

Progression of Skills/Knowledge in Art and Design

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Drawing	<p>Draw on different surfaces and coloured paper.</p> <p>Enjoy using graphic tools, fingers, hands, chalk, pens and pencils.</p> <p>Produce lines of different thickness and tone using a pencil.</p> <p>Start to produce different patterns and textures from observations, imagination and illustrations.</p> <p>Use and begin to control a range of media.</p>	<p>Marks (lines) can be made using a variety of drawing tools.</p> <p>Select appropriate tools.</p> <p>Make a range of marks.</p>	<p>Different effects (textures) can be made by using and combining different drawing tools and mark making on a range of surfaces.</p> <p>Use a range of mark makers to create a variety of effects which are dependent on the surface on which they are placed.</p>	<p>Lines and patterns can be seen in natural objects such as plants, rocks and fossils. Drawing techniques can be used to replicate these marks.</p> <p>Identify lines and patterns in nature (rocks and fossils).</p>	<p>A focal point encourages detailed observation of lines and details or an area of interest. Fine control helps to add detail.</p> <p>Assemble objects to create an interesting composition.</p> <p>Use a viewfinder.</p> <p>Use fine control to add detail</p>	<p>Drawing techniques can be combined. Lines can be used to suggest harmony. Lines can be organic or geometric.</p> <p>Combine drawing techniques, making informed decisions based on knowledge of what could happen.</p> <p>Transfer and enlarge an image.</p> <p>Work in the style of an artist</p>	<p>Scale, proportion, line and texture can be used to create shape and form.</p> <p>Work artistically using: shape, line, form, texture, colour, value and space.</p>
Painting	<p>Explore working with paint on different surfaces and in different ways i.e. coloured, sized and shaped paper.</p> <p>Enjoy using a variety of tools including different size/ size brushes and tools i.e. sponge brushes, fingers, twigs...</p> <p>Recognise and name the primary colours being used.</p> <p>Mix and match colours to different artefacts and objects.</p>	<p>Paint can be used to make a range of marks.</p> <p>The primary colours are red, blue and yellow.</p> <p>Make thick and thin marks.</p> <p>Identify shades of primary colours.</p>	<p>Colour, line and space can be used to show mood, movement and feeling.</p> <p>The primary colours can be combined to create secondary colours.</p> <p>Select colours and painting tools.</p> <p>Make painted marks to express feelings.</p>	<p>Line, pattern and texture can be made by creating different consistencies and effects with paint.</p> <p>Use a range of techniques to create backgrounds for effect.</p> <p>Paint backgrounds that create a negative space.</p>	<p>Abstract paintings can be created using lines, shapes and colours to depict an object rather than creating a realistic depiction.</p> <p>Position images on a plane to create space.</p> <p>Add grey to a colour to create a tonal change.</p> <p>Add white to a colour to create tints.</p>	<p>Abstract paintings can suggest harmony or discord by using line and colour. Overlaying of colour and placement of lines is intentional to create an effect or outcome.</p> <p>Select materials to create specific marks using watercolour paint</p>	<p>With intentional choice of painting tools and use of paint, realistic depictions can be created. Adding substances to paint can cause effect and in interesting results.</p> <p>Create a still life using a variety of colours, textures and materials, including paint.</p>
Printmaking	<p>Develop simple patterns by using objects.</p> <p>Enjoy using stencils to create a picture.</p> <p>Enjoy taking rubbings: leaf, brick, coin.</p>	<p>A print can be made using everyday objects.</p> <p>A stencil or a relief block can be used to transfer colour, shape and texture.</p> <p>Combine printing techniques e.g. stenciling and relief printing. Apply</p>	<p>Prints can be created using natural objects. Marks can be replicated quickly and organized symmetrically and as a repeated pattern. Techniques can be combined.</p> <p>Create repeated patterns.</p>	<p>Lines and patterns can be replicated using selected printing tools and hand designed blocks to create emotion and imagery.</p> <p>Make a variety of printed marks including:</p>	<p>Symbolic use of colour and geometric patterns are used in printmaking in certain cultures. Colour, texture, line and pattern can be explored through printmaking.</p>	<p>Colour reduction is a method used to create coloured prints. Line, shape and colour need to be strategically placed for effect.</p>	<p>Batik is a traditional Indonesian printing method that uses strategically placed lines of wax to create a resist and determine placement of colour, pattern and shape.</p>

Progression of Skills/Knowledge in Art and Design

	<p>Simple pictures by printing from objects.</p> <p>Use tools in a safe way.</p>	<p>paint using controlled brushstrokes and stippling</p>	<p>Combine printing techniques</p>	<p>monoprinting and block printing.</p>	<p>Create printing to represent Kente design.</p> <p>Combine media to create texture</p>	<p>Create reduction prints and explain and record the process</p>	<p>Create a simple one point perspective sketch.</p>
Textiles	<p>Use fabric, wool or thread to make models with recycled items.</p> <p>Use ribbons and string to thread and make patterns.</p>	<p>Natural and man made fibres can be combined to create texture and colour.</p> <p>Combine a range of materials to produce textile art.</p>	<p>Selected materials and fibres can be used to create a design or image where line, colour and texture are strategically placed.</p> <p>Select appropriate textures to create a new picture</p>	<p>Geometric patterns are used specifically in certain cultures. Line, texture and colour can be combined to create a visual textile story.</p> <p>Tell a story using textiles</p>	<p>Tie dye is a traditional method used to create designs of colour, random patterns and lines on fabric.</p> <p>Colour can be used symbolically in different cultures</p> <p>Use tie dye to create colour designs.</p> <p>Combine media to create texture</p>	<p>Natural and man-made textiles can be combined by weaving, braiding and sewing.</p> <p>Texture, line, shape and form can be explored through joining fibres.</p> <p>Combine fabrics in a range of ways.</p> <p>Weave, braid and construct art using natural objects</p>	<p>Fabrics and fibres, as well as techniques, can be combined for effect and impact.</p> <p>Fibres can be dyed, printed on, and manipulated to intensify texture, pattern or line.</p> <p>Apply wax to the surface of fabric and dye it to create coloured designs</p>
Collage	<p>Make collages using paper, tissue, crepe etc</p> <p>Use fabrics for role play/cutting.</p>	<p>Paper can be cut or torn for effect and then layered to create a textured surface.</p> <p>Build up layers, using collage to create a background.</p> <p>Tear paper and use scissors to cut for precision.</p>	<p>Materials can be reconstructed. Images, colours and textures can be selected to create an abstract design.</p> <p>Select appropriate pre used images and colours to create a new picture</p>	<p>Placement of collage materials can create pattern, shapes and line.</p> <p>Create collaged patterns within concentric circles.</p>	<p>Combining colour and line can create an illusion of movement.</p> <p>Assemble pieces of paper to create the illusion of movement.</p>	<p>Texture and line can be enhanced by layering, overlapping and using space between placement of materials.</p> <p>Reconstruct picture using selected images from magazines and prepared papers.</p>	<p>Colour, texture and space can be explored through combining materials and painting techniques.</p> <p>Colour, texture and space can be explored through combining materials and painting techniques</p>
3D	<p>Enjoy using a variety of malleable media such as clay, papier mache, salt dough.</p> <p>Impress and apply simple decoration.</p> <p>Build a construction/ sculpture using a variety of objects e.g. recycled, natural and manmade materials.</p> <p>Cut shapes using scissors and other modelling tools.</p>	<p>Sculptures can be made using different materials to create shape and form. Weight and balance need to be considered.</p> <p>Select materials based on their properties.</p> <p>Take inspiration from the work of an artist</p>	<p>Maquettes (small models) are used to explore the shape, form and space of the 3D form prior to creating a finished piece.</p> <p>Join materials together to form a 3D work of art.</p> <p>Make a small rough draft of a sculpture to explore ideas.</p>	<p>Sculptures can vary in size. Relief work is a technique where shape, form and texture can be explored from a fixed position or base.</p> <p>Produce relief work, placing objects into gesso.</p> <p>Use wire to create structure and form.</p>	<p>Proportion and scale need to be considered.</p> <p>Line can be used to suggest flow and movement.</p> <p>Create figures that are in proportion and out of proportion.</p>	<p>An armature may be used to support a 3D piece of work. The positioning of a sculpture needs to include consideration of space, shape and form.</p> <p>Use armatures to produce 3D forms.</p> <p>Join two or more pieces of clay.</p>	<p>Tactile elements form visual balance. Asymmetrical balance is created when colour, space and form are given equal value on areas of a sculpture.</p> <p>Use different media to create shapes and forms.</p> <p>Match visual and tactile elements to their intentions to create visual balance.</p>

Progression of Skills/Knowledge in Art and Design

	Use tools and equipment safely and in the correct way.						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--