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| **Vocabulary progression** | **Block A** | **Block B** | **Block C** | **Block D** | **Block E** | **Block F** |
| **Year 3** | Tonking, Sgraffito, Impasto, Hue, ResistPrimary coloursSecondary colours |  | Radial, PigmentSymbol, mandala, dye, quilt, | Gesso, ReliefInstallation, gauge, pargeting, pliers |  | Preparation, process, incubation |
| **Year 4** | Form, focal point, composition, 2D, 3D, ViewfinderContour lineNegative space | OverpaintingTertiary colourWet-on-wet,Wash, watercolour, background, | Kente cloth, geometric design, symboliseTie dyeWeftWarp | Form, ProportionDecoupage, elongated, motion, figure |  | incubation, illumination, transfer |
| **Year 5** | Organic, harmony, overlay, abstract, subtractive drawing, chroma, | edition, overlaid, reduction printing, transpose, incision, inverted,  |  | contour, analgous colour, armature, slip, score, papier-mache | coarseness, dissolve, adhere, spritz, warping, absorb | illumination, incubation, process |
| **Year 6** | ScaleProportionFigurativeSurrealPortraitureSymbolism | , balance, observational. Angles. Cubism, superimpose, still life | BatikTjanting toolResist artVanishing pointPerspectiveillusion |  | Reflective, Oil, Translucent, Resist, Absorb, Depth | Illumination, Incubation, verification,  |

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| **Knowledge progression** | **Block A** | **Block B** | **Block C** | **Block D** | **Block E** | **Block F** |
| **Year 3** | There are lines and patterns in natural objects A range of effects can be made with pain |  | A mandala means circle in Sanskrit Mandalas are designs used in Hinduism and Buddhism Quilting is a way of conveying a message | Relief work is a sculptural technique where parts of a sculpture remain attached to a surface Sculptures can be any size and created with a wide range of materials When displayed, they are called an installation |  | There are a series of steps in the creative process |
| **Year 4** | What is meant by still life How to use a viewfinder to create a focal point or an area of interest How to identify details | Similarities and differences between the work of two artists Know that abstract art is more about the shapes, colours and feelings it expresses – it is not about it being a realistic depiction | Kente cloth is a woven fabric from West Africa Tie dye is a method used to create designs and colour Textile artists use a range of materials to create textured designs and images | An illusion can suggest movement Proportion will make a figure seem realistic |  | There are a series of steps in the creative process Running stitches can be joined together to create a fern stitch |
| **Year 5** | What is meant by subtractive drawing What abstract art is Lines can be used to suggest harmony | Reduction is a method of block printing where part of the block is removed to create layers of colour and each colour is printed on top of the last |  | An armature can be used to create a piece of 3D art Clay can be joined by a score and slip method | Different effects can be achieved with watercolour paint | There are a series of steps in the creative process Mediums can be combined to create texture |
| **Year 6** | The elements of art and design | Observation of still life can be responded to through a combination of different media and styles | Batik is a method of making marks on cloth using hot wax Perspective is a technique that enables artists to create the illusion of depth to a painting or drawing |  | Depth can be created by layering effects one on top of the other | There are a series of steps in the creative processMediums can be combined to create texture and detail |

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| **Skills progression** | **Block A** | **Block B** | **Block C** | **Block D** | **Block E** | **Block F** |
| **Year 3** | Identify lines and patterns in nature (rocks and fossils) Use a range of specific painting techniques |  | Create collaged patterns within concentric circles Tell a story using textiles and collage | Produce relief work, placing objects into gesso Make an insect installation using wire to create structure and form |  | Use knowledge of techniques and skills to make creative choices using painting and printmaking |
| **Year 4** | Assemble objects to create an interesting composition Use a viewfinder Use fine control to add detail | Make comparisons and form opinions Create an abstract painting of a natural object | Create printing to represent Kente designs Use tie dye to create colour designs Combine media to create texture | Assemble pieces of paper to create the illusion of movement Create figures that are in proportion and out of proportion |  | Refer to previous knowledge and skills to make creative choices Apply and refine previously taught drawing and textile techniques |
| **Year 5** | Combine drawing techniques, making informed decisions based on knowledge of what could happen Transfer and enlarge an image Work in the style of an artist | a method of block printing where part of the block is removed to create layers of colour and each colour is printed on top of the last Create reduction prints and explain and record the process |  | Use armatures to produce 3D forms Join two or more pieces of clay | Select materials to create specific marks using watercolour paint | Refer to previous knowledge and skills to make creative choices Apply and refine printmaking and collage techniques |
| **Year 6** | Work artistically using: shape, line, form, texture, colour, value and space | Create a still life using a variety of colours, textures and materials, including paint | Apply wax to the surface of fabric and dye it to create coloured designs Create a simple one-point perspective sketch |  | Select and combine appropriate techniques to create the illusion of water and depth | Refer to previous knowledge and skills to make creative choices Apply and refine drawing and textile techniques |