

## Art & Design-Knowledge

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Exploring			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintaining a sketchbook or similar visual practice is a useful way to record ideas and develop meaning-making skills that link memory with experience. Journals and sketchbooks cultivate curiosity, inquisitiveness, exploration, and imagination. They record progress and process.</li> <li>Inspiration and points to consider when designing a bottle top: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Think about the things you like doing.</li> <li>Think about your favourite colour.</li> <li>Think about the books, films and games you like.</li> <li>Think about the places you like to go.</li> <li>Are you going to include writing? Which font will you use?</li> <li>Fill in your design ideas sheet.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Designers try to incorporate funky, bold fonts that will be recognised and associated with a product and will make it stand out on a shelf. Ideas could be shared on here <a href="https://lingoiam.com/CoolTextFonts">https://lingoiam.com/CoolTextFonts</a></li> <li>Designers try to combine their different ideas to come up with a final idea. For example, they may use their favourite colour as the background, they may draw 1 or more ideas around the outside. They may choose curly, straight or wonky letters to either write their name or even an important word e.g. peace, kindness, friends, family, play, love.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use a sketch book to practise and improve pencil techniques.</li> <li>To understand how to contrast colours.</li> <li>To understand what Ben Day dots are and how they were used.</li> <li>To recreate a Roy Lichtenstein style drawing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know that perspective is representing a 3D object on a 2d surface.</li> <li>Know that sketch books are used for practice, reflection, problem solving and visual communication.</li> <li>Know how to plan their imaginary planet, using pastels, in their sketchbook.</li> <li>Know how to use pastels, by smudging, to create different tones (light and dark).</li> <li>Know how to draw, sketch, paint (using watercolour) in the style of Lowry, in a sketch book.</li> <li>Know how to adapt and change, using these media's, through trial and error in a sketch book</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know why we have sketchbooks and what they are used for.</li> <li>To know that Surrealism is an abstract art movement. It was started in the 1920s by writer Andre Breton. Images are based on fantasy and the world of dreams</li> <li>Realism in the arts refers to accurate and detailed depictions of life and its problems—whether in painting, literature, drama, or film.</li> </ul>

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Developing Ideas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that the sketch book is to record their ideas and try things out.</li> <li>• Know the primary colours, red, blue,yellow.</li> <li>• Know the secondary colours and how they are made. Know the terms warm and cool colours and use sketchbooks to record these.</li> <li>• To know about William Morris' printing designs.</li> <li>• To know which colours complement each other.</li> <li>• To know how to use different resources to create an effect/design.</li> <li>• To know that different shades can blend to create a background.</li> <li>• To know which equipment works best for blending(Water colours).</li> <li>• To know that pictures doesn't have images that stand alone. The whole picture should flow from top to bottom.</li> </ul>				
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Drawing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know how to use a variety of medium for drawing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that we can change the shade of drawing/colouring by changing how hard we press onto the paper with the pencil.</li> <li>To know how to use pencil shading to create tones.</li> <li>To know how to draw different types of media.</li> <li>To know how to use pencil tones and media to draw a zoomed image in detail.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cave paintings were created by mixing together different coloured rocks, charcoal, animal blood, and berries. Stone Age cave paintings were usually of three different things; hands, animals, and people.</li> <li>These ingredients would then be ground up into a paste by melting them over a fire. A liberal application of spit or animal fat would then be added to make the paste nice and gloopy.</li> <li>Finally, the paint could be applied to the wall by hand, with a brush made from animal hair, or sprayed on with a hollowed-out bone. There have even been crayons made from ochre found by archaeologists.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be able to use pastels (and blending), wax crayons and pencil crayons using the tip and the sides for different effects.</li> <li>Know how you can you make a colour lighter/darker?</li> <li>Know how the colour is effected by pressing on harder/lighter?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know how to use drawing pencils and graphite sticks to show different tone (light and dark)</li> <li>Know how choose appropriately sized picture for their own composition.</li> <li>Know that scale is the overall phstical size of objects in artwork.</li> <li>Know that proportion refers to the dimension of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth.</li> <li>Know how to use TUX Paint program to combine digital and analogue art.</li> <li>Know how to use watercolour techniques to create a composition (Rochdale) in the style of Lowry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know the different types of pencils - H = hard, B= blackness</li> <li>To know that Texture is the feeling, appearance or consistency of an object or material. It can be natural or man-made, functional or decorative. Artists try to replicate the texture of the subject to make their work look as realistic as possible.</li> <li>To know that perspective is to create a 3D object (on paper) so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other.</li> <li>To know what is meant by a 'vanishing point' in reference to perspective</li> </ul>
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Sculpture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that malleable media can be used to shape and make models.</li> <li>• Know that malleable materials can be manipulated to create different models.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know how to create a collage using primary coloured squares.</li> <li>• To know what carving means and how to carve clay using carving tools.</li> <li>• To know what clay can be used for.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.unitednow.com/pop-art-tennis-shoes-project-237">https://www.unitednow.com/pop-art-tennis-shoes-project-237</a> Design and make a 3d shoe.</li> <li>• Look at how the pattern carries on from piece to piece, they will all be connected so the pattern needs to carry on across the shoe. Use felt tips to colour in but be aware of smudging the colours. Looks good if pattern outlined with another colour.</li> <li>• Cut out the pieces with scissors and fringe the tabs on the heel piece, toe side panel and toe insert. Use a hole punch for the eyelets. Write names on inside of all pieces. Write name in box on the bottom of the shoe (being artists and signing their work)</li> <li>• Watch YouTube video of assembly, probably step by step with chn. Chn will need to work with their partner to help each other glue the shoe together. It's very tricky!</li> <li>• <a href="https://www.youtube.com/embed/xAtz_p5ucqU?autoplay=1">https://www.youtube.com/embed/xAtz_p5ucqU?autoplay=1</a></li> <li>• Glue the heel piece to the sole of the shoe: apply glue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be able to plan a sculpture using sticks, raffia, pine cones and shells.</li> <li>- To learn how to tie an Overhand knot, Half Hitch &amp; a</li> <li>• Clove Hitch.</li> <li>• -To be able to weave raffia into a sculpture.</li> <li>• To carve safely and consistently to create a repeated pattern (based on Egyptians).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know how to make a 3D model by starting with a flat base, then adding newspaper to create texture.</li> <li>• Know how to join different materials together- newspaper to cardboard using masking tape.</li> <li>• Know how to use Modrock- dunk a strip of Mod Roc into some water. Remove it from the water and run your fingers down the strip removing the excess liquid, then apply to the area you want to cover, overlapping layers by 20 - 30mm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sculpture is the art of making three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster</li> <li>• To define 'pinch', 'slab' and 'coil' techniques.</li> </ul>
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			<p>stick to the tabs and to the sole of the shoe. Fold the tabs to a 45-degree angle and attach them to the non-printed side of the sole, start at the ball of the shoe and wrap around the heel to the other side. The tabs allow you to easily round the heel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Next, apply glue to the tabs on the toe insert and on the inside of the toe side panel. Attach the toe insert to the toe side panel to create the toe assembly.</li> <li>• Apply glue to the tabs on the bottom of the toe assembly and to the front of the sole, then adhere both parts, tucking in and overlapping the heel part that's already been glued down.</li> <li>• Fold the bottom edge of the tongue underneath itself and glue to the toe assembly.</li> <li>• Fold the eyelets in and "lace up" the shoe with yarn.</li> </ul>			
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Art through technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know how to take a photograph with an ipad.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know how to take a photograph.</li> <li>• To know how to zoom in on an image to view detail.</li> <li>• To know that zooming in on an image or artefact allows us to view detail more closely.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know how to take a photo of an image and add it to their pop-art.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know that a montage is an assembly of images that relate to each other in some way to create a single work or part of a work of art.</li> </ul>
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Responding to art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know the style of Picasso and the style of Van Gogh for portraits.</li> <li>• Know that Haider Ali is famous for truck art</li> <li>• Know that Monet is a famous artist.</li> <li>• Know that watercolour is a type of art</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know and recognise art by Piet Mondrian.</li> <li>• Know and recognise art by Mark Rothko.</li> <li>• Recognise that pictures can make you feel different things. Know and recognise art by Wassily Kandinsky.</li> <li>• To know who William Morris was.</li> <li>• To know what the term media means in art.</li> <li>• To know the different medias and choose a preference.</li> <li>• To know how to describe what went well and what could be improved.</li> <li>• To know the artists they</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cave painting could be thought of as the beginning of graffiti art.</li> <li>• Graffiti art has its origins in 1970s New York, when young people began to use spray paint and other materials to create images on buildings and on the sides of subway trains.</li> <li>• Graffiti is a form of visual communication created in public places. Graffiti is differentiated from street art or graffiti art in that it is usually illegally produced and often involves the unauthorized marking of public or private spaces by individuals or groups.</li> <li>• Review the different types of artists: painters, sculptors, printers, photographers, graphic designers, illustrators, calligraphers.</li> <li>• Fashion designers also create art – fabric designs, clothes, shoes, accessories, curtains, cushions.</li> <li>• Bottle tops are an example of flip top lids which were used to seal glass bottles so that liquid did not leak. They aren't used as much nowadays as plastic is used more than glass bottles because of safety although there is an issue with plastic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To comment on the work of Andy Goldsworthy.</li> <li>• -To know some simple facts about Andy Goldsworthy. Including:</li> <li>• When was Andy Goldsworthy born?</li> <li>• Where was he born?</li> <li>• What was his first job?</li> <li>• Name five things he uses in his sculptures.</li> <li>• To know the features of pop art.</li> <li>- To recognise the work of some different pop art artists including Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that Jackson Pollock was an American abstract impressionist 1912-1956 inspired by Pablo Picasso and Miro.</li> <li>• Know that Jen Stark is a contemporary American artist inspired by Andy Goldsworthy</li> <li>• Know how to research different landscapes for their alien planet.</li> <li>• Know that an ariel photograph is a photo taken from the air (this will be the idea for their landscape).</li> <li>• Know that Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the mid-20th century.</li> <li>• Know he developed a distinctive style of painting and is best known for his urban landscapes peopled with human figures, often referred to as "matchstick men".</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know that The war art schemes developed by the British government during the First World War were an unprecedented act of government sponsorship of the arts. As the schemes grew, they ultimately explored every aspect of conflict, from the violence of industrial warfare to hastened social and economic change at home.</li> <li>• To know who Escher was, his work with pattern (tessellation), his influences (pattern tiles in Spain).</li> <li>• To recall famous paintings that have used the photorealistic style such as The Scream – Edvard Munch, The Son of Man – Rene Magritte, Temptation of void - Alexei Sovetkov.</li> </ul>
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		<p>are learning about and some basic, key information about them. Style of art, equipment used, methods of work etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artists – William Morris, L.S. Lowry</li> <li>• To know how to analyse a piece of art and give reasons for their opinions stating how they would improve the art.</li> </ul>	<p>waste though and more people are using glass bottles for things like milk and soft drinks.</p>			
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Printing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know how to print a repeating pattern using a variety of materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know the process of repeated printing.</li> <li>To know what a tessilating patterns are.</li> <li>To know how to develop a printing technique.</li> <li>To know what mono-printing is.</li> <li>To know what impressed printing is.</li> <li>To know how to create and print a repeating pattern.</li> <li>To know how to print with a stencil.</li> <li>To know how to over-print.</li> <li>To know why overprinting is used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Printing is creating patterns or pictures by applying ink or paint on a shape or design. You then press it onto other paper or fabric. It is used to create or design fabrics for clothes, curtains, accessories, etc.</li> <li>Collagraphy is a really versatile <b>printing</b> process in which a textured plate is inked up and put through a press.</li> <li>A collagraph print is made by gluing different materials to cardboard and creating a kind of collage. During the inking process the ink will rub off surfaces that are smooth or higher and stay on surfaces that hold more ink, at edges and at lower points thus creating the image.</li> <li>Paint is applied onto the collagraph print with a paintbrush and it is pressed onto paper. Patterns can be made by pressing the plate in a straight line, diagonal direction or randomly pressed onto material.</li> <li>Designers may choose to use more than one colour on their plate but it is important to use the same colour in the same place on the plate to create a consistent pattern.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know how the repeating pattern can add texture to an image.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know that mono printing is applying paint or ink to a flat sheet of media to give a hand painted effect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that a pattern is a repeated decorative design.</li> </ul>
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Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know how to print in relief using string.</li> <li>• Know that textures can be created through rubbings.</li> <li>• Know how to create a variety of patterns.</li> <li>• Know how to create a repeating pattern using printmaking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know what each term means when learning about colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.</li> <li>• To know how to create different patterns and discuss their reason for choice.</li> </ul>				

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Painting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that when we paint on different surfaces it has a different effect.</li> <li>• Know what the primary colours are.</li> <li>• Know what the secondary colours are.</li> <li>• Know how to mix colours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know how to use the primary colours to make secondary colours on a colour wheel. Know to make a tint you add white. Know to make a shade we add black.</li> <li>• To know the term 'tint' and how to use black and white to make a tint.</li> <li>• To know how to use different styles and controls with the paintbrush to create different effects.</li> <li>• To know that if a paintings needs small</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To mix, colour, shades and tones.</li> <li>• -To understand how to mix paints to make a colour lighter and darker.</li> <li>• -Know how to hold a paint brush whilst mixing and using so the bristles are in the direction of movement.</li> <li>• -How do you make shapes look like they are closer or further away? NOT COVERED</li> <li>• To discuss the similarities and differences between the work of the artists Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein.</li> <li>• To understand the different</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that Jackson Pollock was an artist that used industrial and household paints.</li> <li>• Know that the colours he used were based on his emotions.</li> <li>• Know how to experiment with different effects and textures- speckle/ wash/ thick/ colours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know the difference between the following techniques: dry brush, wash, tonal grading, blending, dashing, cross hatch, line, wash with shade and layering</li> </ul>
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		<p>details, a small brush would be needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be independent in selecting a paint brush for future pictures.</li> <li>• To understand the different perspectives in a picture (foreground, middle and background)</li> </ul>		<p>effects of using felt tips, wax crayons, pencil crayons &amp; paint or oil pastels when used in a repeated picture.</p>		
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Texture pattern colour line and tone			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lines, value (that's darks and lights), and repetition can all be used to show what an object is supposed to feel like if it was touched. Smooth objects can be made with soft lines and shaded areas, and may even have a gleam of light reflecting on it to show shininess. Want to show a squishy texture? Try using wavy lines. How about a prickly or pointy object? Use harder lines drawn at angles to create a 3-D effect.</li> <li>• A designer has designed and created the fabrics that we use.</li> <li>• <a href="https://www.unitednow.com/pop-art-tennis-shoes-project-237">https://www.unitednow.com/pop-art-tennis-shoes-project-237</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know B pencils are soft and H pencils are hard.</li> <li>• To know that different grades of pencil create tone and shade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know how to experiment with different effects and textures- tint/ shade/ stippling/ scrunching.</li> </ul>	
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