

## Disciplinary knowledge and skills

It is built upon the elements of art and design (line, shape, texture, colour, form, space, and tone). This is combined with the practical knowledge, whereby pupils learn the skills to generate ideas, create and present these in visual form (drawing, painting, printmaking, textiles, 3D and collage).

<b>Pupils will know</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<b>Drawing</b>	Marks (lines) can be made using a variety of drawing tools.	Different effects (textures) can be made by using and combining different drawing tools and mark making on a range of surfaces.	Lines and patterns can be seen in natural objects such as plants, rocks and fossils. Drawing techniques can be used to replicate these marks.	A focal point encourages detailed observation of lines and details or an area of interest. Fine control helps to add detail.		Scale, proportion, line and texture can be used to create shape and form.
<b>Painting</b>	Paint can be used to make a range of marks. The primary colours are red, blue and yellow.		Line, pattern and texture can be made by creating different consistencies and effects with paint.	Abstract paintings can be created using lines, shapes and colours to depict an object rather than creating a realistic depiction.		With intentional choice of painting tools and use of paint, realistic depictions can be created. Adding substances to paint can cause effect and in interesting results.
<b>Printmaking</b>	A print can be made using everyday objects. A stencil or a relief block can be used to transfer colour, shape and texture.		Lines and patterns can be replicated using selected printing tools and hand designed blocks to create emotion and imagery.		Colour reduction is a method used to create coloured prints. Line, shape and colour need to be strategically placed for effect.	Batik is a traditional Indonesian printing method that uses strategically placed lines of wax to create a resist and determine placement of colour, pattern and shape.

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Textiles		Selected materials and fibres can be used to create a design or image where line, colour and texture are strategically placed.	Geometric patterns are used specifically in certain cultures. Line, texture and colour can be combined to create a visual textile story.		Natural and man-made textiles can be combined by weaving, braiding and sewing.  Texture, line, shape and form can be explored through joining fibres.	Fabrics and fibres, as well as techniques, can be combined for effect and impact. Fibres can be dyed, printed on, and manipulated to intensify texture, pattern or line.
Collage		Materials can be reconstructed. Images, colours and textures can be selected to create an abstract design.	Placement of collage materials can create pattern, shapes and line.	Combining colour and line can create an illusion of movement.	Texture and line can be enhanced by layering, overlapping and using space between placement of materials.	
3D		Maquettes (small models) are used to explore the shape, form and space of the 3D form prior to creating a finished piece.		Proportion and scale need to be considered.  Line can be used to suggest flow and movement.	An armature may be used to support a 3D piece of work. The positioning of a sculpture needs to include consideration of space, shape and form.	