

Langton Primary School

Art & Design Curriculum – Key Stage 1



Learning Goals

Pupils should be taught:

- to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products
- to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
- to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space
- about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Subject Element - Human Form

A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks. Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features.

A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait. Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory.

Vocabulary

Collage expression feature portrait self-portrait pose posture

Subject Element – Creation

Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). Design and make art to express ideas.

Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting. Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea.

Vocabulary

Design explore express texture compose create medium scale Sketch line

Subject Element – Generation of Ideas

Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork. A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.

Vocabulary

Describe discuss explore investigate sketch colour form pattern shape visual element represents

Subject Element – Evaluation

Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates. Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.

Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.

Vocabulary

Dislike, evaluate, like, practice, success, discuss, dislike evaluate, like, opinion, evaluate, practice, successful, analyse, different similar, feedback, improve

Subject Element – Malleable Materials

Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough. Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing.

Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap. Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints

Vocabulary

3-D form layer clay dough imprint malleable material pattern

Subject Element – Papers and Fabric

Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork. Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.

Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers. Create a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper.

Vocabulary

Collage, fabric, layer, paper, bumpy, Furry, fuzzy, grainy, gritty, grooved, Ridged rough smooth soft, spiky woven, wrinkly shiny surface texture

Subject Element – Paint

The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Identify and use paints in the primary colours. The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together. Identify and mix secondary colours

Vocabulary

Blue colour mixing colour wheel green Hue orange primary colour purple red secondary colour yellow mix multicoloured pattern

Subject Element – Printing

A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another. Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.

A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern. Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.

Vocabulary

Paint palette print printmaking roller Collagraph block colourway, Ink line print printmaking roller shape textural material texture

Subject Element – Pencil, Ink, Charcoal and Pen

Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin. Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.

Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged. Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.

Vocabulary

Bumpy curved dark dotted hard pencil jagged light line pen pointed round Shape soft pencil spiral straight thick Thin wavy zigzag

Subject Element – Natural Art

Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art. Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials.

Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals. Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.

Vocabulary

Leaf natural material pine cone seed Bolt gem nut pebble fossil mud stick lentil natural material Petal bead loose part Pasta shell pattern repeating Pattern threading artwork Picture transitional art loose part pattern transient art picture transitional flower natural material symmetrical

Subject Element – Landscapes

A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail.

Vocabulary

Building, cityscape, feature, street, Urban, urban landscape

Subject Element – Compare & Contrast

Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events. Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.

Vocabulary

Colour, different, same, composition man-made, natural object, observe, similar, texture, form, inspiration, scale, background, foreground, pose

Subject Element – Significant People, Artwork and Movements

Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists. Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.

Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time. Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important.

Vocabulary

Blue Marilyn by Andy Warhol *My Grandparents, My Parents and Me* by Frida Kahlo, *Portrait of Dora Maar* by Pablo Picasso *Portrait of Gerda* by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, *Self-Portrait as a Tehuana* by Frida Kahlo *Back in Brooklyn, City Day – City Night* by James Rizzi *Happy Town* by James Rizzi 3-D sculpture Baroque Cubism, Dutch Golden Age Expressionism Fauvism Mannerism Pop Art Post-Impressionism Renaissance modern art still life Hans Holbein the Younger Portrait portraiture

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