

Hillstone Primary School Progression Map

Art and Design

Drawing

Intent:

In art and design, all children get ample opportunity to develop their drawing and sketching skills both technically and expressively. Children will develop the skills to become a proficient drawer including how to use colour, form, line, shape, space, texture, and value in a drawing. Children will work on small and large scales both on an individual and group basis using a range of different mediums including pencil, pen, charcoal, chalk, graphite, pastel and wax. Children will draw from imagination, observation and memory. The children will be inspired by artists who are proficient drawers.

	EYFS		Key Stage One		Lower Key Stage Two		Upper Key Stage Two	
	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Skills and Knowledge	Start to make marks with a variety of different mediums.	Draw from imagination.	Begin to explore a variety of drawing materials including soft and hard pencil, graphite, pen, chalk, soft pastel, wax and charcoal. <i>Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Graphite needs only slight pressure to leave a mark. Chalk is a soft powdery</i>	Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. <i>A sketch is a quickly produced or unfinished drawing which helps artists develop their ideas.</i>	Draw a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal and paint. <i>The human figure can be drawn or painted in a variety of poses. Include features of the human body and their positions including head, neck, torso, shoulders, arms, pelvis, legs, ankles and feet.</i>	Demonstrate awareness of the direction of light in drawings through shading. <i>Shading helps us identify where there are light and dark areas in a drawing. The three areas of form include:</i> <i>1. light side</i> <i>2. shadow side</i> <i>3. cast shadow</i>	Use the properties of pencil, pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing. <i>Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines</i>	Use line and tone to draw perspective. <i>Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon</i>

			<p>material in crayon form. Oil pastels have a creamy consistency that can be smudged and blended. Charcoal is a black crumbly drawing material.</p>				<p>(drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.</p>	<p>line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above).</p>
	<p>Explore ideas and feelings through making marks and sometimes give meaning to the marks they make.</p>	<p>Draw from observation.</p>	<p>Create different types of line. Different types of line include straight, zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.</p>	<p>Draw natural forms from observation, imagination and memory. Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pinecones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.</p>	<p>Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross hatching, scumbling and stippling. Artists use these techniques to add texture and form to drawings.</p>	<p>Produce detailed drawings from observations and photographs. Drawing from observation enables us to learn to record what is actually there, rather than what think is there. Photographs provide a greater level of detail and accuracy that we can use to</p>	<p>Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model. Ink wash is a mixture of ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to</p>	<p>Show a good understanding of composition, proportion and scale. Composition in art is the way in which different elements of an artwork are combined. Proportion in art can be defined as the relation based on size between parts or objects within a composition.</p>

						<i>produce a detailed drawing.</i>	<i>create a tonal perspective, light and shade.</i>	<i>Scale refers to the overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork.</i>
	Create closed shapes with continuous lines and begin to use these shapes to represent objects.	Draw with increasing complexity by adding more detail thinking about shape and size.	Explore observational drawing and experimental drawing. <i>Observational drawing is used to record what is seen. Experimental drawing is used to share what is felt.</i>	Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory. <i>A drawing or painting of a human face is called a portrait.</i>	Effectively blend colours using different materials. <i>Materials like watercolours, oil pastels and colouring pencils can be blended to create a gradual transition or to soften lines.</i>	Draw features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with attention to detail. <i>A landscape is the visible features of an area of land, its landforms, and how they integrate with natural or man-made features.</i>	Use a focus point and the horizon to demonstrate perspective. <i>The focus point of a drawing is what the viewer's eye is naturally drawn to. The horizon line is the point where the earth meets the sky.</i>	Use different techniques for different purposes. <i>Different techniques include shading, sketching, blending, erasing and hatching.</i>
	Draw some detail such as representing a face with a circle and two dots.	Choose and use a variety of drawing materials.	Represent the human face, using drawing, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features. <i>A human face includes features, such</i>	Draw features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail. <i>A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a particular view.</i>				Draw for a sustained period of time over a number of sessions working on one piece. <i>Drawing for a long time builds up drawing stamina. The more I draw, the better I get.</i>

			<i>as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.</i>					
			<p>Draw a place from memory, imagination or observation. <i>Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).</i></p>	<p>Experiment using the properties of pencil, graphite, chalk, soft pastel and charcoal. <i>Pencils, graphite and charcoal can create lines of different thicknesses and depths. Soft materials like chalk and pastels can be smudged, blended and layered.</i></p>				
			<p>Display good control while mark making. <i>Showing good control helps me to improve my artwork.</i></p>	<p>Explore tone by using different grades of pencil. <i>Pencil grades tell you how light/hard and dark/soft a pencil is.</i></p>				

End points						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Children will start to make marks intentionally. They will choose a variety of different drawing materials to use. They will create closed shapes and continuous lines drawing from both imagination and observation with some detail. They will start to explore their ideas and feelings through mark making.</p>	<p>Children will be able to start to draw from observation, memory and imagination using a variety of different drawing mediums. They will draw different lines and shapes showing good control. They will be able to represent the human face and a landscape.</p>	<p>Children will continue to draw from observation, memory and imagination. They will develop their skill when using different drawing mediums such as pencil, graphite, chalk, soft pastel and charcoal exploring their properties. They will draw portraits and landscapes with increasing detail and explore tone by using different grades of pencil.</p>	<p>Children will be able to add tone using linear and cross hatching, scumbling and stippling and draw the human form in a variety of poses. They will effectively blend colours using different drawing materials.</p>	<p>Children will demonstrate an awareness of light in their drawings and produce detailed drawings from observations and photographs. They will draw a landscape with attention to detail.</p>	<p>Children y will be able to use ink washes to create a tonal perspective to a drawing. They will be able to use a focus point and the horizon to demonstrate perspective as well as using the properties of drawing materials to create a range of effects in drawing.</p>	<p>Children will have mastery in a range of drawing techniques. They will use line and tone to draw with perspective and have a good understanding of composition, proportion and scale.</p>