Art & Design Subject Progression

Progression of the skills and knowledge framework by key concepts

Big idea	Aspect	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Humankind	Human form	• Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses. Draw, paint or sculpt a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay. **covered**	• Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative. Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points. **covered**	• A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists. Explore and create expression in portraiture. **covered x 3** optional	• In art, distortion is an alteration to an original shape, abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically and exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life. Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing. **covered**
Creativity	Generation of ideas	• Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil. Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique. **covered x 6** optional x 3	• Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time. Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique. **covered** optional x 6	• Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece. Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas. **covered x 2** optional	• A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image. Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art. **covered x 8** optional x 2
	Creation	• Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork. **covered x 4** optional x 7	• Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art. **covered x 8** optional x 6	• Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like. Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models. **covered x 4** optional x 5	• In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece. Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning. **covered x 6** optional
	Evaluation	• Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading. Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork. **covered x 5** optional x 3	• Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece. Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of	• Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art. Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work. **covered x 6** optional x 2	• Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention. Adapt and refine artwork in light of

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			artwork. **covered x 6** optional		constructive feedback and reflection. **covered x 4** optional x 4
Materials	Malleable materials	• Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques. Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials. **covered x 3**	• Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay. Mark making can be used to add detail to 3-D forms. Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form. **covered x 4**	• Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background. Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials. **covered x 3**	• A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing. Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer. **covered x 2** optional
	Paint	• Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple (violet). They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints. **covered x 2**	• Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture. Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting. **covered x 3**	• A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint. **covered x 4**	• Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours. Use colour palettes and characteristics of an artistic movement or artist in artwork. **covered x 5** optional
	Paper and fabric	• Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns. Weave natural or man-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns. **covered**	• Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch. Use a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages. **covered** optional	• Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making. Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques. **covered x 2** optional	• Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork. Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects. **covered**
	Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	• Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form. Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and	• Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques	• Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding	• Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to

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		stippling. **covered** optional	include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together. Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing. **covered x 3**	different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade. Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model. **covered x 3** optional	make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above). Use line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective. **covered x 2**
	Printing	• A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block, creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again. Make a two-colour print. **covered x 2**	• Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography. Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme. **covered x 2**	• Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph. Add text or printed materials to a photographic background. **covered x 2** optional	• Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another. Use the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork. **covered** optional x 2
Nature	Natural art	• Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork. Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork. **covered x 2** optional x 2	• Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter. Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins. **covered x 2**	• Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal, horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups, unusual angles and a range of subjects. Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software. **covered x 3**	• Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments. Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message. **covered**
Place and space	Landscapes	• An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city. Draw, collage, paint or photograph an urban landscape. **covered**	• Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints. Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or	• Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants,	• Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Draw or paint detailed landscapes that include

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			viewpoint for a landscape. `covered x 2`	physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world. Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes. `covered`	perspective. `covered`
Comparison	Compare and contrast	• Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or the ideas and concepts that have been explored or developed. Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time. `covered x 4`	• Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone. Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures. `covered x 5` `optional`	• Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form. Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work. `covered x 4` `optional`	• Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece. Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art. `covered x 4` `optional x 2`
Significance	Significant people, artwork and movements	• The work of significant artists, architects, cultures and designers has distinctive features, including the subject matter that inspires them, the movement to which they belong and the techniques and materials they have used. Work in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer. `covered x 3` `optional x 3`	• Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used. Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it. `covered x 3` `optional x 2`	• Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract. Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement. `covered x 4` `optional`	• Works of art can be significant for many reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject. Explain the significance of different artworks from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks.