



Art

Progression of Knowledge

EYFS - Year 6



Progression of Knowledge Document



	EYFS	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Vocabulary Drawing	Artist, Bumpy, Chalk, Circle, Colours, Curved, Drawing, Feeling, Felt tips, Hard, Line, Long, Mark, Mark making, Medium, Observational drawing, Observe, Oil pastel, Paint, Pattern, Pencils, Ridged, Rough, Rubbing, Self-portrait, Short, Smooth, Soft, Squiggly, Straight, Texture, Thick, Thin, Wavy, Wax crayons, Zig-zag	<u>Year 1</u> Line, Vertical, Horizontal, Diagonal, Wavy, Straight, Cross-hatch, Optical art, 2D shape, 3D shape, Abstract, Narrative, Printing, Shade, Form, Continuous, Mark making, Observe, Dots, Circle, Lightly, Firmly, Texture, Shadow, Charcoal, Pastel, Chalk, <u>Year 2</u> Charcoal, Mark-making, Lines, Thick, Thin, Texture, Stippling, Hatching, Cross hatching, Scribbling, Blending, Sketch, Illustrator, Illustrations, Expression, Emoji, Emotion, Storyboard, Frame, Re-tell, Concertina	<u>Year 3</u> Geometric, Organic, Shape, Line, Object, Arrangement, Light, Dark, Shading, Tone, Grip, Smooth, Blend, Even, Frottage, Rubbing, Surface, Texture, Pressure, Tool, Tear, Cut, Botanist, Botanical, Scientific, Magnified, Form, Scale, Composition, Abstract, Frame, Gestural, Expressive, Viewfinder <u>Year 4</u> Contrast, Observational drawing, Shading, Shadow, Tone, Gradient, Three dimensional (3D), Proportion, Symmetry, Pattern, Composition, Precision, Mixed media, Wax-resist, Highlight, Collage, Combine, Parallel, Hatching, Cross-hatching, Viewfinder, Collaborate, Collaboratively, Printmaking, Abstract, Figurative, Monoprint, Block print	<u>Year 5</u> Retro-futurism, Futuristic, Imagery, Culture, Cold War, Propaganda, Space race, Purpose Stimulus, Decision, Process, Technique, Collagraphy, Collagraph, Repetition, Printing plate, Composition, Printmaking, Evaluate, Revisit, Develop <u>Year 6</u> Maya, Mayan, Imagery, Mark making, Expressive, Character traits, Symbol, Symbolic, Interpretation, Aesthetic, Representative, Tone, Chiaroscuro, Technique, Graffiti, Guerrilla, Mural, Street art, Commissioned, Tone, Tonal, Composition, Impact, Audience
Vocabulary Painting and mixed media	Collage, Create, Cut, Dab, Design, Dot, Flick, Glide, Glistening, Glossy, Landscape, Permanent, Rip, Shiny, Silky, Slimy, Slippery, Smooth, Splat, Splatter, Squelchy, Stick, Sticky, Sweep, Swirl, Swish, Tear, Temporary, Transient art, Wet, Wipe	<u>Year 1</u> Hue, Shade, Primary colour, Secondary colour, Pattern, Mix, Blend, Print, Shape, Kaleidoscope, Texture, Space, Thick <u>Year 2</u> Mixing, Primary colour, Secondary colour, Texture, Collage, Overlap, Detail, Surface	<u>Year 3</u> Charcoal, Composition, Negative image, Pigment, Positive image, Prehistoric, Proportion, Smudging, Scaled up, Sketch, Texture, Tone <u>Year 4</u> Portrait, Landscape, Shadow, Tint, Shade, Texture, Contrasting, Vivid, Muted, Formal, Patterned, Abstract, Detailed, Figurative, Three dimensional (3D), Grid, Technique, Mark-making, Composition, Dabbing paint, Stippling paint, Paint wash, Pointillism	<u>Year 5</u> Background, Continuous line drawing, Portrait, Self-portrait, Paint wash, Collage, Texture, Composition, Carbon paper, Transfer, Printmaking, Monoprint, Mixed media, Multi media, Justify, Research, Evaluate, Represent, Atmosphere, Art medium <u>Year 6</u> Artist, Compositions, Evaluation, Medium, Mixed media, Technique, Translate, Analyse, Meaning, Narrative, Interpret, Justify, Inference, Respond, Tableau, Abstract, Convey, Compose, Thought-provoking
Vocabulary Sculpture and 3D	3D art, Bend, Clay, Chop, Collage, Cut, Evaluate, Flatten, Join, Landscape, Pinch, Plan, Poke, Pull, Push, Reflect, Roll, Sculpture, Silky, Slimy, Slippery, Smooth, Squash, Squelchy, Sticky, Stretch, Twist, Wet	<u>Year 1</u> Sculpture, Artist, Three dimensional (3D), Cylinder, Curve, Loop, Tube, Concertina, Overlap, Spiral, Zig-zag, Carving, Mosaic, Imagine <u>Year 2</u> Roll, Smooth, Flatten, Shape, Cut, Pinch pot, Thumb pot, Ceramic, Glaze, Score, Slip, Surface, Join, Sculpture, Sculptor, Plaster, Casting, Negative space, Three dimensional, In relief, Detail, Impressing	<u>Year 3</u> Sculpture, Structure, Three-dimensional, Found objects, Sculptor, Abstract, Negative space, Positive space <u>Year 4</u> Visualisation, Ceramics, Two-dimensional (2D), Three-dimensional (3D), Organic shape, Sculpture, Tone, Form, Carving, Model, Hollow, Figurative, Abstract, Quarry, Texture, Surface, Join, Pliers, Template, Secure, Mesh, Found objects, Typography, Welding, Weaving	<u>Year 5</u> Display, Installation art, Mixed media, Features, Evaluate, Analyse, Location, Scale, Scaled down, Special effects, Three dimensional, Art medium, Performance art, Stencil, Atmosphere, Props, Influence, Experience, Culture, Revolution, Concept, Elements, Interact, Interactive <u>Year 6</u> Expression, Self, Identity, Attribute, Symbolic, Literal, Assemblage, sculpture, Manipulate, Relief, Composition, Juxtaposition, Embedded, Tradition, Pitfall, Representation, Originality, Collection



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<p>Vocabulary Craft and design</p>	<p>Bend, Blades, Crease, Create, Cut, Design, Flange, Fix, Fold, Glue, Handle, Join, Paper clip, Pattern, Pinch, Plan, Pull, Push, Rip, Roll, Scissors, Scrunch, Slot, Snip, Split pin, Straight line, String, Strip, Sturdy, Tape, Thread, Tie, Wave, Wobbly, Wrap, Zig-zag</p>	<p><u>Year 1</u> Art, Artist, Craft, Knot, Plait, Thread, Threading, Weaving, Warp, Weft, Loom <u>Year 2</u> Imaginary, Inspired, Landmarks, Shape, Texture, Pattern, Felt, Fibre, Viewfinder, Abstract, Composition, Mosaic, Stained glass, Overlap, Gallery, Curator, Design, Design brief, Evaluate</p>	<p><u>Year 3</u> Egyptian, Ancient, Civilisation, Papyrus, Sculpture, Painting, Pattern, Shape, Colour, Scroll, Convey, Composition, Scale, Imagery, Design, Technique, Process, Material, Layout, Zine, Fold, Audience, Inform <u>Year 4</u> Rainforest, Inspiration, Imagery, Colour palette, Mood board, Theme, Design, Designer, Texture, Develop, Pattern, Batik, Repeat, Repeating, Organic, Symmetrical, Craft, Craftsperson, Industry</p>	<p><u>Year 5</u> Architecture, Composition, Design, Evaluate, Proportion, Perspective, Birds eye view, Monoprint, Architectural, Organic, Monument, Architect, Legacy, Elevation, Built environment, Observational drawing, Interpret, Form, Abstract, Pressure, Crop, Viewfinder, Design brief, Futuristic, External, Style, Annotate, Individuality, Design intention, Symbolism, Literal, Commemorate <u>Year 6</u> Photomontage, Image, Dada, Composition, Arrangement, Layout, Cityscape, Macro, Photography, Monochrome, Monochromatic, Album, Digital, Saturation, Emulate, Editing, Software, replacement, Focus, Frame, Recreate, Pose, Prop, Portrait, Photorealism, Photorealistic, Grid, Proportion</p>
<p>Pattern</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that a patterns involves repetition • Know that patterns can be created using objects • Know that patterns can be created using drawing techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated. • Know that surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns. • Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can make patterns. • Know that patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe’s skin). • Know that the starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns. • Know that symmetry can be used to create repeating patterns. • Know that patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn’t expect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that 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. • Know that 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>Line</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that lines can be produced with different thicknesses • Know that lines can be used to make outlines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines. • Know that lines can represent movement in drawings. • Know that lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail or pattern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that different drawing tools can create different types of lines. • Know that lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that lines 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 centre of a drawing. • Know how line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.
<p>Texture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that manipulating materials can create different textures • Know that different materials can be used to make collages • Know that sculptures can be created in different ways using a variety of materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that texture means ‘what something feels like’. • Know that different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects. • Know that different drawing tools make different marks. • Know that painting tools can create varied textures in paint. • Know that collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured, as in a drawing using shading to recreate a fluffy object. • Know how to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to create texture on different materials. • Know that applying thick layers of paint to a surface is called impasto, and is used by artists such as Claude Monet to describe texture.



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture. • Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture. 		
Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that materials can be manipulated to change their form • Know that different techniques e.g. pressing and twisting can be used to change form • Know that simple objects can be used to create sculpture e.g. junk modelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that we can change paper from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it. • Know that three dimensional art is called sculpture. • Know that 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page. • Know that pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique. • Know that a clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube). • Know that organic forms can be abstract. • Know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect. • Know that simple 3D forms can be made by creating layers, by folding and rolling materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that an art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer 'experiences' the art all around them. • Know that the size and scale of three-dimensional art work changes the effect of the piece. • Know that the surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work.
Tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the term tone • Know that tone can be light or dark • Know that you can make different tones by shading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'. • Know that we can add tone to a drawing by shading and filling a shape. • Know that shading helps make drawn objects look more three dimensional. • Know that different pencil grades make different tones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some basic rules for shading when drawing, e.g. shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps. • Know that shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling. • Know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect. • Know that tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork. • Know that chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images.
Shape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the names of different 2D shapes • Know that scissors can be used to cut paper into different shapes • Know that shapes can be made using straight or curved lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know a range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these. • Know that paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it. • Know that collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image. • Know that shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular. • Know that shapes can be geometric if they have mostly straight lines and angles. • Know that patterns can be made using shapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that negative shapes show the space around and between objects. • Know that artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art. • Know how to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that a silhouette is a shape filled with a solid flat colour that represents an object. • Know how an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.
Colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the names of some colours • Know that colours can be mixed • Know the names of different tools that bring colour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. • Know that primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red + yellow = orange • Yellow + blue = green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast. • Know that paint colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these paints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours.



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blue + red = purple• Know that different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours.• Know that colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination.• Know that colour can be used to show how it feels to be in a particular place, eg the seaside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know that adding black to a colour creates a shade.• Know that adding white to a colour creates a tint.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know that a 'monochromatic' artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour.• Know that colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, e.g. red for danger or for celebration.
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