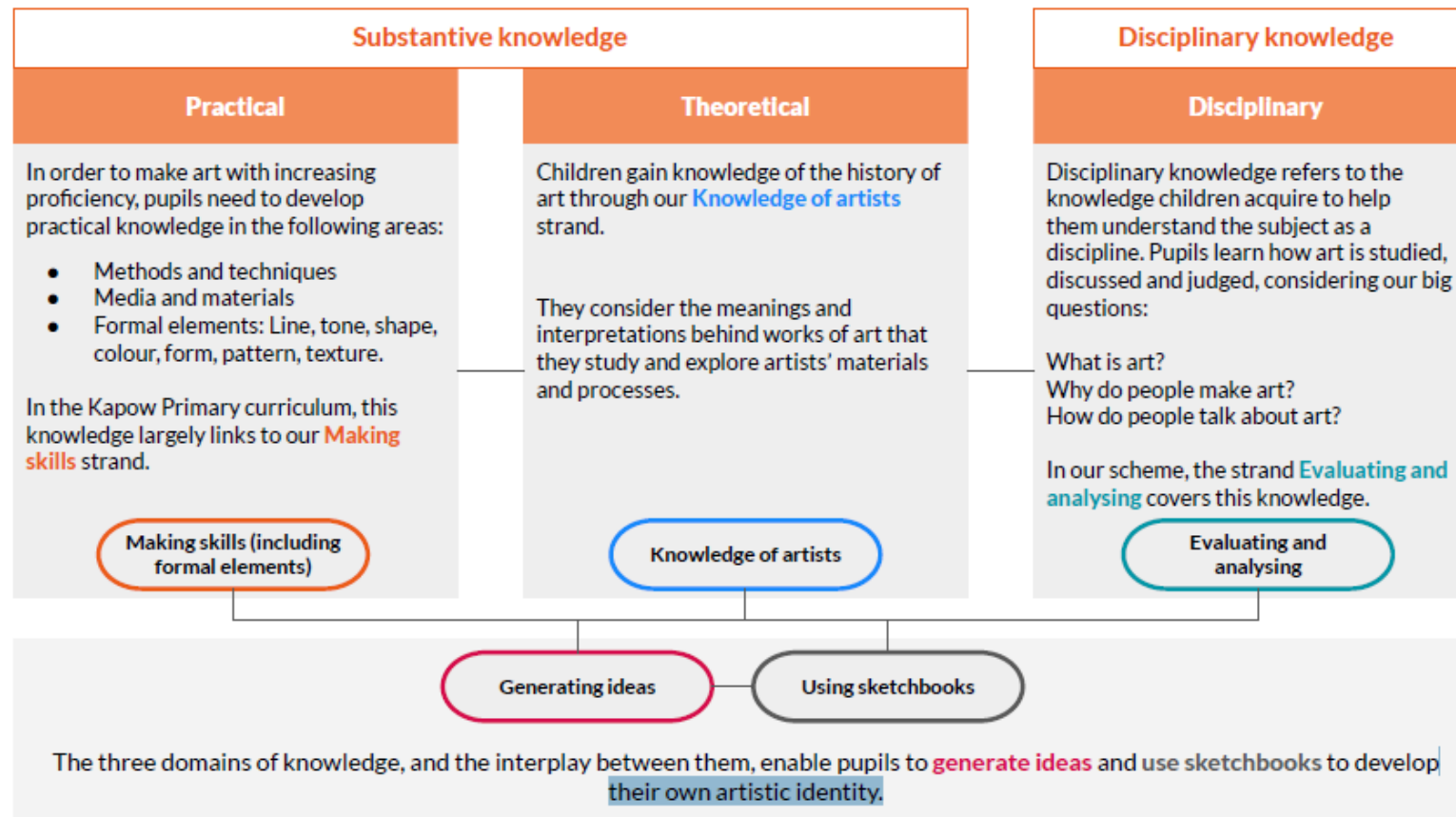


Types of knowledge in Art and design

The [Ofsted research review series: Art and design](#), states that 'pupils make progress in the art curriculum when they build practical, theoretical and disciplinary knowledge and learn the connections between them.' This page aims to show how the Kapow curriculum and our strands achieve this.



	Sculpture and 3D	Craft and Design
	How can I make a Diwa lamp out of clay?	
Nursery	Know how to... - Explore the properties of clay. - Roll a ball of clay. - Use my thumbs to create a hole in a ball of clay.	Know how to... - Talk about and identifies the patterns around them. For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like 'pointy', 'spotty', 'blobs' etc. - Extend and create ABAB patterns – stick, leaf, stick, leaf. - Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make.
		Vocabulary pattern, print, repeat, stripe, spot, design, fur, skin, texture, shape, repetition, camouflage
Reception	How can I make 3D models?	
	Know how to... - Explore the properties of clay. - Use modelling tools to cut and shape soft materials e.g. 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 using modelling materials. - Develop 3D models by adding colour.	
	Vocabulary	
Year One	How can you manipulate paper to create a 3-D sculpture?	
	Know how to.... - 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, e.g. spiral, zig-zag. - Make larger structures using newspaper rolls. Evaluating and analysing: - Describe and compare features of their own and others' artwork. - Evaluate art with an understanding of how art can be varied and made in different ways and by different people.	
	Vocabulary	

	artist, carving, concertina, curve, cylinder, detail, fold, imagine, loop, mosaic, overlap, roll, sculpture, scrunch, spiral, three dimensional (3D), tube, zig-zag	
Year Two	How can clay be used in everyday life?	How do artists portray maps?
	<u>Know how to...</u> • 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. • Use hands in different ways as a tool to manipulate clay. • Use clay tools to score clay. • <u>Knowledge of Artists:</u> Art can be figurative or abstract. Artists can use the same material (felt) to make 2D or 3D artwork. • <u>Evaluating and Analysing:</u> 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.	<u>Know how to...</u> • 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. • <u>Knowledge of Artists:</u> Art can be figurative or abstract. 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'. • <u>Evaluating and Analysing:</u> 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.
	Vocabulary casting, ceramic, cut, detail, flatten, glaze, impressing, in relief, join, negative space, pinch pot, plaster, roll, score, sculptor, sculpture, shape, slip, smooth, surface, three-dimensional, thumb pot	Vocabulary abstract, composition, curator, design, design brief, evaluate, felt, fibre, gallery, imaginary, inspired, landmarks, mosaic, overlap, pattern, shape, stained glass, texture, viewfinder
Year Three	How can you manipulate card to create a 3-D sculpture?	How did the Egyptians use patterns and create new materials?
	<u>Know how to...</u> • Join 2D shapes to make a 3D form.	<u>Pupils know...</u> That layering materials in opposite directions make the handmade paper

	- Join larger pieces of materials, exploring what gives 3D shapes stability. - Shape card in different ways e.g. 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 e.g. slot, tabs, flanges.. - Add surface detail to a sculpture using colour or texture. - Display sculpture. <u>Knowledge of artists:</u> Artists make decisions about how their work will be displayed. <u>Evaluating and analysing:</u> 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. People use art to tell stories and communicate. People make art for fun and to make the world a nicer place to be.	stronger. Know how to: - 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. <u>Knowledge of artists:</u> 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. Artists have different materials available to them depending on when they live in history. Artists can make their own tools. Artists can work in more than one medium. <u>Evaluating and analysing:</u> Art can be purely decorative or it can have a purpose. People use art to tell stories and communicate. People can make art to express their views or beliefs. People use art to help explain or teach things.
	Vocabulary abstract, found objects, negative space, positive space, sculptor, sculpture, structure, three-dimensional	Vocabulary ancient, audience, civilisation, colour, composition, convey, design, Egyptian, fold, imagery, inform, layout, material, painting, papyrus, pattern, process, scale, scroll, sculpture, shape, technique, zine
Year Four		How can you create a repeated pattern inspired by nature?
		Knowledge 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.
		Vocabulary

		batik, colour palette, craft, craftsperson, design, develop, designer, imagery, industry, inspiration, mood board, organic, pattern, repeat, repeating, rainforest, symmetrical, texture, theme
Year Five	How can installation art communicate an idea?	
	Know how to... • 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. • <u>Knowledge of artists</u>: Artists are influenced by what is going on around them; for example, culture, politics and technology. How an artwork is interpreted will depend on the life experiences of the person looking at it. Artists create works that make us question our beliefs. Art can be interactive; the viewer becomes part of it, experiencing the artwork with more than one of the senses. • <u>Evaluating and analysing</u>: Sometimes people disagree about whether something can be called 'art'. Art doesn't always last for a long time; it can be temporary. People make art to express emotion. People make art to encourage others to question their ideas or beliefs. People can explore and discuss art in different ways, for example, by visiting galleries, discussing it, writing about it, using it as inspiration for their own work or by sharing ideas online. Some artists become well-known or famous, and people tend to talk more about their work because it is familiar. Talking about plans for artwork, or evaluating finished work, can help improve what artists create. Comparing artworks can help people understand them better.	
	Vocabulary	

	analyse, art medium, atmosphere, concept, culture, display, elements, evaluate, experience, features, influence, installation art, interact, interactive, location, mixed media, performance art, props, revolution, scale, scaled down, special effects, stencil, three dimensional	
Year Six	Can I expressively develop artwork in my own style?	Can I recreate a famous piece of art in photorealistic style?
	Know how to... • Translate a 2D image into a 3D form. • Manipulate cardboard to create 3D forms (tearing, cutting, folding, bending, ripping). • 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. • <u>Knowledge of artists:</u> Describe, interpret and evaluate the work, ideas and processes used by artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work. Recognise how artists use materials to respond to feelings and memory and choose materials, imagery, shape and form to create personal pieces. Understand how art forms such as photography and sculpture continually develop over time as artists seek to break new boundaries. • <u>Evaluating and analysing:</u> Give reasoned evaluations of their own and others' work which takes account of context and intention. Explain how art can be created to cause reaction and impact and be able to consider why an artist chooses to use art in this way. Independently use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work. Art doesn't have to be a literal representation of something; it can sometimes be imagined and abstract. Art can represent abstract concepts, like memories and experiences. Sometimes people make art to create reactions. People use art as a means to reflect on their unique characteristics.	Pupils know... • 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. Know how to: • 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. • <u>Knowledge of artists:</u> Artists can use symbols in their artwork to convey meaning. 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. Artists take risks to try out ideas; this can lead to new techniques being developed. • <u>Evaluating and analysing:</u> Art doesn't have to be a literal representation of something; it can sometimes be imagined and abstract. Art can represent abstract concepts, like memories and experiences. Sometimes people make art to express their views and opinions, which can be political or topical. Art can be a digital art form, like photography. People use art as a means to reflect on their unique characteristics. Art can change through new and emerging technologies that challenge people to discuss and appreciate art in a new way. People can have varying ideas about the value of art.
	Vocabulary	Vocabulary

	assemblage, attribute, collection, composition, embedded, expression, identity, juxtaposition, literal, manipulate, originality, pitfall, relief, representation, sculpture, self, symbolic, tradition	album, arrangement, cityscape, composition, Dada, digital, editing, emulate, focus, frame, grid, image, layout, macro, monochromatic, monochrome, photography, photomontage, photorealism, photorealistic, portrait, pose, prop, proportion, recreate, replacement, saturation, software
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	Drawing	Painting and Mixed Media
Nursery		
	Know how to... - Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details. - Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. - Show different emotions in their drawings, like happiness, sadness, fear etc. - Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. - Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises - Make an observational drawing	Know how to... - Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. - Show different emotions in their paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear etc. - Join different materials and explore different textures. <u>Kandinsky's Concentric Circles</u> - Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. - Explore colour and colour-mixing.
	Vocabulary draw, connect, pencil, pencil crayon, round, oval, colour, eyes, nose, ears, mouth, feelings.	Vocabulary draw, paint, connect, cut, pencil, paintbrush, pencil crayon, round, light, dark, shade, mix, colour, bright, Kandinsky, artist, Diwali, Diva lamp, clay, design
	Methods, techniques, media and materials	
Nursery	How can I use different materials to make my own Supertato cape?	
	<u>Know how to...</u> - Select different materials for a purpose - Use different colours to stand out	
Reception	How can I make marks?	How can I express myself with paint?
	<u>Know how to...</u> - 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.	<u>Know how to...</u> - 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 e.g. paint, water for painting.

	Combine materials when drawing.	- Explore paint textures, for example mixing in other materials or adding water. - Respond to a range of stimuli when painting. - Use paint to express ideas and feelings. - Explore colours, patterns and compositions when combining materials in collage.
	Vocabulary long, short, thick, thin, straight, wavy, curved, squiggly, line, mark, drawing, rubbing, texture, pattern, feeling, rough, smooth, bumpy, soft, ridged, hard, zig zag, circle	Vocabulary flick, splat, dot, dab, stroke, swish, splatter, glide, wipe, collage, landscape, rip, tear, cut, stick, fixed,
Year One	How can I use lines and shape in art?	How do artists create a colour splash?
	<u>Know how to...</u> - Identify that some shapes are organic. - Connect lines to create shapes. - Use and recognise different types of lines when drawing shapes. - Identify basic shapes in everyday objects and artwork. - Talk about what they like or dislike in a piece of artwork. - Use shapes to draw a face. - Use different pressures to make a colour lighter or darker. - Choose lines and shapes inspired by Paul Klee's artwork.	Knowledge - I know how to combine primary-coloured materials to make secondary colours. - I know how to mix secondary colours in paint. - I know to clean a paintbrush to change colours. - I know how to print with objects, applying a suitable layer of paint to the printing surface. - I know how to overlap paint to mix new colours. - I know how to use blowing to create a paint effect. - I know how to make a paint colour darker or lighter (creating shades) in different ways e.g. adding water, adding a lighter colour. <u>Evaluating and analysing:</u> Describe and compare features of their own and others' artwork. Evaluate art with an understanding of how art can be varied and made in different ways and by different people.
	Vocabulary artist, control, line, pressure, shape	Vocabulary blend, mix, primary colours, secondary colours, kaleidoscope, pattern, shape, space, texture, hue, shade, concentric circles, design, paint, silhouette
Year Two		How do artists use texture?
		<u>Know how to...</u> - Mix a variety of shades of a secondary colour. - 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 e.g. cutting, tearing. • Compose a collage, arranging and overlapping pieces for contrast and effect. • Add painted detail to a collage to enhance/improve it. • <u>Knowledge of Artists:</u> Talk about art they have seen using some appropriate subject vocabulary. Apply their own understanding of art materials learnt from artist work to begin purposefully choosing materials for a specific effect. • <u>Evaluating and Analysing:</u> Explain their ideas and opinions about their own and others' artwork, beginning to recognise the stories and messages within in and showing an understanding of why they may have made it. Begin to talk about how they could improve their own work. Talk about how art is made.
		Vocabulary collage, detail, mixing, overlap, primary colour, secondary colour, surface, texture
Year Three	How can we use shading and tone to create realistic, accurate drawings? <u>Know how to...</u> • 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. • <u>Knowledge of artists:</u> Artists experiment with different tools and materials to create texture. Artists can work in more than one medium. • <u>Evaluating and analysing:</u> People use art to help explain or teach things. People make art to explore big ideas, like death or nature.	

	Vocabulary abstract, arrangement, blend, botanical, botanist, composition, cut, dark, even, expressive, form, frame, frottage, geometric, gestural, grip, light, line, magnified, organic, object, pressure, rubbing, scale, scientific, shading, shape, smooth, surface, tear, texture, tone, tool, viewfinder	
Year Four	How can printing be used to show tone, contrast and pattern? Know how to... • 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'. • 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. • <u>Knowledge of artists</u>: Artists choose what to include in a composition, considering both what looks good together and any message they want to communicate. • <u>Evaluating and analysing</u>: Artists evaluate what they make, and talking about art is one way to do this.	How can you make objects look three dimensional? By using contrasting tones to show light and dark you can create three-dimensional effect. By combining lines and marks you can create different textures. I know that proportion is how big one element of an artwork is to the whole. The impasto technique is used to create textured effects.
	Vocabulary abstract, block print, collaborate, collaboratively, Collage, combine, composition contrast, cross-hatching, figurative, gradient, hatching, highlight, mixed media, monoprint, observational drawing, parallel, pattern, precision, printmaking, proportion, shading, shadow, symmetry, three dimensional (3D), tone, viewfinder, wax-resist	Vocabulary abstract, composition, contrasting, dabbing paint, detailed, figurative, formal, grid, landscape, mark-making, muted, paint wash, patterned, pointillism, portrait, shade, shadow, stippling paint, technique, texture, three dimensional (3D), tint, vivid
	How can I use my knowledge of the printing process to create an effective printing plate? Pupils know... • What print effects different materials make.	How can I create a self-portrait? Know how to... • Develop a drawing into a painting.

	<u>Know how to...</u> • Use lines and marks in a creative way that might look more expressive and gestural, e.g. showing the essence of movement or emotion. • Capture the essence of a subject through lines and marks rather than precise form, e.g. communicating emotion or emphasising certain elements of a composition. • Describe the quality of lines, including identifying the movement conveyed by different lines, e.g. sweeping lines to suggest a flowing motion, sharp to suggest speed. • Identify qualities and techniques that resonate and begin to develop personal style and preferences. • Refine tonal shading to show greater graduations in tone. • Blend to smooth transitions in tone. • Use shading techniques such as cross hatching, to create texture as well as depth. • Use sketching to experiment with ideas, layout and shading. • Consider balance and symmetry / asymmetry in compositions. • Start using size to develop a foreground, midground and background in compositions • <u>Knowledge of artists:</u> Artists are influenced by what is going on around them; for example, culture, politics and technology. How an artwork is interpreted will depend on the life experiences of the person looking at it. Artists can choose their medium to create a particular effect on the viewer. • <u>Evaluating and analysing:</u> People make art to express emotion. People make art to portray ideas about identity.	• 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. • <u>Knowledge of artists:</u> Artists are influenced by what is going on around them; for example, culture, politics and technology. Artists use self-portraits to represent important things about themselves. 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. • <u>Evaluating and analysing:</u> People make art to portray ideas about identity. Talking about plans for artwork, or evaluating finished work, can help improve what artists create. Comparing artworks can help people understand them better.
	<u>Vocabulary</u> background composition depth focal point foreground main subject middle ground printing plate printmaking proportion	<u>Vocabulary</u> art medium, atmosphere, background, carbon paper, collage, composition, continuous line drawing, evaluate, justify, mixed media, monoprint, multi-media, paint wash, portrait, printmaking, represent, research, self-portrait, texture, transfer
Year Six	<u>How do materials and composition portray mood?</u>	
	<u>Pupils know...</u> • Gestural and expressive ways to make marks. • The effects different materials make. • The effects created when drawing into different surfaces	

Know how to...

- 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.
- Knowledge of artists: 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 find inspiration in other artists' 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 use techniques like chiaroscuro to create dramatic light and shade when drawing or painting.
- Evaluating and analysing: Art doesn't have to be a literal representation of something, it can sometimes be imagined and abstract. Art can represent abstract concepts, like memories and experiences. Sometimes people make art to express their views and opinions, which can be political or topical. Sometimes people make art to create reactions. People use art as a means to reflect on their unique characteristics. People can have varying ideas about the value of art. Art can be analysed and interpreted in lots of ways and can be different for everyone. Everyone has a unique way of experiencing art.

Vocabulary

aesthetic, audience, character traits, chiaroscuro, commissioned, composition, expressive, graffiti, guerrilla, imagery, impact, interpretation, mark making, Maya, Mayan, mural, representative, street art, symbol, symbolic, technique, tonal, tone

	Formal Elements of Art						
	EYFS	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Colour	The names of a wide range of colours. Colours can be mixed to make new colours.	That the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours.	Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (statement also included under 'Tone'). Colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination.	Using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.	Adding black to a colour creates a shade. Adding white to a colour creates a tint.	Artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours.	A 'monochromatic' artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour. Colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, e.g. red for danger or for celebration.
Form	Modelling materials can be shaped using hands or tools.	Paper can change from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it.	That 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page.	Three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric	Using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D	An art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer	The surface textures created by different materials can help

		That three-dimensional art is called sculpture.	Pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique. A clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on.	(mathematical shapes, like a cube). Organic forms can be abstract.	effect.	'experiences' the art all around them. The size and scale of three-dimensional artwork changes the effect of the piece.	suggest form in two-dimensional art work
Shape	The names of simple shapes in art.	A range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these. Paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it.	Collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image. Shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular. Patterns can be made using shapes.	Negative shapes show the space around and between objects. Artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art	How to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns.		How an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.
Line	Lines can be curved or straight and described in simple terms such as: wiggly, 'straight,' 'round'.	Drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines. Lines can represent movement in drawings.		Using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can create different types of lines.	Lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing.		How line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.
Pattern	When they have made a pattern with objects/colours/drawn marks and be able to describe it.	That a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated.	Patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork.	Pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe's skin). Surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns.	Patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn't expect. The starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns.	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.	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	Simple terms to describe what something feels like (e.g. bumpy).	That texture means 'what something feels like'. Different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects. Different drawing tools make different marks.	Collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures. Collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture. Drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture. Painting tools can create varied textures in paint.	Texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured.	How to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface.	How to create texture on different materials.	
Tone	There are different shades of the same colour and identify colours as 'light' or 'dark'.	That there are many different shades (or 'hues') of the same colour. Changing the amount of the primary colours	Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (statement also included under 'Colour').	That 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'. Shading helps make drawn objects look realistic. Some basic rules for shading when	That using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.	Tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork.	That chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images.

		mixed affects the shade of the secondary colour produced.		drawing, e.g. shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps. Shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling.	Tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork.		
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	EYFS: Reception	Year 1	Year 2
	Pupils know:		
Meanings	<i>This aspect of the curriculum is child-led; encourage discussion and individual responses to their own and other artworks.</i>	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.
Interpretations	<i>This aspect of the curriculum is child-led; encourage discussion and individual responses to their own and other artworks.</i>	- Sometimes artists concentrate on how they are making something rather than what they make. - Artists living in different places at different times can be inspired by similar ideas or stories.	Art can be figurative or abstract.
Materials and processes	- Artists use modelling materials like clay to recreate things from real life. - Artists choose colours to draw or paint with. - Artists draw many different things and use different tools to draw with. - 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.	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'.
	So that they can:		
	Enjoy looking at and talking about art. Recognise that artists create varying types of art and use lots of different types of materials. Recognise that artists can be inspired by many things.	Understand how artists choose materials based on their properties in order to achieve certain effects.	See skills progression here Talk about art they have seen using some appropriate subject vocabulary. Create work from a brief, understanding that artists are sometimes commissioned to create art. Create and critique both figurative and abstract art, recognising some of the techniques used. Apply their own understanding of art materials learnt from artist work to begin purposefully choosing materials for a specific effect.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Pupils know:			
Meanings	Art from the past can give us clues about what it was like to live at that time.	<i>N/A (in the combined curriculum)</i>	- 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.	- 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.
Interpretations	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. - How and where art is displayed has an effect on how people interpret it.	- 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.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Pupils know:			
Materials and processes	- 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.	- 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.	- Artists use techniques like chiaroscuro to create dramatic light and shade when drawing or painting. - Artists can use materials to respond to a feeling or idea in an abstract way. - Artists take risks to try out ideas; this can lead to new techniques being developed. - Artists can make work by collecting and combining ready-made objects to create 'assemblage'. - Artforms are always evolving as materials and techniques change over time.
	So that they can:			
	Discuss how artists produced art in the past and understand the influence and impact of their methods and styles on art today, using their own experiences and historical evidence. Consider how to display art work, understanding how artists consider their viewer and the impact on them.	Use subject vocabulary confidently to describe and compare creative works. Understand how artists use art to convey messages through the choices they make. Work as a professional designer does, by collating ideas to generate a theme.	Research and discuss the ideas and approaches of artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work. Discuss how artists create work with the intent to create an impact on the viewer. Consider what choices can be made in their own work to impact their viewer.	Describe, interpret and evaluate the work, ideas and processes used by artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work. Recognise how artists use materials to respond to feelings and memory and choose materials, imagery, shape and form to create personal pieces. Understand how art forms such as photography and sculpture continually develop over time as artists seek to break new boundaries.

See skills progression [here](#)

	EYFS: Reception	Year 1	Year 2
	Pupils know:		
What is art?	Art is: Looking, listening, thinking, collaborating, collecting, arranging, choosing, shaping, reacting, changing, joining, cutting, drawing, painting, exploring...	• Art is made in different ways. • Art is made by all different kinds of people. • An artist is someone who creates	
Why do people make art?			• 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.
	So that they can:		
How do people talk about art?	Talk about their artwork, stating what they feel they did well. Say if they like an artwork or not and begin to form opinions by explaining why.	Describe and compare features of their own and others' artwork. Evaluate art with an understanding of how art can be varied and made in different ways and by different people.	See skills progression here Explain their ideas and opinions about their own and others' artwork, beginning to recognise the stories and messages within in and showing an understanding of why they may have made it. Begin to talk about how they could improve their own work. Talk about how art is made.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
What is art?	Pupils know:			
	- 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.	- 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 be 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.
Why do people make art?	- 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. - 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.	- 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.	- Sometimes people make art to express their views and opinions, which can be political or topical. - Sometimes people make art to create reactions. - People use art as a means to reflect on their unique characteristics.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
How do people talk about art?	Pupils know:			
	- People can have their own opinions about art, and sometimes disagree. - One artwork can have several meanings.	- Art is influenced by the time and place it was made, and this affects how people interpret it. - Artists may hide messages or meaning in their work. - Artists evaluate what they make and talking about art is one way to do this.	- People can explore and discuss art in different ways, for example, by visiting galleries, by discussing it, by writing about it, by using it as inspiration for their own work or by sharing ideas online. - Some artists become well-known or famous and people tend to talk more about their work because it is familiar. - Talking about plans for artwork, or evaluating finished work, can help improve what artists create. - Comparing artworks can help people understand them better.	- Art can change through new and emerging technologies that challenge people to discuss and appreciate art in a new way. - People can have varying ideas about the value of art. - Art can be analysed and interpreted in lots of ways and can be different for everyone. - Everyone has a unique way of experiencing art.
	So that they can:			
	Confidently explain their ideas and opinions about their own and others' artwork, with an understanding of the breadth of what art can be and that there are many ways to make art. Discuss and begin to interpret meaning and purpose of artwork, understanding how artists can use art to communicate. Begin to carry out a problem-solving process and make changes to improve their work.	Use more complex vocabulary when discussing their own and others' art. Discuss art considering how it can affect the lives of the viewers or users of the piece. Evaluate their work more regularly and independently during the planning and making process.	Discuss the processes used by themselves and by other artists, and describe the particular outcome achieved. Consider how effectively pieces of art express emotion and encourage the viewer to question their own ideas. Use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.	Give reasoned evaluations of their own and others' work which takes account of context and intention. Discuss how art is sometimes used to communicate social, political, or environmental views. Explain how art can be created to cause reaction and impact and be able to consider why an artist chooses to use art in this way. Independently use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.

See skills progression [here](#)