St Paul's C of E Academy
Art and Design Knowledge

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human form	A human body normally has a head, neck, body, two arms, two legs, two hands, two feet, five fingers and five toes. A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth.	A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.	A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.	Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses.	Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative.	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.	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.
Creation	Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing.	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from	Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range	Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques	In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.

		the past).	the past).		of effects.	and plan what a final piece of art will look like.	
Generating Ideas		Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.	A sketch is a quickly- produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their 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.	Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time.	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.	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 simple image.

St Paul's C of E Academy
Art and Design Knowledge

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Evaluation		Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.	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.	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.	Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.	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.

St Paul's C of E Academy
Art and Design Knowledge

Malleable Materials	Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.	Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.	Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.	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.	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.	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.	A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.
Paper and fabric	Papers and fabrics can be used to create art, including tearing, cutting and sticking.	Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.	Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper	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	Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.	Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making.	Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different

			usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers.	woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns.			qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork.
Paint	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.	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.	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	A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.	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

				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.		use realistic colours.

St Paul's C of E Academy
Art and Design Knowledge

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Printing		A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another.	A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern.	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.	Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.	Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph.	Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another.

St Paul's C of E Academy
Art and Design Knowledge

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen	Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotty.	Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.	Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper	Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.	Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques 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	Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.	Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to 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

			and smudged.		created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.		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).
Natural Art	Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.	Logs, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.	Nature and natural forms found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.	Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork.	Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter.	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,	Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments.

					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.	
Landscapes	A painting of a place is called a landscape.	Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).	A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.	An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.	Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints.	Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in	Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface.

					the real world.	

St Paul's C of E Academy
Art and Design Knowledge

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Compare & Contrast	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.	Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.	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.	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.	Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.	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.

St Paul's C of E Academy
Art and Design Knowledge

Significant People, artwork		Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.	Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time.	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.	Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used.	Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.	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.