			Primary School Progres Art and Design	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Year 5								
Generating ideas	Drawing	Painting	Printing	3D	Learning about significant people, artwork and movements	Evaluating		
Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models. Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like.	Use the properties of pencil, pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing. 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 (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.	Explore the relationship of line, form and colour. Line is considered by many to be the most basic element of art. In terms of art, line is considered 'a moving dot'. Form is another element of art and connotes a three- dimensional object in space. Colour is the element of art that is produced when light, striking an object, is reflected back to the eye. Understand how they can work together to produce artwork.	Make a two-colour monoprint. A monoprint is a form of printmaking where the image can only be made once using two colours.	Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques, and materials. Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background.	Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work. Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.	Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work. Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artist. have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.		

Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas. Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece.	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 create a tonal perspective, light and shade.	Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials building on previous knowledge. A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.	Gain experience in modelling over an armature. An armature is a skeleton or framework used to support a figure being modelled. This can be done using newspaper and Modroc or wire and clay for example.	Share how other artists/artwork inspired you and how your work fits into larger context. Understand we can be inspired by others without copying them. Spending time with artwork that's inspiring helps to discover what it is you like so much. Context in your artwork helps us to fully understand what your art is about.	Present work in retrospect. A retrospective is a great way to reflect on what has happened and plan for what's ahead. This could be to a class or in assembly.
Continue to develop a sketchbook habit using a sketchbook as a place to record individual response to the world. A sketchbook habit is something that is practiced regularly and is individual. Know that the sketchbook is a place for researching, exploring, planning and developing ideas – for testing, practising, evaluating	Use a focus point and the horizon to demonstrate perspective. 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.	Confidently control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures. Effects and techniques include all previously taught techniques.	Create sculptures using wire. Wire sculpture is the creation of sculpture using wire.	Develop questions to ask when looking at artworks and/or stimulus. Asking questions deepens the process of learning and promotes imagination and problem-solving. It helps increase creativity.	Take part in crits throughout so that brainstorming becomes part of the creative process. A 'crit' is short for critique. It is a process of formal analysis or criticism. It gives you a chance to organise, present and discuss your work with others.

and discussing			
projects.			
	Choose colours	Confidently express	Discuss problems
	carefully to create	and share an	which came up and
	mood.	opinion about the	how they were
	When an artist uses	artwork.	solved. Think about
	colour in a painting,	Talking about	what you might try
	they are trying to	artwork helps us to	next time.
	communicate an	understand it better.	Discussing problems
	emotion, mood or	Opinions shared may	helps us to identify
	atmosphere. They	be the same as others	issues that can
	could either be trying	or different to others.	improve our practice
	to make a viewer feel		going forward. This
	a certain way or they		helps to develop our
	are trying to		problem-solving skills.
	communicate their		
	own feelings.		