## Cedars Primary School and Nursery Breadth of Study in Art and Design



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|  | * Understands that they can use lines to enclose a space and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. <br> * Use a variety of media to make marks. <br> * Uses one handed tools and equipment. <br> * Holds pencil between thumb and two fingers no longer using whole hand grasp. <br> * Holds pencil near the point between first two fingers and thumb and uses it with good control. <br> * Variety of surfaces and textures to make marks on. <br> * Variety of consistencies and textures of paint. <br> * Opportunities for mark making indoors and outdoors. <br> * Draws lines and circles using gross motor movements. <br> * Whole body mark making such as write dance. | * Developing more detail in representational drawings e.g. features of a person. <br> * Uses simple tools to effect changes to materials. <br> * Gives meaning to the marks they make as they draw, write and paint. | Examples <br> * Begin to control lines to create simple drawings from observations. <br> * Use thick felt tip pens/chalks/charcoal/wax crayon/ pastel. <br> * Hold a large paint brush correctly. <br> * Make marks using paint with a variety of tools. <br> * Consider consistency when applying paint. <br> * Colour within the line. <br> * Draw on smaller and larger scales. <br> * Begin to add detail to line drawings. <br> * Begin to use tone to add form to drawings. | Examples <br> * Use sketch books to record drawings from observation. <br> * Experiment with different tones using graded pencils and develop hatching skills to give tonal quality. <br> * Include increased detail within work. <br> * Draw on a range of scales. <br> * Draw using a variety of tools and surfaces (paint, chalk, pastel, pen and ink). <br> * Use a variety of brushes and experiment with ways of marking with them. | Examples <br> * Use first hand observations using different viewpoints, developing more abstract representations. <br> * Introduce perspective, fore/back and middle ground Investigate proportions. <br> * Use a range of mediums on a range of backgrounds. <br> * Develop tone with the use of cross hatching. |
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|  |  | * Working towards representational imagery. |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Working with Colour (including Painting) | Examples <br> * Explores colour and how colours can be changed. <br> * Explores a variety of media. <br> * Water tray with food colouring. <br> * Adding ready mix paint. <br> * Adding white and black. <br> * Mixing colours with a variety of tools eg hands, sticks, spoons, marbles. | Examples <br> * Chooses particular colours to use for a purpose. <br> * Beginning to experience primary and secondary colours. <br> * Using palettes to mix colours. <br> * Explores what happens when they mix colours. | Examples <br> * Recognise and name primary and secondary colours. <br> * Mix primary colours to make secondary colours. <br> * Share colour charts to compare variations of the same colour. <br> * Create and experiment with shades of colour and name some of these. <br> * Recognise warm and cold colours. <br> * Create washes to form backgrounds. <br> * Explore the relationship between mood and colour. <br> * Explore applying paint with different tools, and in a variety of thickness. | Examples <br> * Mix and match colours (create palettes to match images). <br> * Lighten and darken tints and tones using black and white. <br> * Begin to experiment with colour to create more abstract colour palettes (e.g.blues for leaves). <br> * Experiment with watercolour, exploring intensity of colour to develop shades. <br> * Explore complementary and opposing colours in creating pattern. <br> * Mixing different textures within the paint; sand/glue/water. <br> * Explore different brushes for different effects. | Examples <br> * Build on previous work with colour by exploring intensity. <br> * Introduce acrylic paint. <br> * Explore using limited colour palettes. <br> * Mark make with paint (dashes, blocks of colour, strokes, points). <br> * Develop fine brush strokes. |

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|  |  | Examples <br> * Handles different materials. | Examples <br> * Understands that media can be combined to create new effects. <br> * Selects tools and techniques needed to shape, assemble and join materials they are using. <br> * Selects and sorts materials into given criteria/qualities eg warm, cold, shiny, smooth. | Examples <br> * Develop collages, based on a simple drawing, using papers and materials. <br> * Collect natural materials to create a temporary collage. <br> * To develop techniques of cutting, tearing and layering. | Examples <br> * Create a collage using a variety of materials. <br> * Use a range of stimulus for collage work, trying to think of more abstract ways of showing views. <br> * To use the skills of contrasting colours and layering textures. | Examples <br> * Embellishing collages with textiles. <br> * To develop the technique of photomontage. <br> * Collage is used as part of mixed media work. <br> * Apply dry brush work on top of a collage. |
|  |  | Examples <br> - Becomes aware of photography as an art form. | Examples <br> * Collects photographs for a theme. | Examples <br> * Becoming aware as photography and technology as an art form. <br> * Use software to change an image. <br> * Record video using i-Pad. | Examples <br> * Use an i-Pad to take photographs and a portrait image. <br> * Use animation to show the effect of movement. | Examples <br> - Super-impose images within another image; digital collage. <br> * Discover how tones and backgrounds can affect feelings and mood of image. |

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$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|}\hline & & & & \begin{array}{l}\text { Pupil should be taught } \\ \text { about the work of a range of } \\ \text { artists, craft-makers and }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Pupils should be taught about great artists, } \\ \text { architects and designers in history }\end{array} \\ \text { designers, describing the } \\ \text { differences and similarities }\end{array}\right\}$

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|  |  |  |  |  | * (Collage) Hannah Hoch (German modern), Elizabeth St Hilaire (American contemporary) and looking at Ancient Egyptian wall paintings. |
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| Evaluation and analysis | Examples <br> * Sometimes gives meaning to the marks they make. <br> * Developing an understanding of simple concepts. <br> * Listening to suggestions and adapting ideas. <br> * To identify and use favourite colour. <br> * Adults role model saying what they like about pieces of work. | Examples <br> * Gives meaning to the marks they make. <br> * Selects appropriate resources and adapts where necessary. <br> * Listen and respond to ideas expressed by others. <br> * Uses talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking and ideas. <br> * To identify things they like in their surroundings. <br> * Say what they like about their own and children's work. | Examples <br> * To select colour for a purpose. <br> * To identify what has been successful in their work. <br> * To say what they like about their own and another child's work in a positive way. <br> * To respond to others' work and explain how they feel. <br> * To begin to apply artistic language to talk about a variety of artwork. <br> * To begin annotating work using key vocabulary. | Examples <br> * Compare methods and approaches between their own and others work. <br> * Annotate work, sketches and drawing, prior to creating a final piece of work. <br> * Identify what they may change of adapt in their own work next time. <br> * To evaluate the work of artists identifying what they like or dislike. <br> * To use the evaluation of artist's work to impact and replicate in their own work. <br> * To start comparing different works of art using the language of art. | Examples <br> * To explain why they have chosen a specific media style or technique and the impact this has on their final outcome. <br> * To critically evaluate the work that they produce and use the evaluations to impact positively on generating a final outcome/final piece of work. <br> * To compare and contrast the work of artists using the language of art. |

