

**Buttsbury Junior School Art Progression**

<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Learning</b>			
	Use a sketchbook for recording observations, for experimenting with techniques or planning out ideas			
	Explain what he/she likes or dislikes about their work			
	Know about some of the great artist and give a personal opinion/reflection			
	<b>Techniques</b>			
<b>Drawing</b>	<b>Painting</b>	<b>Printing</b>	<b>Sculpture</b>	
<p><b>Shading</b> Explore different grades of pencil to shade (pressure of pencil) and show different tones and textures including light to dark.</p> <p><b>Composition</b> Use a viewfinder to select a view then record what is in the frame.</p>	<p><b>Poster Paint</b></p> <p><b>Techniques</b> Use a range of brushes to create different effects in painting including how to hold and care of brushes.</p> <p><b>Colour Mixology</b> Understand and identify key aspects such as primary and secondary colours; colour as tone; warm and cold colours hues and tints.</p>	<p><b>Polystyrene tiles and fabric, fabric paint</b></p> <p><b>Techniques</b> Print onto different materials using at least 2 colours.</p> <p>Create polystyrene printing tiles using relief or impressed techniques</p> <p>Create repeating patterns and images</p>	<p><b>Clay (History link)</b></p> <p><b>Techniques</b> Use basic tools to create surface patterns and textures.</p> <p>Sculpt beads in varying shapes and sizes using fingers</p>	

<b>Year 3 Brain Busters</b>	<b>Drawing</b>	<b>Painting</b>	<b>Printing and Textiles</b>
	BB1: Marianne North is a famous artist	BB1: Picasso is a French Painter.	BB1: Favianna Rodriguez is a famous printing artist.
	BB2: Sketch pencils can be soft or hard	BB2: A thin paintbrush can be used for detail.	BB2: Favianna Rodriguez is from America.
	BB3: We use sketch pencils to shade	BB3: Picasso uses different colours to express moods in his paintings.	BB3: A repeated pattern is the same image replicated.
	BB4: Smudging is a drawing technique	BB4: Abstract art includes a range of shapes and colours.	BB4: Impress is when a tile is scratched.
	BB5: We use sketching paper to draw	BB5: A self-portrait is a portrait of an artist made by that artist.	BB5: A roller is used to ensure equal pressure is applied.

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Year 3 Vocabulary	Drawing	Painting	Printing and Textiles
	<p>Marianne North Shading Pressure Dark Light Pencil grades Viewfinder Scale Contrast Texture</p>	<p>Gallery Mood Brush strokes Thin Thick Pablo Picasso Abstract Shape Self-portrait</p>	<p>Favianna Rodriguez View Finders Polystyrene Tiles Roller Medium Printing Ink Block Printing</p>

**Buttsbury Junior School Art Progression**

<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Learning</b>		
	Use a sketchbook for collecting ideas and developing a plan for a completed piece of artwork		
	Articulate how he/she might improve their work using technical terms and reasons as a matter of routine		
	Describe some of the key ideas, techniques and working practices of artists who he/she has studied		
	<b>Drawing</b>	<b>Painting</b>	<b>Sculpture</b>
	<p><b>Shading</b> Use blending (smudging) to create light and dark.</p> <p>Show shadows (Science link)</p> <p><b>Composition</b> Draw familiar objects with correct proportions and composition: foreground, mid-ground and background (still life) (including different viewpoints)</p> <p><b>Techniques</b> Use marks and lines to show texture in my art using charcoal and chalk.</p> <p>Use line, tone, shape and colour to represent still life.</p>	<p><b>Poster Paint</b></p> <p><b>Techniques</b> Develop brush control of finer brushes (sfumato [soft edges through blending] and tiny strokes)</p> <p>Experiment with creating mood, feeling, by selecting appropriate brushes and learnt techniques</p> <p><b>Colour Mixology</b> Identify and use tertiary colours</p>	<p><b>Papier-mâché</b></p> <p><b>Techniques</b> Plan, design and make models from observation or imagination</p> <p>Use different joining techniques and tools (glue, celotape, tabs etc)</p> <p>Finishing medium – poster paint</p>

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Year 4 Brain Busters	Sculpture	Drawing	Painting
	BB1: Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese artist aka the princess of polka dots.	BB1: Paul Cezanne was a French post-impressionist artist.	BB1: Surrealism is where unrealistic images are created.
	BB2: Pop art started in the 1950s and 1960s.	BB2: Proportion is when size is realistic.	BB2: Salvador Dali was an iconic surrealist artist.
	BB3: A sculpture is a 3-D art object.	BB3: Composition is the arrangement of items in a picture.	BB3: Proportion is when the size of items are made realistic.
	BB4: Papier mâché is a mixture of paper and glue that becomes hard when dry.	BB4: Still life is anything that does not move.	BB4: When 2 items have been combined, it is called metamorphosis.
	BB5: Poster paint is a <a href="#">water-soluble</a> opaque paint.	BB5: Charcoal and chalk pastels are different art media.	BB5: Juxtaposition makes the ordinary extraordinary.

Year 4 Vocabulary	Sculpture	Drawing	Painting
	knead mould pinch impress decorate manipulate	Shadow Shading Proportion Sketch Observational Still life	Surrealism complimentary colours tone and tint Tertiary colours Flat wash Gradient blending

<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Learning</b>			
	Develop different ideas which can be used and explain his/her choices for the materials and techniques used.			
	Evaluate his/her work against their intended outcome			
Research and discuss various artists and designers and discuss their processes and explain how these were used in the finished product				
<b>Drawing</b>	<b>Painting</b>	<b>Printing</b>	<b>Sculpture</b>	
<p><b>Shading</b> Identify and draw objects and use marks and lines to produce texture and light (hatching and cross-hatching).</p> <p>Successfully use shading to create mood and feeling.</p> <p><b>Composition</b> Use line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms in movement, using proportion for whole bodies.</p>	<p><b>Water Colour</b></p> <p><b>Techniques</b> Create different effects by using a variety of tools and techniques such as bleeds, washes, feathering</p> <p>Work with wet-on-wet and mix colours on the page</p> <p>Create a background using a wash and experiment with colour mixing, amount of water and changing tone.</p> <p>Show reflections in art using watercolour.</p> <p><b>Colour Mixology</b> Mix colours to express mood</p> <p>Divide foreground from background or demonstrate tones</p> <p>Identify and use complementary colours</p>	<p><b>Fabric and fabric dye</b></p> <p><b>Techniques</b> Experiment with overlays (elastic bands) to create new colours/patterns with at least two colours</p> <p>Explore a range of techniques ( <a href="https://www.gathered.how/arts-crafts/tie-dye-patterns/">https://www.gathered.how/arts-crafts/tie-dye-patterns/</a> )</p>	<p><b>Modroc</b></p> <p><b>Techniques</b> Shape, form, model and construct from 2D drawings.</p> <p>Create a frame using modelling wire</p> <p>Create proportion through layering</p>	

**Buttsbury Junior School Art Progression**

<b>Year 5 Brain Busters</b>	<b>Water Colour</b>	<b>Printing and Textiles</b>	<b>Sculpture</b>
	BB1: There are 3 watercolour techniques, wet on wet, wet on dry, and dry on dry.	BB1: Courtenay Pollock is a living American artist.	BB1: Edward Degas was a French artist.
	BB2: William Turner was an English painter and watercolourist	BB2: Courtney Pollock is a tie dye artist.	BB2: Degas lived and worked during the 19th century (1834-1917).
	BB3: He lived in London.	BB3: Pollock created colourful mandala designs.	BB3: Degas was well known for his sculptures, prints and drawings.
	BB4: He was a romanticist artist.	BB4: Dye is used to change or add colour to something.	BB4: Degas was an impressionist painter. He used short, thin brushstrokes to create the impression of movement.
	BB5: In watercolour art, you create a wash as a background first.	BB5: To create tie dye art, tie your fabric into knots and submerge it in the dye.	BB5: Many of Degas' pieces of work depict dancers, particularly ballerinas.

<b>Year 5 Vocabulary</b>	<b>Water Colour</b>	<b>Printing and Textiles</b>	<b>Sculpture</b>
	wet on wet wet on dry dry on dry Watercolour Wash Dry brush Scumbling Shade Tone Tint Hints Hues	Tie dye spiral scrunch sunburst Box folds reverse tie dye	angular figure form frame proportion mod rock

**Buttsbury Junior School Art Progression**

<b>Year 6</b>	<b>Learning</b>		
	Select ideas based on first hand observations, experience or imagination		
	Adapt his/her own final work following feedback or discussion based on their preparatory ideas		
	Describe the work and ideas of various artists and architects using appropriate vocabulary and referring to historical and cultural contexts		
	Explain and justify preferences towards different styles and artists		
<b>Techniques</b>			
	<b>Drawing</b>	<b>Painting</b>	<b>Sculpture</b>
	<b>Shading</b> Use stippling to create light and dark.  <b>Composition</b> Begin to develop an awareness of composition, scale and proportion in their work  <b>Perspective</b> Use simple perspective in their work using a single focal point and horizon line.	<b>Acrylic Techniques</b> Develop glazing technique (slow build up of thin layers to create tone)  Use tone to achieve depth e.g. darker foreground and lighter background.  <b>Colour Mixology</b> Explore and use block colour Identify and use harmonious colours	<b>Clay</b> Develop skills in using clay including slabs, coils and slips  Produce intricate patterns and textures in a malleable media using tools precisely  Finishing medium – glazing using acrylic

<b>Year 6 Brain Busters</b>	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Painting</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
	BB1: Grayson Perry is a potter from Chelmsford.	BB1: Eduardo Kobra is a spray paint artist from Brazil.	BB1: Architecture = designing and building.
	BB2: Slab = flat shapes of clay that are joined.	BB2: Realistic art = art that uses photography as a stimuli and uses a range of shapes and colours	BB2: Perspective drawings give the illusions of spatial depths.
	BB3: Slip = engrave and wet clay to join.	BB3: Harmonious colours = colour combinations that create pleasing contrasts	BB3: 3D drawings show width, length and depth.
	BB4: Coil = roll clay into sausage shape and wrap.	BB4: Harmonious colours = colours that sit beside each other on the colour wheel.	BB4: Shading techniques include hatching, cross-hatching and stippling.
BB5: Clay is a mailable medium.	BB5: glazing = layering paint on top of the main colour to change the shade.	BB5: Vanishing point = point that appears furthest from the viewer.	

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Year 6 Vocabulary	Sculpture	Painting	Drawing
	Slabs Coils Slip Spatula Tool Gouge carve Mailable juxtaposition	Juxtaposition Realistic abstract Acrylic Harmonious colours Glazing Layer	Positive space Negative space Form Cross hatch Stippling Vanishing point