










Subject: ART & DESIGN

Knowledge & Skills Progression

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
<p>Humankind</p> 	<p>A human body normally includes a head, body, arms, legs, hands, feet, fingers and toes.</p> <p>Use a variety of marks to represent the human form, from observation, imagination or memory.</p>	<p>A human body normally has a head, neck, body, two arms, two legs, two hands, two feet, five fingers and five toes. A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth.</p> <p>Represent different parts of the human body from observation, imagination or memory with attention to some detail.</p>	 <p>A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.</p> <p>Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features.</p> <p>collage expression feature portrait self-portrait</p>	 <p>A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.</p> <p>Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory.</p> <p>portrait pose posture</p>
<p>Creativity</p> 	<p>Use a range of media, tools and techniques to create images, express ideas and show different emotions.</p> <p>Talk about and represent ideas, sounds, movement and emotions through their creations.</p> <p>Say what they like or dislike about their work.</p>	<p>Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing</p> <p>Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings.</p> <p>Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork.</p> <p>Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used.</p>	<p>Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).</p> <p>Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.</p> <p>Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.</p> <p>Design and make art to express ideas.</p> <p>Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork.</p> <p>Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.</p> <p>communicate compose discuss explore imaginative unique discuss dislike like opinion</p>	<p>Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting.</p> <p>A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.</p> <p>Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.</p> <p>Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea.</p> <p>Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.</p> <p>Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.</p> <p>practice successful analyse line different dislike evaluate feedback improve like similar compose create medium scale sketch colour form pattern shape sketch visual element describe discuss explore investigate sketch</p>

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Materials 	Malleable	<p>Explore ways of changing the shape or texture of malleable materials.</p>	<p>Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.</p> <p>Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools.</p>	<p>Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.</p> <p>Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing.</p> <p>3-D form layer</p>	<p>Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.</p> <p>Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints.</p> <p>clay dough imprint malleable material pattern</p>
	Paper	<p>Paper and fabric can be cut and torn and joined together using glue.</p> <p>Use a variety of paper and fabric to make images.</p>	<p>Papers and fabrics can be used to create art, including tearing, cutting and sticking.</p> <p>Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics.</p>	<p>Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.</p> <p>Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.</p> <p>collage fabric layer paper bumpy furry fuzzy grainy gritty grooved ridged rough smooth soft spiky woven wrinkly</p>	<p>Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers.</p> <p>Create a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper.</p> <p>bumpy rough shiny smooth soft surface texture wrinkly</p>
	Paint	<p>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>Explore colour and application of paint using a range of different tools.</p>	<p>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.</p>	<p>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>Identify and use paints in the primary colours.</p> <p>blue colour wheel green mix orange primary colour purple red secondary colour yellow</p>	<p>The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.</p> <p>Identify and mix secondary colours.</p> <p>blue colour green multicoloured orange pattern primary colour purple red secondary colour yellow</p>
	Print	<p>Make simple prints using fingers, hands, feet and found objects.</p>	<p>Make simple prints using a variety of tools, including print blocks and rollers.</p>	<p>A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another.</p> <p>Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.</p> <p>paint palette print collagraph collagraph block colourway ink line print printmaking roller shape textural material texture</p>	<p>A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern.</p> <p>Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.</p>

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	Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	<p>Different types of line include bumpy, zigzag, curvy and dotted.</p> <p>Make continuous lines and closed shapes using drawing materials to represent their ideas and make patterns.</p>	<p>Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted.</p> <p>Select appropriate tools and media to draw with.</p>	<p>Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.</p> <p>Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.</p> <p>bumpy curved dark dotted hard pencil jagged light line pen pointed round shape soft pencil spiral straight thick thin wavy zigzag</p>	<p>Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged.</p> <p>Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.</p>
Nature 	<p>Leaves, twigs, flowers and pebbles are natural materials and they can be used to make patterns and pictures.</p> <p>Explore natural materials and loose parts to make patterns and images.</p>	<p>Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.</p> <p>Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art.</p>	<p>Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.</p> <p>Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials.</p> <p>loose part motif transient</p>	<p>Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.</p> <p>Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.</p> <p>form natural nature flower flower sculpture petal</p>	
Place and Space 	<p>Create pictures of places from imagination or experience.</p>	<p>A painting of a place is called a landscape.</p> <p>Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination.</p>	<p>Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).</p> <p>Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation.</p> <p>building cityscape feature street urban urban landscape</p>	<p>A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.</p> <p>Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail.</p>	

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Comparison 	<p>Say how their artwork is the same or different to someone else's.</p>	<p>Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others' work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition and type.</p> <p>compare different discuss dislike like look pattern share similar symbol</p>	<p>Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.</p> <p>Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art.</p> <p>colour composition different dislike like line mood observe shape similar</p>	<p>Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.</p> <p>Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.</p> <p>colour composition different man-made natural object observe similar texture colour different form inspiration same scale texture</p>
Significance 	<p>Explore and talk about pictures of famous artwork as they paint and draw.</p>	<p>Explore artwork by famous artists and talk about their likes and dislikes.</p>	<p>Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.</p> <p>Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.</p> <p>Blue Marilyn by Andy Warhol My Grandparents; My Parents and Me by Frida Kahlo Portrait of Dora Maar by Pablo Picasso Portrait of Gerda by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner Self-Portrait as a Tehuana by Frida Kahlo Back in Brooklyn; City Day - City Night by James Rizzi Happy Town by James Rizzi 3-D sculpture</p>	<p>Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time.</p> <p>Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important.</p> <p>Baroque Cubism Dutch Golden Age Expressionism Fauvism Mannerism modern art Pop Art Post-Impressionism Renaissance still life Hans Holbein the Younger portrait portraiture</p>