

Year 5 Art: Exploring Landscapes with Zara

Learning objective: To understand key vocabulary and techniques used in landscape painting and drawing.

Review these flashcards to learn about the elements of landscape art. Use them to test your knowledge of how artists capture the natural world.

Foreground

The part of a landscape painting that appears closest to the viewer, often containing the most detail and largest objects.

Background

The part of the landscape that appears furthest away, usually showing less detail and lighter colours.

Horizon Line

The horizontal line where the sky appears to meet the land or the sea.

Atmospheric Perspective

A technique used to create the illusion of depth by making distant objects appear paler, bluer, and less detailed.

Composition

The way an artist arranges the different elements, such as trees, mountains, and buildings, within the frame of their artwork.

Focal Point

The main part of the artwork that the artist wants the viewer to notice first, often created using contrast or bright colours.

Texture

The way a surface looks or feels, such as the rough bark of a tree or the soft, fluffy appearance of clouds.

Wash

A technique where a thin, watery layer of paint is applied to cover a large area, often used for skies or water.

Midground

The area of the landscape that sits between the foreground and the background.

What does Zara the zebra look for in a landscape?

Zara looks for patterns, lines, and textures in nature, such as the repeating shapes of leaves or the rhythm of rolling hills.