

## **Medium Term Plan**

Subject: ART	Unit: Soda Can inspired by James Rosenquist	Term/Duration:	Year Group 8
		Summer	
Prior Learning:		Key Vocabulary:	
Combining the elements of Cubis	sm and Pop Art together to create a Rosenquist	Cubist	
inspired image. colour theory recap introducing complementary colours		Pop Art	
		Enlarging	
		Proportions	
		Accuracy	
		Colour theory	

### By the end of this unit...

### most pupils will be able to:

create basic drawings from observation, using soda can to choose their own sections, setting level of challenge. They will be able to apply the colours in a bold and creative way showing some links to colour theory.

#### some:

#### Aspire:

	Learning Objectives	Content	Assessment	Resources /Health and Safety	VALUES LGBTQ
1	LO: To learn about Pop Art and the styles and techniques used.	Hand out Pop Art Worksheets, stick into book (date).  Introduce by showing this TATE KIDS video below - link also on PPT.  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DhEyoDCTSDQ Dicsuss Key points from the video.  BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Pop art originated in Britain in the 1950s and 1960s, thus being one of the most modern artistic movements.	Video review	<ul> <li>PPT</li> <li>Pop Art Worksheet</li> <li>YOUTUBE link to Tates kids POp Art VIDEO.</li> </ul>	Referenc e Warhols sexuality as a Gay Artist. One of the first openly

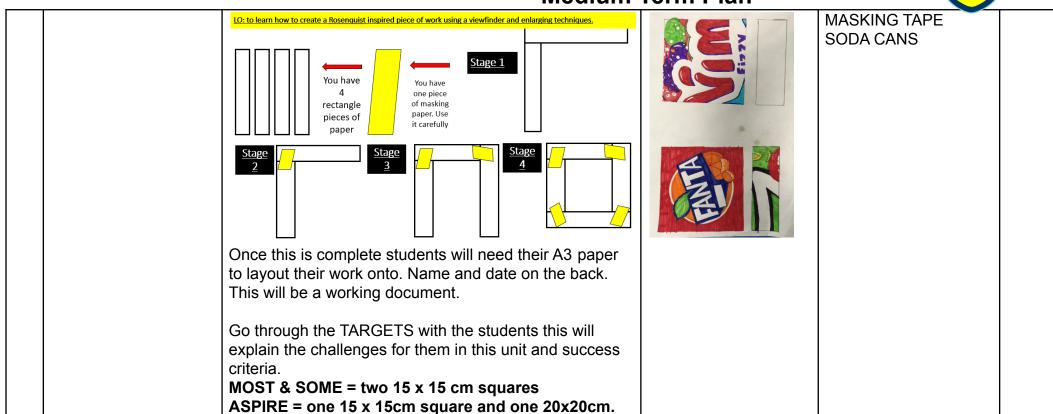


 Mediani	Terrir Fram	
Pop Art is a style of art which explores the everyday imagery that is so much a part of contemporary consumer culture.  Common sources of imagery include advertisements, consumer product packaging, celebrity photographs, and comic strips.  Leading Pop artists include Andy Warhol, Robert	Class discussion	famous Gay men from that era.
Rauschenberg, Roy Lichtenstein, and Richard Hamilton.  Show examples of 3 key pop artists, Roy Litchenstein, Andy Warhol and James Rosenquist. Discuss their work ( you will need to acquire some brief background knowledge on both).  Students to fill out the Pop Art information section as a class discussion.  Ask students to identify the two Artists on their	Written discussion points	
sheets and how we know it is them.  NB- Litchensteins comic style, Rosenquist's panels / collage.  Students to complete their opinonion, encourage to reflect WHY they do or dont like the work. Give critical feedback as though the artist is learning from them.  LAC:  Homework: NONE	Similarities & differences.	
	Opinions / comparisons	



		Modiani	ICIIII I IAII		
2	LO: To learn colour	Hand out colour wheel, stick into sketchbook.		Colour wheel outlines	
	theory and			SEN sheet to support.	
	complimentary colours	Go through the 3 Primary colours. Explain this	Questioning	Felt tip pens	
	linking to Pop Art	should be knowledge we have obtained from	What are the three	PPT	
		previous years but recap with the students.	primary colours?		
		(Definition of Primary colours a group of colours from which all	What is a primary		
		other colours can be obtained by mixing).	colour?		
		Primary colours:	What can you not to to		
		RED - YELLOW - BLUE (in that order).	get a primary colour?		
		<ul> <li>Place into the 1st (RED), 3rd (YELLOW) and 5th</li> </ul>			
		(BLUE) section of the colour wheel.	What are seemdary		
		SECONDARY COLOURS -	What are secondary colours?		
		ORANGE, GREEN, PURPLE.			
		Red + Yellow = orange	What colours mix		
		Yellow + Blue = Green	together to make		
		Blue + Red = Purple	secondary colours?		
		Student to fill in the gaps.			
			What happens if I mix		
		COMPLIMENTARY COLOURS	all 3 primary colours		
		Opposition on the colour wheel, compliment each	together? = BROWN		
		other and make them POP. Why do you pop artists			
		use complementary colours?	What happens if I mix		
			all 3 secondary		
			colours together =		
			BROWN.		
3	LO: to learn how to	Students will need to create their viewfinders this lesson.	1	A3 PAPER	
	create a Rosenquist	please refer to PPT to help. The viewfinders inside		PENCILS	
	inspired piece of work	squares need to be 5cm <sub>2</sub> .		RULERS	
	using a viewfinder and			RUBBERS	
				SMALL SCRAP	
	enlarging techniques.			PAPER CUT IN LINES	
				to create view finders	
				to orcate view illiders	







 		Medium	Terrii Piari	
<ul> <li>Most</li> <li>2 x square sections</li> <li>2 x rectangles</li> <li>1 x size of your choice  – remember to  change the viewfinder!</li> <li>All fully coloured.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Some</li> <li>2 x square sections</li> <li>3 x rectangles</li> <li>2 x size of your choice <ul> <li>remember to</li> <li>change the</li> <li>viewfinder!</li> </ul> </li> <li>All fully coloured.</li> </ul>	Aspire  • 3 x square sections (one needs to be 20x20cm) • 6 x rectangles • 2 x size of your choice — remember to change the viewfinder! • All fully coloured.		
Expain to students talk about why 200 doubling it youre rechallenge.  Draw example, loo logos line up on the enlargement of the	X20cm is a challer making it 4xs as b oking at where the ne viewfinder. Talk	nge, youre not ig! That's the lettering and		



### **Medium Term Plan**

4-	LO: to learn how to
6	create a Rosenquist
	inspired piece of work
	inspired piece of work using a viewfinder and
	enlarging techniques.

#### Continued lesson.

#### Most

#### 30

- 2 x square sections
- 2 x rectangles
- 1 x size of your choice

   remember to
   change the
   viewfinder!
- All fully coloured.

#### Some

#### • 2 x square sections

- 3 x rectangles2 x size of your choice
- 2 x size of your choic
   remember to
   change the
   viewfinder!
- All fully coloured.

#### Aspire

- 3 x square sections (one needs to be 20x20cm)
- 6 x rectangles
- 2 x size of your choice – remember to change the viewfinder!
- All fully coloured.

Target setting. Students to set a target linked to their MOST, SOME and ASPIRE targets.

What ONE thing do they need to focus on today to make progress? Date / green pen on the back of the sheet. REVIEW at the end of the lesson.



A3 PAPER
PENCILS
RULERS
RUBBERS
SMALL SCRAP
PAPER CUT IN LINES
to create view finders
MASKING TAPE
SODA CANS

