



## Oaklands Primary School Art Knowledge Progression

	Making Art	Knowledge of Artist
EYFS	<p><b>Colour</b> The names of a wide range of colours. Colours can be mixed to make new colours.</p> <p><b>Form</b> Modelling materials can be shaped using hands or tools.</p> <p><b>Shape</b> The names of simple shapes in art.</p> <p><b>Line</b> Lines can be curved or straight and described in simple terms such as: wiggly,' 'straight,' 'round'.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> When they have made a pattern with objects/colours/drawn marks and be able to describe it.</p> <p><b>Texture</b> Simple terms to describe what something feels like (eg. bumpy).</p> <p><b>Tone</b> There are different shades of the same colour and identify colours as 'light' or 'dark'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Artists use modelling materials like clay to recreate things from real life.</li><li>- Artists choose colours to draw or paint with.</li><li>- Artists draw many different things and use different tools to draw with.</li><li>- Sometimes artists are inspired by the seasons.</li><li>- Some art doesn't last long- it is temporary.</li><li>- Sometimes artists cut and stick photos to make new images.</li></ul>



## Oaklands Primary School Art Knowledge Progression

### Year 1

#### **Colour**

That the primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours.

#### **Form**

Paper can change from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it.

That three dimensional art is called sculpture.

#### **Shape**

A range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these.

Paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it.

#### **Line**

Drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines.

Lines can represent movement in drawings.

#### **Pattern**

That a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated.

Lines can create patterns like zig zags and wavy lines.

#### **Texture**

Different drawing tools make different marks.

#### **Tone**

There are many different shades (or 'hues') of the same colour.

Changing the amount of the primary colours mixed affects the shade of the secondary colour produced.

Changing pressure when drawing can create light and dark tones.

- Some artists are influenced by things happening around them.

- 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.

- Artists choose materials that suit what they want to make.



## Oaklands Primary School Art Knowledge Progression

	<p><b>Year 2</b></p> <p><b>Colour</b> Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (<i>statement also included under 'Tone'</i>). Colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination.</p> <p><b>Form</b> That 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page. 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.</p> <p><b>Shape</b> Collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image. Shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular. Patterns can be made using shapes.</p> <p><b>Line</b> Lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail, pattern and texture.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> Drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture. Patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork.</p> <p><b>Texture</b> That texture means 'what something feels like'. Different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects. Collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures. Collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture. Painting tools can create varied textures in paint.</p> <p><b>Tone</b> Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (<i>statement also included under 'Colour'</i>). Drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create different tones.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some artists create art to make people aware of good and bad things happening in the world around them.</li> <li>- Art can be figurative or abstract.</li> <li>- Artists try out different combinations of collage materials to create the effect they want.</li> <li>- Artists can use the same material (felt) to make 2D or 3D artworks.</li> <li>- Artists and designers can create work to match a set of requirements; a 'brief' or 'commission'.</li> </ul>
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## Oaklands Primary School Art Knowledge Progression

### Year 3

#### **Colour**

Using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.

#### **Form**

Three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube).

Organic forms can be abstract.

#### **Shape**

Artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art.

#### **Line**

Using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can create different types of lines.

#### **Pattern**

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.

#### **Texture**

Texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured.

#### **Tone**

That 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'.

Shading helps make drawn objects look realistic.

Some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg 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.

- 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 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.



## Oaklands Primary School Art Knowledge Progression

	<p><b>Year 4</b></p> <p><b>Colour</b> Adding black to a colour creates a shade. Adding white to a colour creates a tint.</p> <p><b>Form</b> Using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</p> <p><b>Shape</b> How to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns.</p> <p><b>Line</b> Lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner to illustrate the form and tone of an object.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Texture</b> How to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate different surfaces.</p> <p><b>Tone</b> That using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect. Tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Designers can make beautiful things to try and improve people's everyday lives.</li><li>- How and where art is displayed has an effect on how people interpret it.</li><li>- Artists choose what to include in a composition, considering both what looks good together and any message they want to communicate.</li><li>- Designers collect visual ideas from a wide range of sources, sometimes collecting these as a mood board.</li><li>- Artists and designers sometimes choose techniques based on the time and money available to them.</li><li>- Artists use drawing to plan ideas for work in different media.</li></ul>
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## Oaklands Primary School Art Knowledge Progression

Year 5	<p><b>Colour</b></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><b>Form</b></p> <p>The size and scale of three-dimensional artwork changes the effect of the piece.</p> <p><b>Shape</b></p> <p>Shapes can be used to place the key elements in a composition.</p> <p><b>Line</b></p> <p>Line 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 center of a drawing.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b></p> <p>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><b>Texture</b></p> <p>How to create texture on different materials.</p> <p><b>Tone</b></p> <p>Tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Artists are influenced by what is going on around them; for example culture, politics and technology.</li><li>- Artists 'borrow' ideas and imagery from other times and cultures to create new artworks.</li><li>- How an artwork is interpreted will depend on the life experiences of the person looking at it.</li><li>Artists use self-portraits to represent important things about themselves.</li><li>- Artists create works that make us question our beliefs.</li><li>- Artists can choose their medium to create a particular effect on the viewer.</li><li>- Artists can combine materials; for example digital imagery with paint or print.</li></ul>



## Oaklands Primary School Art Knowledge Progression

	<b>Year 6</b>	<p><b>Colour</b> Colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg red for danger or for celebration.</p> <p><b>Form</b> The surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work.</p> <p><b>Shape</b> How an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.</p> <p><b>Line</b> How line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> 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><b>Texture</b> 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><b>Tone</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Artists can use symbols in their artwork to convey meaning.</li><li>- Sometimes artists add extra meaning to what they create by working in places where they don't have permission to work.</li><li>- Artists find inspiration in other artist's work, adapting and interpreting ideas and techniques to create something new.</li><li>- Art can be a form of protest.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Artists can use materials to respond to a feeling or idea in an abstract way.</li><li>- Artists take risks to try out ideas; this can lead to new techniques being developed.</li><li>- Artists can make work by collecting and combining ready-made objects to create 'assemblage'.</li><li>- Artforms are always evolving as materials and techniques change over time.</li></ul>
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