



EWELL GROVE PRIMARY AND NURSERY SCHOOL
Art – Spring 2a
Painting and Mixed Media



Paint My World		Splash	Life in Colour	Prehistoric Painting	Light and Dark	Portraits	Artist Study
Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Colour: The names of a wide range of colours.</p> <p>Colours can be mixed to make new colours.</p> <p>Line: Lines can be curved or straight and described in simple terms such as: wiggly, 'straight,' 'round'.</p> <p>Pattern: When they have made a pattern with objects/colours/drawn marks and be able to describe it.</p> <p>Texture: Simple terms to describe what something feels like (eg. bumpy).</p> <p>Explore paint, using hands as a tool. Describe colours and textures as they paint.</p> <p>Explore what happens when paint colours mix.</p> <p>Make natural painting tools. Investigate natural materials eg paint, water for painting.</p> <p>Explore paint textures, for example mixing in other materials or adding water.</p> <p>Respond to a range of stimuli when painting.</p> <p>Use paint to express ideas and feelings.</p> <p>Explore colours, patterns and compositions when combining materials in collage.</p> <p>Artists choose colours to draw or paint with. Some art doesn't last long- it is temporary.</p>		<p>Colour: Know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>Colour: Know primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: – Red + yellow = orange – Yellow + blue = green – Blue + red = purple</p> <p>Pattern: Know a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated.</p> <p>Tone: Know that there are many different shades (or 'hues') of the same colour.</p> <p>Tone: Know that changing the amount of the primary colours mixed affects the shade of the secondary colour produced.</p> <p>Making skills: How to combine primary-coloured materials to make secondary colours.</p> <p>How to mix secondary colours in paint.</p> <p>How to choose suitable sized paint brushes.</p> <p>How to clean a paintbrush to change colours.</p> <p>How to print with objects, applying a suitable layer of paint to the printing surface.</p> <p>How to overlap paint to mix new colours.</p> <p>How to use blowing to create a paint effect.</p> <p>How to make a paint colour darker or lighter (creating shades) in different ways e.g. adding water, adding a lighter colour.</p> <p>Evaluating and analysing: Art is made in different ways.</p> <p>Art is made by all different kinds of people.</p> <p>An artist is someone who creates.</p>	<p>Colour: Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours.</p> <p>Colour: Colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination.</p> <p>Form: That 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page.</p> <p>Shape: Collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image.</p> <p>Pattern: Patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork.</p> <p>Texture: Collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures.</p> <p>Texture: Collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture.</p> <p>Texture: Drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture.</p> <p>Texture: Painting tools can create varied textures in paint.</p> <p>Tone: Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours.</p> <p>Making skills: How to mix a variety of shades of a secondary colour.</p> <p>How to make choices about amounts of paint to use when mixing a particular colour.</p> <p>How to match colours seen around them.</p> <p>How to create texture using different painting tools.</p> <p>How to make textured paper to use in a collage.</p> <p>How to choose and shape collage materials eg cutting, tearing.</p>	<p>Colour: Paint colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these paints.</p> <p>Shape: Negative shapes show the space around and between objects.</p> <p>Line: Using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can create different types of lines.</p> <p>Texture: Texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured.</p> <p>Making skills: How to use simple shapes to scale up a drawing to make it bigger.</p> <p>How to make a cave wall surface.</p> <p>How to paint on a rough surface.</p> <p>How to make a negative and positive image.</p> <p>How to create a textured background using charcoal and chalk.</p> <p>How to use natural objects to make tools to paint with.</p> <p>How to make natural paints using natural materials.</p> <p>How to create different textures using different parts of a brush.</p> <p>How to use colour mixing to make natural colours.</p> <p>Knowledge of artists: Art from the past can give us clues about what it was like to live at that time.</p> <p>Artists have different materials available to them depending on when they live in history.</p> <p>Artists can make their own tools.</p>	<p>Colour: Adding black to a colour creates a shade.</p> <p>Colour: Adding white to a colour creates a tint.</p> <p>Form: Using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</p> <p>Tone: Using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</p> <p>Tone: Tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork.</p> <p>Making skills: How to mix a tint and a shade by adding black or white.</p> <p>How to use tints and shades of a colour to create a 3D effect when painting.</p> <p>How to apply paint using different techniques e.g. stippling, dabbing, washing.</p> <p>How to choose suitable painting tools.</p> <p>How to arrange objects to create a still-life composition.</p> <p>How to plan a painting by drawing first. How to organise painting equipment independently, making choices about tools and materials.</p> <p>Evaluating and analysing: Artists make choices about what, how and where they create art.</p> <p>Artworks can fit more than one genre.</p> <p>Art is influenced by the time and place it was made, and this affects how people interpret it.</p> <p>Artists may hide messages or meaning in their work.</p>	<p>Colour: Artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours.</p> <p>Pattern: Artists create pattern to add expressive detail to art works, for example Chila Kumari Singh Burman using small everyday objects to add detail to sculptures.</p> <p>Tone: Tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork.</p> <p>Making skills: How to develop a drawing into a painting.</p> <p>How to create a drawing using text as lines and tone.</p> <p>How to experiment with materials and create different backgrounds to draw onto.</p> <p>How to use a photograph as a starting point for a mixed-media artwork.</p> <p>How to take an interesting portrait photograph, exploring different angles.</p> <p>How to adapt an image to create a new one.</p> <p>How to combine materials to create an effect.</p> <p>How to choose colours to represent an idea or atmosphere.</p> <p>How to develop a final composition from sketchbook ideas.</p> <p>Knowledge of artists: Artists are influenced by what is going on around them; for example, culture, politics and technology.</p> <p>Artists use self-portraits to represent important things about themselves.</p>	<p>Colour: Colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg red for danger or for celebration.</p> <p>Line: How line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.</p> <p>Pattern: Pattern can be created in many different ways, eg in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting (like the work of van Gogh) or in repeated shapes within a composition.</p> <p>Texture: Applying thick layers of paint to a surface is called impasto, and is used by artists such as Claude Monet to describe texture.</p> <p>Making skills: How to use sketchbooks to research and present information.</p> <p>How to develop ideas into a plan for a final piece.</p> <p>How to make a personal response to the artwork of another artist.</p> <p>How to use different methods to analyse artwork such as drama, discussion and questioning.</p> <p>Knowledge of artists: Artists can use symbols in their artwork to convey meaning.</p> <p>Art can be a form of protest.</p> <p>Artists use art to tell stories about things that are important to them; looking at artworks from the past can reveal thoughts and opinions from that time.</p> <p>Art sometimes creates difficult feelings when we look at it.</p> <p>Artists can use materials to respond to a feeling or idea in an abstract way.</p>

		<p>How to compose a collage, arranging and overlapping pieces for contrast and effect.</p> <p>How to add painted detail to a collage to enhance/improve it.</p> <p>Knowledge of artists: Some artists create art to make people aware of good and bad things happening in the world around them.</p> <p>Art can be figurative or abstract.</p> <p>Artists try out different combinations of collage materials to create the effect they want.</p> <p>Evaluating and analysing: People use art to tell stories.</p> <p>People make art about things that are important to them.</p> <p>People make art to share their feelings.</p> <p>People make art to help others understand something.</p>	<p>Artists experiment with different tools and materials to create texture.</p> <p>Artists make decisions about how their work will be displayed.</p> <p>Evaluating and analysing: Artists make art in more than one way.</p> <p>People use art to tell stories and communicate.</p> <p>People use art to help explain or teach things.</p> <p>One artwork can have several meanings.</p>		<p>Artists can choose their medium to create a particular effect on the viewer.</p> <p>Artists can combine materials; for example, digital imagery, with paint or print.</p> <p>Evaluating and analysing: People make art to portray ideas about identity.</p> <p>Talking about plans for artwork, or evaluating finished work, can help improve what artists create.</p> <p>Comparing artworks can help people understand them better.</p>	<p>Evaluating and analysing: Art doesn't have to be a literal representation of something; it can sometimes be imagined and abstract.</p> <p>Art can represent abstract concepts, like memories and experiences.</p> <p>Sometimes people make art to express their views and opinions, which can be political or topical.</p> <p>People can have varying ideas about the value of art.</p> <p>Art can be analysed and interpreted in lots of ways and can be different for everyone.</p> <p>Everyone has a unique way of experiencing art.</p>
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Key Vocabulary

Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Dab, dot, shiny, silky, slimy, slippery, smooth, squelchy, sticky, wet		blend hue kaleidoscope pattern mix primary colour print secondary colour shade shape space texture thick	collage detail mixing overlap primary colour secondary colour surface texture	charcoal composition negative image pigment positive image prehistoric proportion scaled up sketch smudging texture tone	abstract composition contrasting dabbing paint detailed figurative formal grid landscape mark-making muted paint wash patterned pointillism portrait shade shadow stippling paint technique texture three dimensional (3D) tint vivid	art medium atmosphere background carbon paper collage composition continuous line drawing evaluate justify mixed media monoprint multi media paint wash portrait printmaking represent research self-portrait texture transfer	abstract analyse artist compose compositions convey evaluation inference interpret justify meaning medium mixed media narrative respond tableau technique thought-provoking translate