



ART AND DESIGN

PROGRESSION MAP PAINTING

PAINTING

Processes – To know how to.....

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Create large scale paintings using flicking and dripping techniques.</p> <p>Experiment with different textures.</p> <p>Mix colours using different paints.</p> <p>Choose particular colours for a purpose.</p> <p>Identify the different colours in animal paintings and talk about the repeated patterns.</p> <p>Explore matching colours using paints.</p> <p>Compare the different brushes and techniques.</p> | <p>Identify and use paints in the primary colours.</p> <p>Start to mix a range of secondary colour moving towards predicting results.</p> <p>Experiment with a variety of media – different brush and size of tools.</p> <p>Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.</p> <p>Paint different surfaces using a range of media.</p> | <p>Identify and mix secondary and tertiary colours.</p> <p>Control marks made with different brushes e.g. small brushes for small marks.</p> <p>Explore techniques with brushes to include stippling and dry brushes.</p> <p>Explore wax resist with watercolours.</p> <p>Create different paint textures by mixing in other materials e.g. sawdust, sand and flour</p> | <p>Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints.</p> <p>Mix colours, tints and shades with increasing confidence.</p> <p>Demonstrate increasing control over the types of marks made by different paint brushes with washes and splattering techniques.</p> | <p>Identify, mix, select and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting.</p> <p>Complimentary and harmonious colours are next to each other on the colour wheel.</p> <p>Choose appropriate paint brushes for an increased range of techniques to include: dabbing, stippling, streaking and stumbling to produce highlight and shadow.</p> | <p>Mix colours, shades and tones confidently using a variety of techniques already learned.</p> <p>Develop accuracy of washing and bending techniques.</p> <p>Select a variety of learned techniques to develop own style of painting.</p> | <p>Use paintbrushes with increasing accuracy in a variety of techniques including using watercolour techniques wet on wet, wet on dry, dry on wet and washes.</p> <p>Mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects. Mix colour, shades and tones with confidence building on previous knowledge.</p> |

PAINTING

Knowledge..... to learn that

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Texture is how something feels</p> <p>Colours can be mixed to make new colours</p> <p>Some colours suit a specific purpose</p> <p>Thick brushes make thick marks, thin brushes make thin marks</p> | <p>The primary colours are red, blue and yellow.</p> <p>Blue and yellow mix together to make green.</p> <p>Red and yellow mix together to make orange.</p> <p>Red and blue mix together to create purple.</p> <p>Different brushes/tools create different effects.</p> <p>Some colours are considered warm and some are cool.</p> | <p>The secondary colours are green, orange and purple</p> <p>Colours can be darkened using black and lightened by using white</p> <p>Adding other materials to paint will create texture</p> <p>Dry brushing creates a faint streaky effect</p> <p>Stippling is using tiny dots to vary the depth of colour</p> <p>To create the impressionist effect, use a variety of brushes to paint in small strokes (impasto)</p> | <p>A wash is a watery layer of paint applied across a large area</p> <p>Wetting the paper before a wash allows better blending of colours</p> <p>Splattering is created through large arm or leg movements</p> <p>Tools for painting can include a palette knife for applying thicker paint</p> <p>Contrasting colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel</p> | <p>There are a variety of brushes including: flat brush, fan brush, round brush, tooth brush</p> <p>Brushes are numbered according to size and shape. The higher the number, the thicker the brush. The lower the number, the thinner the brush</p> <p>Orange, yellow and red are considered warm colours and can create heat or warmth in a painting</p> <p>Blue, green and purple are considered cool colours and can create coolness or calmness in a painting</p> <p>Cool contrast (opposite) of warm colours</p> <p>Adding more of the dark colour to any colour will change the tone/hue. Adding more of the light colour will create a lighter hue.</p> | <p>Adding grey can also create different tones</p> <p>Thicker paint creates a heavy and saturated look in a painting. Watery paint creates a lighter and less saturated look in a paint.</p> | <p>Darker colours create an ominous mood. Lighter colours create a calm atmosphere. Bright colours can create a joyous effect.</p> <p>The darkness or lightness of the secondary will impact the result of the tertiary colour.</p> <p>Watercolour works well to create soft, calming colours/atmosphere. Thicker paints work well to create strong, dynamic colours and atmosphere.</p> |