

		KS2 National Curriculum objectives	Year 5			Year 6		
			Skill	Knowledge	ILPs	Skill	Knowledge	ILPs
These are the essential steps to be covered for each Project								
Essential steps	Creation/ Design	Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models.	Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like.	Aut 1: Off With Her Head (Paint) Spr 1/2: Stargazers (Mixed Media) Sum 1: Pharos (Sculpture)	Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning.	In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.	Aut 1: Blood Heart (Mixed Media) Spring 1/2: Frozen Kingdom (Paint) Sum 1: Gallery Rebels (Sculpture)
	Generation of ideas	Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.	Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas.	Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece.		Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art.	A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image.	
	Evaluate	Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.		Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection.	Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention.	
	Discipline	Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	<u>Nature</u> Record natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography.	Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal,		<u>Nature</u> Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message.	Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments.	

			<p>horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups, unusual angles and a range of subjects.</p> <p>Human Form Explore and create expression in portraiture. Covered</p> <p>Landscape Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes.</p>	<p>A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists.</p> <p>Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world.</p>		<p>Human Form Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing.</p> <p>Landscape Draw or paint detailed landscapes that include perspective.</p>	<p>In art, distortion is an alteration to an original shape, abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically and exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life.</p> <p>Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface.</p>	
	Significant people/movement	Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work.	Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.		Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art.	<p>Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece.</p>	
			Investigate and develop artwork using the	Artistic movements include Expressionism,		Explain the significance of different artworks from a	Works of art can be significant for many	

			characteristics of an artistic movement.	Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.		range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks.	reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject.	
The 5 mediums will be covered within the 3 key areas (Projects)								
Sculpture	Malleable materials	Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.	Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background.	Aut 1: Off With Her Head (Paint) Spr 1/2: Stargazers (Mixed Media) Sum 1: Pharos (Sculpture)	Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.	A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing	Aut 1: Blood Heart (Mixed Media) Spring 1/2: Frozen Kingdom (Paint) Sum 1: Gallery Rebels (Sculpture)
	Paint	Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.	A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.		Use colour palettes and characteristics of an artistic movement or artist in artwork.	Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours.	
	Paper and fabric	Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Make paper using traditional craft techniques.	A traditional technique for making paper is soaking paper and blending it to make pulp, straining the pulp through wire mesh, tapping the paper onto absorbent cloth to remove moisture and pressing the paper between weighted wooden boards for at least two days.		Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects.	Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork	

	Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition.	Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.		Use line and tone to draw perspective.	Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above).	
	Printing	Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Add text or photographic samples to a print.	Some artists use text or photographic images to add interest or meaning to a print.		Use the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork.	Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another.	