

Drawing						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore mark making using a range of drawing materials. ● Investigate marks and patterns when drawing. ● Identify similarities and difference between drawing tools. ● Investigate how to make large and small movements with control when drawing. ● Practise looking carefully when drawing. ● Combine materials when drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That a continuous line drawing is a drawing with one unbroken line ● Properties of drawing materials eg; which ones smudge, which ones can be erased, which ones blend. ● Hold and use drawing tools in different ways to create different lines and marks. ● Create marks by responding to different stimulus such as music. ● Overlap shapes to create new ones. ● Use mark making to replicate texture. ● Look carefully to make an observational drawing. ● Complete a continuous line drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How different marks can be used to represent words and sounds. That a combination of materials can achieve the desired effect. ● That charcoal is made from burning wood. ● Use different materials and marks to replicate texture. ● Manipulate materials and surfaces to create textures. Eg scratching with tools or blending with fingers. ● Use marks and lines to show expression on faces. ● Make a concertina book. ● Use drawing to tell a story. ● Use charcoal to avoid snapping and to achieve different types of line ● Use drawing pens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use shapes identified within objects as a method to draw. ● Create tone by shading. ● Achieve even tones when shading. ● Make texture rubbings. ● Create art from textured paper. ● Hold and use a pencil to shade. ● Tear and shape paper. ● Use paper shapes to create a drawing. ● Use drawing tools to take a rubbing. ● Make careful observations to accurately draw an object. ● Create abstract compositions to draw more expressively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use pencils of different grades to shade and add tone. ● Hold a pencil with varying pressure to create different marks. ● Use observation and sketch objects quickly. ● Draw objects in proportion to each other. ● Use charcoal and a rubber to draw tone. ● Use scissors and paper as a method to 'draw'. ● Make choices about arranging cut elements to create a composition. ● Create a wax resist background. ● Use different tools to scratch into a painted surface to add contrast and pattern. ● Choose a section of a drawing to recreate as a print. ● Create a monoprint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What print effects different materials make. ● Analyse an image that considers impact, audience and purpose. ● Draw the same image in different ways with different materials and techniques. ● Make a collagraph plate. ● Make a collagraph print. ● Develop drawn ideas for a print. ● Combine techniques to create a final composition. ● Decide what materials and tools to use based on experience and knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gestural and expressive ways to make marks. ● Effects different materials make. ● The effects created when drawing onto different surfaces ● Use symbolism as a way to create imagery. ● Combine imagery into unique compositions. ● Achieve the tonal technique called chiaroscuro. ● Make handmade tools to draw with. ● Use charcoal to create

Painting and Mixed Media

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore paint, using hands as a tool. ● Describe colours and textures as they paint. ● Explore what happens when paint colours mix. ● Make natural painting tools. ● Investigate natural materials eg paint, water for painting. ● Explore paint textures, for example mixing in other materials or adding water. ● Respond to a range of stimuli when painting. ● Use paint to express ideas and feelings. ● Explore colours, patterns and compositions when combining materials in collage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combine primary coloured materials to make secondary colours. ● Mix secondary colours in paint. ● Choose suitable sized paint brushes. ● Clean a paintbrush to change colours. ● Print with objects, applying a suitable layer of paint to the printing surface. ● Overlap paint to mix new colours. ● Use blowing to create a paint effect. ● Make a paint colour darker or lighter (creating shades) in different ways eg. adding water, adding a lighter colour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mix a variety of shades of a secondary colour. ● Make choices about amounts of paint to use when mixing a particular colour. ● Match colours seen around them. ● Create texture using different painting tools. ● Make textured paper to use in a collage. ● Choose and shape collage materials eg cutting, tearing. ● Compose a collage, arranging and overlapping pieces for contrast and effect. ● Add painted detail to a collage to enhance/improve it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use simple shapes to scale up a drawing to make it bigger. ● Make a cave wall surface. ● Paint on a rough surface. ● Make a negative and positive image. ● Create a textured background using charcoal and chalk. ● Use natural objects to make tools to paint with. ● Make natural paints using natural materials. ● Create different textures using different parts of a brush. ● Use colour mixing to make natural colours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mix a tint and a shade by adding black or white. ● Use tints and shades of a colour to create a 3D effect when painting. ● Apply paint using different techniques eg. stippling, dabbing, washing. ● Choose suitable painting tools. ● Arrange objects to create a still life composition. ● Plan a painting by drawing first. ● Organise painting equipment independently, making choices about tools and materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop a drawing into a painting. ● Create a drawing using text as lines and tone. ● Experiment with materials and create different backgrounds to draw onto. ● Use a photograph as a starting point for a mixed-media artwork. ● Take an interesting portrait photograph, exploring different angles. ● Adapt an image to create a new one. ● Combine materials to create an effect. ● Choose colours to represent an idea or atmosphere. ● Develop a final composition from sketchbook ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use sketchbooks to research and present information. ● Develop ideas into a plan for a final piece. ● Make a personal response to the artwork of another artist. ● Use different methods to analyse artwork such as drama, discussion and questioning.

Sculpture and 3D						
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore the properties of clay. ● Use modelling tools to cut and shape soft materials eg. playdough, clay. ● Select and arrange natural materials to make 3D artworks. ● Talk about colour, shape and texture and explain their choices. ● Plan ideas for what they would like to make. ● Problem-solve and try out solutions when using modelling materials. ● Develop 3D models by adding colour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roll and fold paper. ● Cut shapes from paper and card. ● Cut and glue paper to make 3D structures. ● Decide the best way to glue something. ● Create a variety of shapes in paper, eg spiral, zig-zag. ● Make larger structures using newspaper rolls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Smooth and flatten clay. ● Roll clay into a cylinder or ball. ● Make different surface marks in clay. ● Make a clay pinch pot. ● Mix clay slip using clay and water. ● Join two clay pieces using slip. ● Make a relief clay sculpture. ● Use hands in different ways as a tool to manipulate clay. ● Use clay tools to score clay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Join 2D shapes to make a 3D form. ● Join larger pieces of materials, exploring what gives 3D shapes stability. ● Shape card in different ways eg. rolling, folding and choose the best way to recreate a drawn idea. ● Identify and draw negative spaces. ● Plan a sculpture by drawing. ● Choose materials to scale up an idea. ● Create different joins in card eg. slot, tabs, wrapping. ● Add surface detail to a sculpture using colour or texture. ● Display sculpture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How different tools can be used to create different sculptural effects and add details and are suited for different purposes, eg. spoon, paper clips for soap, pliers for wire. ● Use their arm to draw 3D objects on a large scale. ● Sculpt soap from a drawn design. ● Smooth the surface of soap using water when carving. ● Join wire to make shapes by twisting and looping pieces together. ● Create a neat line in wire by cutting and twisting the end onto the main piece. ● Use a range of materials to make 3D artwork eg. manipulate light to make shadow sculpture, use recycled materials to make 3D artwork. ● Try out different ways to display a 3D piece and choose the most effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make an explosion drawing in the style of Cai Guo-Qiang, exploring the effect of different materials. ● Try out ideas on a small scale to assess their effect. ● Use everyday objects to form a sculpture. ● Transform and manipulate ordinary objects into sculpture by wrapping, colouring, covering and joining them. ● Try out ideas for making a sculpture interactive. ● Plan an installation proposal, making choices about light, sound and display. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Translate a 2D image into a 3D form. ● Manipulate cardboard to create 3D forms (tearing, cutting, folding, bending, ripping). ● Manipulate cardboard to create different textures. ● Make a cardboard relief sculpture. ● Make visual notes to generate ideas for a final piece. ● Translate ideas