



ART AND DESIGN

PROGRESSION MAP DRAWING

DRAWING

Processes – To know how to.....

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Use different tools for applying marks with paint, chalks and pencils.</p> <p>Give meaning to the marks they are making.</p> <p>Use a pencil effectively to form recognisable shapes.</p> <p>Make a marks to represent a face.</p>	<p>Use soft and hard pencils, chalks and pastels to create different types of lines.</p> <p>Represent a face using a guideline to create eyes, nose, ears and mouth</p>	<p>Explore how hard and soft pencils create different lines and shades.</p> <p>Use pen, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines.</p> <p>Adding further details to a face including shaping of lips, eyebrows, eyelashes and hair style.</p>	<p>Add shade and tone to a drawing by using linear and cross hatching, scumbling and stippling.</p> <p>Use all grades of pencils and a wider range of media (charcoal, chalk, colouring pencil and pastels).</p> <p>Use preliminary sketches to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique.</p> <p>Begin to use proportions of the face to create accurate portraits.</p> <p>Create own composition with a group of objects and use knowledge od 3D objects to draw accurately.</p> <p>Accurately draw people including bodies, arms and legs proportionately.</p>	<p>Refine shade and tone to a drawing by using linear and cross hatching, scribbling and stippling.</p> <p>Use proportions of the face to create a portrait and develop different facial expressions.</p> <p>Include landscapes in observational drawings.</p> <p>Develop an understanding of proportion in their observational drawings.</p> <p>Explore and develop art that uses the human form to create a narrative, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points.</p>	<p>Use pen and ink wash to add perspective, light and shade to a composition.</p> <p>Refine drawing and sketching of human and animal figures using tone to show muscle and structure.</p> <p>Draw landscapes and explore simple perspective in working using single horizon point. Apply knowledge of proportion.</p>	<p>Use line and tone to draw perspective.</p> <p>Draw or paint detailed fantasy landscapes that include perspective.</p> <p>Continue and refine use of pencils and other media to represent curved surfaces, shadows and reflection.</p> <p>Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing.</p> <p>Use grid method and viewfinder to focus on a specific part before drawing it. Begin to scale up.</p>

DRAWING

Knowledge..... to learn that

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Paints, chalks, crayons and pencils can make marks on paper.</p> <p>Holding my pencil accurately will make it easier to draw the shapes I want.</p>	<p>Pastels and chalks can be smudged to create effect.</p> <p>Pencils come in different grades (hardness).</p> <p>Different holds will produce different effects.</p> <p>Patterns and shape are all around us to draw inspiration from.</p> <p>I need to look at something carefully to draw it.</p>	<p>Texture can be added to a drawing to give more detail.</p> <p>There is more than one type of pencil – graded 6H to 6B</p> <p>Pressure can be varied to change a mark.</p> <p>Charcoal can be used in different ways to create different effects.</p>	<p>Scumbling, also called controlled scribbling, uses small scribbly loops and curves.</p> <p>Stippling is layers of dots built up to give an appearance of light, medium and dark tones.</p> <p>To create an even layer of shading you must: Go over edges first Pencil strokes go in one direction No gaps</p> <p>BY dividing the human into halves, you can accurately place features.</p> <p>Legs and arms are the same length</p> <p>Horizon line represents where the sky meets the land/sea.</p>	<p>Pencils and charcoal can create shadows and darker areas. This can be further advanced using a rubber to smudge and create lighter areas.</p> <p>When using pen, pencils and ink varied pressure and tools should be used with hatching, cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling to create darker and more intense colours.</p> <p>Proportion describes the size of the objects in a drawing e.g. Objects that are close are bigger, objects that are further away are smaller.</p> <p>The foreground is the closest part of the image.</p> <p>The background is the furthest is the furthest away.</p> <p>The middle is what is in between.</p> <p>Annotated plans guide finished projects.</p>	<p>To correctly shade a 3D object, you must identify a light source.</p> <p>Faces of objects that are in front of the light source are lighter.</p> <p>Faces that are hidden from light are darker.</p> <p>Cartoon drawings are made up of basic 3D shapes and can be annotated to show movement.</p> <p>Perspective shows how things appear to get smaller as they get further away converging towards a single vanishing point.</p> <p>A human figure is 8 heads tall.</p> <p>Joints drawn as circles help identify the direction of limbs.</p>	<p>Calligraphy is a form of artistic writing.</p> <p>The grid method is a low technical way to reproduce and or enlarge/reduce an image.</p> <p>Rounded faces on 3D shapes blend evenly from light to dark.</p> <p>Shadows are formed in the opposite direction of the light source.</p>