

Be Brave, Be  
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## Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



Lesson by lesson breakdown.

### Autumn – Cycle B – KS1

<b>Project: Mix It</b>	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Let's Mix. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Identify and mix secondary colours.	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.  Mixing different amounts of primary colours make a range of hues. For example, blue-green or yellow-green.
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: The colour wheel. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Identify and mix secondary colours.	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.  The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships.
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Same or different. Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.	Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.	Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.  Wassily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian are two famous artists, known for using a vivid palette of primary and secondary colours in their work.

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Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Colour carousel. Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.	Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints.	Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.  Colours can be mixed indirectly through printmaking. For example, printing over a red print block with a yellow print block will make an orange print.
Innovate	Lesson: Colour challenge. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space	Identify and mix secondary colours.	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.
Express	Lesson: Evaluation. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.
Links within other projects			

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<b>Project: Still Life</b>	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Gallery Visit. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.  A still life is a work of art that shows objects that are either natural (food, flowers, plants, rocks, shells) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, pipes).
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Similar or different? Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.	Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.	Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.  Some significant still life artists include Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh, Cornelis Gijsbrechts, Roy Lichtenstein and Georges Braque.
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Colour study. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Identify and mix secondary colours.	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.

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Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Still life study. Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.	Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.	Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.
Innovate	Lesson: Still life artists. Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.	Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.	A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.  Composition is the placement or arrangement of visual elements.
Express	Lesson: Evaluation. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.
Links within other projects			

### Spring – Cycle B – KS1

Project: Flower Head	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Flowers. Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.	Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.  Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail.	A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.

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	<p>Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p>		<p>A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.</p> <p>Visual elements of art include, colour, shape, form, texture and pattern.</p>
<p>Engage: Lesson 2</p>	<p>Lesson: Flower art. Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.</p>	<p>Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.</p>	<p>Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.</p> <p>Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama use flowers as inspiration for their artwork.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 1</p>	<p>Lesson: Exploring shape and form. Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p> <p>Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.</p>	<p>Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints.</p> <p>Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.</p> <p>Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.</p> <p>Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.</p>	<p>Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.</p> <p>Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged.</p>

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			<p>A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern.</p> <p>Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.</p>
Develop: Lesson 2	<p>Lesson: Exploring texture. Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p>	Create a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper.	<p>Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers.</p> <p>Textures can be described as rough, smooth, wrinkly, soft, sharp, spiky, shiny and bumpy.</p>
Develop: Lesson 3	<p>Lesson: Exploring colour and pattern. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.</p>	Identify and mix secondary colours.	<p>The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.</p>

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<p>Innovate</p>	<p>Lesson: Creating flower sculptures. Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p>	<p>Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.</p>	<p>Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.</p> <p>Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned.</p>
<p>Express</p>	<p>Lesson: Evaluation Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.</p>	<p>Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.</p>	<p>Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.</p>
<p>Links within other projects</p>	<p><b>Geography (Coastline)</b> <u>Develop 1 – Lesson 5: Waves</u> Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p>	<p>Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea.</p>	<p>Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting.</p> <p>Artists that have painted sea themes include Abraham Willaerts (<i>Stormy Sea</i>, 1629), Hokusai (<i>Great Wave of Kanagawa</i>, 1829–32), William Turner (<i>Snow Storm</i>, 1842), Gustave Courbet (<i>The Wave</i>, 1869), Claude Monet (<i>Stormy Sea in Étretat</i>, 1883).</p>

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## Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



### Summer – Cycle B – KS1

Project: Portraits and Poses	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Analysing paintings. Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.	Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important.	Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time.  In history, figure drawings were a useful way of presenting information about an individual. Figure drawings were not always true to life but represented how an individual wished to be seen.
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Sketch a pose. Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.	Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.	A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.  Objects in paintings can be used to give clues about someone's personality and hobbies.
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Digital drawing. Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.	Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory.	A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.



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			Art software can be used to make a simple line drawing.
Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Portraiture today. Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content.	Use different types of software and identify their purposes.	Each type of software, such as word processing, presentation and image editing, can be used for different purposes, including writing reports and creating slide shows or posters.  In modern times, people use digital technology, such as phones, cameras and tablets to take portraits and pictures of themselves.
Innovate	Lesson: Royal portraits. Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.	Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory.	A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.  Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a drawing.
Express	Lesson: Royal gallery. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.
Links within other projects			

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### GAPS:

### Key Vocabulary:

Human form – portrait, pose, posture

Creation – compose, create, medium, scale, sketch, line

Evaluation – evaluate, practice, successful, analyse, different, dislike, like, similar, discuss, improve, success, feedback

Generation of ideas – describe, discuss, explore, investigate, sketch, colour, form, pattern, shape, visual element, represent

Compare and contrast – colour, different, same, composition, man-made, natural, object, observe, similar, texture, form, inspiration, scale, background, foreground, pose

Significant people, artwork and movements – Baroque, Cubism, Dutch Golden Age, Expressionism, Fauvism, Mannerism, Pop Art, Post-Impressionism, Renaissance, modern art, still life, Hans Holbein the Younger, portrait, portraiture

Paint – blue, colour mixing, colour wheel, green, hue, orange, primary colour, purple, red, secondary colour, yellow, mix, colour, multi-coloured, pattern

Natural art – form, natural, nature, flower, flower sculpture, natural form, petal

Paper and fabric – bumpy, rough, shiny, smooth, soft, surface, texture, wrinkly

Malleable materials – clay, dough, imprint, malleable material, pattern

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