

WBIS Art Knowledge and Skills Progression

Progression of Knowledge

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Humans and Nature	<p>A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth</p> <p>Natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms</p> <p>A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves</p>	<p>A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face</p> <p>A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves</p> <p>A collage is a picture or pattern made by sticking paper onto another surface</p> <p>Natural materials can be used to make transient art</p> <p>Transient art is art that can be moved, changed and cleared away</p>	<p>A drawing of a portrait can be created by using a line only. It is called a line drawing</p> <p>Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a portrait</p> <p>A drawing or painting of an artist's face is called a self portrait</p> <p>Natural materials can be used for modelling</p>
Materials/techniques	<p>Art includes, painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing</p> <p>Observation means looking closely at something</p> <p>Materials can either be soft and easy to shape or harder and more difficult to shape</p> <p>When two colours mix together they make a new colour</p> <p>Clay, dough and plasticine are soft, they can be rolled, pinched, squashed and flattened</p>	<p>Ideas for artwork can be created through observation, imagination and memory</p> <p>Observational drawing is when you look closely and draw what you see</p> <p>Card and paper can be layered to create 3 dimensional effect</p> <p>3 dimensional art is not flat like 2-dimensional art</p> <p>Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another</p> <p>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue</p> <p>Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours</p>	<p>Different materials and techniques are more suitable for different task</p> <p>Card and paper can be layered to create 3 dimensional effect</p> <p>Texture is a visual element of art, it is the feel or appearance of a surface</p> <p>Textures can be made using different materials</p> <p>Form is a three dimensional objects shape</p> <p>Differences in still life art can include style, composition and colour</p> <p>Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include materials used, the subject matter and use of colour, shape and form</p>

			<p>A still life is a composition made of everyday or unusual objects</p> <p>The secondary colours are orange, purple and green</p> <p>The secondary colours are made by mixing equal parts of two primary colours</p> <p>Soft pencils make dark lines</p> <p>Hard pencils make light lines</p>
Significant artists and their work	<p>An artist is a person who creates artwork including paintings and sculptures</p> <p>Alma Thomas during black history</p> <p>Kandinsky</p> <p>David Hockney linked to Spring growing topic</p>	<p>Some artists use just primary colours, some use both primary and secondary colours in their art work.</p> <p>Piet Mondrian - Mix it - primary/ secondary colours</p> <p>Autumn 2 - Pablo Picasso - Funny faces and fabulous features - portraits</p> <p>Spring 1 - DT</p> <p>Spring 2- Andy Goldsworthy and Glen Alps- Rain and sunrays- Transient Art and Motifs</p> <p>Summer 1- DT</p> <p>Summer 2- James Rizzi - Street view- Pop art-layering</p>	<p>Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large scale sculptures. Her work is often brightly coloured, and highly patterned</p> <p>Significant still life artists include Vincent van Gogh, Paul Cezanne</p> <p>Kandinsky - Still Life</p> <p>Spring 1: Yayoi Kusama - Textured flowers</p> <p>Summer 1: No specific artists - portraits of monarchs</p>

Progression of Skills

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Humans and Nature	Represent different parts of the human body from observation, imagination or memory with attention to some detail.	Represent the human face, using drawing, painting, sculpture or collage from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features.	Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory.
Materials/Techniques	<p>Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings.</p> <p>Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork.</p> <p>Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used.</p> <p>Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools.</p>	<p>Design and make art to express ideas.</p> <p>Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork.</p> <p>Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.</p> <p>Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing.</p> <p>Manipulate paper and card to create a simple form by cutting, layering and overlapping.</p>	<p>Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea.</p> <p>Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.</p> <p>Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.</p> <p>Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and prints.</p> <p>Create a range of forms, shapes and textures using the properties of different types of paper and other materials.</p>

	<p>Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics.</p> <p>Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.</p> <p>Make simple prints using a variety of tools, including print blocks and rollers.</p> <p>Select appropriate tools and media to draw with.</p> <p>Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art.</p> <p>Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination.</p>	<p>Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.</p> <p>Manipulate paper and card to create a simple form by cutting, layering and overlapping.</p> <p>Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.</p> <p>Identify and use paints in the primary and secondary colours.</p> <p>Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.</p> <p>Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.</p> <p>Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of human-made and natural materials.</p> <p>Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation.</p> <p>Identify and compare different textures.</p>	<p>Name and mix secondary colours.</p> <p>Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.</p>
<p>Significant artists and their work</p>	<p>Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others'</p> <p>Explore artwork by famous artists and talk about their likes and dislikes.</p>	<p>Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art.</p> <p>Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.</p>	<p>Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important.</p>