IMPLEMENTS

- Graphite Penils
- Colouring Pencils
- Crayons
- Charcoal
- Felt-tip pens
- Chalk
- Drawing ink
- Fine liner pens
- Pastels
- Marker pens (sharpies)
- Finger (digital media)

Children need to become familiar with using a range of drawing implements and eventual be able to select different media to work with to create the intended effects.

SHADING

- Shading areas and shapes neatly and carefully (particularly with coloured pencils / felt tips)
- Using a range of graphite pencils (6H-6B) for shading (light to dark tones)

Other techniques for shading:

- Hatching
- Cross-hatching
- Stippling
- Dashes
- Scribbles
- Blending

Mark Making

Experience of creating different lines, dots, marks, patterns and textures of different sizes, length, width using a range of media.

Children need to develop skills in drawing:

- Straight lines
- Shapes (including geometric shapes)
- Patterns
- Textures
- Detail

DRAWING

Opportunities to draw

- For pleasure
- For relaxation
- From observation
- From imagination
- From pictures and photographs

3D

Three Dimensional Drawing

- Drawing 3D geometrical shapes
- Use1 & 2 point perspective to represent 3-dimensional objects on a flat surface.

Styles of Drawing

Graphic art, cartoons, graffiti, caricatures, doodling

SKETCHING

Sketches are drawings to prepare for a more finished work of art. Sketches are typically created with quick marks and are usually lacking some of the details that a finished drawing may have. Sketches are often used as a quick drawing to capture what the artist has observed or a creative idea.

PASTELS

Pastels can be either a drawing or a painting depending upon how they are used to create the composition.

Pastel paintings are where the entire surface is covered in pastel. Pastel drawings is where there is a noticeable amount of paper or underlying surface showing through.

Pastels, like paints, consist of pigment and a binding agent. Soft pastels (chalk pastels) are easy to blend and smudge, whereas hard pastels (oil pastels) are better for precise details and create paint-like effects.

- **Pastels need to be applied to a rough surface (like sugar paper).**
- **Unlike paints, pastels are mixed directly on the paper, hence being able to blend pastels is a key technique in their use.**

Pastels are not permanently fixed to the surface of the paper and need to be fixed with a spray (which the effect of dulling the colour somewhat).