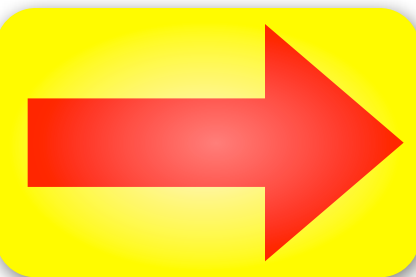


Animal Art

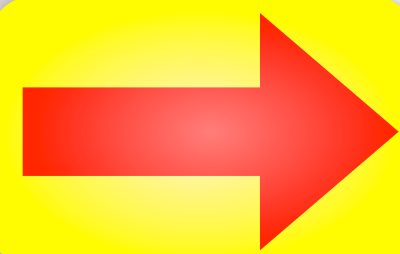
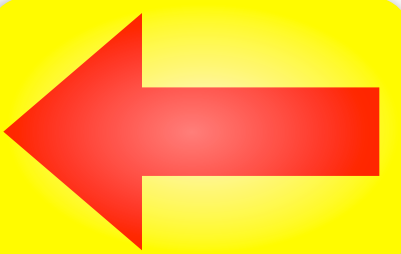
Today we will be:

Creating artwork to reflect British wildlife.



What
animals might we
find outside if we
went for a nature
walk?

Think, pair, share your ideas.

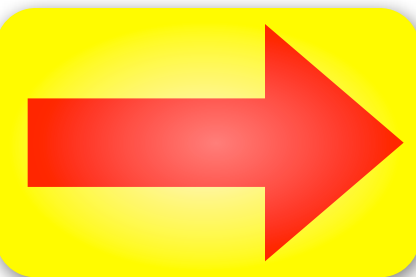
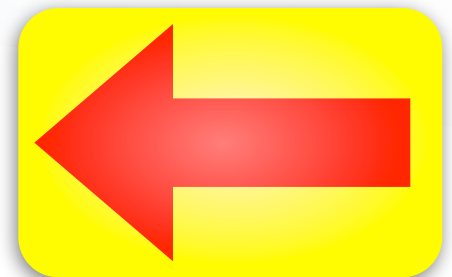


Some animals have come to visit us in the classroom today!



See if you can find
one animal with a partner!
When you have found your
animal, come and sit back down.

Are you ready?





Who found this animal?
What animal is it?



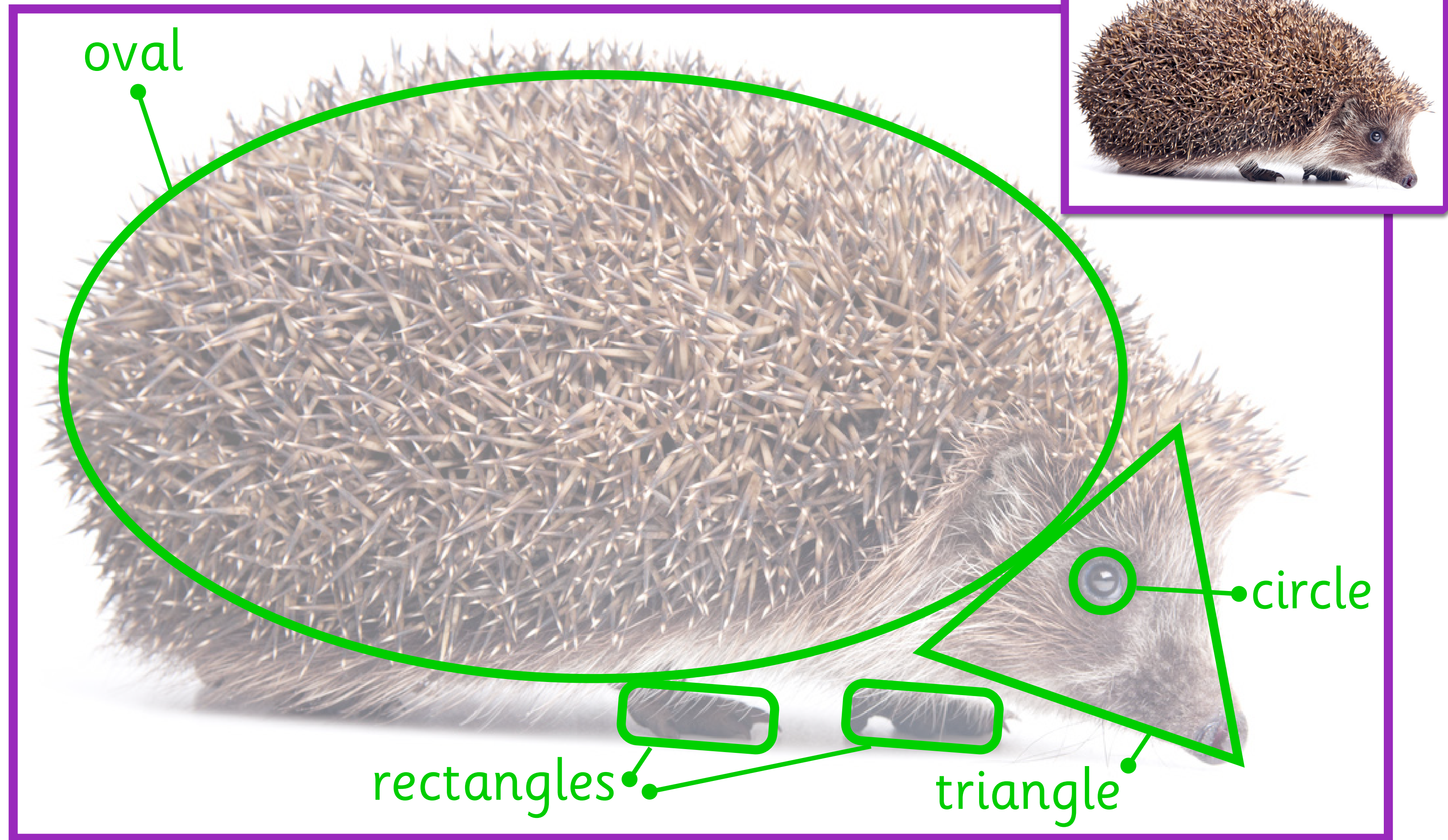
What colours
can you see?

Can you see
any shapes on
this animal?

This hedgehog has
brown prickly
spines.

It has black feet and
a **black** nose.

It has **brown** and
white fur.



Can you see how this hedgehog is
made of these basic shapes?

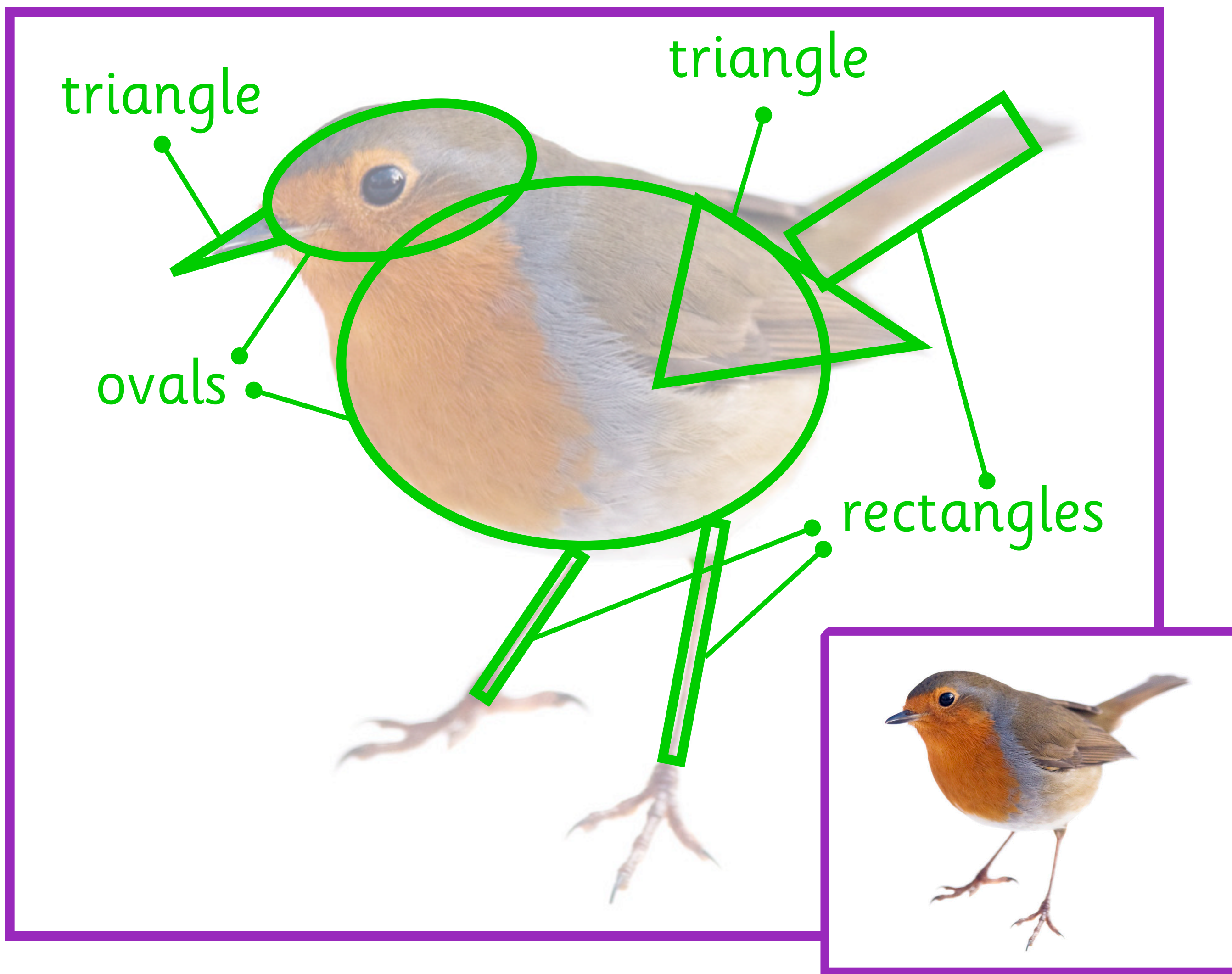
Who found this
animal? What animal
is this?



What colours
can you see?



Can you see any
shapes on this animal?



This robin has **brown**, **grey** and **orange** feathers.

It has **black** eyes and a **black** beak.

It has **pink** and **brown** legs.



There are lots of shapes on this robin! Can you see how they all fit together?



Who found this
animal? What
animal is it?



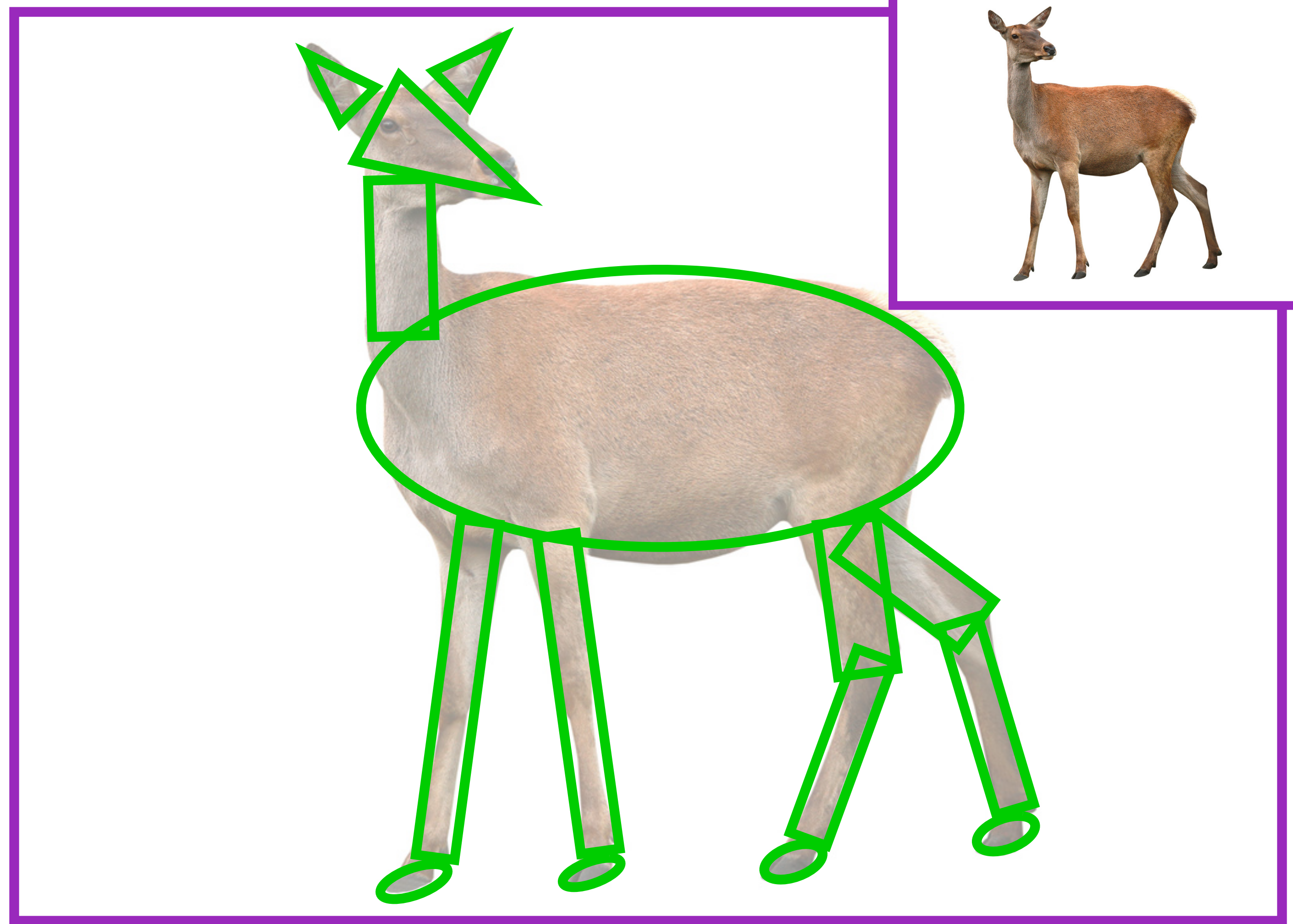
What colours
can you see?

Can you see any
shapes on this animal?

This deer has a **black** nose and **black** eyes.

It has **reddy-brown** and **grey** fur

It has **black** hooves.



Are you starting to see how we can put basic shapes together to draw animals?

**What
colours and
shapes can
you see on
your animal?**

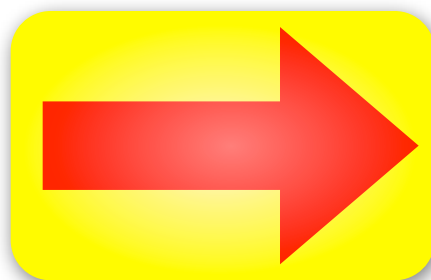
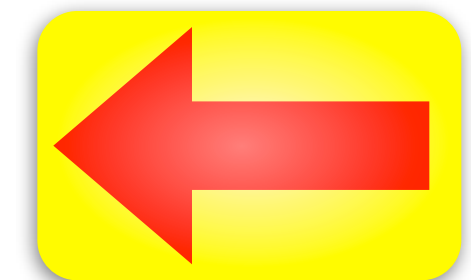
Talk about
it with your
partner!



All the animals we have been looking at are animals that can be found in Britain. Today we are going to be doing some **observational drawings** of these British animals.



What do you
think this
means?



An observational drawing is when you draw what you can see. This means you have to look really closely at the animal you are drawing and try to make your drawing as life-like as possible.



It's really important to **look** at what you are drawing really carefully when you're doing an observational drawing. You need to look at what shapes and lines there are, and how they connect with each other.

Top tip #1

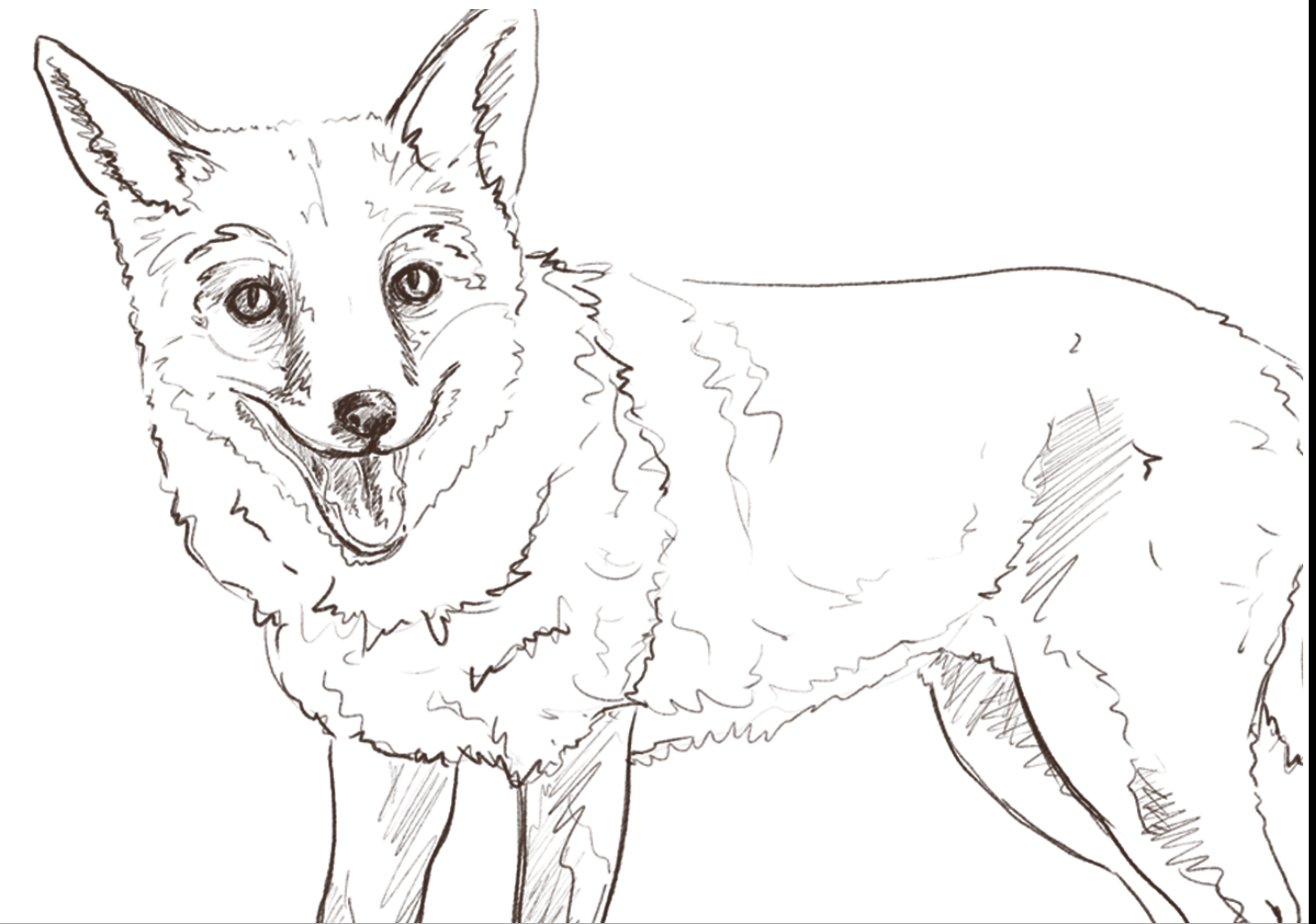
Draw what you SEE, not what you think you see.



For example, you usually think of a head as being at the top of a body, but this isn't always the case.

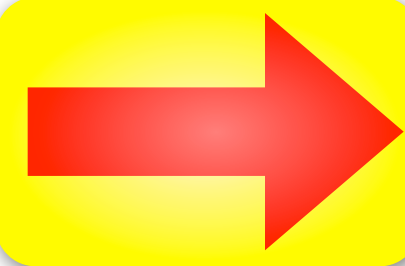
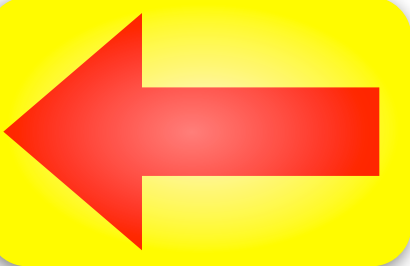
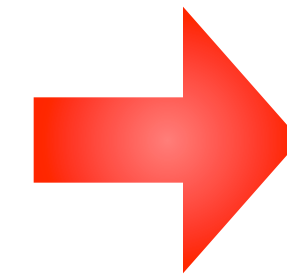
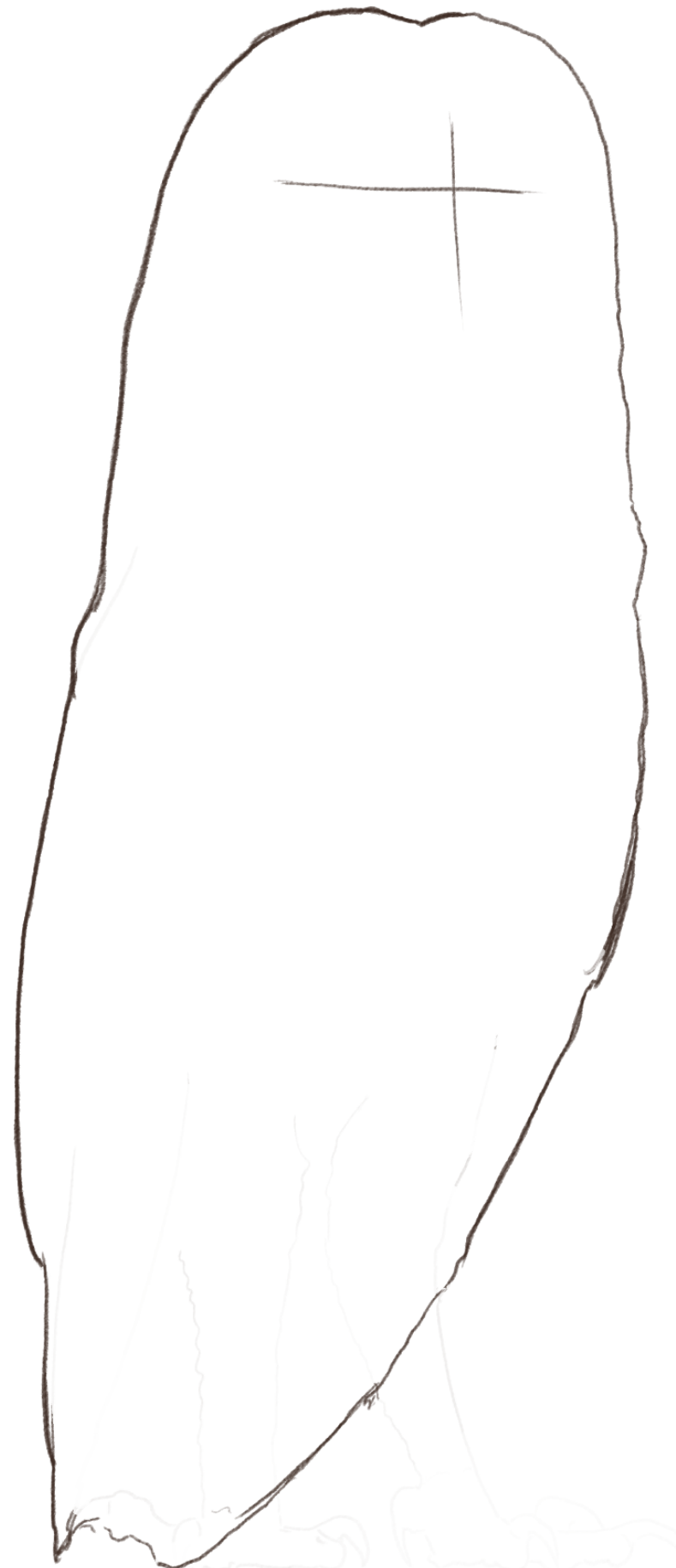
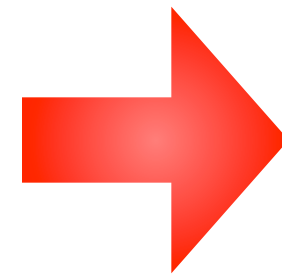
Top tip #2

Look at the size of what you are drawing and how big each section needs to be on your page.



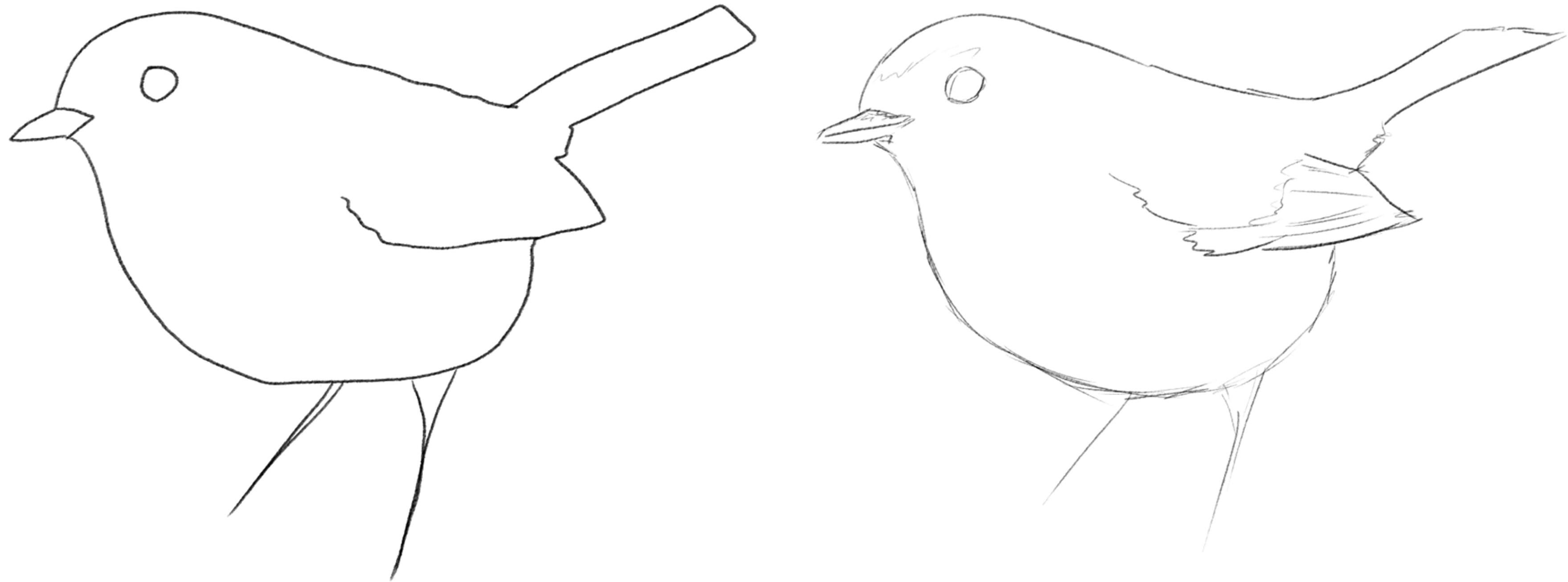
Top tip #3

Start by sketching the main outline of your shape, then go back and add in details like eyes, whiskers or fur.



Top tip #4

Use light, short pencil strokes. You don't need to draw a whole line all in one go.

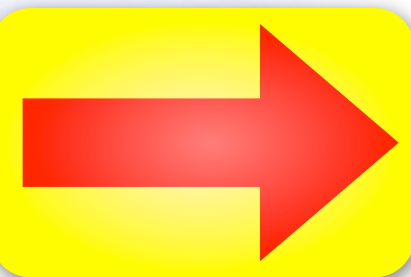
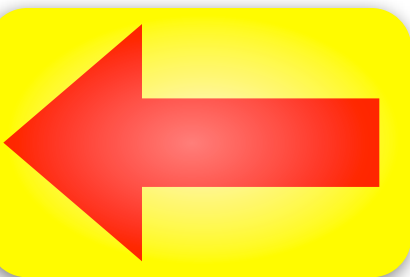


You can be much lighter with the pencil if you do smaller strokes and it can help you slow down and look at what you're drawing.

Top tip #5

Take it slowly! Keep looking back at what you are drawing and checking that your shapes and lines are all in the right place.

Who is ready to go
and do some
observational
drawing?



Plenary:

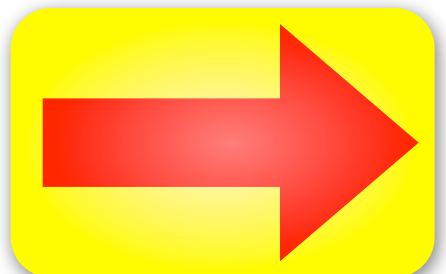
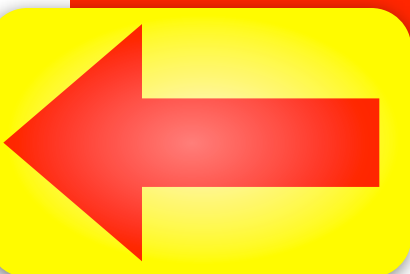
We're going to have a look at paintings of some of the British animals we have looked at today.

For each painting, think about these questions:

What do you think of this painting?

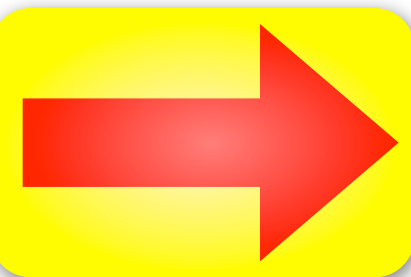
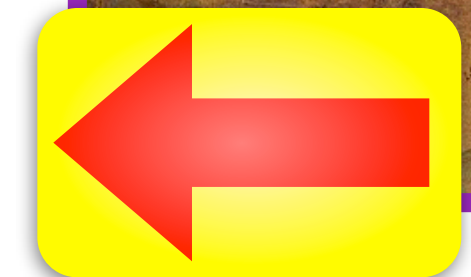
What do you like most about it?

What do you like least about it?





Horses in a
Meadow
by Edgar Degas,
1871

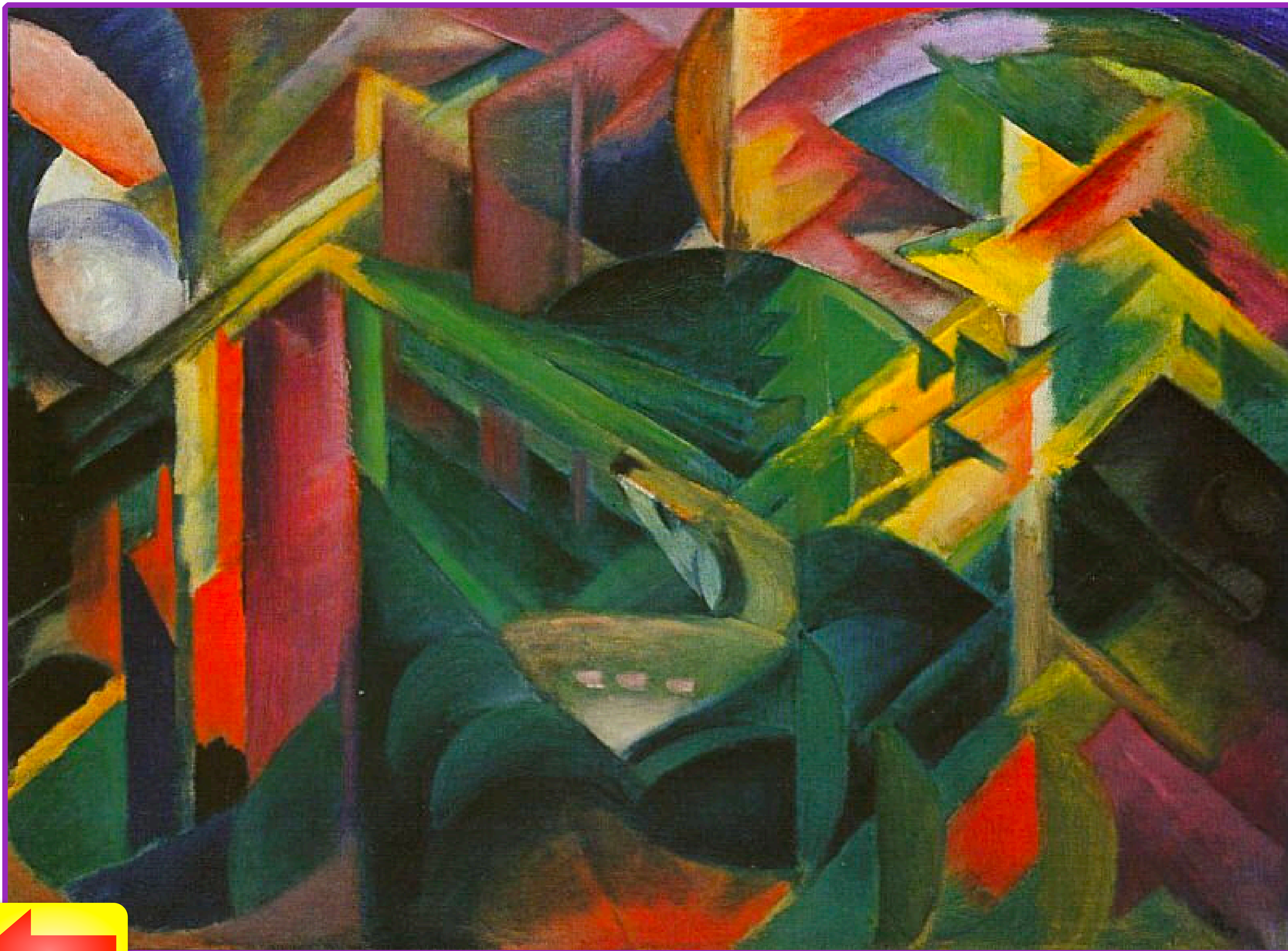


Four ducks at the pond by Alexander Koester, 1932



Foxes
by Bruno
Liljefors, 1885





**Deer in a
monastery
garden**
by Franz Marc,
1912