

		KS1 National Curriculum objectives	Year 1			Year 2		
			Skill	Knowledge	ILPs	Skill	Knowledge	ILPs
		These are the essential steps to be covered for each Project						
Essential steps	Creation/ Design	Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.	Design and make art to express ideas.	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).	<u>Spr 1</u> : Bright Lights Big City (Mixed Media) <u>Sum 1</u> : Enchanted Woodland (Paint) <u>Sum2</u> : Paws, Claws and Whiskers (Sculpture)	Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea.	Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting.	<u>Aut 1</u> : Beachcombers (Sculpture) <u>Aut 2</u> : Land Ahoy (Mixed Media) <u>Sum 1</u> : Scented Garden (Mixed Media/ Paint)
	Generation of ideas	Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.	Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork.	Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.		Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.	A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.	
	Evaluate	Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.		Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.	
	Discipline	Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and	<u>Nature</u> Make transient art and pattern work using a range of natural materials.	Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of		<u>Nature</u> Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.	Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones,	

		<p>share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p> <p>Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p>	<p><u>Human form</u> Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features.</p> <p><u>Landscape</u> Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation.</p>	<p>objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.</p> <p>A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.</p> <p>Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).</p>		<p><u>Human form</u> Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory</p> <p><u>Landscape</u> Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail.</p>	<p>feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.</p> <p>A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.</p> <p>A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.</p>	
	Significant people/ movement	<p>Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and</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>Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.</p> <p>Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.</p>		<p>Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.</p> <p>Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important.</p>	<p>Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.</p> <p>Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or</p>	

		disciplines, and making links to their own work.					important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time.	
The 5 mediums will be covered within the 3 key areas (Projects)								
Sculptures	Malleable materials	Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.	Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing.	Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.	<u>Spr 1</u> : Bright Lights Big City (Mixed Media)	Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints.	Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.	<u>Aut 1</u> : Beachcombers (Sculpture)
	Paper and fabric	Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.	Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.	Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.	<u>Sum 1</u> : Enchanted Woodland (Paint)	Create a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper.	Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers.	<u>Aut 2</u> : Land Ahoy (Mixed Media)
Mixed Media					<u>Sum2</u> : Paws, Claws and Whiskers (Sculpture)			<u>Sum 1</u> : Scented Garden (Mixed Media/ Paint)
	Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line.	Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag,		Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.	Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of	

				wavy, curved, thick and thin.			varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged.	
	Printing	Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.	A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another.		Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.	A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern.	
Paint	Paint	Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Identify and use paints in the primary colours.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.		Identify and mix secondary colours.	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.	