**Hill View Primary School Art Key Stage 1**

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|  | **Using Materials** | **Drawing** | **Use colour, pattern, texture, line, form, space and shape** | **Range of artists** |
| **YEAR 1** | **•know how to cut, roll and coil materials**  **•know that patterns can be made using shapes** | **•know that ‘tone’ in art means ‘light and dark’**  **•Know that we can add tone to a drawing by shading and filling a shape**  **•know how to use pencils to create lines of different thickness in drawings.** | **•know that different marks can be used to represent the textures of an object**  **•Know the names of the primary and secondary colours.**  **•know how to create a repeating pattern in print** | **•Investigate artists Bridget Riley and Zaria Forman** |
| **YEAR 2** | **•know how to make a clay pot and know how to join two clay finger pots together using the ‘scratch and slip’ technique** | **•choose and use three different grades of pencil when drawing**  **•know how to use charcoal, pencil and pastel to create art**  **•know that shading helps make drawn objects look more three dimensional** | **•know how to mix paint to create all the secondary colours**  **•Know that colour can be mixed to ‘match’ real life objects or to create things from your imagination**  **•know how to create tints with paint by adding white and know how to create tones with paint by adding black** | **•Explore the work of sculptor Rachael Whitehaed** |

**Hill View Primary School Art Key Stage 2**

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|  | **Using Sketchbooks** | **Drawing, painting and sculpture** | **Study of great artists** |
| **YEAR 3** | **•know that shading is used to**  **create different tones in an artwork**  **and can include hatching,**  **cross-hatching, scribbling and**  **stippling.**  **•know some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps.**  **•know that different drawing tools can create different types of lines.** | **•know that using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.**  **•know that paint colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these paints.**  **•know that three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube).** | **•Explore the techniques of Georgia O’Keefe and Maud Purdy** |
| **YEAR 4** | **•know that lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing.**  **•know how to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface.** | **•know how to show facial expressions and body language in sketches and paintings**  **•know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.**  **•To know that tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork.**  **•know how to sculpt clay and other mouldable materials.** | **•Learn about Barbara Hepworth and Sokari Douglas-Camp** |

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|  | **Using Sketchbooks** | **Drawing, painting and sculpture** | **Study of great artists** |
| **YEAR 5** | **•know how to create texture on different materials.**  **•know that tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork.**  **•know that lines can be used by artists to control what the viewer looks at within a composition, eg by using diagonal lines to draw your eye into the centre of a drawing.** | **•know how to use colour to create mood and feeling eg warm and cool**  **•know that artists create pattern to add expressive detail**  **•know how to express emotion in art**  **•know that silhouette is a shape filled with a solid flat colour that represents an object** | **•Explore the work of architect Zaha Hadid and artist Hundertwasser** |
| **YEAR 6** | **•know that a ‘monochromatic’ artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour.**  **•know that colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg red for danger or for celebration.**  **•know how an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.** | **•know that pattern can be created in many different ways, eg in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting (like the work of van Gogh) or in repeated shapes within a composition.**  **•know that applying thick layers of paint to a surface is called impasto, and is used by artists such as Claude Monet to describe texture.**  **•To know that chiaroscuro means ‘light and dark’ and is a term used to describe high-contrast images.** | **•Explore art with a message like ‘Guernica’ by Picasso and the confronting works of Käthe Kollwitz** |