

CUSP unit of work and term			
Year group	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Key Stage 1			
1	Painting	Drawing	Printmaking
2	Drawing	3D art	Textiles and collage
Lower Key Stage 2			
3	Drawing and painting	Printmaking	Textiles and collage
4	3D art and collage	Painting (Block B)	Drawing
Upper Key Stage 2			
5	Printmaking	Textiles and Collage	3D art
6	Drawing	Painting (Block E)	Printmaking and textiles

Year 1

Year 1: Painting



Core content:

Explore making thick and thin paint marks on a range of surfaces using primary colours.

Use the *dip, dip dab* method of painting.

Technical vocabulary:

Primary Colours – red, blue and yellow.



Palette – a thin board with a hole in it for the thumb to go through, used by an artist for mixing colours when painting.



Brushstroke – the way in which something, especially paint, is applied to a surface using a brush, is called a brushstroke.



Bristles – the hairs or pieces of plastic that are connected to the handle. This is the part of the brush that you paint with.



Ferrule – a band, usually made of metal, around something such as a stick or handle. The ferrule holds the bristles in place.



Handle – the part of the brush you hold when painting. It should be held in the same way that you hold a pencil.



Connections:

Piet Mondrain (1872 – 1944)
Dutch painter



Year 1: Drawing



Core content:

Explore mark making – create a range of marks using different media on a surface.

Technical vocabulary:

Cross-hatching – drawing a series of parallel lines to create tonal effects.



Monochrome – using shades of one colour (in this case, black and white).



Orientation – the direction in which lines are drawn.



Surface – the flat area of paper or canvas.



Texture – how rough or smooth a surface is.



Drawing – creating a range of marks on a surface.



Connections:

Albrecht Durer (1471 – 1528)
German artist and printmaker



Year 1: Printmaking



Core content:

Explore the marks that can be made using different printing techniques.

Learn how to make and use a stencil and relief printing block.

Technical vocabulary:

Printmaking – creating artworks by printing.



Stencil – a piece of card, plastic or metal, into which shapes have been cut. A picture is created by drawing or painting through the holes.



Relief printing – printing from a block that has recessed areas.



Overprinting – to print onto a surface that has already been printed on.



Stroking – the movement of a brush when painting.



Stippling – drawing or painting using small dots.



Connections:

Karen Lederer (born 1986)
American printmaker



Year 2

Year 2: Drawing



Core content:

Explore mark making – use a range of marks with paint to represent movement, mood and texture.

Technical vocabulary:

Contrast – differences in colour or in light and dark, used in photographs and paintings to create a special effect or present a mood or atmosphere.



Medium / media – material / materials used by an artist.



Mixed media – using various materials to create artworks.



Stipple – to paint or draw something using small marks.



Connections:

Beth Krommes (born 1956)
American illustrator,
wood engraver, painter
and pattern maker



Year 2: 3D



Core content:

Take inspiration from the art of the indigenous people of Australia.
Combine these ideas with sculpture, creating three-dimensional forms decorated with dot patterns.

Technical vocabulary:

Indigenous – belonging to a particular place rather than coming to it from somewhere else.



Inspired – to be influenced by something or somebody.



Sacred – connected with a god or considered to be holy.



Depth – the distance from the top or surface to the bottom of something



Maquette – a small drawing or model that is used as the basis for a sculpture.



Sculpt – to make figures or objects by carving or shaping wood, stone, clay, metal etc.



Connections:

John Kindness
(born 1951)
Irish sculptor
and painter



Year 2: Textiles and Collage



Core content:

Create abstract collage and textile images using a range of materials.
Make a reconstructed picture using selected images from magazines and prepared papers.

Technical vocabulary:

Image – a picture, photograph or statue that represents somebody or something.



Adhesive – a substance that is used to stick things together.



Non-realistic – to represent something in a way that is not true to life.



Reconstruct – to build or make something again.



Montage – a picture, film or piece of music or writing that contains many separate items put together.



Manipulate – control, use or change something with skill.



Connections:

Katie Vernon
Contemporary American
artist and illustrator



Example of combined
textiles and collage work

Year 3

Year 3: Drawing and Painting



Core content:

Experiment with and create marks using a range of materials, including paint.

Learn new painting techniques to create texture and shape.

Technical vocabulary:

Impasto – applying paint so thickly that it stands out from the surface, creating texture.



Hue – a shade of a colour.



Sgraffito – scratching through a layer to reveal another.



Tonking – taking paint off (or blotting) a surface to reveal other marks.



Resist – a method of applying paint over another medium such as wax, allowing previous marks made to remain visible through the paint.



Primary Colours – red, blue and yellow.



Secondary colours – colours made by mixing two primary colours.



Connections:

Vincent Van Gogh (1853 – 1890)
Dutch painter



Cave art
The earliest known drawings date from prehistoric times



Year 3: Printmaking



Core content:

Explore monoprinting and block printing – create a range of marks using a roller and experiment with the effects of printing on different surfaces.

Technical vocabulary:

Textured – a surface that is not smooth.



Ink slab – a flat surface used for mixing and rolling out ink.



Thumbnail sketch – a small, detailed sketch that is usually done quickly without making corrections.



Monoprint – images or marks are scratched into a layer of ink before a print is taken.



Repeated – when an action is performed many times such as printing the same design to create a repeated pattern or when an image is printed again and again.



Impressed stamp – created by pressing objects into a material such as clay to produce patterns and textured effects. The stamp can be used to print from many times to create a repeated design.



Abstract – the expression of ideas and feelings about people and objects rather than a realistic representation of these things.



Connections:

Neil Bousfield
British printmaker
and engraver



Year 3: Textiles and Collage



Core content:

Explore colour, texture and pattern by combining textiles and collage.

Look at the work of artist Faith Ringgold and create a collaborative story quilt.

Technical vocabulary:

Mandala – meaning 'circle' in Sanskrit. Believed to represent the universe in Hinduism and Buddhism.



Dye – a natural or synthetic substance used to add a colour to or change the colour of something.



Quilt – fabric made from several layers with a decorative patchwork top layer.



Radial – spreading out from a central point towards the edge of a circle.



Pigment – a substance that gives something a particular colour.



Symbol – a sign, shape or object that is used to represent something else.



Connections:

Faith Ringgold
(born 1930)

American painter, writer,
mixed media sculptor
and performance artist



Year 4

Year 4: 3D and Collage



Core content:

Explore proportion and scale by creating images of the human form.

Use shape and colour to create the illusion of movement.

Technical vocabulary:

Proportion – the relationship in size between one thing and another.



Figure – the shape of the human body.



Form – In art, form is a word used to refer to the three-dimensional structure of an object or person. In drawing and painting, artists use shading to create the illusion of three dimensions on a flat surface.



Découpage – a way of decorating something using shapes, pictures etc. cut from paper.



Elongated – when something is elongated, this means it is longer and thinner than it would normally be.

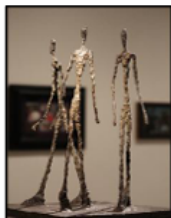


Motion – the act or process of moving.



Connections:

Alberto Giacometti
(1901 – 1966)
Swiss sculptor, painter,
draftsman and printmaker



Year 4: Painting



Core content:

Observe part of a flower in detail using magnifiers and viewfinders.

Make sketches following close observation and then enlarge these sketches to create abstract paintings.

Develop techniques of overpainting (wet-on-wet) and make tertiary colours.

Respond to the work of an artist.

Technical vocabulary:

Overpainting – is when one painted mark is placed on top of another.



Tertiary colours – are made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour.



Wet-on-wet – the technique of painting on top of a wet surface, either wet paint or a surface that has had water applied first.



Wash – to add a very thin, watery layer of paint to a surface.



Watercolour – a water-based paint.



Background – part of a picture, photograph or view behind the main objects or people.



Connections:

Georgia O'Keeffe (1887 – 1986)
American artist



Matthew F Fisher (born 1976)
American artist

Year 4: Drawing



Core content:

Explore the contour lines of still life objects and the negative space created between the objects.

Use a viewfinder to select a focal point for a composition.

Technical vocabulary:

2D – two dimensional: a flat object that has only two dimensions (length and width).



3D – three dimensional: having or appearing to have length, width and depth.



Composition – the arrangement of people or objects in a painting or photograph.



Focal point – a thing or person that is at the centre of interest.



Form – the shape of somebody or something.



Viewfinder – a frame that can be used to select a specific area or object to focus on.



Contour line – the outer edge of something; the outline of its shape or form.



Negative space – the space around an object or person or between objects or people.



Connections:

Giorgio Morandi (1890 – 1964)
Italian painter and printmaker,
specialising in still life



Year 5

Year 5: Printmaking



Core content:

Learn a new printing process called reduction printing.

Apply knowledge of printing processes and combine them to produce an overlaid image.

Technical vocabulary:

Edition – one version of something in a series.



Overlaid – the past tense of 'overlay', meaning to put something on top of a surface to cover it completely.



Reduction printing – a method of block printing where part of the block is removed for the layers and each colour is printed on top of the last.



Transpose – to move or change something to a different place or environment or into a different form.



Incision – a cut made into something.



Inverted – an image that has been changed by turning it from top to bottom or left to right, to show the opposite of the original image.



Connections:

Andy Warhol (1928 – 1987)
American artist and printmaker



Year 5: Textiles and Collage



Core content:

Take inspiration from natural objects to create textile art. Combine collage and appliqué techniques to create work that depicts textured surfaces. Use a variety of materials including things from nature.

Technical vocabulary:

Texere – the Latin word meaning to weave, braid or construct



Tactile – relates to the sense of touch.



Assemble – to come together in a single place or bring parts together in a single group.



Appliqué – a technique which involves sewing or sticking pieces of fabric onto a fabric surface.



Natural – found in nature and not involving anything made by people.

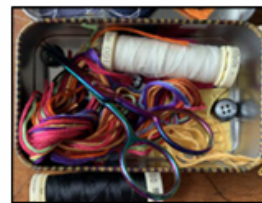


Fibre – any of the thread-like parts that form plant or artificial material that can be made into cloth.



Connections:

Lesley Richmond
Contemporary British
textile artist



Year 5: 3D



Core content:

Develop visual spatial skills.

Look at the shape and form of 3D objects.

Use papier-mâché and develop skills to manipulate clay.

Technical vocabulary:

Contour – the outer edges of something: the outline of its shape or form.



Analogous colours – three colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.



Armature – a framework or basic structure that something such as a sculpture is built onto.



Slip – a liquid mixture of clay and / or other materials suspended in water.



Score – to make a cut or mark on a surface.



Papier-mâché – a material consisting of paper pieces mixed with glue.



Connections:

Barbara Hepworth
(1903 – 1975)
British artist and sculptor



Year 6

Year 6: Drawing



Core content:

Apply knowledge and techniques to draw in detail using scale and proportion.
Use a wide variety of drawing tools.

Technical vocabulary:

Scale – the size of something in comparison to something else.



Proportion – the relationship in size between one thing and another. If things are in proportion, they are the right size and shape compared to each other.



Figurative – figurative paintings and drawings are those that show animals, people and objects as they really look.



Surreal – surreal images are ones that appear strange. They may have a dreamlike quality about them and may combine objects and people in an unusual way.



Portraiture – a portrait is a picture, painting or photograph of a person. Portraiture is the art of making portraits.

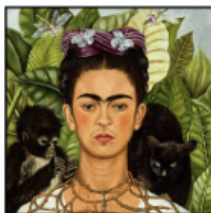


Symbolism – when symbols are used in works of art to represent ideas.



Connections:

Frida Kahlo (1907 – 1954)
Mexican painter



Year 6: Painting



Core content:

Combine techniques learnt in previous lessons.
Create the illusion of depth in a painting.
Represent the translucent qualities of water using paint effects.

Technical vocabulary:

Reflective – surfaces that send back light or heat.



Oil – viscous liquids with a smooth, sticky feel, derived from plants and minerals.



Translucent – material which allows light to pass through but is not completely clear.



Resist – where a substance such as wax is applied to a surface in order to resist paint or dye.



Absorb – to take in a liquid, gas or other substance from the surface or space around.



Depth – the distance from the top to the bottom of something or the distance from the front to the back of something.



Connections:

Terry Gilecki (born 1954)

Contemporary Canadian Artist



Year 6: Printmaking and Textiles



Core content:

Create a simple one-point perspective drawing.

Use selected parts of a drawing to create a printed image.

Use the batik method.

Technical vocabulary:

Vanishing point – the point in the distance at which parallel lines appear to meet.



Perspective – the art of creating an effect of depth and distance in a picture.



Illusion – when something seems to exist but in fact does not or seems to be something that it is not.



batik – a method of creating patterns on cloth using hot wax.



Tjanting tool – a tool like a pen used in batik.



Resist art – where a substance such as wax is applied to a surface in order to resist paint or dye.



Connections:

Patrick Hughes
(born 1939)
British contemporary artist

