

Hillstone Primary School Progression Map

Art and Design

Year 1

Generating ideas	Drawing	Painting	Printing	3D	Learning about significant people, artwork and movements	Evaluating
<p>Talk about their ideas simply before creating artwork. <i>Talking helps us to share ideas and is part of the artistic process.</i></p>	<p>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 material in crayon form. Oil pastels have a creamy consistency that can be smudged and blended. Charcoal is a black crumbly drawing material.</i></p>	<p>Identify and use paints in the primary colours. <i>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</i></p>	<p>Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint. <i>A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another.</i></p>	<p>Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing, and smoothing. <i>Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine, and salt dough.</i></p>	<p>Enjoy looking at artwork and find interesting elements. <i>Artists create art for a variety of different reasons. Art can make us feel different emotions.</i></p>	<p>Say what they like about their own work using simple artistic vocabulary. <i>Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape.</i></p>
<p>Introduce and start using a sketchbook. <i>A sketchbook is a book or pad with</i></p>	<p>Create different types of line. <i>Different types of line include straight,</i></p>	<p>Represent the human face, using painting from observation,</p>		<p>Use basic tools to help deconstruct and then construct.</p>	<p>Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.</p>	<p>Enjoy listening to other people's views about artwork made by others.</p>

<p><i>blank pages frequently used by artists to record their artwork.</i></p>	<p><i>zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.</i></p>	<p>imagination or memory with some attention to facial features. <i>A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.</i></p>		<p><i>Tools like scissors enable us to deconstruct materials. Tools like masking tape, glue sticks and elastic bands enable us to construct materials together.</i></p>	<p><i>Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to talk about works by significant artists.</i></p>	<p><i>Other people have different opinions and views about art work that may be the same or different.</i></p>
<p>Start to develop a sketchbook habit using a sketchbook as a place to record individual work. <i>A sketchbook habit is something that is practiced regularly and is individual.</i></p>	<p>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></p>	<p>Paint a place from memory, imagination or observation. <i>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>Use tools and equipment safely and in the correct way. <i>Tools can be dangerous if they are not used as intended.</i></p>	<p>Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art. <i>Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.</i></p>	
	<p>Represent the human face, using drawing, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features. <i>A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.</i></p>	<p>Explore lightening and darkening paint. <i>White/lighter colour can be added to make paint lighter. Black/darker colours can be added to make paint darker.</i></p>				

	<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>Make a prediction before mixing paint colours together. <i>I know that the colour will change when I mix two or more colours together.</i></p>				
	<p>Display good control while mark making. <i>Showing good control helps me to improve my artwork.</i></p>					