

# Langton Primary School

## Art & Design Curriculum – Lower Key Stage 2



### Learning Goals

Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.

#### Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- about great artists, architects and designers in history.

### Subject Element - Human Form

Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses. Draw, paint or sculpt a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay.

Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative. Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points.

#### Vocabulary

Portrait, pose, posture

## Subject Element – Creation

Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork.

Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.

### Vocabulary

base colour, colour, composition, fine detail, pattern, shape, space, template, visual element, form, sculpt, sketch, motif, position, imagination, observation, photograph, preliminary sketch, scene, simple sketch, visual element, angle, botanical art, detail, form, illustration, line, size, technique, texture, design, mosaic, tesserae, design material, symmetry, thread, warp, weave, weaving, weft, composition, landscape, line, proportion, shape, sketch, clay, join, roll, score, slip, anatomically correct, character, figure drawing, form, human form, pose, posture, sculpture, shape, size, tone, abstract motif, design, figurative motif, geometric motif, geometric pattern, grid system, motif, pattern, star, tessellate, vegetal motif

## Subject Element – Generation of Ideas

Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil. Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique.

Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time. Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique.

### Vocabulary

colour mixing, layering, palette, sketchbook, translucency, watercolour paint, observe, sketch, describe, motif, colour swatch, information, observation, observational drawing, perspective, study, viewpoint, design, layering, palette, translucency, design, combine, shade, tone, experiment, technique

## Subject Element – Evaluation

Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading. Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork.

Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece. Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.

**Vocabulary**

Discussion, evaluate, feedback, improve, written review, technique, adapt, discuss, aspect, finished piece, successful, talk, discussion, evaluation, improvement, success, examine, improve, discussion, feedback, written review, evaluate, compare, describe, challenge, change, compare, constructive, effective, improve, reflect, success, constructive, strength, success, weakness, reflect, 3-D form, clay, pinch, roll, score, sculpt, sculpture, smooth

**Subject Element – Malleable Materials**

Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques. Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.

Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay. Mark making can be used to add detail to 3-D forms. Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form.

**Vocabulary**

3-D, clay, coil, form, roll, sculpture, slip, 3-D form, carving, clay, cross-hatch, join, score, sculpting, sculpture, shape, slabbing, slip, smoothing, Texture, twist, wire, wire frame, alto-relief, bas-relief, carve, high relief, low relief, relief, score, sculpt, sculpture, slab

**Subject Element – Papers and Fabric**

Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns. Weave natural or man-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns.

Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch. Use a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages

**Vocabulary**

back stitch, embellishment, embroidery, embroidery hoop, satin stitch, scatter stitch

## Subject Element – Paint

Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple (violet). They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints.

Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture. Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting.

### Vocabulary

analogous colour, colour family colour theory, colour wheel, complementary colour, cool colour, feeling, hue, mood, primary colour, secondary colour, tertiary colour, warm colour, ink, pigment, wash, watercolour

## Subject Element – Printing

Different printmaking techniques include mono-printing, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography. Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme.

Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph. Add text or printed materials to a photographic background.

### Vocabulary

block printing, ink, print, printing tray, roller, wooden print block

## Subject Element – Pencil, Ink, Charcoal and Pen

Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together. Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.

**Vocabulary**

cross-hatch, hatch, line, shade, sketch, charcoal, cross-hatch, detail, figure drawing, light, scribble, shade, shading, shadow, sketchbook, smudge, technique, cross-hatch, hatch, line, shade, stipple, tone, anatomy, circle, detail, finish, hard pencil, line, outline, realistic, shading, shape, simplistic, soft pencil, triangle, charcoal, ink, pen, pencil

**Subject Element – Natural Art**

Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork. Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork.

Natural patterns from weather, water or animal skins are often used as a subject matter. Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins.

**Vocabulary**

Imprint, pattern, colour, form, nature, pattern botanical, fern, frond, fruit, natural form, nature, plant, bird, flower, fruit, inspiration, leaf, motif, symmetry, colour, feather, fur, pattern, scale, shape, shell, texture, visual element, visual quality

**Subject Element – Landscapes**

Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints. Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape.

**Vocabulary**

City, cityscape, town, urban landscape, atmospheric, perspective, landscape, scenery

**Subject Element – Compare & Contrast**

Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or the ideas and concepts that have been explored or developed. Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.

Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone. Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.

### **Vocabulary**

Colour, colour family, colour theory, comparison, different, effect, evaluate, mood, similar, contrast, detail, different, style, accurate, bold, botanical art, bright, characteristic, colour, compare, comparison, complementary, contemporary, different, digital, graphic, harmonious, illustrative, line drawing, palette, ridged, rough, same, scientific, simplified, smooth, spiky, style, texture, traditional, vintage, watercolour, colour, compare, contrast, material, pattern, shape, subject, colour family, colour theory, comparison, different, effect, evaluate, mood, similar, compare, composition, technique, viewpoint, form, purpose, shape, similar, theme, visual element, artistic feature, property, sculpture, size

## **Subject Element – Significant People, Artwork and Movements**

The work of significant artists, architects, cultures and designers has distinctive features, including the subject matter that inspires them, the movement to which they belong and the techniques and materials they have used. Work in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer.

Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used. Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it.

### **Vocabulary**

Beaker culture Coming Out of School by LS Lowry Coming from the Mill by LS Lowry Family Group by LS Lowry, Going to Work by LS Lowry The Arrest by LS Lowry Artist, industrial urban landscape, Katie Scott, botanical art, contemporary, illustrate, illustrator, traditional, Roman mosaic, A Meadow in the Mountains: Le Mas de Saint-Paul by Vincent van Gogh Mountains at Collioure by Andre Derain, Road before the Mountains, Sainte-Victoire by Paul Cezanne Tahitian Mountains by Paul Gauguin, View of Toledo by El Greco Wanderer above the Sea of Fog by Caspar David Friedrich, Landscape, Indus Valley, ancient Egypt, ancient Sumer, ancient civilisation, art, ceremonial, Craftspeople, figurine, low-relief, religion, sculpture, statue, statuette, Islamic art, Muslim, arabesque, calligraphy, geometric pattern, religious, secular

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