

## Cusgarne School- Art and Design Progression Map

	KS1- Robin Class	LKS2- Starling Class	UKS2- Kingfisher Class
<b>Exploring and Developing Ideas</b>	<p>Children start to understand how ideas are developed through processes. Children build up resilience to getting things wrong and trying again. Children practice and share their learning and skills with others, receive and offer feedback to improve.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording experiences.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a respond positively to ideas and starting points;</li> <li>b explore ideas and collect information;</li> <li>c describe differences and similarities and make links to their own work;</li> <li>d try different materials and methods to improve;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: work, work of art, idea, starting point, observe, focus, design, improve.</li> </ul>	<p>Children start collecting and developing ideas using sketchbooks. They continue to build up resilience, making mistakes and suggesting improvements to improve their work. Children practice and share their learning and skills with others, giving and receiving feedback to improve.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</p> <p>To create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use sketchbooks to record ideas;</li> <li>b explore ideas from first-hand observations;</li> <li>c question and make observations about starting points, and respond positively to suggestions;</li> <li>d adapt and refine ideas;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: line, pattern, texture, form, record, detail, question, observe, refine.</li> </ul>	<p>Children start collecting more information and resources to present in sketchbooks. They continue to build their knowledge of techniques by experimenting and predicting what might happen. Children continue to practice and share their learning and skills with others, receiving and offering feedback to improve.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</p> <p>To create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a review and revisit ideas in their sketchbooks;</li> <li>b offer feedback using technical vocabulary;</li> <li>c think critically about their art and design work;</li> <li>d use digital technology as sources for developing ideas;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: sketchbook, develop, refine, texture, shape, form, pattern, structure.</li> </ul>
<b>Drawing</b>	<p>Children begin to explore different techniques involved in drawing such as shading, thick and thin lines, patterns and shapes as well as using different surfaces to draw on. Children are also exposed to using different materials to draw with such as pencils, felt tips, charcoal, crayons, chalk and pastels.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in drawing techniques.</p> <p>To use drawing to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a draw lines of varying thickness;</li> <li>b use dots and lines to demonstrate pattern and texture;</li> <li>c use different materials to draw, for example pastels, chalk, felt tips;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: portrait, self-portrait, line drawing, detail, landscape, cityscape, building, pastels, drawings, line, bold, size, space.</li> </ul>	<p>Children develop their knowledge of drawing by continuing to use a variety of drawing tools from KS1. They are introduced to new ways of making effect through tone, texture, light and shadow. They have the opportunity to use vocabulary learned in KS1 accurately, e.g. shading, thick and thin.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in drawing techniques.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, with a range of materials.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a experiment with showing line, tone and texture with different hardness of pencils;</li> <li>b use shading to show light and shadow effects;</li> <li>c use different materials to draw, e.g. pastels, chalk, felt tips;</li> <li>d show an awareness of space when drawing;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: portrait, light, dark, tone, shadow, line, pattern, texture, form, shape, tone, outline.</li> </ul>	<p>Children continue to use a variety of drawing tools but are introduced to new techniques, e.g. creating perspective. They become more confident in techniques already learned and use the vocabulary learned accurately, e.g. shading, thick and thin. Children will rely on their sketching books to improve their drawing skills.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in drawing techniques.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, with a range of materials.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use a variety of techniques to add effects, e.g. shadows, reflection, hatching and cross-hatching;</li> <li>b depict movement and perspective in drawings;</li> <li>c use a variety of tools and select the most appropriate;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: line, texture, pattern, form, shape, tone, smudge, blend, mark, hard, soft, light, heavy, mural, fresco, portrait, graffiti.</li> </ul>

Painting	<p>Children can explore using a variety of different brushes to see what happens. Children begin to learn the primary colours and experiment with mixing paints to understand tone and secondary colours.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in painting techniques.</p> <p>To use painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a name the primary and secondary colours;</li> <li>b experiment with different brushes (including brushstrokes) and other painting tools;</li> <li>c mix primary colours to make secondary colours;</li> <li>d add white and black to alter tints and shades;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: primary colours, secondary colours, neutral colours, tints, shades, warm colours, cool colours, watercolour wash, sweep, dab, bold brushstroke, acrylic paint.</li> </ul>	<p>Children continue exploring using a variety of different brushes to see what happens. They use the language of colour accurately when mixing, e.g. shade, primary and tint. Children begin to experiment with colour for effect and mood.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in painting techniques.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including painting with a range of materials.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use varied brush techniques to create shapes, textures, patterns and lines;</li> <li>b mix colours effectively using the correct language, e.g. tint, shade, primary and secondary;</li> <li>c create different textures and effects with paint;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: colour, foreground, middle ground, background, abstract, emotion, warm, blend, mix, line, tone, fresco.</li> </ul>	<p>Children continue exploring a variety of different brushes to see what happens. They use the language of colour accurately and use inspiration from natural and non-natural works to create a colour palette. Children are more expressive with colour, associating colours with moods.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in painting techniques.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including painting with a range of materials.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a create a colour palette, demonstrating mixing techniques;</li> <li>b use a range of paint (acrylic, oil paints, water colours) to create visually interesting pieces;</li> <li>c use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: blend, mix, line, tone, shape, abstract, absorb, colour, impressionism, impressionists.</li> </ul>
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