

Art Progression Grid Class 4/5 cycle 2

Autumn 2– Fruit and Vegetables	Spring 2– Bodies (Vivienne Westwood)	Summer 2 – William Morris
Minimum learning is highlighted in yellow		Minimum vocabulary is in bold
What children will know and remember		
To know to include details (such as seeds and stalks) and show light and dark in fruit and vegetable art.	To know how to make a maquette (small scale model used at the planning stages of artwork) which stands up.	To know that William Morris was a British artist
To know how be able to soften, roll, shape and mark clay to sculpt a pepper.	To know how to draw an outline of a body in felt tip showing shapes and colour.	To know how to create a stained glass window A stained glass window is a decorative window made by assembling small pieces of coloured glass together in a frame. When sunlight shines through it, the colours create beautiful patterns of light inside buildings.
To know Carl Warner is a talented artist known for his unique and imaginative food landscapes.	To know Vivienne Westwood is a famous fashion designer	To know that tapestries and wall papers show a repeating pattern Tapestries and wallpapers are both types of decorations for walls that often feature repeating patterns
<p>To know to consider line, pattern, tone, smudge, blend, shape in artwork</p> <p>Lines - are the basic building blocks of art. They can be straight, curved, thick, thin, or even broken. Lines can be used to outline shapes, create patterns, or suggest movement and texture in a drawing or painting.</p> <p>Pattern - repeating designs create a sense of rhythm and unity in artwork.</p> <p>Tone: Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour.</p> <p>Smudge: Smudging is a technique where artists use their fingers or a blending tool to soften or blur the edges of lines or shapes. It can create a sense of atmosphere or movement in a drawing or painting.</p> <p>Blend: Blending is the process of smoothly transitioning between different colours or tones.</p> <p>Shape: Shapes are defined areas with specific boundaries. They can be geometric (like circles and squares) or organic (like leaves and clouds).</p>	<p>To know how to make clothes out of paper considering details for fold, belt, buckle, brim, cuff Folds.</p> <p>Folds in clothing refer to the bends or creases in the fabric that occur naturally or intentionally due to movement, draping, or design. Folds can add depth, texture, and realism to clothing in art or fashion design.</p> <p>Belts: Belts are accessories worn around the waist to hold up clothing. They can be made of various materials such as leather, fabric, or metal, and they often feature buckles for fastening.</p> <p>Buckles: Buckles are fasteners typically made of metal or plastic that are used to secure belts, straps, or other closures in clothing and accessories..</p> <p>Brim: Brims are the projecting edges or rims of hats, caps, or other headwear that extend beyond the crown. They provide shade, protection, and style to the wearer and can be flat, curved, wide, or narrow depending on the design of the hat.</p> <p>Cuffs: Cuffs are the turned-up or folded-over ends of sleeves, pant legs, or other garment openings.</p>	To know how to draw a simple bird and plant.
		To know that William Morris was inspired by plants and birds
Disciplinary skills and knowledge		

To become proficient in drawing techniques.

produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences

know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms