

	EYFS PUPILS KNOW	KS1 (Years 1 and 2) PUPILS KNOW	LKS2 (Years 3 and 4) PUPILS KNOW	UKS2 (Years 5 and 6) PUPILS KNOW
Colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The names of a wide range of colours.</li> <li>- Colours can be mixed to make new colours.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- That the primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</li> <li>- Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours.</li> <li>- Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours.</li> <li>- Colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.</li> <li>- Adding black to a colour creates a shade.</li> <li>- Adding white to a colour creates a tint.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours.</li> <li>- Colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg red for danger or for celebration</li> </ul>
Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modelling materials can be shaped using hands or tools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Paper can change from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it.</li> <li>- That three dimensional art is called sculpture.</li> <li>- That 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page.</li> <li>- Pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique.</li> <li>- A clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube).</li> <li>- Organic forms can be abstract.</li> <li>- Using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer 'experiences' the art all around them.</li> <li>- The size and scale of three-dimensional artwork changes the effect of the piece.</li> <li>- The surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work.</li> </ul>
Shape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The names of simple shapes in art</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these.</li> <li>- Paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it.</li> <li>- Collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image.</li> <li>- Shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular.</li> <li>- Patterns can be made using shapes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative shapes show the space around and between objects.</li> <li>- Artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art.</li> <li>- How to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.</li> </ul>

Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lines can be curved or straight and described in simple terms such as: wiggly,' 'straight,' 'round'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines.</li> <li>- Lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail, pattern and texture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can create different types of lines</li> <li>- Lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner to illustrate the form and tone of an object</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.</li> </ul>
Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When they have made a pattern with objects/colours/drawn marks and be able to describe it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- That a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated.</li> <li>- Lines can create patterns like zig zags and wavy lines.</li> <li>- Patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe's skin).</li> <li>- Surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns.</li> <li>- Patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn't expect.</li> <li>- The starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Artists create pattern to add expressive detail to art works, for example Chila Kumari Singh Burman using small everyday objects to add detail to sculptures.</li> <li>- Pattern can be created in many different ways, eg in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting (like the work of van Gogh) or in repeated shapes within a composition.</li> </ul>
Texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simple terms to describe what something feels like (eg. bumpy).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- That texture means 'what something feels like'.</li> <li>- Different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects.</li> <li>- Collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures.</li> <li>- Collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture.</li> <li>- Drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture.</li> <li>- Painting tools can create varied textures in paint.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured.</li> <li>- How to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How to create texture on different materials.</li> </ul>

Tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are different shades of the same colour and identify colours as 'light' or 'dark'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- That there are many different shades (or 'hues') of the same colour.</li> <li>- Changing the amount of the primary colours mixed affects the shade of the secondary colour produced.</li> <li>- Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours</li> <li>- Changing pressure when drawing can create light and dark tones.</li> <li>- Drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create different tones.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- That 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'.</li> <li>- Shading helps make drawn objects look realistic.</li> <li>- Some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps.</li> <li>- Shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling.</li> <li>- That using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</li> <li>- Tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork.</li> </ul>
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