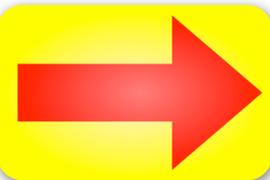


# Animal Art

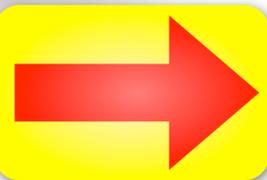
**Today we will be:**

Creating artwork to reflect British wildlife.



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

Think, pair, share your ideas.

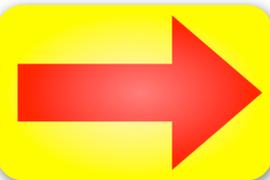
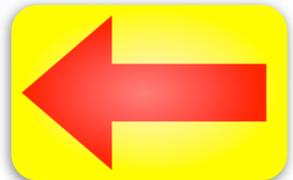


Some animals have come to visit us in the classroom today!



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?



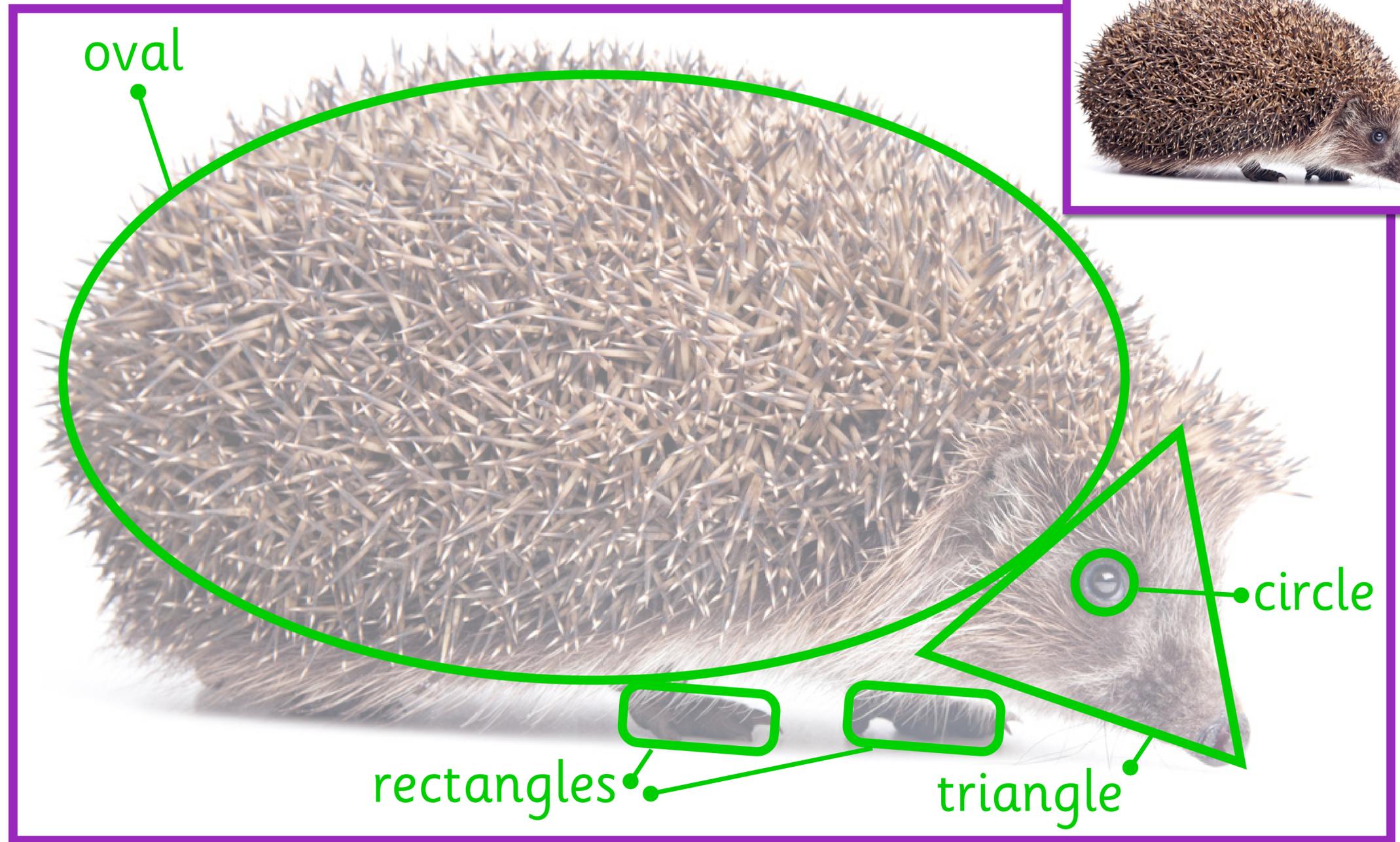
What colours  
can you see?

Can you see  
any shapes on  
this animal?

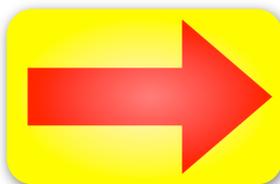
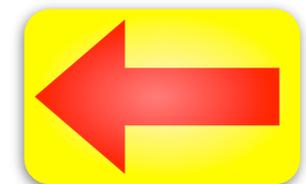
This hedgehog has **brown** prickly spines.

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

It has **brown** and **white** fur.



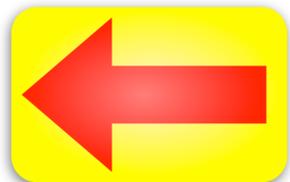
Can you see how this hedgehog is made of these basic shapes?



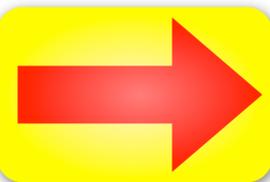
Who found this animal? What animal is this?

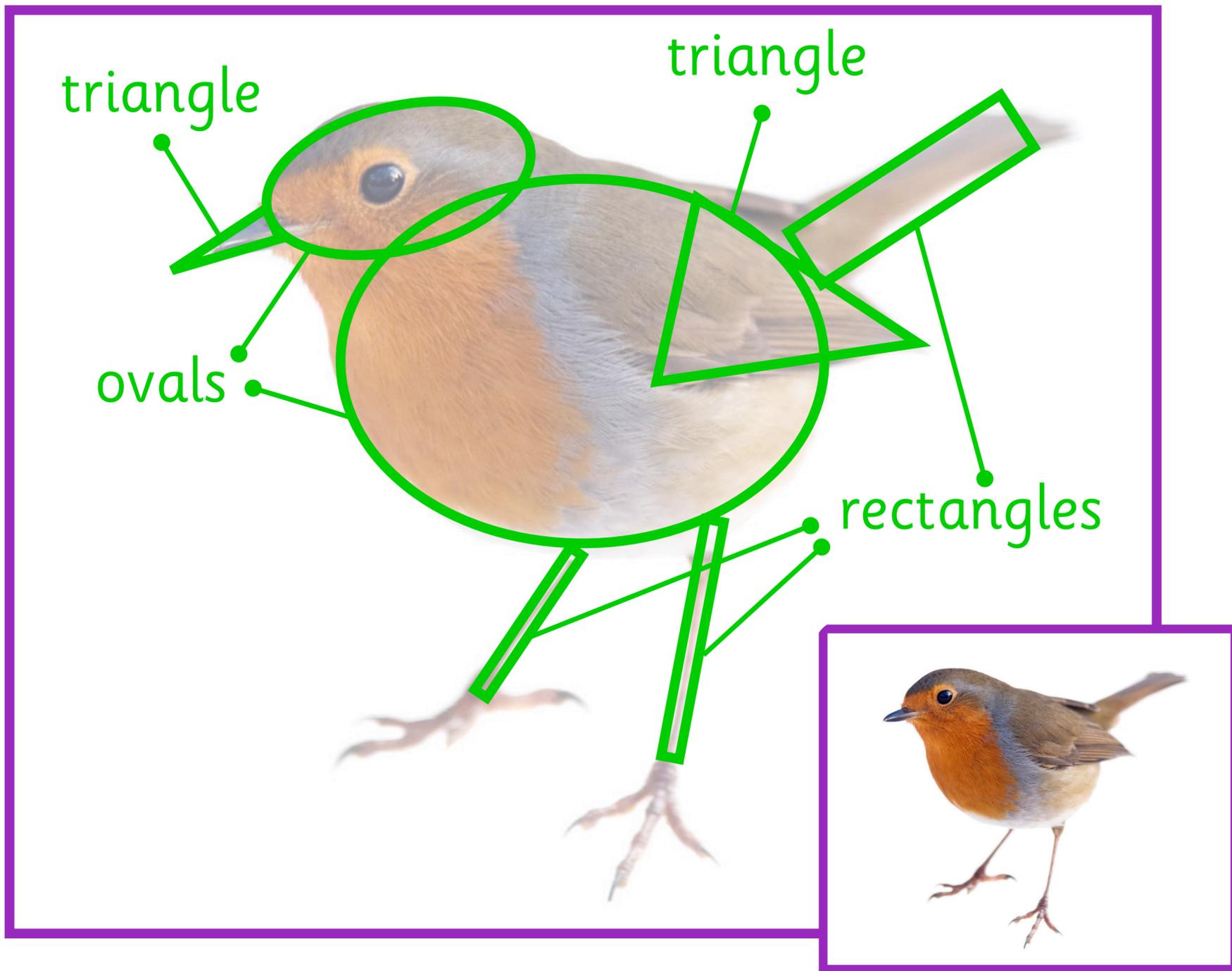


What colours can you see?



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?



What colours  
can you see?

Who found this  
animal? What  
animal is it?

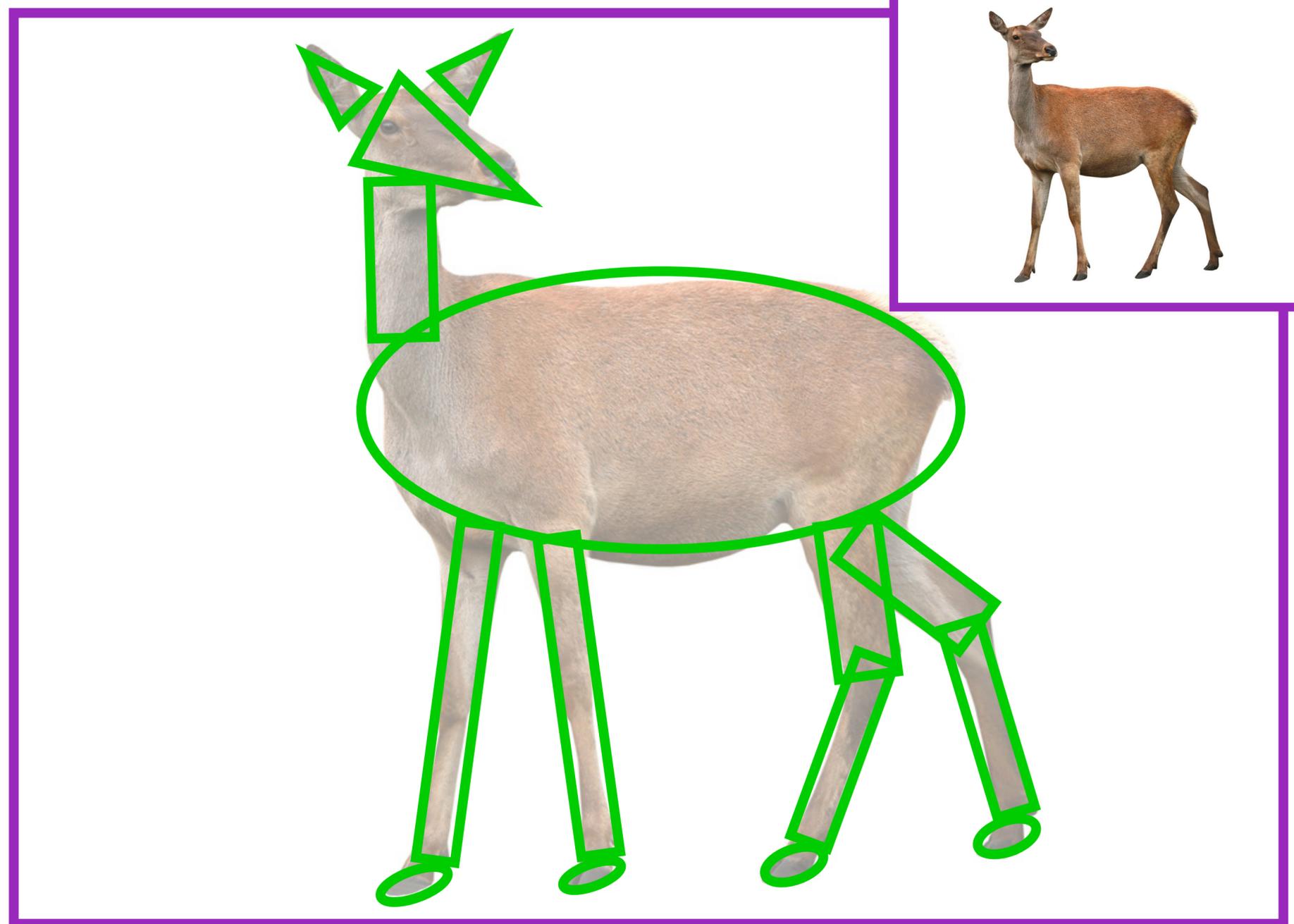


Can you see any  
shapes on this animal?

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

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

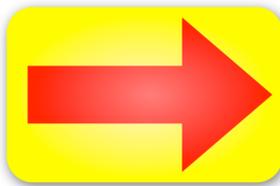
It has **black** hooves.



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?**

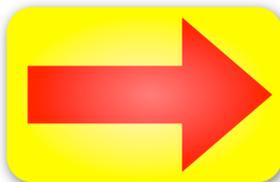
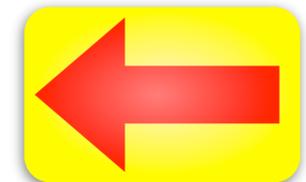
Talk about  
it with your  
partner!



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.



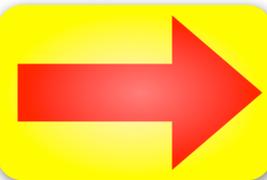
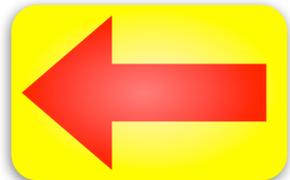
It's really important to **look** at what you are drawing really carefully when you're doing an observational drawing. You need to look at what shapes and lines there are, and how they connect with each other.

# Top tip #1

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

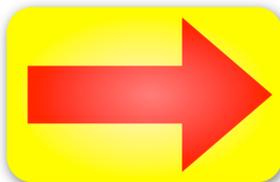
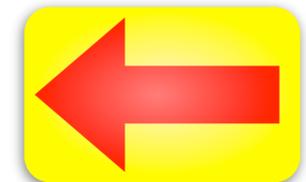
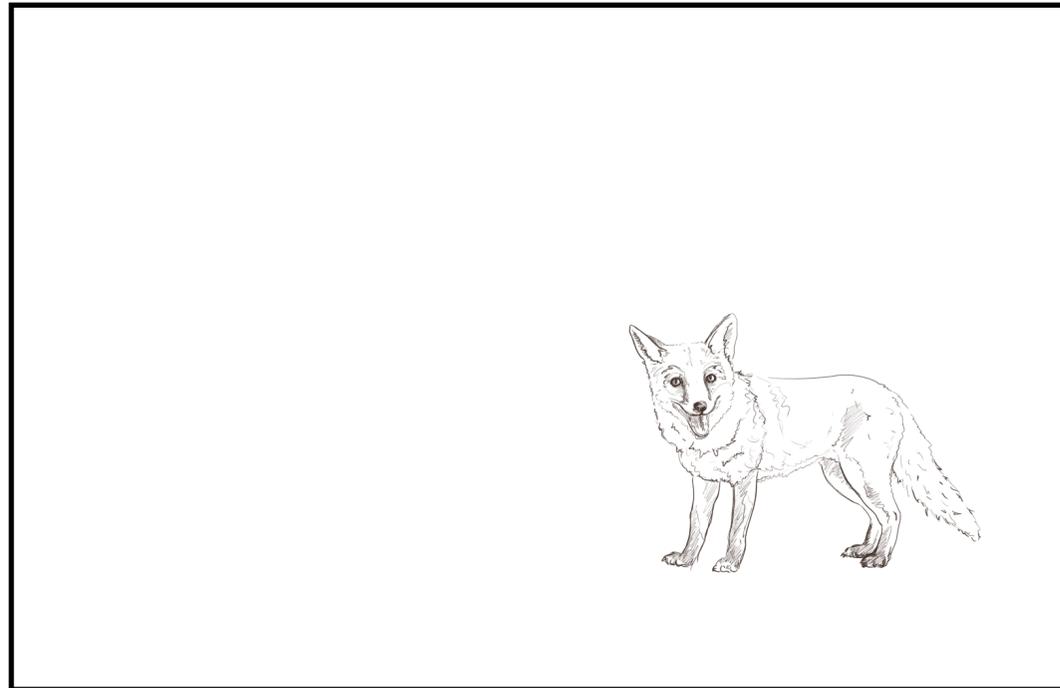


For example, you usually think of a head as being at the top of a body, but this isn't always the case.



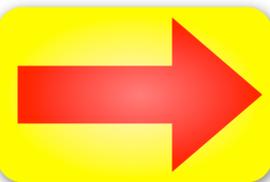
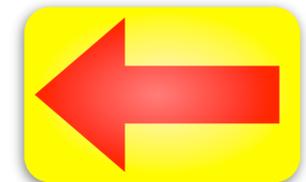
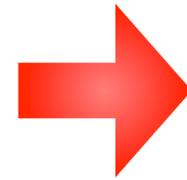
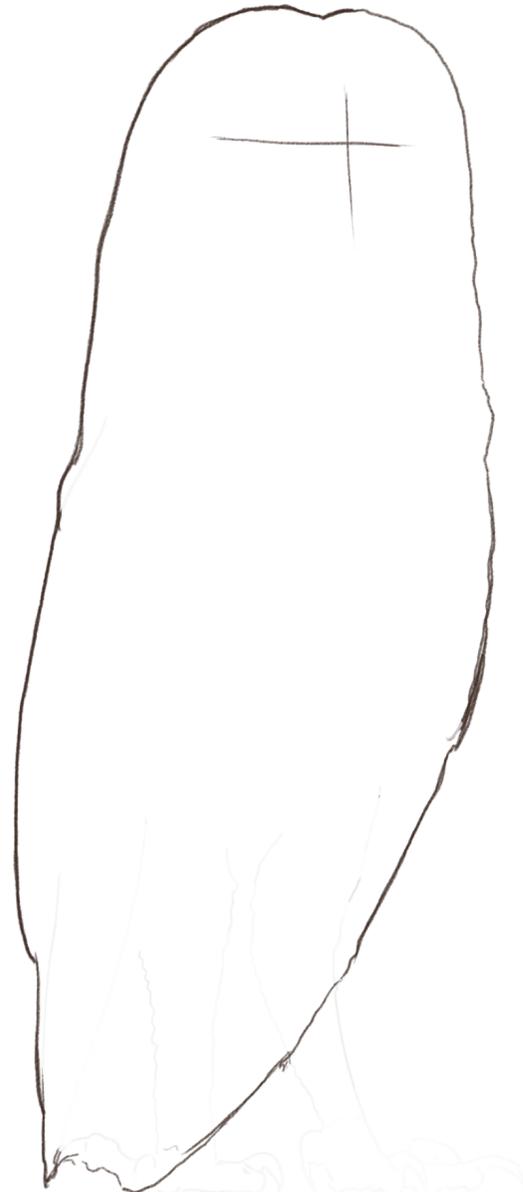
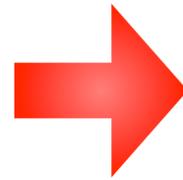
## Top tip #2

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



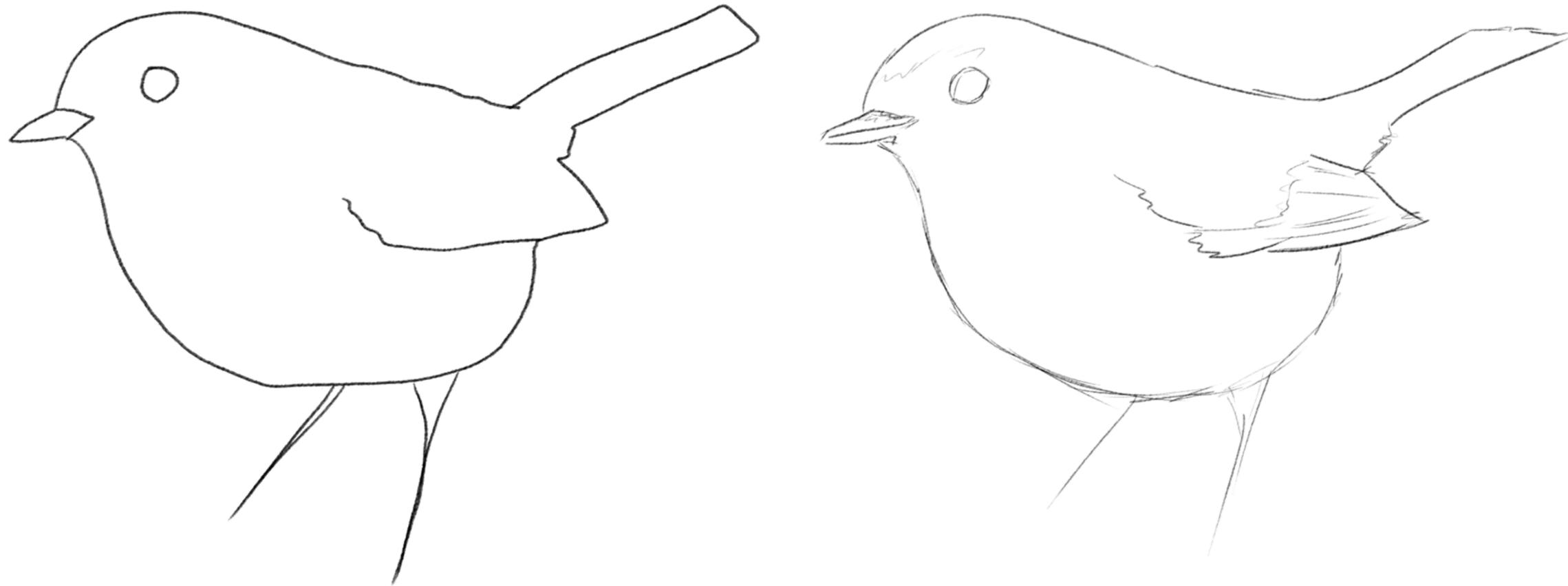
## Top tip #3

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.

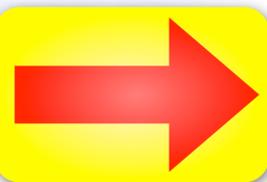
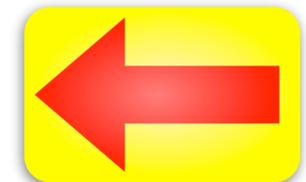


You can be much lighter with the pencil if you do smaller strokes and it can help you slow down and look at what you're drawing.

## 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:

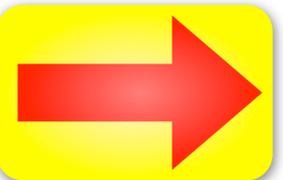
We're going to have a look at paintings of some of the British animals we have looked at today.

**For each painting, think about these questions:**

What do you think of this painting?

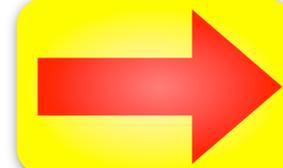
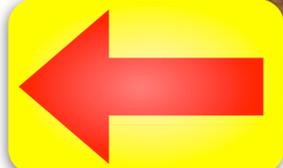
What do you like most about it?

What do you like least about it?

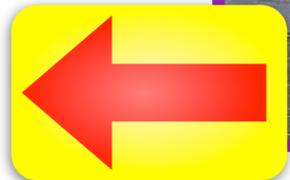




**Horses in a**  
**Meadow**  
by Edgar Degas,  
1871

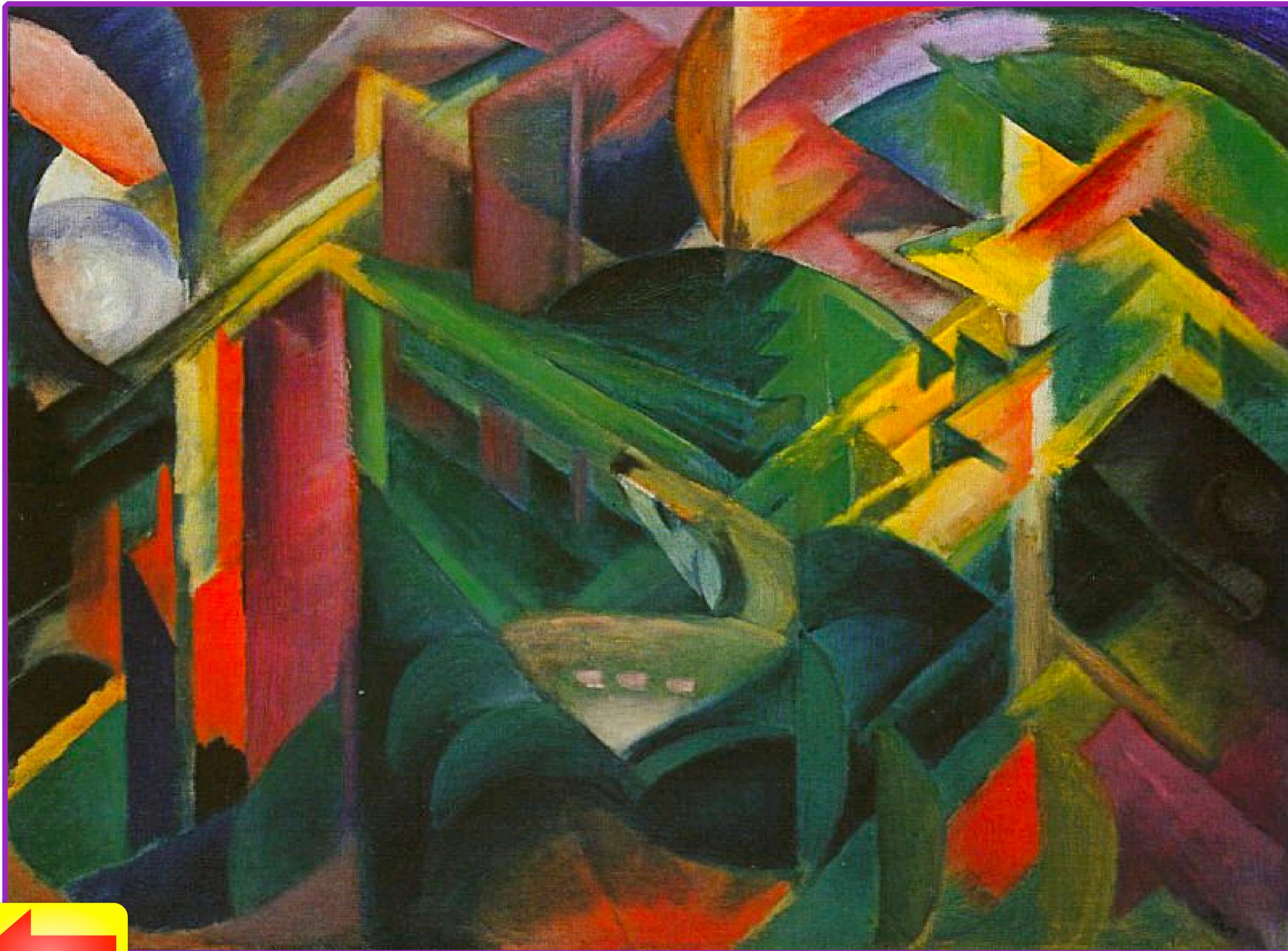


# Four ducks at the pond by Alexander Koester, 1932



**Foxes**  
by Bruno  
Liljefors, 1885





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

