| **Reception End Points** | **Year 1 & 2 End Points** | **Year 3 & 4 End Points** | **Year 5 & 6 End Points** |
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| * Use basic language to describe textures. Explore the textures of different materials. * Explore diluting colours and use the language of pale and darker. * Know simple shapes and use them to create art. * Know the primary colours and the secondary colours that they create. Explore tones and shade. * Look at and make simple random and repeating patterns * Create shapes using clay and cardboard through making sculptures. * Experiment with lines and use thick and thin lines. | * Know that collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures. * Know that collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture. * Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture. * Know that texture means ‘what something feels like’ Know that different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects Know that different drawing tools make different marks. * Know that shading helps make drawn objects look more three dimensional. * Know that different pencil grades make different tones. * Know that ‘tone’ in art means ‘light and dark’ Know that we can add tone to a drawing by shading and filling a shape * Know that collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image. * Know that shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular. * Know that shapes can geometric if they have mostly straight lines and angles. * Know that patterns can be made using shapes. * Know that paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it. * Know that different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours. * Know that colours can be mixed to ‘match’ real life objects or to create things from your imagination * Know that colour can be used to show how it feels to be in a particular place, eg the seaside * Know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Know that primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: * ●  Red + yellow = orange * ●  Yellow + blue = green * ●  Blue + red = purple * Know that surface rubbings can be used to add make patterns * Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can make patterns. * Know that patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork. * Know that a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated. * Know that ‘composition’ means how things are arranged on the page. * Know that pieces of clay can be joined using the ‘scratch and slip’ technique. * Know that a clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on. * Know that we can change paper from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it. To know that three dimensional art is called sculpture. * Know that lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail or pattern. * Know that drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines. Know that lines can represent movement in drawings. | * To know how to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface. * To know that texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured, as in a drawing using shading to recreate a fluffy object. * To know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect. * To know that tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork. * To know some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps. * To know that shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling. * To know how to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns. * To know that negative shapes show the space around and between objects. * To know that adding black to a colour creates a shade. * To know that adding white to a colour creates a tint. * Know that complementary colours appear opposite each other on the colour wheel, and when placed next to each other, a strong contrast or ‘clash’ is created. * Know that paint colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these paints. * To know that symmetry can be used to create repeating patterns. * To know that patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn’t expect. * To know that pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe’s skin). * To know that the starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns. * To know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect. * Know that simple structures can be made stronger by adding layers, folding and rolling. * To know that three-dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube). * To know that organic forms can be abstract. * To know that line can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing. * To know that different drawing tools can create different types of lines. | * To know that applying thick layers of paint to a surface is called impasto, and is used by artists such as Claude Monet to describe texture. * To know how to create texture on different materials. * To know that chiaroscuro means ‘light and dark’ and is a term used to describe high-contrast images. * To know that tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork. * To know how an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition. * To know that a silhouette is a shape filled with a solid flat colour that represents an object. * To know that a ‘monochromatic’ artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour. * To know that colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg red for danger or for celebration. * To know that artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours. * To know that 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. * To know that 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. * To know that the surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work. * To know that an art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer ‘experiences’ the art all around them. * To know that the size and scale of three-dimensional art work changes the effect of the piece. * To know how line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms. * To know that lines can be used by artists to control what the viewer looks at within a composition, eg by using diagonal lines to draw your eye into the centre of a drawing |