

	EYFS PUPILS KNOW	KS1 (Years 1 and 2) PUPILS KNOW HOW TO	LKS2 (Years 3 and 4) PUPILS KNOW HOW TO	UKS2 (Years 5 and 6) PUPILS KNOW HOW TO
Drawing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore mark making using a range of drawing materials. ● Investigate marks and patterns when drawing. ● Identify similarities and difference between drawing tools. ● Investigate how to make large and small movements with control when drawing. ● Practise looking carefully when drawing. ● Combine materials when drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That a continuous line drawing is a drawing with one unbroken line. ● Properties of drawing materials eg; which ones smudge, which ones can be erased, which ones blend. ● Hold and use drawing tools in different ways to create different lines and marks. ● Create marks by responding to different stimulus such as music. ● Overlap shapes to create new ones. ● Use mark making to replicate texture. ● Look carefully to make an observational drawing. ● Complete a continuous line drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use shapes identified within in objects as a method to draw. ● Create tone by shading. ● Achieve even tones when shading. ● Make texture rubbings. ● Create art from textured paper. ● Hold and use a pencil to shade. ● Tear and shape paper. ● Use paper shapes to create a drawing. ● Use drawing tools to take a rubbing. ● Make careful observations to accurately draw an object. ● Create abstract compositions to draw more expressively. ● Use pencils of different grades to shade and add tone. ● Hold a pencil with varying pressure to create different marks. ● Use observation and sketch objects quickly. ● Draw objects in proportion to each other. ● Use charcoal and a rubber to draw tone. ● Use scissors and paper as a method to 'draw'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What print effects different materials make. ● Analyse an image that considers impact, audience and purpose. ● Draw the same image in different ways with different materials and techniques. ● Make a collagraph plate. ● Make a collagraph print. ● Develop drawn ideas for a print. ● Combine techniques to create a final composition. ● Decide what materials and tools to use based on experience and knowledge. ● Gestural and expressive ways to make marks. ● Effects different materials make. ● The effects created when drawing into different surfaces ● Use symbolism as a way to create imagery. ● Combine imagery into unique compositions. ● Achieve the tonal technique called chiaroscuro. ● Make handmade tools to draw with. ● Use charcoal to create chiaroscuro effects.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make choices about arranging cut elements to create a composition. ● Create a wax resist background. ● Use different tools to scratch into a painted surface to add contrast and pattern. ● Choose a section of a drawing to recreate as a print. ● Create a monoprint. 	
Painting and Mixed Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore paint, using hands as a tool. ● Describe colours and textures as they paint. ● Explore what happens when paint colours mix. ● Make natural painting tools. ● Investigate natural materials eg paint, water for painting. ● Explore paint textures, for example mixing in other materials or adding water. ● Respond to a range of stimuli when painting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combine primary coloured materials to make secondary colours. ● Mix secondary colours in paint. ● Choose suitable sized paint brushes. ● Clean a paintbrush to change colours. ● Print with objects, applying a suitable layer of paint to the printing surface. ● Overlap paint to mix new colours. ● Use blowing to create a paint effect. ● Make a paint colour darker or lighter (creating shades) in different ways eg. adding water, adding a lighter colour. ● Mix a variety of shades of a secondary colour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mix a tint and a shade by adding black or white. ● Use tints and shades of a colour to create a 3D effect when painting. ● Apply paint using different techniques eg. stippling, dabbing, washing. ● Choose suitable painting tools. ● Arrange objects to create a still life composition. ● Plan a painting by drawing first. ● Organise painting equipment independently, making choices about tools and materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop a drawing into a painting. ● Create a drawing using text as lines and tone. ● Experiment with materials and create different backgrounds to draw onto. ● Use a photograph as a starting point for a mixed-media artwork. ● Take an interesting portrait photograph, exploring different angles. ● Adapt an image to create a new one. ● Combine materials to create an effect. ● Choose colours to represent an idea or atmosphere. ● Develop a final composition from sketchbook ideas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use paint to express ideas and feelings. ● Explore colours, patterns and compositions when combining materials in collage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make choices about amounts of paint to use when mixing a particular colour. ● Match colours seen around them. ● Create texture using different painting tools. ● Make textured paper to use in a collage. ● Choose and shape collage materials eg cutting, tearing. ● Compose a collage, arranging and overlapping pieces for contrast and effect. ● Add painted detail to a collage to enhance/improve it. 		
Sculpture and 3D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore the properties of clay. ● Use modelling tools to cut and shape soft materials eg. playdough, clay. ● Select and arrange natural materials to make 3D artworks. ● Talk about colour, shape and texture and explain their choices. ● Plan ideas for what they would like to make. ● Problem-solve and try out solutions when 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roll and fold paper. ● Cut shapes from paper and card. ● Cut and glue paper to make 3D structures. ● Decide the best way to glue something. ● Create a variety of shapes in paper, eg spiral, zig-zag. ● Make larger structures using newspaper rolls. ● Smooth and flatten clay. ● Roll clay into a cylinder or ball. ● Make different surface marks in clay. ● Make a clay pinch pot. ● Mix clay slip using clay and water. ● Join two clay pieces using slip. ● Make a relief clay sculpture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Join 2D shapes to make a 3D form. ● Join larger pieces of materials, exploring what gives 3D shapes stability. ● Shape card in different ways eg. rolling, folding and choose the best way to recreate a drawn idea. ● Identify and draw negative spaces. ● Plan a sculpture by drawing. ● Choose materials to scale up an idea. ● Create different joins in card eg. slot, tabs, wrapping. ● Add surface detail to a sculpture using colour or texture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make an explosion drawing in the style of Cai Guo-Qiang, exploring the effect of different materials. ● Try out ideas on a small scale to assess their effect. ● Use everyday objects to form a sculpture. ● Transform and manipulate ordinary objects into sculpture by wrapping, colouring, covering and joining them. ● Try out ideas for making a sculpture interactive. ● Plan an installation proposal, making choices about light, sound and display. ● Translate a 2D image into a 3D form. ● Manipulate cardboard to create 3D forms (tearing, cutting, folding, bending, ripping).

	<p>using modelling materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop 3D models by adding colour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use hands in different ways as a tool to manipulate clay. ● Use clay tools to score clay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Display sculpture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manipulate cardboard to create different textures. ● Make a cardboard relief sculpture. ● Make visual notes to generate ideas for a final piece. ● Translate ideas into sculptural forms
Craft and Design		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draw a map to illustrate a journey. ● Separate wool fibres ready to make felt. ● Lay wool fibres in opposite directions to make felt. ● Roll and squeeze the felt to make the fibres stick together. ● Add details to felt by twisting small amounts of wool. ● Choose which parts of their drawn map to represent in their 'stained glass'. ● Overlap cellophane/tissue to create new colours. ● Draw a design onto a printing polystyrene tile without pushing the pencil right through the surface. ● Apply paint or ink using a printing roller. ● Smooth a printing tile evenly to transfer an image. ● Try out a variety of ideas for adapting prints into 2D or 3D artworks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That layering materials in opposite directions make the handmade paper stronger. ● Use a sketchbook to research a subject using different techniques and materials to present ideas. ● Construct a new paper material using paper, water and glue ● Use symbols to reflect both literal and figurative ideas. ● Produce and select an effective final design. ● Make a scroll. ● Make a zine. ● Use a zine to present information. ● That a mood board is a visual collection which aims to convey a general feeling or idea. ● That batik is a traditional fabric decoration technique that uses hot wax. ● Select imagery and use as inspiration for a design project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How different materials can be used to produce photorealistic artwork. ● That macro photography is showing a subject as larger than it is in real life. ● Create a photomontage. ● Create artwork for a design brief. ● Use a camera or tablet for photography. ● Identify the parts of a camera. ● Take a macro photo, choosing an interesting composition. ● Manipulate a photograph using photo editing tools. ● Use drama and props to recreate imagery. ● Take a portrait photograph. ● Use a grid method to copy a photograph into a drawing.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To know how to make a mood board. ● Recognise a theme and develop colour palettes using selected imagery and drawings. ● Draw small sections of one image to docs on colours and texture. ● Develop observational drawings into shapes and pattern for design. ● Transfer a design using a tracing method. ● Make a repeating pattern tile using cut and torn paper shapes. ● Use glue as an alternative batik technique to create patterns on fabric. ● Use materials, like glue, in different ways depending on the desired effect. ● Paint on fabric. ● Wash fabric to remove glue to finish a decorative fabric piece. 	
Knowledge of Artists	<p>Artists use modelling materials like clay to recreate things from real life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artists choose colours to draw or paint with. ● Artists draw many different things and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some artists are influenced by things happening around them. ● Some artists create art to make people aware of good and bad things happening in the world around them. ● Sometimes artists concentrate on how they are making something rather than what they make. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Art from the past can give us clues about what it was like to live at that time. ● The meanings we take from art made in the past are influenced by our own ideas. ● Designers can make beautiful things to try and improve people's everyday lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artists are influenced by what is going on around them; for example culture, politics and technology. ● Artists 'borrow' ideas and imagery from other times and cultures to create new artworks. ● How an artwork is interpreted will depend on the life experiences of the person looking at it.

	<p>use different tools to draw with.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sometimes artists are inspired by the seasons. ● Some art doesn't last long- it is temporary. ● Sometimes artists cut and stick photos to make new images. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artists living in different places at different times can be inspired by similar ideas or stories. ● Art can be figurative or abstract. ● Artists choose materials that suit what they want to make. ● Artists try out different combinations of collage materials to create the effect they want. ● Artists can use the same material (felt) to make 2D or 3D artworks. ● Artists and designers can create work to match a set of requirements; a 'brief' or 'commission' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How and where art is displayed has an effect on how people interpret it. ● Artists have different materials available to them depending on when they live in history. ● Artists can make their own tools. ● Artists experiment with different tools and materials to create texture. ● Artists can work in more than one medium. ● Artist make decisions about how their work will be displayed. ● Artists choose what to include in a composition, considering both what looks good together and any message they want to communicate. ● Designers collect visual ideas from a wide range of sources, sometimes collecting these as a mood board. ● Artists and designers sometimes choose techniques based on the time and money available to them. ● Artists use drawing to plan ideas for work in different media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artists can use symbols in their artwork to convey meaning. ● Sometimes artists add extra meaning to what they create by working in places where they don't have permission to work. ● Artists use self-portraits to represent important things about themselves. ● Artists create works that make us question our beliefs. ● Artists find inspiration in other artist's work, adapting and interpreting ideas and techniques to create something new. ● Art can be a form of protest. ● Artists use art to tell stories about things that are important to them; looking at artworks from the past can reveal thoughts and opinions from that time. ● Art sometimes creates difficult feelings when we look at it. ● Artists can choose their medium to create a particular effect on the viewer. ● Artists can combine materials; for example digital imagery with paint or print. ● Art can be interactive; the viewer becomes part of it, experiencing the artwork with more than one of the senses.
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Evaluating and Analysing	Art is: Looking, listening, thinking, collaborating, collecting, arranging, choosing, shaping, reacting, changing, joining, cutting, drawing, painting, exploring...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Art is made in different ways. ● Art is made by all different kinds of people. ● An artist is someone who creates. ● People use art to tell stories. ● People make art about things that are important to them. ● People make art to share their feelings. ● People make art to explore an idea in different ways. ● People make art for fun. ● People make art to decorate a space. ● People make art to help others understand something. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artists make art in more than one way. ● There are no rules about what art must be. ● Art can be purely decorative or it can have a purpose. ● Artists make choices about what, how and where they create art. ● Artworks can fit more than one genre. ● People use art to tell stories and communicate. ● People can make art to express their views or beliefs. ● People make art for fun, and to make the world a nicer place to be. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sometimes people disagree about whether something can be called 'art'. ● Art doesn't always last for a long time; it can be temporary. ● Art doesn't have to a literal representation of something, it can sometimes be imagined and abstract. ● Art can represent abstract concepts, like memories and experiences. ● Art can be a digital art form, like photography. ● People make art to express emotion. ● People make art to encourage others to question their ideas or beliefs. ● People make art to portray ideas about identity. ● People make art to fit in with popular ideas or fashions.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">● People use art to help explain or teach things.● People make art to explore big ideas, like death or nature.● Art can be created to make money; being an artist is a job for some people.● Art, craft and design affects the lives of people who see or use something that has been created.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Sometimes people make art to express their views and opinions, which can be political or topical.● Sometime people make art to create reactions.● People use art as a means to reflect on their unique characteristics.
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