



# Pyrford C of E School

## Art & Design

### Progression Map

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Drawing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explore and experiment with making marks using chalk, wax crayons, pencils, colouring pencils and felt tips.</li> <li>To use gross motor movements to create large marks-continuous rotations, push/pull, vertical arcs.</li> <li>To talk about marks and patterns created.</li> <li>To know the names of the different drawing tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explore making different marks with different resources and begin to compare lines and pastel smudges.</li> <li>To discuss marks and patterns created and begin to give reasons for their choices.</li> <li>To draw from memory and observation. To explore where chalk and pencils come from.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explore a range of different drawing mediums to create and invent a range of lines.</li> <li>To explore how famous artists and use lines and shapes to create works of art.</li> <li>To link a range of lines together to create a piece of artwork.</li> <li>To explore how shapes can be used to create a piece of artwork.</li> <li>To experiment with overlapping shapes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explore lines and blending using pencils, pastels chalk and oil pastels. To study and analyse landscapes using artists vocabulary.</li> <li>To identify backgrounds and foregrounds in a landscape.</li> <li>To study landscapes created by famous artists.</li> <li>To use secondary source images to observe and draw a landscape.</li> <li>To create objects in the foreground that appear larger than those in the background.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explore and experiment with graded pencils to shown tone and texture and annotate findings in sketchbooks.</li> <li>To draw from first-hand observation and secondary sources images e.g. pictures and artists' copies.</li> <li>To explore hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.</li> <li>To identify areas of shadow and light and blend tones accurately to create soft gradients.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use a range of mark making techniques to show contrast and tone in drawings.</li> <li>To make small studies from observation using viewfinders to focus on selected parts.</li> <li>To draw from first-hand observation and from source material.</li> <li>To explore the work of famous designers and experiment with some of these styles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use a range of mark making techniques to show perspective from one vanishing point in drawings.</li> <li>To create pen studies.</li> <li>To apply drawing skills using ink pens and explore the different properties.</li> <li>To draw from first-hand observation and from source material.</li> <li>To explore the work of famous architects and experiment with some of these styles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand the qualities of different drawing media and evaluate their effectiveness for different tasks.</li> <li>To understand proportions of faces and how to use the grid method to draw accurately.</li> <li>To know about the work of modern artists such as Hector Gonzalez.</li> <li>To draw from first-hand observation and from source material.</li> <li>To use shading to show shadows and reflections.</li> </ul>

# Painting

- To experiment with a range of painting tools such as thick and thin paintbrushes, spatulas, combs, toothbrushes.
- To explore and experiment with making marks using all paint tools above.
- To explore colour mixing using poster paint.

- To experiment with a range of painting tools such as thick or thin paintbrushes, fingers, spatulas, combs, toothbrushes etc.
- To name a range of different colours.
- To mix paint to match colours they see.
- To explore and refine colour mixing using poster paint.
- To combine paint and collage.

- To explore primary and secondary colours.
- To represent primary and secondary colours on a colour wheel.
- To experiment with warm and cool colours.
- To paint from observation.
- To combine paint and collage.

- To explore creating tints and shades in a variety of different colours.
- To experiment with different painting effects such as washes, blocking and thickened paint.
- To explore paint effects and techniques used by famous artists. (Claude Monet and Paul Klee)
- To explore texture in an artwork using techniques such as layering, differing brush strokes or varying equipment such as a sponge or spatula.
- To create a final piece that applies two different painting effects.

- To look at how famous artists have used complementary colours to create an artwork.
- To explore creating tones
- To create colour wheel that displays tertiary colours.
- To explore complementary colour combinations.

- To combine colours and create tints, tone and shades to reflect the purpose of the work.
- To mix and match colours to objects in the natural or man-made forms.
- To observe colours on hands and faces - mix a range of flesh colours.
- To mix and blend colours using a soft and smooth gradient.
- Colours are blended with little visual appearance of intervals.

- To explore how artists express thoughts and feelings through use of colour and application.
- To mix colours accurately and understand the properties of a range of different paint types.
- To experiment with different colours that represent moods.
- To create a mood painting through use of colour and application.

- To demonstrate an understanding of how paintings are created.
- To explore a range of compositions.
- To create a composition to be photographed.
- To refine colour mixing to accurately to depict what they see.
- To paint a composition.

# Printing

- Become aware that objects leave marks e.g hand printing, foot printing, sponges, and toys

- Become aware that objects leave marks e.g hand printing, foot printing, sponges, and toys
- Know that printing is a type of art form
- Know how to create a print of something

- Printmaking is making art by printing pictures, normally on paper. The advantage of printmaking is that lots of the same picture can be printed. This is called a print. Each print is not a copy, but an original, since it came from the same source (not like painting or drawing). You can also use different types of techniques to start the print.
- Know that prints can be created by rubbings
- Know and use a range of objects to print

- Poly block is a polystyrene based printing material which you can work into using a biro or a pencil
- The areas pushed down on the polystyrene block will show up in white when printed on to white paper

- Glen Alps was a printmaker and educator who is credited with having developed the collagraph
- A collagraph print is made by gluing different materials to cardboard and creating a kind of collage
- During the inking process, the ink will rub off surfaces that are smooth or higher and stay on surfaces that hold more ink, at edges and at lower points thus creating the image

- Understand positive and negative space when printing
- Understand the properties and printing ink and how to roll ink out evenly
- Know how to use tools safely

- Printmaking techniques are generally divided into the following basic categories:
- Relief, where ink is applied to the original surface of the matrix
- Intaglio, where ink is applied beneath the original surface of the matrix
- Planographic, where the matrix retains its original surface, but is specially prepared and/or inked to allow for the transfer of the image
- Stencil, where ink or paint is pressed through a prepared screen
- Understand negative and positive space when printing

- Screen printing originates from China and its first use in Europe was recorded in the late 18th century.
- Screen printing is the process where an image is transferred onto paper or fabric when using photo-reactive chemicals and light on a mesh, or silk, before applying ink and pressing it through the mesh with a squeegee.
- One colour is printed at a time.
- Emulsion and acetate change the parts of the screen that allow ink to print through and one screen can be used multiple times.
- Screen printing was a huge influence in the Pop Art movement.

# Collage or Textiles

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collage is a work of art made by glueing pieces of different materials to a flat surface.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collage is a work of art made by glueing pieces of different materials to a flat surface.</li> <li>• Collages can be created using a variety of different materials.</li> <li>• Mixed media collage is when a variety of different textures and materials are used.</li> <li>• Materials such as paper, wool, newspaper, photographs, bubble wrap and/or wire to create a 3D effect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collages can be created using a variety of different materials.</li> <li>• Mixed media (technique) when a variety of different textures and materials are used. Can use paper, wool, newspaper, photographs, bubble wrap and/or wire to create a 3D effect.</li> <li>• Kurt Schwitters collected broken and discarded materials he found on the streets and arrange them into works of art.</li> <li>• Karla Reid is a multi media collage artist specializing in colourful large scale figurative paintings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collage has been around for a very long time.</li> <li>• The term collage was made up by both Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso in the beginning of the 20th century when collage became a distinctive part of modern art.</li> <li>• Know about the work by Megan Coyle.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weaving is a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth. Other methods are knitting, crocheting, felting, and braiding or plaiting.</li> <li>• A God's eye (in Spanish, Ojo de Dios) is a spiritual and votive object made by weaving a design out of yarn upon a wooden cross.</li> <li>• These shields were called God's Eyes because through them a god might keep a watchful eye over the people who made them.</li> <li>• The four points of the crossed sticks represent earth, air, water and fire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mosaic is a pattern or image made of small regular or irregular pieces of coloured stone, glass or ceramic, held in place by plaster/mortar, and covering a surface.</li> <li>• Mosaics are often used as floor and wall decoration and were particularly popular in the Ancient Roman world.</li> <li>• Mosaics originated in Ancient Greece.</li> <li>• Greeks were the first to make mosaics. They started by using pebbles and then also began to use cut stone with the pebbles.</li> <li>• The Romans then copied their method but used cut stone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quilling is an art known since the 15 century and is also called paper filigree.</li> <li>• It is believed to have been created by French and Italian nuns and used to decorate religious objects in an effort to save money.</li> <li>• Quilling starts with rolling a strip of paper into a coil and then pinching the coil into shapes that can be glued together.</li> <li>• Yulia Brodskaya is an artist and illustrator known for her elegant handmade and detailed paper illustrations. She graduated from the University of Hertfordshire in 2004.</li> <li>• Sena Runa is an Istanbul artist who started quilling art in 2015.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The word 'batik' comes from the word '<i>titik</i>' which, in Indonesian, means 'a dot'.</li> <li>• Batik is a method of decorating textiles through dye resistance, in which designs are created by preventing specific parts of a textile from being exposed to dye.</li> <li>• It is an ancient art that has been practiced for 2,000 years in southeast Asia.</li> <li>• Batik is an Indonesian technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to whole cloth.</li> <li>• This dyeing process creates beautiful, intricate designs that are unique to the region they come from or tell a story.</li> <li>• Indonesia, most popular on the island of Java, is the area where batik has reached the greatest accomplishment.</li> </ul>
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