| **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
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