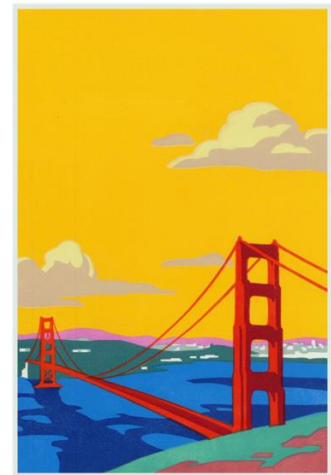
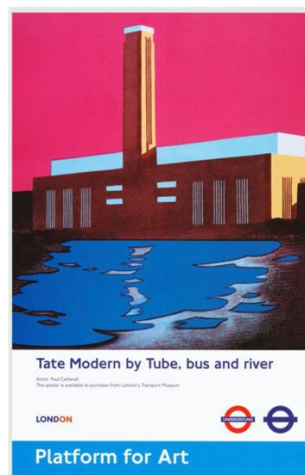


Selby Community Primary School Subject Knowledge Bank

Art		Year 2	
Focus: Printing			
Age related vocabulary			
Crafts People	A person who works at a craft or skilled trade	Brush mark	A mark making technique
Cold colours	Colours with a cool tone – blue, green, purple	dark	Not light or pale in colour.
rolling	A printing technique	impressed	Printed or stamped images
comparison	The act of comparing or the result of being compared.	Running stitch	A long continuous stitch
expressions	Use of imagination and creativity in art	Warm colours	Colours with a warm tone – red, orange, yellow
light	Not heavy, full, intense, or powerful.	Shadow	A shaded area to help make an object look more realistic
rubbing	A technique of shading to create texture	replicate	To repeat or copy
outline	A line or shape showing the outside edge of a figure or object.	sewing	To attach two pieces of material using a thread



Key Knowledge

- A print is an impression made by any method involving transfer from one surface to another.
- **Linocut**, also called a **linoleum cut**, is a type of print made from a sheet of linoleum into which a design has been cut in relief. The lino block consists of a thin layer of linoleum (a canvas backing coated with a preparation of solidified linseed oil) usually mounted on wood.
- The soft linoleum can be cut away more easily than a wood-block and in any direction (as it has no grain) to produce a raised surface that can be inked and printed. Its slightly textured surface accepts ink evenly. Linocut designs can be cut in large masses, engraved to give unique white lines, or worked in numerous ways to achieve many different textures.
- The ease with which linoleum is worked makes it well suited to large decorative prints, using broad areas of flat colour. Since linoleum is easy to cut and does not have a grain, the linoleum cut often is used to introduce children to printmaking.
- The linocut process, introduced in the beginning of the 20th century, was long disdained by many artists as not sufficiently demanding of technical skill. After Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse used the technique to advantage in the 1950s, many other artists adopted it.