

## Art and Design Knowledge Progression Infants

<b>Big idea</b>	<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Reception</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>
<b><u>Humankind</u></b>	<b>Human form</b>	A human body normally has a head, neck, body, two arms, two legs, two hands, two feet, five fingers and five toes. A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth.	A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.	A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.
<b><u>Creativity</u></b>	<b>Creation</b>	Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing.	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).	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.
	<b>Generation of ideas</b>		Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.	A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.
	<b>Evaluation</b>		Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.
<b><u>Materials</u></b>	<b>Malleable materials</b>	Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.	Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.	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.
	<b>Paper and fabric</b>	Papers and fabrics can be used to create art, including tearing, cutting and sticking.	Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.	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 – like brass rubbing), can be used to create a range of effects on different papers.
	<b>Paint</b>	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.
	<b>Printing</b>		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.	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

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				onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern.
	<b>Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen</b>	Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted.	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..	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.
<b><u>Nature</u></b>	<b>Natural art</b>	Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.	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.	Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.
<b><u>Place and space</u></b>	<b>Landscapes</b>	A painting of a place is called a landscape.	Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).	A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.
<b><u>Comparison</u></b>	<b>Compare and contrast</b>		Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.	Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.
<b><u>Significance</u></b>	<b>Significant people, artwork and movements</b>		Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.	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.