

# Year 1

# Printing using natural and man-made tools

## Prior Learning

### Printing and Rubbings



## Know and understand

- Printmaking is making art by printing pictures, normally on paper. The advantage of printmaking is that lots of the same picture can be printed. This is called a print. Each print is not a copy, but an original, since it came from the same source (not like painting or drawing). You can also use different types of techniques to start the print.
- Know that prints can be create by rubbings
- Know and use a range of objects to print

## Learning Objectives

- To use printing tools such as fruit, vegetables and sponges
- To create prints on a range of different materials and fabrics
- To overlap prints
- To create repeated patterns.
- To examine how artists and designers used colours, shapes and lines to create patterns
- To make rubbings to collect textures

## Key Vocabulary

**Print**- an impression made by any method involving transfer from one surface to another.  
**Printing tools**- the implements used to transfer from one surface to another.  
**Rubbings**- a technique of transferring an embossed or engraved deign from an existing textured surface.  
**Pattern**- a repeated decorative design.  
**Textures**- one of the seven element of art that refers to the visual "feel" of a piece.

## Reference Images



## Artist Reference

### Hannah Rampley



<http://www.hannahrampley.com>

## Year 2

# Styrofoam Printing

### Prior Learning

Printing using natural and man-made tools



### Know and understand

- Poly block is a polystyrene based printing material which you can work into using a biro or a pencil
- The areas pushed down on the polystyrene block will show up in white when printed on to white paper

### Learning Objectives

- To explore positive and negative space in printing
- To look at print making in the environment (e.g wallpapers, fabrics etc.)
- To examine how artists and designers used colours, shapes and lines to create prints
- To create press prints using inks
- To print onto different textures and colours of paper, board or fabric

### Key Vocabulary

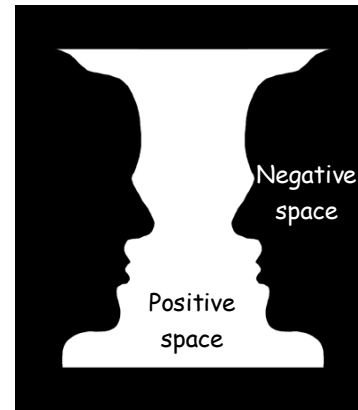
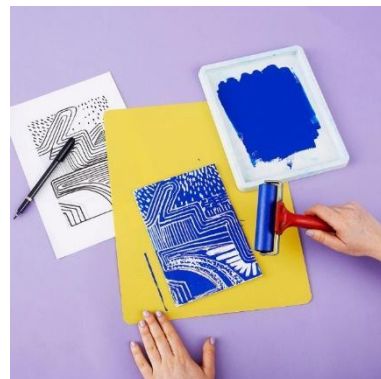
**Relief printing**- when you carve into a printing block that you then use to press onto paper and make a print.

**Positive space**- the areas in a work of art that are the subjects, or areas of interest.

**Negative space**- the area around the subjects, or areas of interest.

**Pattern**- a repeated decorative design.

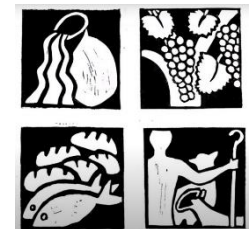
### Reference Images



### Artist Reference

Teresa Newham (Local Artist)

[Meet the Artist ~ Teresa Newham](#) Meet the artist.



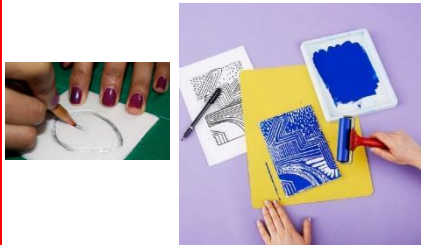
<https://www.hvaf.org.uk/galleries/teresa-newham>

# Year 3

# Collagraph Printing

## Prior Learning

### Styrofoam Printing



## Know and understand

- Glen Alps was a printmaker and educator who is credited with having developed the collagraph
- A collagraph print is made by gluing different materials to cardboard and creating a kind of collage
- During the inking process, the ink will rub off surfaces that are smooth or higher and stay on surfaces that hold more ink, at edges and at lower points thus creating the image

## Learning Objectives

- To explore positive and negative space in printing
- To use card and string blocks for printing to create a collagraph printing block
- To experiment with a range of different materials and patterns on printing block
- To experiment with different materials to create collagraph prints and know which work best for purpose
- To print patterns observed in the natural and man-made world

## Key Vocabulary

**Collagraph-** is as versatile printing process in which a textured plat is inked up ad press on using a roller.  
**Relief printing-** when you carve into a printing block that you then use to press onto paper and make a print.

**Positive space-** the areas in a work of art that are the subjects, or areas of interest.

**Negative space-** the area around the subjects, or areas of interest.

**Pattern-** a repeated decorative design

## Reference Images



## Artist Reference

### Glen Alps



# Year 4

# Lino Printing

## Prior Learning

### Collagraph Printing



## Know and understand

- Understand positive and negative space when printing
- Understand the properties and printing ink and how to roll ink out evenly
- Know how to use tools safely

## Learning Objectives

- To explore positive and negative space in printing
- To discuss and explore relief prints
- To transfer designs on to press print and print with rollers
- To create repeating patterns

## Key Vocabulary

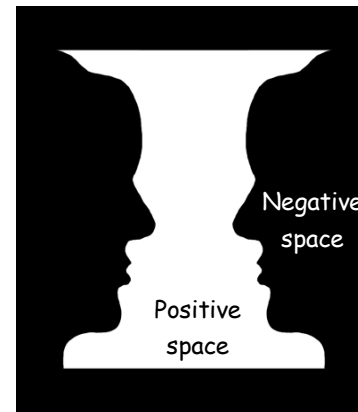
**Relief printing-** when you carve into a printing block that you then use to press onto paper and make a print.

**Positive space-** the areas in a work of art that are the subjects, or areas of interest.

**Negative space-** the area around the subjects, or areas of interest.

**Pattern-** a repeated decorative design.

## Reference Images



## Artist Reference

Andrea Lauren



Year 6

# Silk Screen Printing

## Prior Learning

### Multi-Technique Printing



## Know and understand

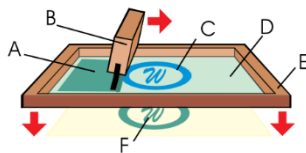
Screen printing originates from China and its first use in Europe was recorded in the late 18th century. Screen printing is the process where an image is transferred onto paper or fabric when using photo-reactive chemicals and light on a mesh, or silk, before applying ink and pressing it through the mesh with a squeegee. One colour is printed at a time. Emulsion and acetate change the parts of the screen that allow ink to print through and one screen can be used multiple times. Screen printing was a huge influence in the Pop Art movement.

## Learning Objectives

- To examine how artists and designers used colours, shapes and lines to create prints
- To use sketchbooks to design a print.
- To create a print for a purpose
- To work as a group to create a screen print

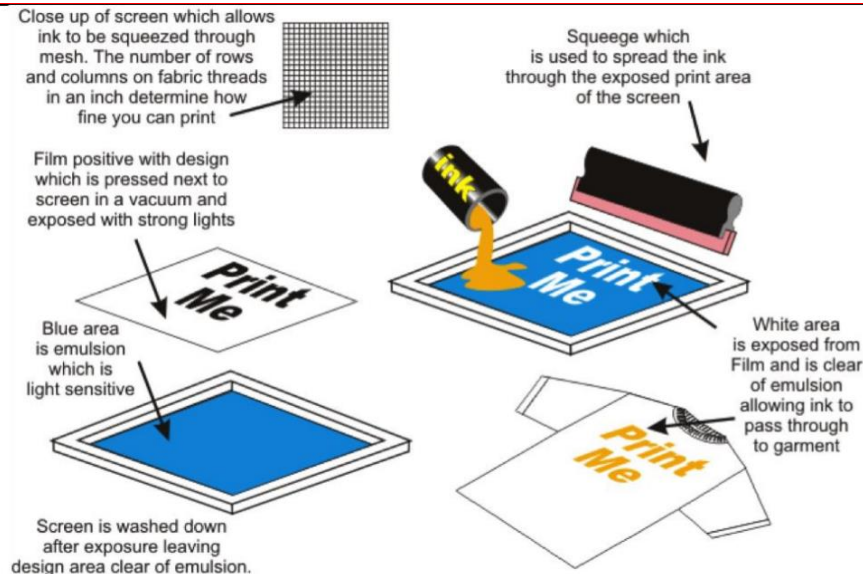
## Key Vocabulary

**Squeegee**- The tool used to push the ink through the screen evenly.  
**Screen printing ink**- This is the type of water-based ink used specifically for screen printing. You can add a fabric binder to it to print on fabric so it will fix.  
**Stencil** - a stencil is the image of what we want to print and attach it to the raised side of the screen.



A. Ink. B. Squeegee. C. Image. D. Photo-emulsion. E. Screen. F. Printed image.

## Reference Images



## Artist Reference

### Andy Warhol

