



Grayswood CE Primary School Knowledge Progression Map

Subject: Art

Intent

The National Curriculum for art aims to ensure that all pupils:

- produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences
- become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques
- evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design
- know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.

Through a supportive and nurturing environment, Grayswood CE Primary School deliver an art and design curriculum which aims to inspire our children and develop their confidence to trust themselves to experiment and invent their own pieces of art. We believe it is important to develop each child's ability, nurture their talents and interests, express their ideas and observations, as well as learning about the rich heritage and culture of the world around them. The children have the opportunity to explore ideas and meanings through studying the work of artists and designers. Furthermore, by learning about the roles and functions of art, they can explore the impact it has had on contemporary life and on different periods and cultures.

The children of Grayswood will have the tools to meet the end of key stage attainment targets in the National curriculum and the aims also align with those in the National curriculum.

	EYFS	Key Stage 1		Key Stage 2			
	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Formal Elements							
Colour	To name a wide range of colours. To know colours can be mixed to make new colours.	To know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. To know that primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: • Red + yellow = orange	To know that different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (statement also included under 'Tone').	To know that using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.	To know that adding black to a colour creates a shade. To know that adding white to a colour creates a tint.	To know that artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours.	To know that colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, e.g. red for danger or for celebration.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow + blue = green • Blue + red = purple 	To know that colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination.				
Form	To know modelling materials can be shaped using hand or tools.	<p>To know that paper can change from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it.</p> <p>To know that three dimensional art is called sculpture.</p>	<p>To know that 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page.</p> <p>To know that pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique.</p> <p>To know that a clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on.</p>	<p>To know that three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube).</p> <p>To know that organic forms can be abstract.</p>	To know that using darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.	<p>To know that an art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer 'experiences' the art all around them.</p> <p>To know that the size and scale of three- dimensional art work changes the effect of the piece.</p>	To know that the surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work.
Shape	To know names of simple shapes in art.	<p>To know a range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these.</p> <p>To know that paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it.</p>	<p>To know that collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image.</p> <p>To know that shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular.</p> <p>To know that patterns can be made using shapes.</p>	<p>To know that negative shapes show the space around and between objects.</p> <p>To know that artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art.</p>	To know how to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns.	<i>N/A (in the combined progression of skills).</i>	To know how an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.
Line	To know lines can be curved or straight and described in simple terms such as:	To know that drawing tools can be used in a variety of	To know that lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add	To know that using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can	To know that lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner to illustrate	<i>N/A (in the combined progression of skills).</i>	To know how line is used beyond drawing and can be

	'wiggly', 'straight', 'round'.	ways to create different lines.	detail, pattern or texture.	create different types of lines.	the form and tone of an object.		applied to other art forms.
Pattern	To know when they have made a pattern with objects/colours/drawn marks and to describe it.	To know that a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated. To know lines can create patterns like zig zags and wavy lines.	To know that patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork.	To know that pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe's skin). To know that surface rubbing can be used to add or make patterns.	To know that patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn't expect. To know that the starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns.	To know that artists create pattern to add expressive detail to art works, for example Chila Kumari Singh Burman using small everyday objects to add detail to sculptures.	To know that pattern can be created in many different ways, e.g. in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting (like the work of van Gogh) or in repeated shapes within a composition.
Texture	To know simple terms to describe what something feels like (e.g. bumpy).	To know that texture means 'what something feels like'.	To know that texture means 'what something feels like'. To know different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects. To know collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures. To know collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture. To know drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending	To know that texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured.	To know how to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface.	To know how to create texture on different materials.	N/A (in the combined progression of skills).

			<p>can create surface texture.</p> <p>To know painting tools can create varied textures in paint.</p>				
Tone	<p>To know there are different shades of the same colour and identify 'light or dark'.</p>	<p>To know that there are many different shades (or 'hues') of the same colour.</p> <p>To know that changing the amount of the primary colours mixed affects the shade of the secondary colour produced.</p> <p>To know changing pressure when drawing can create light and dark tones.</p>	<p>To know that different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (statement also included under 'Colour').</p> <p>To know drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create different tones.</p>	<p>To know that 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'.</p> <p>To know that shading helps make drawn objects look realistic.</p> <p>To know some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps.</p> <p>To know shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling.</p>	<p>To know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</p> <p>To know that tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork.</p>	<p>To know that tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork.</p>	<p>To know that chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images.</p>