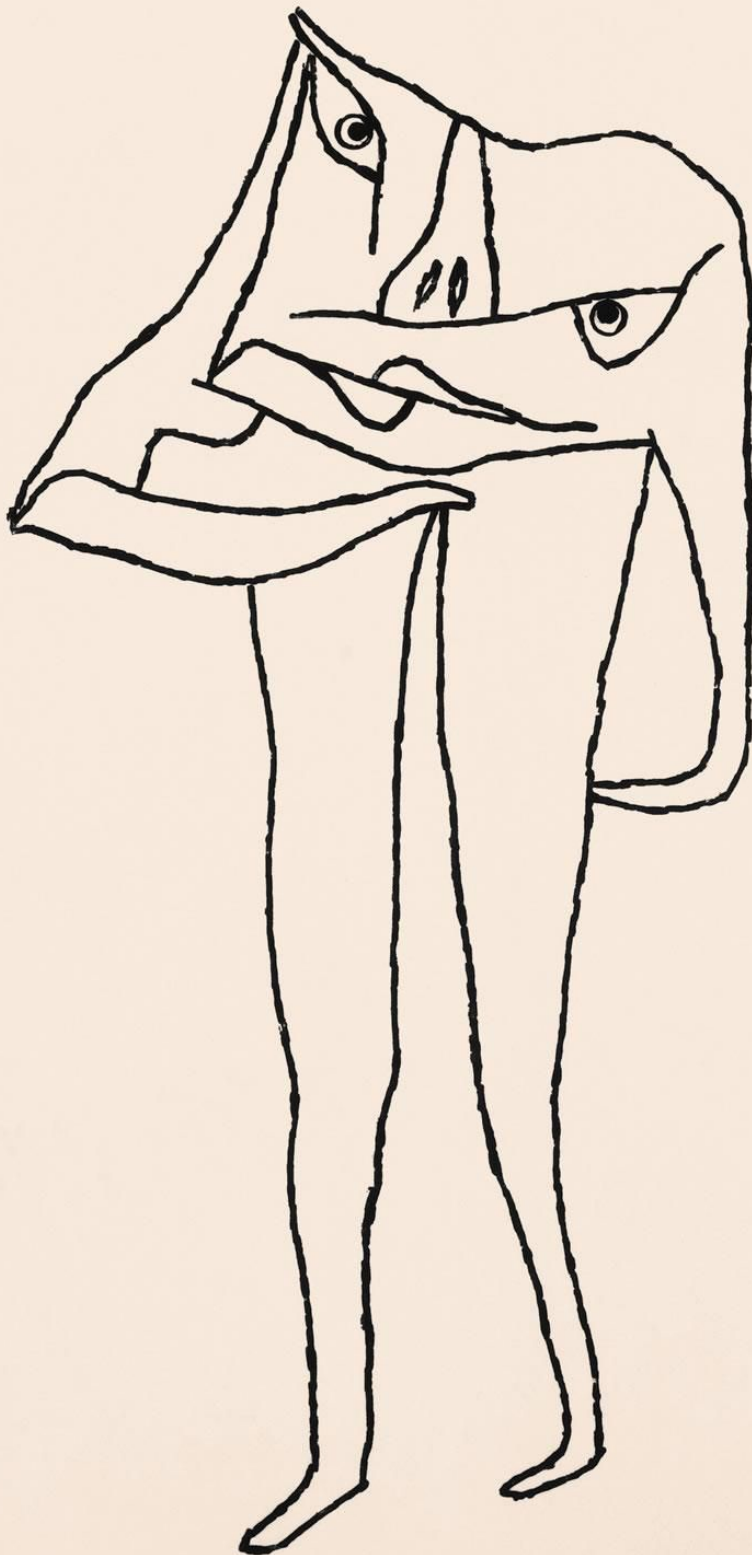
Meindert Hobbema, The Avenue at Middelharnis, 1689 (National Gallery, London)

Useful pictures:









1930 AES Wer fehlt ihm?

