purple mash

Computing Scheme of Work Unit 2.6 –

Creating Pictures

Contents

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Introduction

These lessons use the Purple Mash tool 2Paint a Picture. A [user guide to this tool](#) can be found in the Guides and Resources area of Purple Mash. These lessons explore some of the templates and functions of 2Paint a Picture alongside learning about artists and art movements. The other templates have help videos that could be used to add to the children' learning and fun. These are found by clicking the ▣ button at the top right of the screen.

The lessons assume that children are logged onto Purple Mash with their own individual usernames and passwords so their work will be saved in their own folders automatically and can be easily reviewed and assessed by the class teacher.

If you are currently using a single login per class or group and would like to set up individual logins yourself, then please see our guide to doing so at [Create and Mange Users](#). Alternatively, please contact support at [support@2simple.com](#) or 0208 203 1781.

If children have not used and logged onto Purple Mash before, they will need to spend some time learning how to do this before starting these lessons. Young children can be supported by having their printed logon cards (produced using [Create and Manage Users)](#) to hand.

These lesson plans make use of the facility within Purple Mash to set activities for children which they can then complete and hand in online (2Dos). This enables you to assess their work easily as well as distribute resources to all children. A teacher's guide to 2Dos can be found in the Teacher section: [2Dos Guide.](#)

Note: To force links within this document to open in a new tab, right-click on the link then select Open Link in New Tab.

Medium-Term Plan

Lesson	Title	Success Criteria
[1](#)	Introduction and Impressionism	• Children can describe the main features of impressionist art. • Children can use 2Paint a Picture to create art based upon this style.
[2](#)	Pointillist Art	• Children can explain what pointillism is. • Children can use 2Paint a Picture to create art based upon this style.
[3](#)	Piet Mondrian	• Children can describe the main features of Piet Mondrian's work. • Children can use 2Paint a Picture to art based upon his style.
[4](#)	William Morris and Pattern	• Children can describe the main features of art that uses repeating patterns. • Children can use 2Paint a Picture to create art by repeating patterns in a variety of ways. • Children can combine more than one effect in 2Paint a Picture to enhance patterns.
[5](#)	Surrealism and eCollage	• Children can describe surrealist art. • Children can use the eCollage function in 2Paint a Picture to create surrealist art using drawing and clipart.

Lesson 1 – Introduction and Impressionism

Aims

- To explore 2Paint A Picture.
- To look at the work of Impressionist artists and recreate them using the Impressionism template.

Success Criteria

- Children can describe the main features of impressionist art.
- Children can use 2Paint A Picture to create their own art based upon this style.

Resources

Unless otherwise stated, all resources can be found on the main unit 2.6 page. From here, click on the icon to set a resource as a 2Do for your class. Use the links below to preview the resources; right-click on the link and 'open in new tab' so you don't lose this page.

- Examples of impressionist art.
- Impressionism fact file from Appendix 1; this is a brief fact file for your own use.
- There is a 2Publish activity that children could use to create an impressionism fact file as an extension to this work. See the extension section of the lesson plan for ways that you might want to adapt this for your class. The activity can be found at Art Impressionism.
- 2Paint A Picture This is found in the Tools area of Purple Mash.

Activities

Introduction	Display **slide 2** and outline the lesson aims.
	Display **slide 3** and outline the success criteria.
Impressionist Art	Show the children some pictures of impressionist art and think about the questions on **slide 4**. You might like to have a look at: https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/impressionism
	Use the information in Appendix 1 (or your own information) to talk about Impressionism.

2Paint A Picture	With **slide 5**, introduce the tool 2paint A Picture and show children how to access it on Purple Mash. Explain that today we will be using the Impressionism template.
2Paint A Picture – Impressionism	With **slide 6**, demonstrate the features of the Impressionist template on 2Paint A Picture. Allow children time to open the tool on their own devices and explore.
Activity 1: Create an Impressionist-style Painting.	Use **slide 7** to introduce the main activity of the lesson where the children will create their own impressionist-style piece of art. Remind children to save their work. If you have a class blog or display board, they could then share their work by clicking on the share button. (For further details about sharing work, see the Sharing Work Guide.)
Activity 2: Extension	Use **slide 8** to introduce an optional extension task activity: Art Impressionism. (You will need to set this as a 2Do in advance).
Review Success Criteria	Review the success criteria on **slide 9.**

Lesson 2 – Pointillist Art

Aims

- To look at the work of pointillist artists such as Seurat.
- To recreate pointillist art using the Pointillism template.

Success Criteria

- Children can explain what pointillism is.
- Children can use 2Paint a Picture to create their own art based upon this style.

Resources

Unless otherwise stated, all resources can be found on the main unit 2.6 page. From here, click on the icon to set a resource as a 2Do for your class. Use the links below to preview the resources; right-click on the link and 'open in new tab' so you don't lose this page.

- Examples of pointillist art.
- Pointillism fact file from Appendix 2; this is a brief fact file for your own use.
- There is a 2Publish activity that children could use to create a pointillism fact file as an extension to this work. See the extension section of the lesson plan for ways that you might want to adapt this for your class. The activity can be found at Art Pointillism.
- 2Paint A Picture This is found in the Tools area of Purple Mash.

Activities

Introduction	Display **slide 2** and outline the lesson aims. Display **slide 3** and outline the success criteria.
Pointillist Art	Show the children some pictures of pointillist art and think about the questions on **slide 4**. Use the information in Appendix 2 (or your own information) to talk about pointillism.
2Paint A Picture	With **slide 5**, introduce the tool 2Paint A Picture and show children how to access it on Purple Mash. Explain that today we will be using the Pointillism template.

2Paint A Picture – Pointillism	With **slides 6 and 7**, demonstrate the features of the Pointillism template on 2Paint A Picture. Allow children time to open the tool on their own devices and explore.
Activity 1: Create a pointillist-style Painting.	Use **slide 8** to introduce the main activity of the lesson where the children will create their own pointillist-style piece of art. Remind children to save their work. If you have a class blog or display board, they could then share their work by clicking on the share button. (For further details about sharing work, see the Sharing Work Guide.)
Pointillist Art – Using paints or the computer	Use **slide 9** to discuss the differences of creating art in this style on the computer and with real paint. If you have time, the children could try creating pointillist art during an art lesson using paints and compare the two.
Activity 2: Extension	Use **slide 10** to introduce an optional extension task activity: Art Pointillism. (You will need to set this as a 2Do in advance).
Review Success Criteria	Review the success criteria on **slide 11.**

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Lesson 3 – Piet Mondrian

Aim

- To look at the work of Piet Mondrian and recreate it using the Lines template.

Success Criteria

- Children can describe the main features of Piet Mondrian's work.

- Children can use 2Paint a Picture to create their own art based upon his style.

Resources

Unless otherwise stated, all resources can be found on the main unit 2.6 page. From here, click on the icon to set a resource as a 2Do for your class. Use the links below to preview the resources; right-click on the link and 'open in new tab' so you don't lose this page.

- Examples of work by the artist Piet Mondrian.
- Mondrian fact file from Appendix 3; this is a brief fact file for your own use.
- There is a 2Publish activity that children could use to create a Mondrian fact file as an extension to this work. See the extension section of the lesson plan for ways that you might want to adapt this for your class. The activity can be found at Piet Mondrian.
- 2Paint A Picture This is found in the Tools area of Purple Mash.

Activities

Introduction	Display **slide 2** and outline the lesson aims.
	Display **slide 3** and outline the success criteria.
Piet Mondrian	Display some examples of work by Piet Mondrian during his later years as an artist in the style that he is most famous for. Some recommended pictures are Broadway Boogie Woogie and Composition with Red, Yellow and Blue. Use **slide 4** to discuss what the pictures have in common.
	Use the information in Appendix 3 (or your own information) to talk more about him.

2Paint A Picture	With **slide 5**, introduce the tool 2Paint A Picture and show children how to access it on Purple Mash. Explain that today we will be using the Lines template.
2Paint A Picture – Lines	With **slide 6**, demonstrate the features of the Lines template on 2Paint A Picture. Allow children time to open the tool on their own devices and explore.
Activity 1: Create a Mondrian-style Painting.	Use **slide 7** to introduce the main activity of the lesson where the children will create their own Mondrian-style piece of art. Remind children to save their work. If you have a class blog or display board, they could then share their work by clicking on the share button. (For further details about sharing work, see the Sharing Work Guide.)
Activity 2: Extension	Use **slide 8** to introduce an optional extension task activity: Piet Mondrian. (You will need to set this as a 2Do in advance).
Review Success Criteria	Review the success criteria on **slide 9.**

Lesson 4 – William Morris and Pattern

Aim

- To look at the work of William Morris and recreate it using the Patterns template.

Success Criteria

- Children can describe the main features of art that uses repeating patterns.
- Children can use 2Paint a Picture to create my own art by repeating patterns in a variety of ways.
- Children can combine more than one effect in 2Paint a Picture to enhance their patterns.

Resources

Unless otherwise stated, all resources can be found on the main unit 2.6 page. From here, click on the icon to set a resource as a 2Do for your class. Use the links below to preview the resources; right-click on the link and 'open in new tab' so you don't lose this page.

- Examples of work by the textile designer and artist William Morris.
- Examples of other patterns that use repeats: wrapping paper and wallpaper samples are useful for this.
- William Morris fact file from Appendix 4; this is a brief fact file for your own use.
- 2Paint A Picture This is found in the Tools area of Purple Mash.

Activities

Introduction	Display **slide 2** and outline the lesson aims.
	Display **slide 3** and outline the success criteria.
William Morris and Repeating Patterns	Display some examples of work by William Morris as well as other pieces with repeated patterns e.g., Wrapping paper etc. If you have enough examples, give out a sample to each pair of children. Use **slide 4** to discuss the patterns using the vocabulary provided. Use the information in Appendix 4 (or your own information) to talk more about William Morris.
	The children could use an Internet search engine to find an example of a William Morris pattern on the computer and identify the

	subject matter – plants, flowers etc. – and how it is repeated.
2Paint A Picture	With **slide 5**, introduce the tool 2Paint A Picture and show children how to access it on Purple Mash. Explain that today we will start by using the Patterns template.
2Paint A Picture – Pattern	With **slides 6, 7 and 8**, demonstrate the features of the Pattern template on 2Paint A Picture. Allow children time to open the tool on their own devices and explore.
Activity 1: Create a Pattern	Use **slide 9** to introduce the activity where the children will create their own patterns. Remind children to save their work. If you have a class blog or display board, they could then share their work by clicking on the share button. (For further details about sharing work, see the [Sharing Work Guide](#).)
2Paint A Picture – Slice	Use **slides 10 and 11** to introduce the slice template. Demonstrate how this effect can be used and then imported to the pattern template.
Activity 2: Create a Pattern using Slice	Using **slide 12,** Children should spend the rest of the lesson experimenting with these effects to create patterns. These could be shared to a class blog or display board. They could even be printed to decorate a house outline on a wall of your classroom or shoebox houses. Each child could have a different room to furnish with carpets, curtains, sofas, etc.
Activity 3: Extension	Use **slide 13** to introduce an optional extension activity.

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Review Success Criteria	Review the success criteria on **slide 14.**

Lesson 5 – Surrealism and eCollage

Aim

- To look at some surrealist art and create your own using the eCollage function in 2Paint A Picture.

Success criteria

- Children can describe surrealist art.
- Children can use the eCollage function in 2Paint a Picture to create their own surrealist art using drawing and clipart.

Resources

Unless otherwise stated, all resources can be found on the main unit 2.6 page. From here, click on the icon to set a resource as a 2Do for your class. Use the links below to preview the resources; right-click on the link and 'open in new tab' so you don't lose this page.

- Examples of some surrealist art, particularly ones that combine unusual objects or play with sizes. Paintings by René Magritte are good examples of this that appeal to children, e.g. The Listening Room, Golcanda, Personal Values, The Therapist, Son of Man, The False Mirror.
- The eCollage function allows children to combine images such as photos as well as clipart and drawings. If you have children who can navigate to folders on the computer, you might want to have some photos that they could use in their art such as photos of the children, the school or a variety of random objects.
- 2Paint a Picture This is found in the Tools area of Purple Mash.

Activities

Introduction	Display **slide 2** and outline the lesson aims.
	Display **slide 3** and outline the success criteria.
Surrealist Art	Display some examples of Surrealist art (outlined in resources section) using **slide 4** to discuss what surrealist art is and what can be seen in the artwork.

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2Paint A Picture	With **slide 5**, introduce the tool 2Paint A Picture and show children how to access it on Purple Mash. Explain that today we will be using the eCollage template.
2Paint A Picture – eCollage	With **slides 6, 7 and 8**, demonstrate the features of the eCollage template on 2Paint A Picture. Allow children time to open the tool on their own devices and explore.
Activity 1: Create a Surreal eCollage	Use **slide 9** to introduce the activity where the children will create their own surreal eCollages. Remind children to save their work. If you have a class blog or display board, they could then share their work by clicking on the share button. (For further details about sharing work, see the [Sharing Work Guide](#).)
Activity 2: Extension	Use **slide 10** to introduce an optional extension activity. You will need to find and display the cover of The Beatles Sgt Pepper music album.
Review Success Criteria	Review the success criteria on **slide 11.**

Appendix 1 – Impressionist Fact File

The impressionist movement began in the 1860s and became most popular in the 1870s and 1880s.

It differed from the common art of the time because it was not religious art, showing scenes from religious stories or specific events, but was just intended to capture a scene at a particular moment. The art gave an 'impression' of the scene.

Famous impressionist artists include Degas, Monet and Manet. These artists used watercolour techniques. They often painted outdoors and at speed so that they could capture the impression that the light made at a certain moment.

The artists focused on the light and colour of the moment rather than details of the things that they were painting.

For some famous examples, look at:

Dance at Le moulin de la Galette (Pierre-Auguste Renoir)

Sunset and Waterlily Pond (Claude Monet)

Ballet dancer paintings (Edgar Degas)

Appendix 2 – Pointillism Fact File

Pointillism was a development of impressionism. It was invented mainly by George Seurat and Paul Signac.

Pointillist paintings are created by using small dots in different colours to build up the whole picture. Colours are placed near each other rather than mixed. Some pointillist pictures are huge and were all done by hand (not on a computer!). A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte by Georges Seurat is two metres high and three metres long!

The different colours close together trick the eye into blurring all the dots into an overall image. The brain mixes the different colours together.

Examples of pointillist paintings include:

A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte (Georges Seurat)

Cassis, Cap Lombard (Paul Signac)

The Pine Tree (Paul Signac)

Appendix 3 – Mondrian Fact File

Piet Mondrian was a Dutch artist born in 1872. His father and uncle were both artists, so he was surrounded by art from an early age.

He started out as an artist painting in a similar style to that of most artists at the time: landscapes using the pointillist and impressionist styles.

He then travelled to Paris and saw different styles of art that were more abstract. He saw the cubist style of Picasso. He started to change his style to be more abstract.

Abstract art

Abstract art is not art of a recognisable scene. It is often painted from the artist's emotions and the colours and shapes that the artist feels showed those emotions. The artist would want to make the viewer experience those emotions when they looked at the art. Some abstract artists carefully plan their work and others paint straight from their feelings.

Have you ever tried to create art when listening to an emotional piece of music or when feeling especially sad or happy?

Mondrian was visiting his home in the Netherlands when World War I began, and he was unable to return to Paris, so he had to remain at home. Here, he developed his ideas about shape and colour.

The name of the movement that he is most famous for is the De Stijl movement. He was very interested in shape and especially in straight lines.

One of his most famous paintings is called Composition with Red, Yellow and Blue. This shows a grid of straight black lines (not diagonal) with rectangles coloured in primary colours.

He moved to London in 1938 as World War II came to Paris. He later moved to New York, where he painted Broadway Boogie Woogie. This painting is representative of the grids of streets in Manhattan, with the 'dancing' colours representing the Boogie Woogie music that he loved.

He wanted to reduce objects to their basic shapes and colours. To do this, he used lines and primary colours. You can try 'seeing' a similar effect by squinting your eyes until what you are looking at blurs so you can just see the main lines and colours.

His paintings became so famous that their style is used in architecture, advertising and clothing even to this day.

Appendix 4 – William Morris Fact File

William Morris was an English artist, poet and politician.

William Morris's (1834–96) work includes textiles and wallpapers, furniture, book design, stained glass windows, tiles and tapestries.

He lived and worked during the Victorian era.

In 1860 he had a house built for him and his wife and they spent two years furnishing and decorating it in his styles by hand. Following the success of this, they started their own company to produce interiors for others. Their work included embroidery, tableware and furniture, stained glass and tiles.

Morris was unable to find any wallpaper he liked so he began to design wallpaper as well.

His art made use of nature as a source of ideas and he used many repeating patterns of plants, birds and flowers.

He was very interested in medieval art and design and in handcrafting rather than using machines.

He was also interested in politics and particularly free education, better working conditions and limiting the length of a working day. He joined a political party called the Social Democratic Federation. He also helped to start a new party called the Socialist League.

He wrote: 'Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.' He believed that all people should be able to have quality furnishings and interiors in their homes, not just the rich.

Assessment Guidance

The unit overview for year 2 contains details of national curricula mapped to the Purple Mash Units. The following information is an exemplar of what a child at an expected level would be able to demonstrate when completing this unit with additional exemplars to demonstrate how this would vary for a child with emerging or exceeding achievements.

Assessment Guidance	
Emerging	Teachers may wish to allocate tablets to children who have difficulty in controlling a mouse.
	With support children can create an image on 2Paint a Picture replicating an established style e.g., pointillism (Unit 2.6 Lesson 2).
	Children can enhance a picture using the tools within 2Paint a Picture which demonstrates their ability to manipulate a digital image (Throughout all lessons in Unit 2.6).
	Throughout this unit, children show that they can efficiently store and retrieve their work from their saved area on Purple Mash.
Expected	Using 2Paint a Picture, children can create an image replicating an established style e.g., pointillism (Unit 2.6 Lesson 2).
	Children can enhance a picture using the tools within 2Paint a Picture which demonstrates their ability to manipulate a digital image (Throughout all lessons in Unit 2.6). They can combine and use multiple effects & features to enhance their patterns, such as rotational effects, repeat style buttons and size slider (Unit 2.6. Lesson 4).
	Throughout this unit, children show that they can efficiently store and retrieve their work from their saved area on Purple Mash.
	Most children will be able to successfully create their own pieces of inspired art using 2Paint a Picture.
	They will be able to use a range of effects and functions, such as e-collage, in 2Paint a Picture (Unit 2.6. Lesson 4) & (Unit 2.6. Lesson 5).
Exceeding	To demonstrate greater depth, children achieve expected outcomes. In addition to this, using the eCollage (Unit 2.6 Lesson 5) tool on 2Paint a Picture, they can upload a background image of their choice and manipulate this using the tools and ability to layer images to create a given style. In doing this, children demonstrate their ability to seamlessly use all aspects of the software and therefore greater depth. Throughout this unit, children show that they can efficiently store and retrieve their work from their saved area on Purple Mash.

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