



St Mary's Church of England Primary School



Art & Design Progression of Skills

Reception Early Learning Goals Expressive Arts & Design	<p>Creating with Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. • Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. • Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories. <p>Being Imaginative and Expressive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher. • Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs. • Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music. 					
Formal Elements	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Colour	<p>Know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>Know that 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>Know that different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours.</p> <p>Know that colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination</p> <p>Know that colour can be used to show how it feels to be in a particular place, eg the seaside</p>	<p>Know that using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.</p> <p>Know that paint colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these paints.</p>	<p>To know that adding black to a colour creates a shade.</p> <p>To know that adding white to a colour creates a tint.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>To know that a 'monochromatic' artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour.</p> <p>To know that colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg red for danger or for celebration.</p>

Form	<p>Know that we can change paper from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it.</p> <p>To know that three dimensional art is called sculpture.</p>	<p>Know that 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page.</p> <p>Know that pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique.</p> <p>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>	<p>To know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</p> <p>Know that simple 3D forms can be made by creating layers, by folding and rolling materials.</p>	<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>	<p>To know that the surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work.</p>
Shape	<p>Know a range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these.</p> <p>Know that paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it.</p>	<p>Know that collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image.</p> <p>Know that shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular.</p> <p>Know that shapes can be geometric if they have mostly straight lines and angles.</p> <p>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 how to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns.</p>	<p>To know that a silhouette is a shape filled with a solid flat colour that represents an object.</p>	<p>To know how an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.</p>
Line	<p>Know that drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines.</p> <p>Know that lines can represent movement in drawings.</p>	<p>Know that lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail or pattern.</p>	<p>To know that different drawing tools can create different types of lines.</p>	<p>To know that lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing.</p>	<p>To 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</p>	<p>To know how line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.</p>

					into the centre of a drawing.	
Pattern	<p>Know that a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated.</p>	<p>Know that surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns.</p> <p>Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can make patterns.</p> <p>Know that patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork.</p>	<p>To know that pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe's skin).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>To know that symmetry can be used to create repeating patterns.</p> <p>To know that patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn't expect.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>To 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.</p>
Texture	<p>Know that texture means 'what something feels like'</p> <p>Know that different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects</p> <p>Know that different drawing tools make different marks.</p>	<p>Know that collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures.</p> <p>Know that collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture.</p> <p>Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling,</p>	<p>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, as in a drawing using shading to recreate a fluffy object.</p>	<p>To know how to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface.</p>	<p>To know how to create texture on different materials.</p>	<p>To 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.</p>

		and blending can create surface texture.				
Tone	<p>Know that 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'.</p> <p>Know that we can add tone to a drawing by shading and filling a shape.</p>	<p>Know that shading helps make drawn objects look more three dimensional.</p> <p>Know that different pencil grades make different tones.</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 that 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>