

St Teresa's Catholic Primary School

Art and Design Knowledge Progression Map

Respect – Resilience – Read – Retain

'Do the little things well'



Art and Design **Knowledge** Map (core knowledge emboldened)

By the end of EYF Stage pupils will know:

- **the names of a range of colours and shapes.**
- different tools and media can make a range of marks.
- marks, lines, shapes and colours can represent objects, ideas and feelings.
- **someone who makes art is called an artist.**
- a 'print' is the shape left by an object.
- there are different methods of fixing and attaching objects together.
- **scissors can be used to cut shapes**
- clay and dough can be moulded into shapes and forms.
- people like and dislike different things

Art and Design **Knowledge Map** (core knowledge emboldened)

By the end of each key stage children will **know**:

	Pattern	Texture	Line	Form	Tone	Colour	Shape (& Space)
KS1	<p>pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated.</p> <p>surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns.</p> <p>drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, and blending can make patterns.</p> <p>patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork.</p>	<p>texture means 'what something feels like'.</p> <p>different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects.</p> <p>different drawing tools make different marks.</p> <p>painting tools can create varied textures in paint.</p> <p>collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures.</p> <p>collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture.</p> <p>drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture.</p>	<p>drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines.</p> <p>lines can represent movement in drawings.</p> <p>lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail or pattern.</p>	<p>we can change paper from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it.</p> <p>three dimensional art is called sculpture.</p> <p>'composition' means how things are arranged on the page.</p> <p>pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique.</p> <p>a clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on.</p>	<p>'tone' in art means 'light and dark'.</p> <p>we can add tone to a drawing by shading and filling a shape.</p> <p>shading helps make drawn objects look more three dimensional.</p> <p>different pencil grades make different tones.</p>	<p>the primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Red + yellow = orange ● Yellow + blue = green ● Blue + red = purple <p>different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours.</p> <p>colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination.</p> <p>colour can be used to show how it feels to be in a particular place, eg the seaside.</p>	<p>a range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these.</p> <p>paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it.</p> <p>collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image.</p> <p>shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular.</p> <p>shapes can be geometric if they have mostly straight lines and angles.</p> <p>patterns can be made using shapes.</p>

Art and Design **Knowledge Map** (core knowledge emboldened)

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LKS2	<p>pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe's skin).</p> <p>the starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns.</p> <p>symmetry can be used to create repeating patterns. To know that patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn't expect.</p>	<p>texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured, as in a drawing using shading to recreate a fluffy object.</p> <p>how to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface.</p>	<p>different drawing tools can create different types of lines.</p> <p>lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing.</p>	<p>three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube).</p> <p>organic forms can be abstract.</p> <p>using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</p> <p>simple 3D forms can be made by creating layers, by folding and rolling materials.</p>	<p>some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps.</p> <p>shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling.</p> <p>using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</p> <p>tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork.</p>	<p>using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.</p> <p>paint colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these paints.</p> <p>adding black to a colour creates a shade.</p> <p>adding white to a colour creates a tint.</p>	<p>negative shapes show the space around and between objects.</p> <p>artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art.</p> <p>use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns.</p>

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	Pattern	Texture	Line	Form	Tone	Colour	Shape (& Space)
UKS2	<p>artists create pattern to add expressive detail to art works, e.g., Chila Kumari Singh Burman using small everyday objects to add detail to sculptures.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>how to create texture on different materials applying thick layers of paint to a surface is called impasto, and is used by artists such as Claude Monet to describe texture.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>how line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.</p>	<p>an art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer 'experiences' the art all around them.**</p> <p>the size and scale of three-dimensional art work changes the effect of the piece. **</p> <p>the surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work</p>	<p>tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork.</p> <p>chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images.</p>	<p>artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours.</p> <p>a 'monochromatic' artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour.</p> <p>colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg., red for danger or for celebration.</p>	<p>a silhouette is a shape filled with a solid flat colour that represents an object.</p> <p>how an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.</p>

** not in units but in local study/gallery visit.