

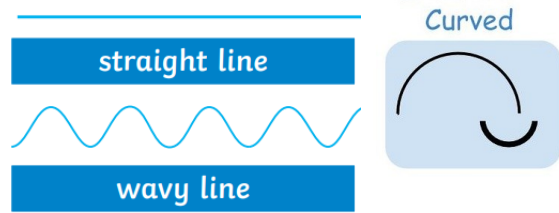
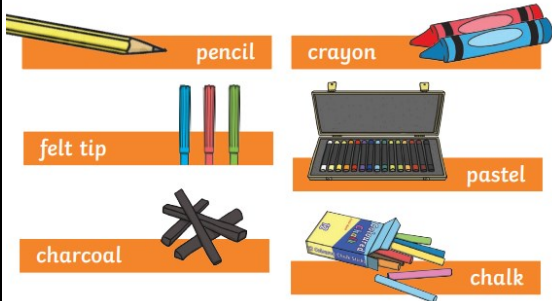


# Year 1 Art

## Drawing

### Key Learning

You can draw with lots of different things: There are different types of lines:





Shapes can have curved or straight edges:



Colours can be light or dark:



Texture shows how an object or surface might feel:

Key Vocabulary		Key Artists	
marks	Different lines, dots and patterns we create in an artwork.	<p><b>Vincent Van Gogh</b> was a Dutch painter who also drew lots of nature scenes with all these different kinds of marks: dots, dashes, curls, long lines and short lines.</p>  <p><b>Pollard Birches</b> 1884</p>  <p><b>Wild Vegetation</b> 1889</p>	
line	A mark whose length is longer than its width.		
curved	Lines that bend or change direction.		
wavy	A line that is not straight.		
light	Has a small amount of colour.		
dark	Has a larger amount of colour.		

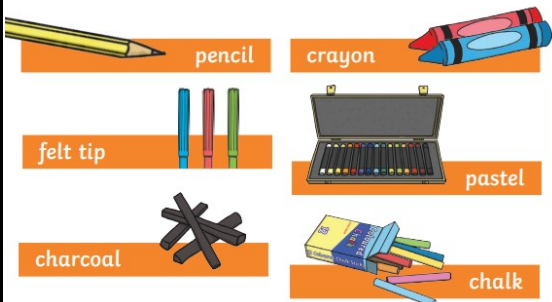


# Year 2 Art

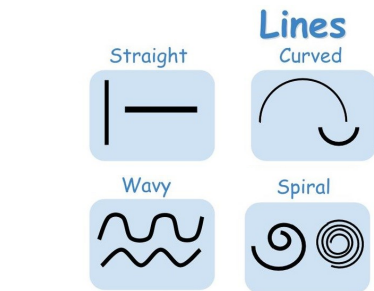
## Drawing

### Key Learning

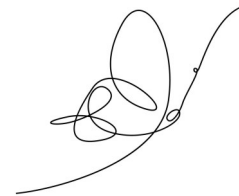
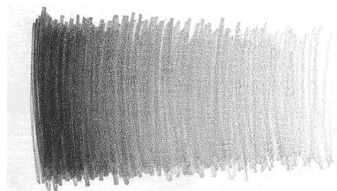
You can draw with lots of different things: There are different types of lines:



Shapes can have round or straight edges and when overlapped can create images:



A pencil can be used to create lighter and darker lines.



Continuous Line

Texture shows how an object or surface might feel:



### Key Vocabulary

straight	A line with no bends or curves.
curved	Lines that bend or change direction.
wavy	A line that is not straight.
spirals	A curve starts at a point, and then goes around the point, but gets farther and farther away from it.
continuous lines	An unbroken line.
lighter	Has less colour.
darker	Has more colour.

### Key Artists

**Albrecht Dürer** was a German artist who was superb at drawing and printmaking and a master at using line to create great works of art.

Praying Hands



# Year 3 Art

## Drawing

### Key Learning

You can use a sketchbook to collect your thoughts and ideas, making records of using different media:



Shading can be used to show an object and its shadow.

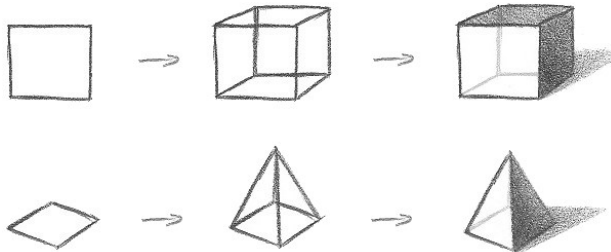


Tone (Value)



Adding pressure to a pencil creates tone.

Form and shape — turning 2D to 3D:



Texture can be created by drawing patterns.



Pencils have different grades:



### Key Vocabulary

Shadow	The dark areas created when an object blocks light.
Tone	How light or dark something is.
Pattern	A design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated
Texture	How something feels and looks.

### Key Artists

**Pablo Picasso** is one of the most famous artists of the twentieth-century. Why? Because he was brilliant at drawing. People really loved his doodles. What do you think of his drawings?

Bouquet of Peace—1958



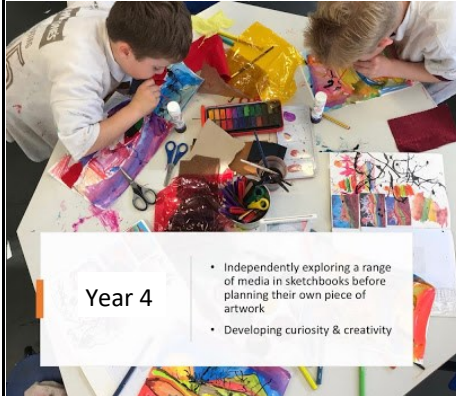
# Year 4 Art

## Drawing

### Key Learning

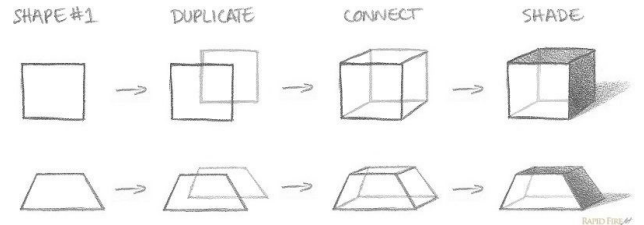
You can use a sketchbook to collect your thoughts and ideas, making records using different media:

Form and shape—turning 2D to 3D using shading:



Year 4

- Independently exploring a range of media in sketchbooks before planning their own piece of artwork
- Developing curiosity & creativity

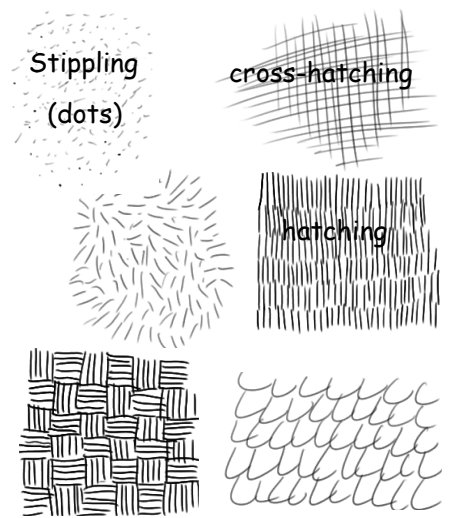
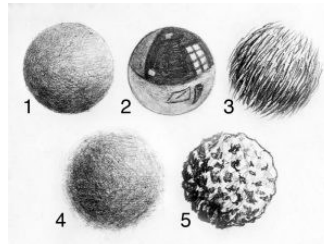


Tone can be added to show depth and texture shows how an object or surface might feel. You can create tone and texture using:

Pencils have different grades to produce different marks and tones:



Different pencil grades can be used to create texture.



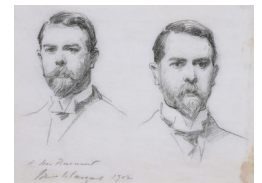
### Key Vocabulary

Shadow	The dark areas created when an object blocks light.
Tone	How light or dark something is.
Pattern	A design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated
Texture	How something feels and looks.
Shading	A technique used to represent light and shade by varying the colour and intensity of the medium being
Shading codes	The hardness of a pencil tells you which should be used for different purposes.

### Key Artist

**John Singer Sargent** was an American artist who mainly created portraits.

**Double Portrait—1902**



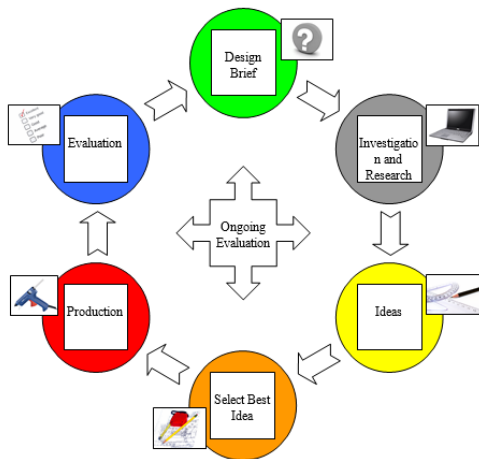


# Year 5 Art

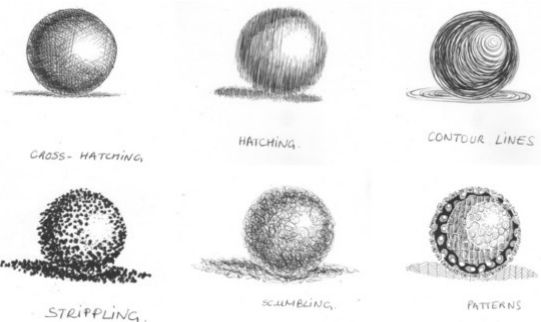
## Drawing

### Key Learning

You can use a sketchbook to collect your thoughts and explore different ideas. Working together will help you develop and discuss ideas to meet a design brief.



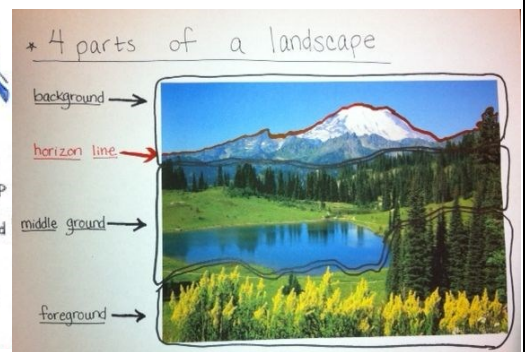
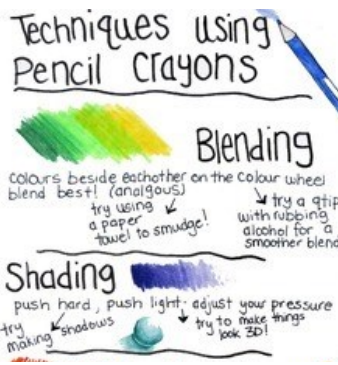
Form and shape (using different shading techniques):



Colour mixing and blending.

Begin to understand composition, scale and proportion.

You can experiment using 'wet media' like ink or watercolour pencils:



### Key Vocabulary

Media	The materials used to create a piece of artwork.
Blending	When 2 colours are slightly mixed to create a smooth transition from one to the next.
Composition	The way in which all the elements of a piece of art work together to produce an overall effect.
Scale	The overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork
Proportion	How the sizes of different parts of a piece of art relate to each other.
Foreground	The area of the picture space nearest to the viewer.
Middle Ground	The space between the foreground and background.
Background	The space that surrounds your drawing.

### Key Artists

**Henry Spencer Moore** was an English artist. He is best known for his semi-abstract monumental bronze sculptures which are located around the world as public works of art. As well as sculpture, Moore produced many drawings, including a series depicting Londoners sheltering from the Blitz during the Second World War, along with other graphic works on paper.

**Tube Shelter Perspective, 1941**

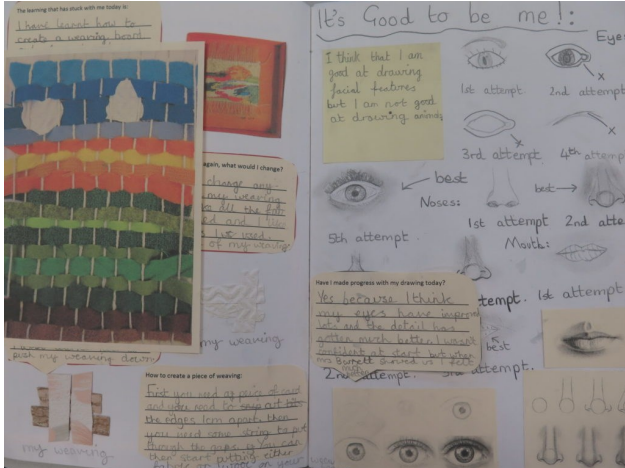


# Year 6 Art

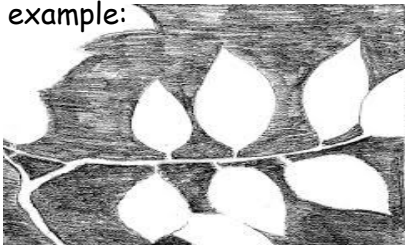
## Drawing

### Key Learning

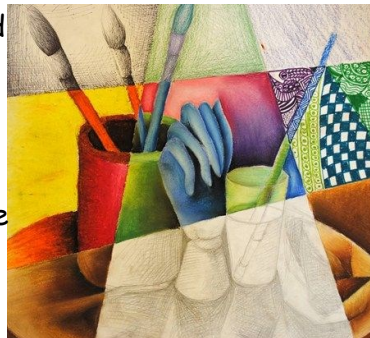
You can use a sketchbook to collect your thoughts and explore different ideas using different media and trying out various techniques:



You can draw 'negative space' using a rubber, for example:



You can use mixed media (different techniques) to show different forms and shape. You can select the most appropriate technique for a purpose.

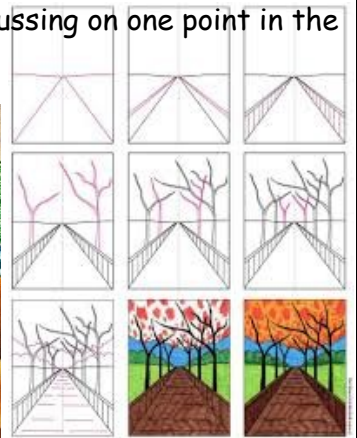


### Line Drawing Techniques

www.studentartguide.com

- Use a different line technique to fill each of the 12 small boxes. Invent your own techniques to fill the last 6 boxes.
- Use these techniques to apply tone to the geometric objects drawn to the right. Select your own light source.
- Connect the dots below with three straight lines: one very light, one mid-tone, and one very dark.

Use simple perspective focussing on one point in the distance and the horizon:



### Key Vocabulary

Perspective	Perspective drawings make 2D objects appear three dimensional. This makes the picture more realistic as it appears to get further away.
Focal Point	The centre of interest in a piece of artwork.
Horizon	The point where the earth meets the sky. It is always at eye-level.

### Key Artist

**Laurence Stephen Lowry** was an English artist. His drawings and paintings mainly show Pendlebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, Salford and its vicinity. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the mid-20th century.

#### Street Scene—1935

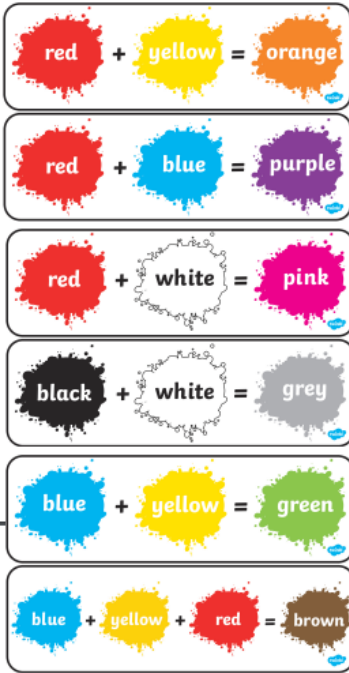




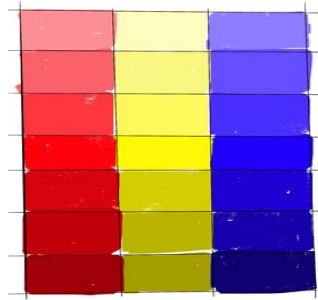
# Year 1 Art Painting

## Key Learning

Red, yellow and blue are Primary colours. They can be mixed to make other colours.



Colours can be mixed to make them lighter or darker.

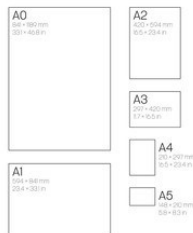
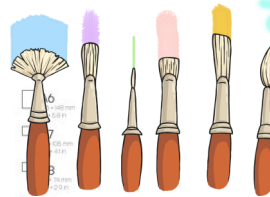


You can use different tools to apply paint (or even use your fingers):

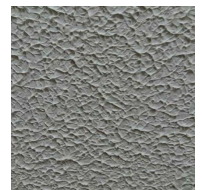


Some brushes are thick, others are thin. Different size brushes should be used on different sizes of paper and to create different effects..

### Brushes and strokes



You can add things to paint to create texture. For example, sand:



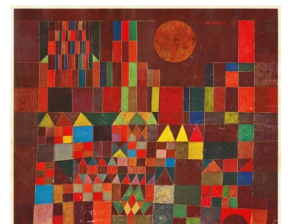
## Key Vocabulary

primary colours	Primary colours are colours that cannot be made from any other colours. Primary colours can be mixed to make other colours.
secondary colours	Colours made by mixing two primary colours.
layering	Adding another coat of paint over the top of another.
media	The materials used to create artwork.

## Key Artists

**Paul Klee** was a Swiss-German artist. He was very interested in the theory of colour.

Castle and Sun, 1928





# Year 1 Art Collage

## Key Learning

A collage is a picture made by cutting, ripping or tearing different types of materials and putting the pieces together to make a picture.



collage



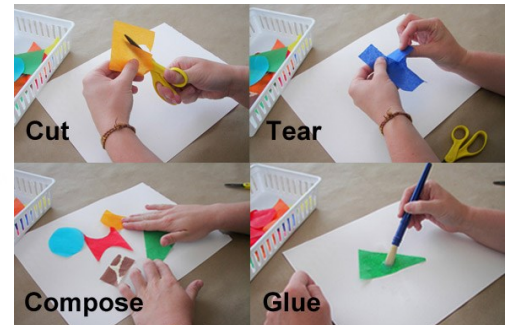
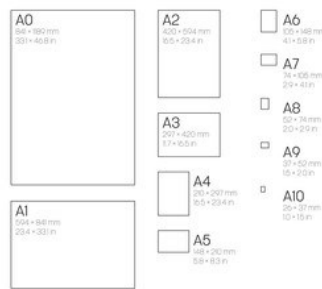
You can change the texture of a material by folding, crumpling, tearing or overlapping it.

Use a variety of media including fabric, crepe paper, magazine cuttings, newspapers, material, etc.

Collage materials can be sorted by colour or texture.



You can work on different sizes of paper.



Shapes can be arranged to make an image.



## Key Vocabulary

crumple	To screw paper into ball.
rip	To tear a piece of paper roughly.
fold	To bend paper so that one part goes over the other.
overlap	When one piece of paper lies over part of another piece of paper.
materials	Something which can be put together to make a collage.
sort	To put objects into groups.

## Key Artists

# Year 2 Art

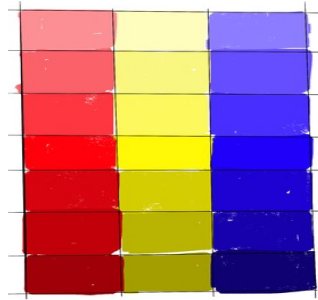
## Painting

### Key Learning

Red, yellow and blue are Primary colours. They can be mixed to make other colours.

red	+	yellow	=	orange		
red	+	blue	=	purple		
red	+	white	=	pink		
black	+	white	=	grey		
blue	+	yellow	=	green		
blue	+	yellow	+	red	=	brown

Colours can be mixed to make them lighter or darker.

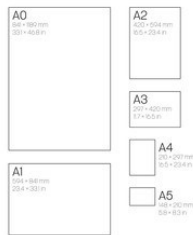
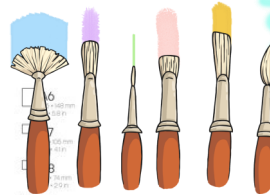


You can use different tools to apply paint (or even use your fingers):

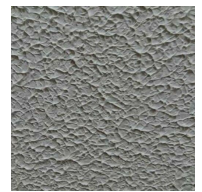


Some brushes are thick, others are thin. Different size brushes should be used on different sizes of paper and to create different effects..

#### Brushes and strokes



You can add things to paint to create texture. For example, sand:



### Key Vocabulary

primary colours	Primary colours are colours that cannot be made from any other colours. Primary colours can be mixed to make other colours.
secondary colours	Colours made by mixing two primary colours.
layering	Adding another coat of paint over the top of another.
media	The materials used to create artwork.

### Key Artists

**Claude Monet** was a French artist known for painting in the style called Impressionism. Monet was famous during his lifetime, and his paintings remain popular today. They are on display in art museums around the world.

Water Lilies, 1917





# Year 2 Art Collage

A collage is a picture made by cutting, ripping or tearing different types of materials and putting the pieces together to make a picture.



collage

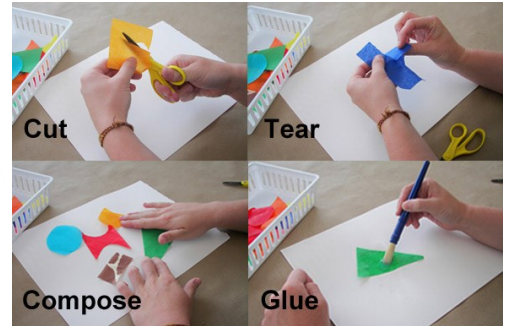
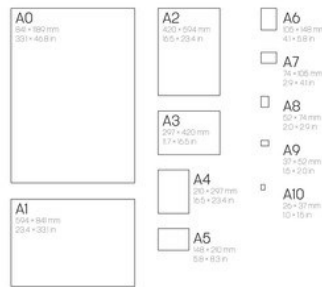
Collage materials can be sorted by colour or texture.



You can change the texture of a material by folding, crumpling, tearing or overlapping it.

Use a variety of media including fabric, crepe paper, magazine cuttings, newspapers, material, etc.

You can work on different sizes of paper.



Shapes can be arranged to make an image.



## Key Vocabulary

crumple	To screw paper into ball.
rip	To tear a piece of paper roughly.
fold	To bend paper so that one part goes over the other.
overlap	When one piece of paper lies over part of another piece of paper.
materials	Something which can be put together to make a collage.
sort	To put objects into groups.

## Key Artists

# Year 3 Art

## Painting

### Key Learning

Red, yellow and blue are Primary colours. They can be mixed to make other colours.

red + yellow = orange

red + blue = purple

red + white = pink

black + white = grey

blue + yellow = green

blue + yellow + red = brown

Some colours are lighter and some colours are darker. These are called tints and shades.

Red

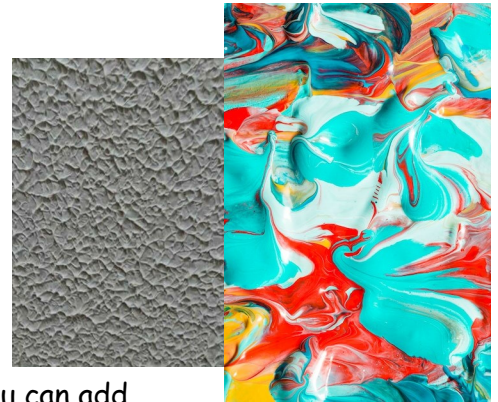
Blue

Yellow

Green

Black

Purple



You can add things to paint to create texture. For example, sand or thickened paint.

Some brushes are thick, others are thin. Different size brushes should be used on different sizes of paper.

A0 80 x 100mm 3 1/8 x 4 1/8 in

A1 50 x 60mm 2 3/8 x 2 3/8 in

A2 20 x 25mm 3/4 x 1 in

A3 20 x 40mm 3/4 x 1 1/2 in

A4 20 x 20mm 3/4 x 3/4 in

A5 10 x 20mm 3/8 x 3/4 in

A6 20 x 40mm 3/4 x 1 1/2 in

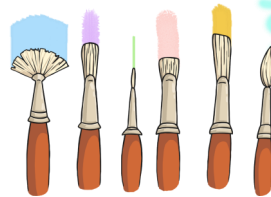
A7 14 x 20mm 1/2 x 3/4 in

A8 20 x 30mm 3/4 x 1 1/4 in

A9 10 x 20mm 3/8 x 3/4 in

A10 20 x 20mm 3/4 x 3/4 in

#### Brushes and strokes



Watercolours can be blended in different ways to make a colourwash:



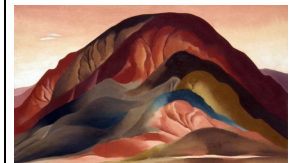
#### Key Vocabulary

Shade	A mixture with black, which increases darkness.
Tones	The lightness or darkness of a colour.
Texture	The way something feels and looks.

#### Key Artists

**Georgia O'Keeffe** was an American artist who painted nature in a way that showed how it made her feel. She is best known for her paintings of flowers and desert landscapes.

Rust Red Hills 1930





# Year 3 Art

## Collage

### Key Learning

A collage is a picture made by cutting, ripping or tearing different types of materials and putting the pieces together to make a picture.



collage

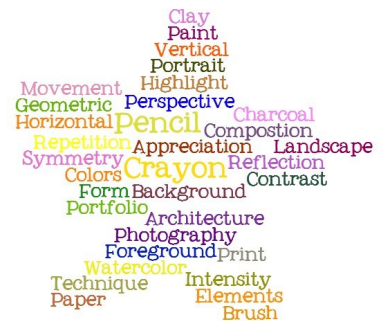


You can change the texture of a material by folding, crumpling or tearing it.

Collage materials can be sorted by colour:



Collage can be used to collect ideas and build a visual vocabulary—this is an toolbox to create artwork.



### Key Vocabulary

crumple	To screw paper into ball.
rip	To tear a piece of paper roughly.
fold	To bend paper so that one part goes over the other.
overlap	When one piece of paper lies over part of another piece of paper.
materials	Something which can be put together to make a collage.
scale	The overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork.
texture	The way something feels and looks.

### Key Artists

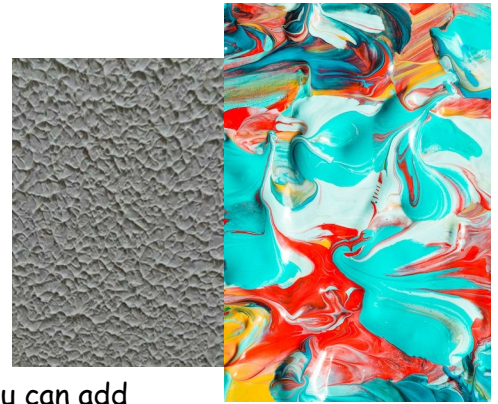
# Year 4 Art

## Painting

### Key Learning

Red, yellow and blue are Primary colours. They can be mixed to make other colours.

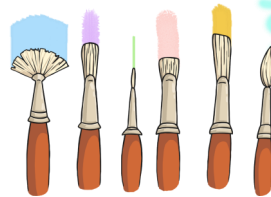
Some colours are lighter and some colours are darker. These are called tints and shades.



You can add things to paint to create texture. For example, sand or thickened paint.

Some brushes are thick, others are thin. Different size brushes should be used on different sizes of paper.

#### Brushes and strokes



Watercolours can be blended in different ways to make a colourwash:



#### Key Vocabulary

Shade	A mixture with black, which increases darkness.
Tones	The lightness or darkness of a colour.
Texture	The way something feels and looks.

#### Key Artists

**Vincent Van Gogh** was a Dutch painter who drew lots of nature scenes with all these different kinds of marks: dots, dashes, curls, long lines and short lines.

Starry Night, 1889





# Year 4 Art

## Collage

### Key Learning

A collage is a picture made by cutting, ripping or tearing different types of materials and putting the pieces together to make a picture.



collage

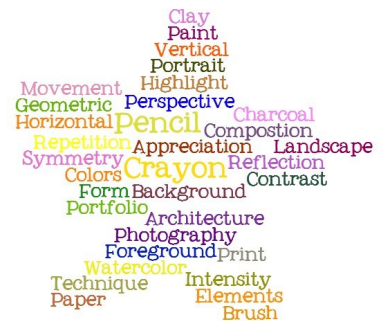


You can change the texture of a material by folding, crumpling or tearing it.

Collage materials can be sorted by colour:



Collage can be used to collect ideas and build a visual vocabulary—this is an toolbox to create artwork.



### Key Vocabulary

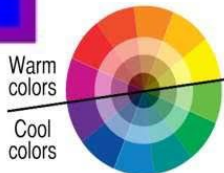
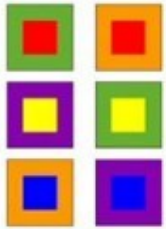
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scale	The overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork.
texture	The way something feels and looks.

### Key Artists

# Year 5 Art Painting

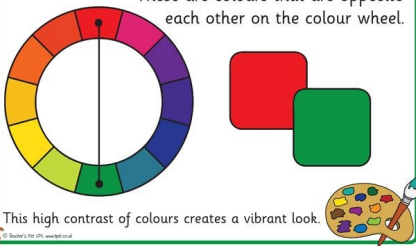
## Key Learning

Artist use specific colours to create mood, light, temperature, etc.



### COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

These are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel.



This high contrast of colours creates a vibrant look.



Paintings can be developed from drawings, themes, poetry and music.



You can use different colours, media and materials to create different moods and effects.

Different types of paint create different finishes.



Different painting techniques create different effects:

Key Vocabulary	
Mood	The emotions the viewer feels when looking at a painting.
Effect	The combination of colours, lights and forms.
Atmosphere	The feeling or mood created in a painting.
Lighting	The light projected onto an object which creates shadows and areas of darkness.
Complementary	Pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.
Contrasting	Difference between art elements like colour, value, size, texture, and so on can intensify the elements used.

Key Artists	
<p><b>Wassily Kandinsky</b> was a Russian painter, printmaker and art theorist. He was a major figure in modern art and painted some of the first modern abstract works. His art changed several times during his life.</p>	<p>LANDSCHAFT MIT GRÜNEM HAUS, 1909</p>

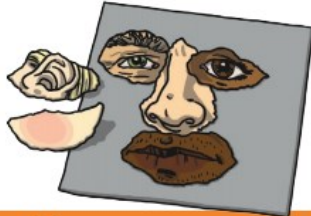
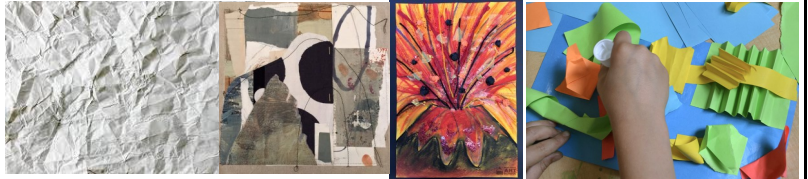


# Year 5 Art

## Collage

### Key Learning

A collage is a picture made by cutting, ripping or tearing different types of materials and putting the pieces together to make a picture. It can be used to extend work from an initial idea.



collage

You can create texture by folding, crumpling or tearing materials. You can also add different materials.

Collages can be created from a range of media.

You can add collage materials to a painted, printed or drawn background:



### Key Vocabulary

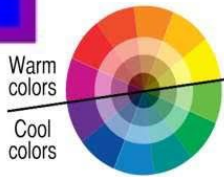
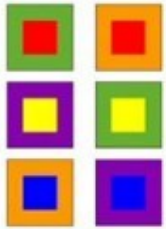
layering	Adding another coat of paint over the top of another.
effect	The combination of colours, lights and forms.

### Key Artists

# Year 6 Art Painting

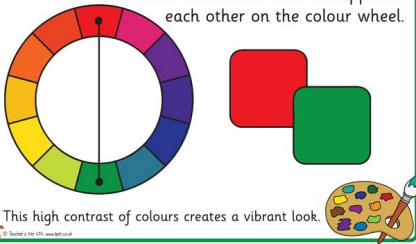
## Key Learning

Artist use specific colours to create mood, light, temperature, etc.



### COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

These are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel.



This high contrast of colours creates a vibrant look.



Paintings can be developed from drawings, themes, poetry and music.




You can use different colours, media and materials to create different moods and effects.

Different types of paint create different finishes.



Different painting techniques create different effects:

Key Vocabulary	
Mood	The emotions the viewer feels when looking at a painting.
Effect	The combination of colours, lights and forms.
Atmosphere	The feeling or mood created in a painting.
Lighting	The light projected onto an object which creates shadows and areas of darkness.
Complementary	Pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.
Contrasting	Difference between art elements like colour, value, size, texture, and so on can intensify the elements used.

Key Artists	
<p><b>Henri Matisse</b> was a French artist, born in the late 19th century. He was well known for his bold use of colour and distinctive, fluid painting technique.</p>	<p>Open Window, 1905</p> 



# Year 6 Art

## Collage

### Key Learning

A collage is a picture made by cutting, ripping or tearing different types of materials and putting the pieces together to make a picture. It can be used to extend work from an initial idea.



collage

You can create texture by folding, crumpling or tearing materials. You can also add different materials.

Collages can be created from a range of media.

You can add collage materials to a painted, printed or drawn background:



### Key Vocabulary

layering	Adding another coat of paint over the top of another.
effect	The combination of colours, lights and forms.

### Key Artists

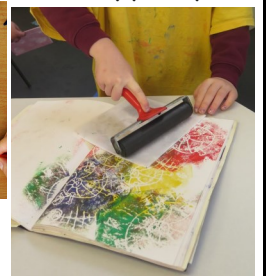
# Year 2 Art

## Printing

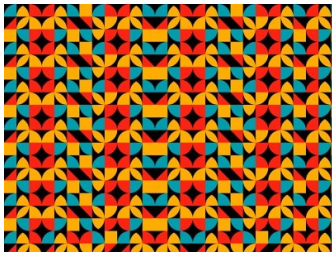
### Key Learning

Printing makes a copy. You could paint your hand, press it down on paper and you'd see a copy of your handprint. There are different ways of printing:

Relief Printing with a range of hard and soft materials:



You can use rubbing or rolling on different surfaces to create different textured or patterned prints →



Printing can be used to create repeating patterns.

Printing blocks



### Key Vocabulary

materials	Something that can be used to create artwork.
print	A mark made by any method involving transfer from one surface to another.
repeating	When a shape, object or colour happens over and over again.
textures	The way something feels and looks.

### Key Artists

**Lucy Arnold** is an American artist who is interested in nature. Her work is inspired by her travels.

Rainbow Butterflies

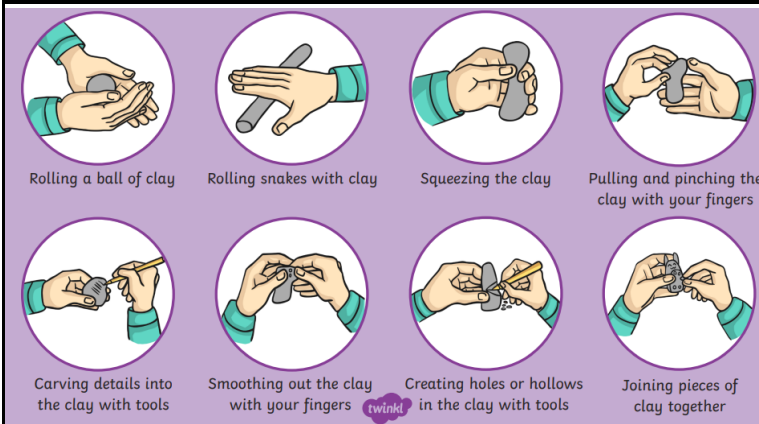




# Year 2 Art

## Sculpture

### Key Learning



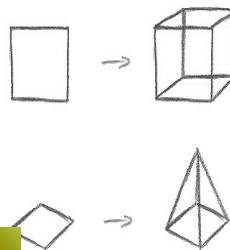
You can change the shape of a material in lots of ways, like rolling and kneading.



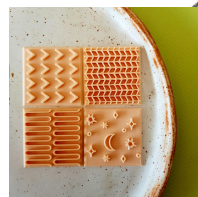
Materials can be natural, man-made or recycled.



2D shapes can be put together to make 3D shapes.



Materials can be used to make objects like pots or tiles.



The surface of a material can be changed to create texture.

### Key Vocabulary

Push	To press against something.
Pull	To hold something and bring it towards you.
Smooth	To remove the bumps.
Join	To fix 2 things together.
Shape	To give something a shape.
Manipulate	To hold and shape something.
Malleable	Easily shaped.

### Key Artists

African animals made from clay.



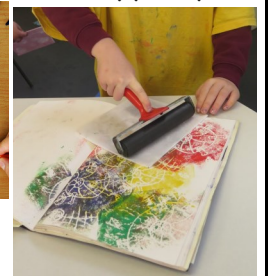
# Year 3 Art

## Printing

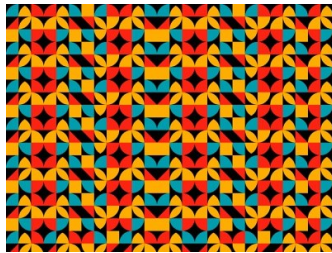
### Key Learning

Printing makes a copy. You could paint your hand, press it down on paper and you'd see a copy of your handprint. There are different ways of printing:

Relief Printing with a range of hard and soft materials:



You can use rubbing or rolling on different surfaces to create different textured or patterned prints →



Printing can be used to create repeating patterns.

Printing blocks



### Key Vocabulary

materials	Something that can be used to create artwork.
print	A mark made by any method involving transfer from one surface to another.
repeating	When a shape, object or colour happens over and over again.
textures	The way something feels and looks.

### Key Artists

**Andy Warhol** was an American visual artist, film director, and producer who was a leading figure in the visual art movement known as pop art.

Campbells Soup Cans, 1962

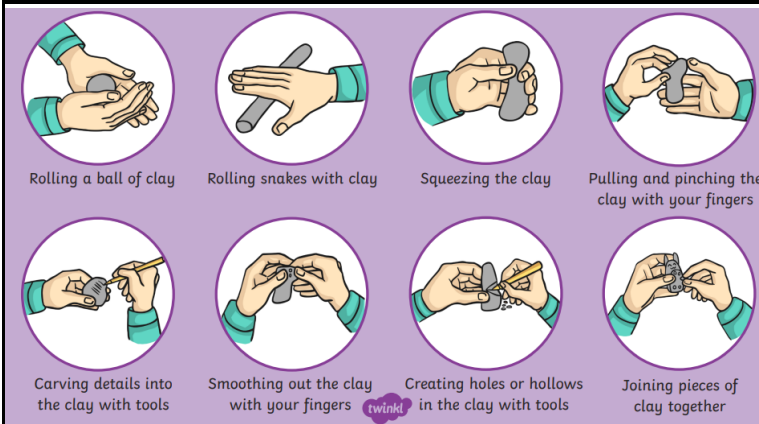




# Year 3 Art

## Sculpture

### Key Learning

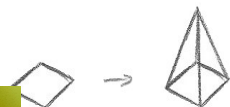
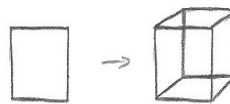


You can change the shape of a material in lots of ways, like rolling and kneading.

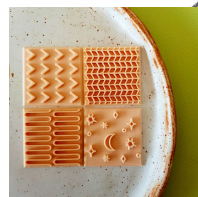


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2D shapes can be put together to make 3D shapes.



Materials can be used to make objects like pots or tiles.



The surface of a material can be changed to create texture.

### Key Vocabulary

Push	To press against something.
Pull	To hold something and bring it towards you.
Smooth	To remove the bumps.
Join	To fix 2 things together.
Shape	To give something a shape.
Manipulate	To hold and shape something.
Malleable	Easily shaped.
Adjoin	To be joined to something.
Texture	How something looks or feels.

### Key Artists

Egyptian slabs.



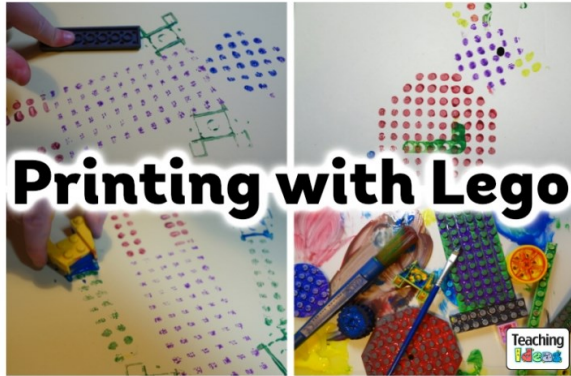
# Year 4 Art

## Printing

### Key Learning

**Printmaking** is where an artist creates an image using one material, (e.g. wood, metal plate, clay Styrofoam, etc.) by etching, or carving lines into that material base.

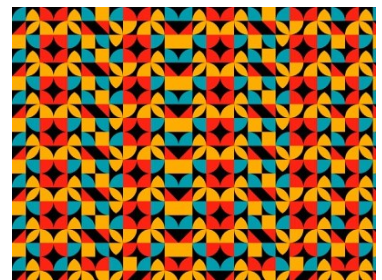
Relief Printing with a range of hard and soft materials:



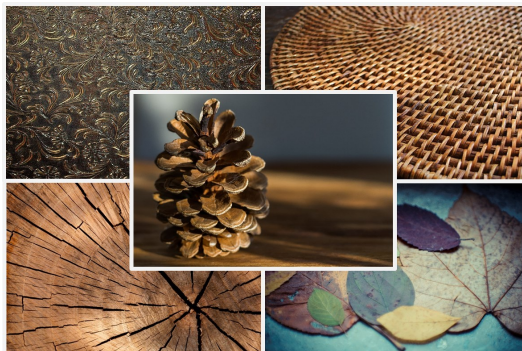
### Printing with Lego



Repeating patterns:



Colours can be printed over each other.



### Key Vocabulary

relief print	Where artists carve their designs into a wooden plank, card or paper using very sharp tools. The designs would be inked when completed and then pressed onto another piece of wood or paper.
impress	To indent a design or textures into soft clay by pressing different shaped objects into it
overlay	To put something over the top of another.

### Key Artists

**William Morris** was a British textile designer. He was a major contributor to the revival of traditional British textile arts and methods of production.

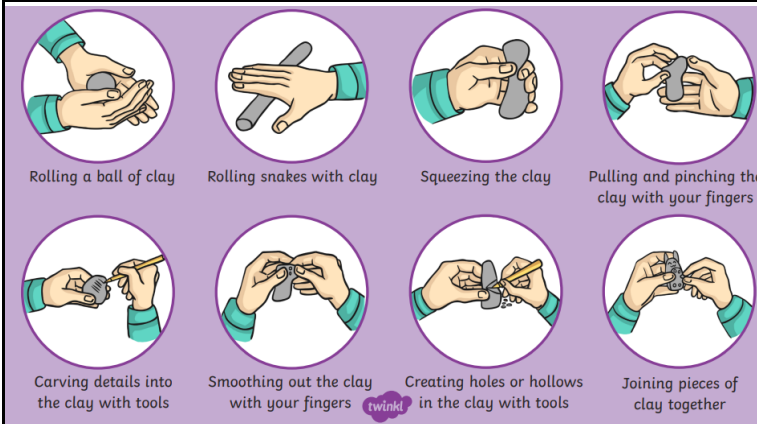




# Year 4 Art

## Sculpture

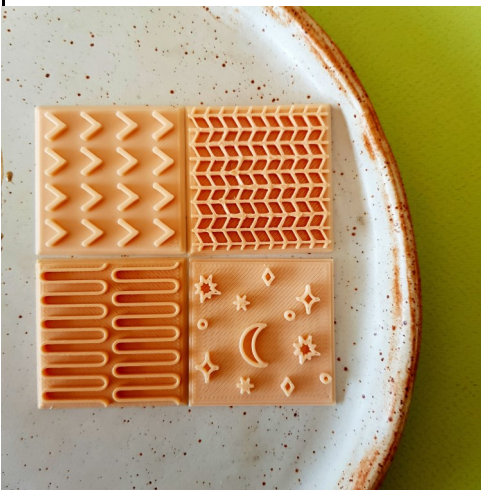
### Key Learning



You can change the shape of a material in lots of ways, like rolling and kneading. Clay can be joined to make objects.



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The surface of a material can be changed to create texture and surface patterns.

Materials can be used to make objects like pots or tiles. These can be planned, designed and made from observation or imagination.

### Key Vocabulary

Join	To fix 2 things together.
Manipulate	To hold and shape something.
Malleable	Easily shaped.
Adjoin	To be joined to something.
Texture	How something looks or feels.

### Key Artists

Roman Coins.



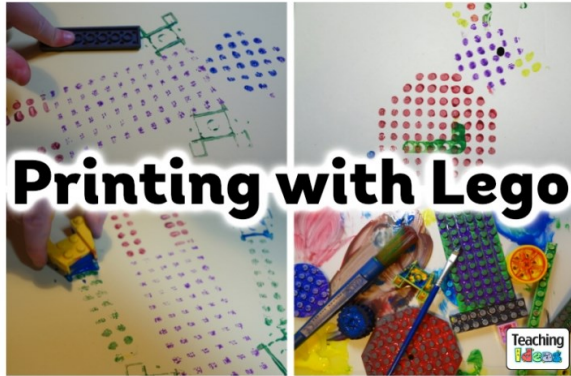
# Year 5 Art

## Printing

### Key Learning

**Printmaking** is where an artist creates an image using one material, (e.g. wood, metal plate, clay Styrofoam, etc.) by etching, or carving lines into that material base.

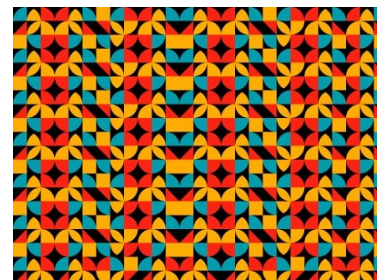
Relief Printing with a range of hard and soft materials:



### Printing with Lego



Repeating patterns:



Colours can be printed over each other.



### Key Vocabulary

relief print	Where artists carve their designs into a wooden plank, card or paper using very sharp tools. The designs would be inked when completed and then pressed onto another piece of wood or paper.
impress	To indent a design or textures into soft clay by pressing different shaped objects into it
overlay	To put something over the top of another.

### Key Artists

Mayan Art.

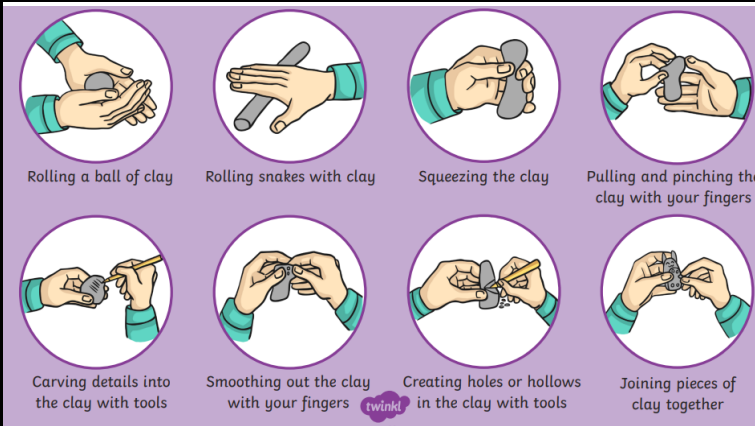




# Year 5 Art

## Sculpture

### Key Learning

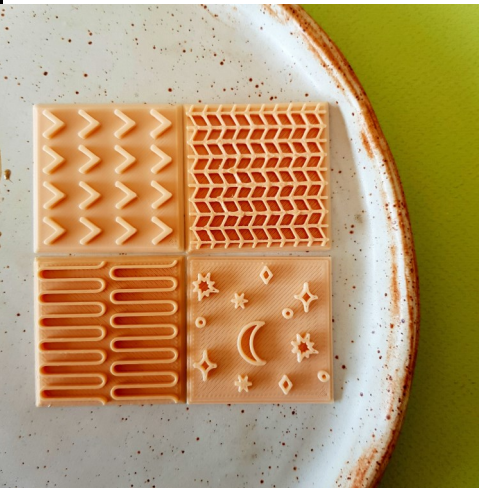


You can change the shape of a material in lots of ways, like rolling and kneading. Clay can be joined to make objects.



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Materials can be used to make objects like pots or tiles. These can be planned, designed and made from observation or imagination.



The surface of a material can be changed to create texture and surface patterns.

### Key Vocabulary

Join	To fix 2 things together.
Manipulate	To hold and shape something.
Malleable	Easily shaped.
Adjoin	To be joined to something.
Texture	How something looks or feels.
Form	To bring something together.
Construct	To build something.

### Key Artists

Paper Mache Mayan masks.



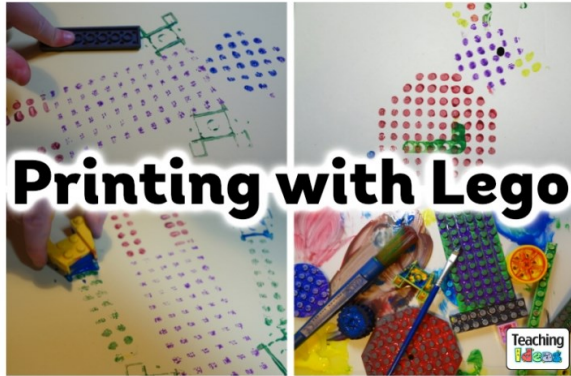
# Year 6 Art

## Printing

### Key Learning

**Printmaking** is where an artist creates an image using one material, (e.g. wood, metal plate, clay Styrofoam, etc.) by etching, or carving lines into that material base.

Relief Printing with a range of hard and soft materials:



### Printing with Lego



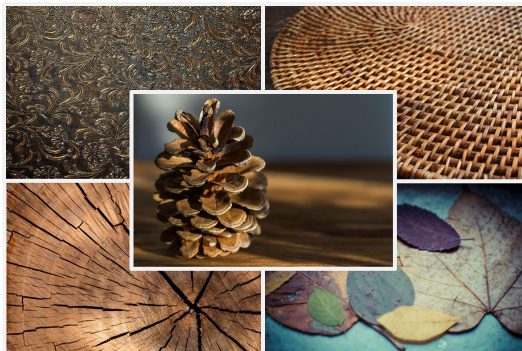
Prints can be made with a range of media.



Printing blocks:



Colours can be printed over each other.



### Key Vocabulary

relief print	Where artists carve their designs into a wooden plank, card or paper using very sharp tools. The designs would be inked when completed and then pressed onto another piece of wood or paper.
impress	To indent a design or textures into soft clay by pressing different shaped objects into it
overlay	To put something over the top of another.

### Key Artists

**Banksy** is a pseudonymous England-based street artist whose real name and identity remain unconfirmed and the subject of speculation.

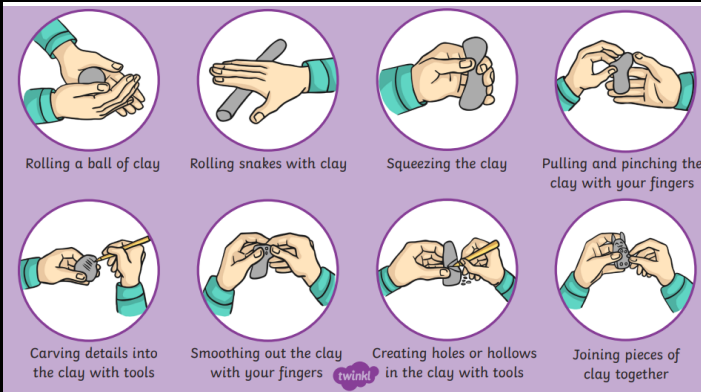




# Year 6 Art

## Sculpture

### Key Learning



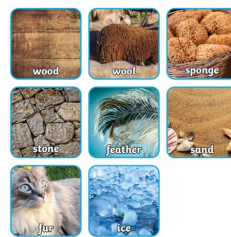
You can shape, form and model clay from observation or imagination.



Recycled, natural and manmade materials can be used to create sculptures.



#### Natural



#### Human-Made

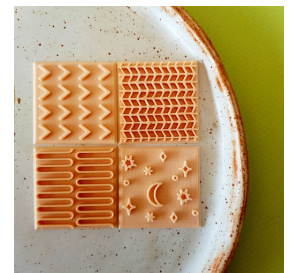


Use a sketchbook to plan a sculpture through drawing.



Slabs, coils and slips

Patterns and textures can be produced in malleable materials.



### Key Vocabulary

Manipulate	To hold and shape something.
Malleable	Easily shaped.
Adjoin	To be joined to something.
Texture	How something looks or feels.
Form	To bring something together.
Construct	To build something.

### Key Artists

Ancient Greek Pottery

