

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



Lesson by lesson breakdown.

Autumn – Cycle A – KS1

Prior Learning:

- Introduction to primary colours and colour mixing
- Exploring the environment for art materials.
- Introduced to using a range of tools and resources
- Cutting, tearing, folding and sticking skills.
- Study Claude Monet
- Creating and exploring patterns.
- Explore line - zigzags, spirals, straight lines and curvy lines

<u>Project:</u> Mix It	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Mix it. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Identify and use paints in the primary colours.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Primary colours cannot be mixed from any other colours.
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Colour wheel. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Identify and use paints in the primary colours.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships.

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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.	Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art.	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line. Wassily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian are two famous artists, known for using a vivid palette of primary and secondary colours in their work.
Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Colour carousel. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.	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. 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 use paints in the primary colours	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.
Express	Lesson: Evaluation. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.

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<p>Links within other projects</p>			
<p>Project: Funny faces and fabulous features</p>	<p>Learning Objective</p>	<p>Skills</p>	<p>Knowledge</p>
<p>Engage: Lesson 1</p>	<p>Lesson: Exploring portraits. Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p>	<p>Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features</p>	<p>A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.</p> <p>A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 1</p>	<p>Lesson: Funny faces. Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p>	<p>Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features</p>	<p>Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p> <p>A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks</p>

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<p>Develop: Lesson 2</p>	<p>Lesson: Cut, Stick and Join. (Design and technology) Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks (for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing). Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics.</p>	<p>Cut and join textiles using glue and simple stitches. View progression Use gluing, stapling or tying to decorate fabric, including buttons and sequins.</p>	<p>Scissors are used to cut fabrics. Glue and simple stitches, such as running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance. Fabric can be decorated using materials and small objects, such as buttons and sequins. Decorations can be attached to the fabric by gluing, stapling or tying.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 3</p>	<p>Lesson: Exploring colour. 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 and explore the work of a significant artist</p>	<p>Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists. Examples of colourful portrait paintings include <i>Portrait of Dora Maar</i> by Pablo Picasso, <i>Blue Marilyn</i> by Andy Warhol, <i>Self-Portrait as a Tehuana</i> and <i>My Grandparents, My Parents and Me</i> by Frida Kahlo and <i>Portrait of Gerda</i> by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner.</p>
<p>Innovate</p>	<p>Lesson: Collage creators. Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p>	<p>Design and make art to express ideas. View progression Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.</p>	<p>Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.</p>

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Express	Lesson: Gallery. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates. An art exhibition is the space in which artwork is viewed by an audience.
Links within other projects			

Spring – Cycle A – KS1

Project:	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Rain and Sunrays			
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Weather motifs. Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.	Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials.	Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art. A motif is a decorative image or design, often repeated, to form a pattern.
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Exploring line and shape. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour,	Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.	Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an

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	pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.		H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Exploring texture. Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.	Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork.	Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Textural materials can be bumpy, ridged, rough, smooth, grainy, furry, wrinkled and crumpled.
Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Exploring collagraphy. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Design and make art to express ideas. Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). 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. Collagraphy is a way of printing in which a picture or motif is made by sticking textural materials onto a base or plate and then inked up to make a print.
Innovate	Lesson: Creating weather collagraphs.	Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.	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.

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	Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.		
Express	Lesson: Evaluate. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.
Links within other projects			

Summer – Cycle A – KS1

Project: Street View	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Exploring street views. Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.	Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation.	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).
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	Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art.	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.

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	practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.		
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Significant Artist – James Rizzi. 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 and explore the work of a significant artist.	Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists. James Rizzi was an American artist and illustrator who lived in New York City. His urban landscapes are bright, colourful and imaginative.
Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Exploring colour. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Identify and use paints in the primary colours.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. The secondary colours are purple green and orange.
Develop: Lesson 4	Lesson: Exploring form. Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.	Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing.	Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough. Form can be created by layering materials, such as cardboard, or by adding wire to make parts of paintings stand out from the surface.

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Innovate	Lesson: Mural makers. Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.	Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork.	Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other permanent surfaces.
Express	Lesson: Evaluate. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.
Links within other projects			

GAPS:

- Fine motor skills
- Knowledge of primary colours
- How to colour mix
- Knowledge of 2D and 3D shapes
- Knowledge of significant artists
- Understanding of simple art vocabulary
- Using different materials

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Key Vocabulary:

Human Form – collage, expression, feature, portrait, self-portrait.

Creation – collage, design, explore, express, texture.

Evaluation – dislike, evaluate, like, practice, success, feedback, discuss, opinion.

Generation of ideas – communication, explore, describe, share, compose, discuss, imaginative, unique.

Compare and contrast – colour, different, same, compare, composition, detail, expression, similar, dislike, like, line, mood, observe, shape.

Paper and fabric – collage, fabric, layer, paper, bumpy, fuzzy, furry, grainy, gritty, grooved, rigged, rough, smooth, soft, spiky, woven, wrinkly.

Significant people, artwork and movements – Blue Marilyn by Andy Warhol, My Grandparents, My Parents and Me by Frida Kahlo, Portrait of Dorah Maar by Pablo Picasso, Portrait of Gerda by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, Self-portrait as a Tehuana by Frida Kahlo, Back in Brooklyn, City Day – City Night by James Rizzi, Happy Town by James Rizzi, 3-D Sculpture.

Malleable materials – form, 3-D, layer.

Paint – blue, colour mixing, colour wheel, green, hue, orange, primary colour, purple, red, secondary colour, yellow, mix.

Landscapes – building, city scape, feature, street, urban, urban landscape.

Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen – bumpy, curved, dark, dotted, dark pencil, jagged, line, light, pen, pointed, round, shape, soft pencil, spiral, straight, thick, thin, wavy, zigzag.

Printing – paint, print, roller, palette, print making, collagraph, collagraph block, colourway, ink, line, print making, shape, texture, texture material.

Natural art – loose part, motif, transient.