



Art and Design – Progression of Knowledge and Skills – EYFS to Year 6

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Drawing	<p>Children will;</p> <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. 	<p>Children will know;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● How to hold and use drawing tools in different ways to create different lines and marks. ● How to create marks by responding to 	<p>Children will know;</p> <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. <p>How to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use different materials and marks to replicate texture. ● Manipulate materials and surfaces to create textures. <p>Eg scratching</p>	<p>Children will know how to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use shapes identified within in 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 	<p>Children will know how to;</p> <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'. 	<p>Children will know;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What print effects different materials make. <p>How to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<p>Children will know;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expressive ways to make marks. ● Effects different materials make. ● The effects created when drawing into different surfaces <p>How to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use symbolism as a way to create imagery. ● Combine imagery into unique compositions. ● Achieve the tonal technique called chiaroscuro.

		<p>different stimulus such as music.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to overlap shapes to create new ones. • How to use mark making to replicate texture. • How to look carefully to make an observational drawing. • How to complete a continuous line drawing. 	<p>with tools or blending with fingers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 lines. • Use drawing pens. 	<p>create a drawing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • 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"> • 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"> • Make handmade tools to draw with. • Use charcoal to create chiaroscuro effects.
<h1>Painting and Mixed Media</h1>	<p>Children will;</p> <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. 	<p>Children will;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine primary coloured materials to make secondary colours. • Mix secondary colours in paint. • Choose 	<p>Children will;</p> <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. 	<p>Children will;</p> <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. 	<p>Children will;</p> <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 	<p>Children will;</p> <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 	<p>Children will;</p> <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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	suitable sized paint brushes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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"> ● 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"> ● 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. 	techniques eg. stippling, dabbing, washing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	backgrounds to draw onto. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	artwork of another artist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use different methods to analyse artwork such as drama, discussion and questioning.
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						sketchbook ideas.	
Craft and Design	<p>Children will know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore differences when cutting a variety of materials. ● Investigate different ways of cutting eg. straight lines, wavy lines, zig-zags. ● Follow lines when cutting. ● Experiment with threading objects, holding equipment steady to do so. ● Explore techniques for joining paper and card eg stick, clip, tie, tape. ● Apply craft skills eg. cutting, threading, folding to make their own artworks. ● Design something on paper ready to make in three dimensions. 	<p>Children will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What materials can be cut, knotted, threaded or plaited. <p>How to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wrap objects/shapes with wool. ● Measure a length. ● Tie a knot, thread and plait. ● Make a box loom. ● Join using knots. ● Weave with paper on a paper loom. ● Weave using a combination of materials. 	<p>Children will know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draw a map to illustrate a journey. ● Separate wool fibres ready to make felt. ● Lay wool fibres in opposite directions to make felt. ● Roll and squeeze the felt to make the fibres stick together. ● Add details to felt by twisting small amounts of wool. ● Choose which parts of their drawn map to represent in their 'stained glass'. ● Overlap cellophane/tissue to create new colours. 	<p>Children will know;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That layering materials in opposite directions make the handmade paper stronger. <p>How to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a sketchbook to research a subject using different techniques and materials to present ideas. ● Construct a new paper material using paper, water and glue ● Use symbols to reflect both literal and figurative ideas. ● Produce and select an effective final design. ● Make a scroll. ● Make a zine. 	<p>Children will know;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That a mood board is a visual collection which aims to convey a general feeling or idea. ● That batik is a traditional fabric decoration technique that uses hot wax. <p>How to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Select imagery and use as inspiration for a design project. ● To know how to make a mood board. ● Recognise a theme and develop colour palettes using selected imagery and drawings. ● Draw small sections of one 	<p>Children will know;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The steps to make a monoprint. ● When a roller is sufficiently inked. <p>How to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make an observational drawing of a house. ● Use shapes and measuring as methods to draw accurate proportions. ● Select a small section of a drawing to use as a print design. ● Develop drawings further to use as a design for print. ● Design a building that 	<p>Children will know how;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Different materials can be used to produce photorealistic artwork. ● That macro photography is showing a subject as larger than it is in real life. <p>How to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create a photomontage. ● Create artwork for a design brief. ● Use a camera or tablet for photography. ● Identify the parts of a camera. ● Take a macro photo, choosing an interesting composition. ● Manipulate a photograph

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draw a design onto a printing polystyrene tile without pushing the pencil right through the surface. ● Apply paint or ink using a printing roller. ● Smooth a printing tile evenly to transfer an image. ● Try out a variety of ideas for adapting prints into 2D or 3D artworks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a zine to present information. 	<p>image to docs on colours and texture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop observational drawings into shapes and pattern for design. ● Transfer a design using a tracing method. ● Make a repeating pattern tile using cut and torn paper shapes. ● Use glue as an alternative batik technique to create patterns on fabric. ● Use materials, like glue, in different ways depending on the desired effect. ● Paint on fabric. ● Wash fabric to remove glue 	<p>fits a specific brief.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draw an idea in the style of an architect that is annotated to explain key features. ● Draw from different views, such as a front or side elevation. ● Use sketchbooks to research and present information about an artist. ● Interpret an idea in into a design for a structure. 	<p>using photo editing tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use drama and props to recreate imagery. ● Take a portrait photograph. ● Use a grid method to copy a photograph into a drawing.
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					to finish a decorative fabric piece.		
Sculpture and 3D	<p>Children will;</p> <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. 	<p>Children will;</p> <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. 	<p>Children will;</p> <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. 	<p>Children know how to:</p> <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, 	<p>Children will know how;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. <p>How to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<p>Children will know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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, 	<p>Children will know how to:</p> <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 into sculptural forms.

				tabs, wrapping. ● Add surface detail to a sculpture using colour or texture. ● Display sculpture.	● 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.	making choices about light, sound and display.	
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