

Hillstone Primary School Progression Map

Art and Design

Year 4

Generating ideas	Drawing	Painting	Printing	3D	Learning about significant people, artwork and movements	Evaluating
<p>Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique.</p> <p><i>Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time and improve a specific skill or technique.</i></p>	<p>Demonstrate awareness of the direction of light in drawings through shading.</p> <p><i>Shading helps us identify where there are light and dark areas in a drawing. The three areas of form include:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. light side</li> <li>2. shadow side</li> <li>3. cast shadow</li> </ol>	<p>Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting.</p> <p><i>Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture.</i></p>	<p>Explore simple block printing techniques.</p> <p><i>Traditionally, block printing is the process of printing patterns by means of engraved wooden blocks. Foam block printing uses craft foam to form the print surface.</i></p>	<p>Use clay to create a detailed 3D form.</p> <p><i>Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay.</i></p>	<p>Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.</p> <p><i>Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone.</i></p>	<p>Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.</p> <p><i>Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece.</i></p>
<p>Continue to feel a sense of ownership about the sketchbook.</p>	<p>Produce detailed drawings from observations and photographs.</p>	<p>Start to develop a painting from a drawing.</p>		<p>Make a slip to join two pieces of clay.</p> <p><i>A slip is a mixture of clay and water used</i></p>	<p>Discuss an artist's intention and reflect upon your response.</p>	<p>Share work to others in groups, and listen to what they think</p>

<p><i>A sketchbook is individual and subjective. Subjectivity is based on personal opinions and feelings rather than on agreed facts. Sketchbooks give artists a safe and comfortable place to express themselves following an exploration.</i></p>	<p><i>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 produce a detailed drawing.</i></p>	<p><i>An initial drawing may help improve the painting.</i></p>		<p><i>to glue the join together.</i></p>	<p><i>Understand that there is a clear intention behind the artwork that is meant to evoke a specific emotion and create a specific connection between the artist and the audience.</i></p>	<p><b>about what you have made.</b>  <i>By sharing art work, we:</i>  <i>-encourage others to do the same</i>  <i>-have the potential to inspire others</i>  <i>-have the opportunity to learn from others.</i></p>
<p><b>Practice and develop sketchbook use.</b>  <i>Sketchbooks can be used in a variety of different ways for different reasons including drawing to discover, drawing to show you have seen, drawing to experiment, exploring paint, testing ideas, collecting, sticking, and writing notes about a theme or topic.</i></p>	<p><b>Draw features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with attention to detail.</b>  <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></p>	<p><b>Begin to choose appropriate media to work with.</b>  <i>The audience and purpose of a painting will determine what media to work with as well as what technique or skill is being displayed.</i></p>		<p><b>Finish sculptures in different ways.</b>  <i>Sculptures can be finished off by glazing, polishing and/or painting.</i></p>	<p><b>Think about why the work was made as well as how.</b>  <i>Know that purpose of works of art may be to communicate political, spiritual or philosophical ideas, to create a sense of beauty, to explore the nature of perception, for pleasure, or to generate strong emotions.</i></p>	<p><b>Discuss problems which came up and how they were solved.</b>  <i>Discussing problems helps us to identify issues that can improve our practice going forward. This helps to develop our problem-solving skills.</i></p>
		<p><b>Use light and dark within painting.</b>  <i>The contrast of light and dark is a powerful way to</i></p>				

		<i>bring attention to your focal point.</i>				
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