

St. Joseph's R.C. Primary School
Art and Design Progression of Skills and Knowledge



FORMAL ELEMENTS							
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Pupils know...						
Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When they have made a pattern with objects/colours/drawn marks and be able to describe it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe's skin). Surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn't expect. The starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists create pattern to add expressive detail to art works, for example Chila Kumari Singh Burman using small everyday objects to add detail to sculptures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pattern can be created in many different ways, e.g., in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting (like the work of van Gogh) or in repeated shapes within a composition.
Texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple terms to describe what something feels like (e.g., bumpy). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That texture means 'what something feels like'. Different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects. Different drawing tools make different marks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures. Collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture. Drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture. Painting tools can create varied textures in paint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to create texture on different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A (in the combined progression of skills)

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Tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are different shades of the same colour and identify colours as 'light' or 'dark'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That there are many different shades (or 'hues') of the same colour. • Changing the amount of the primary colours mixed affects the shade of the secondary colour produced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (statement also included under 'Colour'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'. • Shading helps make drawn objects look realistic. • Some basic rules for shading when drawing, e.g., shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps. • Shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect. • Tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images.
Colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The names of a wide range of colours. • Colours can be mixed to make new colours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. • Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (statement also included under 'Tone'). • Colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding black to a colour creates a shade. • Adding white to a colour creates a tint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 'monochromatic' artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour. • Colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, e.g., red for danger or for celebration.



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Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Modelling materials can be shaped using hands or tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paper can change from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it. ● That three-dimensional art is called sculpture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page. ● Pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique. ● A clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube). ● Organic forms can be abstract. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer 'experiences' the art all around them. ● The size and scale of three-dimensional artwork changes the effect of the piece. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work.
Shape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The names of simple shapes in art. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these. ● Paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image. ● Shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular. ● Patterns can be made using shapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Negative shapes show the space around and between objects. ● Artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● N/A (in the combined progression of skills) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.
Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lines can be curved or straight and described in simple terms such as: 'wiggly,' 'straight,' 'round'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines. ● Lines can represent movement in drawings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● N/A (in the combined progression of skills) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can create different types of lines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● N/A (in the combined progression of skills) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.