

Knowledge organiser – Y4 SCULPTURE

My Key Learning



Keith Haring used images based on graffiti he saw around New York. His work is bright and colourful.



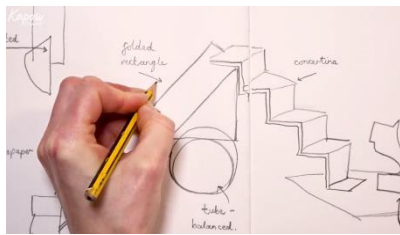
Giacometti was a sculptor from Switzerland. In later life he began to use his sculpture to explore figures. Between 1938 and 1944, the sculptures he made were no bigger than 7 centimetres.



What do I already know?

Positive space
(shapes in the play equipment surfaces)

Negative space
(shapes in the background spaces)



Methods of creating sculpture

| Carving | Modelling | Found objects |
|--|---|--|
| | | |
| Hard materials such as wood or stone can be carved to change their shape. Cut or scrape away pieces of the material to make a sculpture. | Soft materials such as clay or wire can be shaped by hand to make sculptures. | Material, not usually thought of as art materials can be used to make sculptures, e.g. scrap metal, old toys, pieces of furniture. |

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Using shadows to create sculptures



| Key Vocabulary | Definition |
|-------------------|--|
| abstract | does not look real |
| annotation | a note made on an image to help thinking |
| figurative | the shape of a body |
| form | the shape or general appearance of something |
| graffiti | words or drawing scribbled on a wall |
| scale | size of an art work |
| shadow | a dark shape that is made because the light is blocked |
| typography | designing and making letters to make them look appealing |

