



**Rayner Stephens**  
HIGH SCHOOL

**Curriculum**  
**Intent**  
*for*  
**Art & Design**

Art is a subject that can help us to know about and give sense to the world in which we live. Art and Design helps us connect to the world around us, and as such is a respected and valued subject. Art and Design encourages creativity, knowledge and an appreciation of cultures connecting with different times and places. In Art and Design, we encounter images and artefacts from both past and present; including new ways of working. The history of art, craft, design and architecture, including periods, styles and major movements from ancient times up to the present day are taught. Students are trained not only about what the formal elements of art are (line, tone, shape, colour, texture and pattern,) but also to use these basics in their artwork competently. To know how these elements can communicate ideas and in turn link to a visual language. Students will learn and experience how to use a variety of media, techniques and processes to develop confidence. Work produced is celebrated and shared to show a range of diverse outcomes and at KS3 make informed choices about their work with increasing independence. ready for their next steps in their learning journey. Our curriculum aims to prepare our pupils for lifelong learning ready for their next steps. We aim to encourage learners to discover themselves and become self-assured practitioners.



# Art and Design Learning Journey

Complete and present all finished coursework (60%) for display ready to be marked and moderated.



Be prepared, and complete preparatory work linked to each assessment objective following the Controlled Test rules.

10 hour supervised assessment period.

AO4  
AO3  
AO2  
AO1

**40%**

To continue know how to use the visual language of art in coursework. Coursework is 60%.

Externally Set Assignment

A01, A02, A03 and A04

**60%**

YEAR **11**

Personal Portfolio

Explore photography for primary sources.

**60%**

Evaluate: Recording your creative journey.

AQA GCSE Fine Art

Introduction to the course and Assessment.  
YEAR **10**

A01: Make connections with the work of artists, crafts people and designers.

Skill Based Project  
A02: Refine work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with different techniques and materials.

Transform Project  
A01: Research and gathering information.  
A03: Drawing and written annotation.

A02: Refine work.  
A04: Present a personal and meaningful response.

Mock covering A01, A02, A03 and A04  
Using research and exploration from media to inspire ideas.

Make, design, respond Independently.  
Make connections with the world around us and how this inspires artists and designers.

Evaluate: Explain final ideas with connections to the artist.

Fantasy and Strange  
Year 9 option choices.  
Experimenting with mixed media techniques.

Landscape  
Developing resist techniques and mixed media effects.  
Artists across time investigated, and currently working today.

Portraiture and Human Nature  
Artists across time investigated, and discussed.  
Observational drawings linked to features of the face and portraiture rules.

YEAR **9**

To build on skills, selecting and experimenting with new media, materials, techniques and processes.

Cultural Research

Research and theory linked to art history.

The World Around Us  
Drawing and painting from structures. Exploring grid techniques and sketching methods.

Human Figure  
Movement and the human figure. Exploring art techniques.

World Art  
Using cultural influences to inspire ideas.

Pattern and Printmaking  
Media and materials.

Colour Theory  
Painting

2D/3D  
What is media and materials?

Still Life  
Drawing styles and sketching. How to hold a pencil.

Shape and Form  
Drawing techniques linked to texture and tone.

Line and Mark Making  
What are the formal elements of art?

YEAR **7**

Welcome to Art and Design at RSHS.

Portfolio

- Textile Design
- Ceramics
- Fashion Design
- Arts Marketing
- Interior Design
- Games Design
- Printmaking
- Photography
- Visual Arts
- Model Making

Apply for University through UCAS or alternative post 18 courses

Post **16**



Media and materials.



What is media and materials?



Drawing styles and sketching. How to hold a pencil.

Drawing techniques linked to texture and tone.

What are the formal elements of art?



### Year 9 – Art and Design

<b>Curriculum intent</b>	The aim of the Art and Design curriculum is to ensure that all students have the confidence and ability to explore and create ideas in a meaningful way. Students will recall what the formal elements of art are, and build upon technical skills acquired from prior learning. Learning will include how to present, frame and display work. Students will be able to recognise the fundamental elements when drawing and painting across different themes or subjects. Students will be able to work with different materials and become more proficient with media. This is to encourage students to be more aware about different styles of artwork and new ways of working across different times and places.					
<b>Term</b>	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
<b>Knowledge</b>	<p><b>Human Nature</b>  <b>Practical:</b> Drawing for different purposes. For example, anatomical, emotive or realistic.  <b>Theory:</b> Theoretical work linked to key artists and art movements.</p>	<p><b>Human Nature</b>  <b>Practical:</b> Painting and presenting work on different scales and backgrounds linked to drawing and painting studies.  <b>Theory:</b> Theoretical work linked to key artists and art movements.</p>	<p><b>Landscape</b>  <b>Practical:</b> Drawing focussing on details and the local environment. Colour blending skills with coloured pencils.  <b>Theory:</b> Theoretical work linked to key artists and art movements.</p>	<p><b>Landscape</b>  <b>Practical:</b> Watercolours and painting techniques.  <b>Theory:</b> Theoretical work linked to key artists and art movements. To understand different watercolour techniques.</p>	<p><b>Fantasy and Strange</b>  <b>Practical:</b> Collage techniques focussing on composition and layout. Word and image will be explored and events in the media.  <b>Theory:</b> Theoretical work linked to key artists and art movements.</p>	<p><b>Fantasy and Strange</b>  <b>Practical:</b> Drawing and painting studies in a range of media linked to fantasy and strange.  <b>Theory:</b> Ideas linked to myths, legends, fairy tales, metaphors, dreams and identity.</p>
<b>Skills</b>	Drawing for different purposes. To look at the anatomy or detail in the face. To show mood, movement or feeling.	Critical thinking skills linked to theory work.	Drawing and painting techniques linked to both primary and secondary sources. Light and dark will be explored.	To complete a final outcome demonstrating confidence in using a range of media.	Layout and collage techniques.	Drawing for different purposes and imagination.
<b>Assessments</b>	A baseline test on drawing and grid work. Keywords and spellings will be recalled with a mini assessment at half term.	Annotation skills.	Drawing assessment and grid work.	Watercolour painting.	Mixed media assessment.	Evaluation KS3 to assess key skills and knowledge learnt.
<b>Enrichment</b>	<a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/art">https://www.tate.org.uk/art</a>	<a href="https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/visiting/virtual-tours">https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/visiting/virtual-tours</a>	<a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/l-s-lowry-1533/how-paint-lowry">https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/l-s-lowry-1533/how-paint-lowry</a>	<a href="http://www.ianmurphyartist.com">http://www.ianmurphyartist.com</a>	Visit to an Art gallery or local college show.	<a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/art">https://www.tate.org.uk/art</a>

## Year 9 Art and Design Autumn Term Knowledge Organiser

### Key Vocabulary:

1	<b>The Formal Elements of Art</b>	The formal elements of art are used to make a piece of artwork. The art elements are line, tone, texture, shape, pattern and colour. They are often used together, and how they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like.
2	<b>line</b>	A line is a mark or link between two points.
3	<b>mark</b>	Mark making describes the different lines, dots, marks, patterns and textures used to produce a work of art. Artists use gesture to express their feeling and emotions in response to something seen or something felt .
4	<b>tone</b>	Tone refers to the light and dark values of an object when drawing. There are three different types of tone: shadows, mid tones and high lights. <b>Value</b> in art is essentially how light or dark something is on a scale and refers to tone.
5	<b>texture</b>	The texture stimulates two different senses: sight and touch.
6	<b>shape</b>	Shape is a flat, enclosed area such as a square or triangle.
7	<b>form</b>	A form can refer to a three-dimensional composition or object.
8	<b>pattern</b>	A repeated decorative design.
9	<b>colour</b>	Colour is the element of art that is produced when light, strikes an object, and is reflected back to the eye. A colour wheel is an illustrative organisation of colour hues around a circle, which shows the relationships between primary colours, secondary colours and tertiary colours.

10	<b>scale</b>	The scale of something is its size. To scale something is to enlarge it. To scale down is to do a smaller version or reduction.
11	<b>balance</b>	If a picture or piece of art work has balance then each part of it works well together in a whole piece.
12	<b>space</b>	A space is the gap between objects.
14	<b>gesture drawing</b>	Gesture drawing is a loose form of sketching that attempts to capture your subjects basic form and express movement.
15	<b>complementary colours</b>	Complementary colours are directly opposite to each other on the colour wheel. The colour pairs always consist of either a primary with a secondary colour (red and green; yellow and purple; blue and orange) or two tertiary colours (red-orange and blue-green; yellow-green and red-purple; yellow-orange and blue-purple).
16	<b>tint</b>	Tint is when a colour becomes lighter by adding white.
16	<b>pose</b>	For example, a seated or moving position.
17	<b>composition</b>	The arrangement of elements in a piece of art.
18	<b>proportion</b>	Proportion is the principle in art that refers to relative size.

## Year 9 Art and Design Spring Term Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary:		
1	<b>The Formal Elements of Art</b>	The formal elements of art are used to make a piece of artwork. These are <b>line, tone, texture, shape, pattern</b> and <b>colour</b> . They are often used together, and how they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like.
2	<b>scale</b>	The scale of something is its size. To scale something is to enlarge it. To scale down is to do a smaller version and reduce it.
3	<b>horizon line</b>	The horizon line in a perspective drawing is a horizontal line drawn across the picture. It can be a temporary pencil line or morph into a permanent line where sky and land meet. It is always at eye level and its placement determines where we seem to be looking from, whether that is from a high place or from close to the ground.
4	<b>foreground</b>	The foreground refers to the area closest to the viewer, which will almost always be in the lower section of your picture.
5	<b>middleground</b>	The middleground is the space naturally occurring between the foreground and the background.
6	<b>background</b>	The background is the space naturally occurring in the distance and called the background.
7	<b>acrylic paint</b>	Paint that can be used thickly like oil paint and thinly for transparent watercolour style washes. Slightly glossy finish, and waterproof when dry.
8	<b>mono-print</b>	A printmaking process where paper is laid on an inked surface and drawn on. Each print is a one-off.
9	<b>mixed media</b>	Mixed media refers to a visual art form that combines a variety of media in a single piece of artwork.

Art Movements:		
10	<b>Romanticism</b>	A European art movement of the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century. J.M.W Turner painted landscapes with interest in light and colour.
11	<b>Impressionism</b>	A French art movement from around 1880. Mostly painted out of doors, impressionist artists aimed to capture the fleeting effects of colour in a moment of time. Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, and Camille Pissarro are some artists in the period.
12	<b>Post - Impressionism</b>	Originally this referred to a group of late nineteenth-century painters, including Paul Cezanne and Vincent Van Gogh. They took ideas of Impressionism further to explore colour.
14	<b>Pointillism</b>	Georges Seurat and Paul Signac painted scenes in the 1880s using tiny dabs of pure colour that appear to blend together and form different colours when looked at from a distance.
16	<b>Fauvism</b>	A style adopted by artists around 1905-10. Landscapes were painted with bright colours and loose brushstrokes. Andre Derain was a famous artist in this period.
16	<b>Abstract</b>	Art that is not representational or realistic. Where the formal elements of art are the subject rather than a representation of a person, object or scene. Helen Frankenthaler's artwork is an example of Abstract Expressionism.

## Year 9 Art and Design Summer Term Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary:		
1	<b>The Formal Elements of Art</b>	The formal elements of art are used to make a piece of artwork. These are <b>line, tone, texture, shape, pattern</b> and <b>colour</b> . They are often used together, and how they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like.
2	<b>scale</b>	The scale of something is its size. To scale something is to enlarge it. To scale down is to do a smaller version and reduce it.
3	<b>horizon line</b>	The horizon line in a perspective drawing is a horizontal line drawn across the picture. It can be a temporary pencil line or morph into a permanent line where sky and land meet. It is always at eye level and its placement determines where we seem to be looking from, whether that is from a high place or from close to the ground.
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