The Mead Infant \& Nursery School - Art \& Design Subject Progression Tracker

|  | Art Progression Tracker |  |  |  |
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|  | Skills |  |  |  |
|  | Nursery | Reception | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|  | - Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding drawing materials such as, pens and pencils. <br> - Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. <br> - Begin to draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details. <br> - Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises. Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear, etc. | - Use a range of drawing materials such as pencils, chalk, felt tips and wax crayons. <br> - Work on a range of materials of different textures (eg. playground, bark). <br> - Begin to develop observational skills by using mirrors to include the main features of faces in their drawings. | - Use a range of drawing materials such as pencils, chalk, charcoal, pastels, felt tips and pens. Develop observational skills to look closely and reflect surface texture through markmaking. <br> - To explore mark making using a range of tools; being able to create a diverse and purposeful range of marks through experimentation building skills and vocabulary. | - Further develop mark-making within a greater range of media, demonstrating increased control. <br> - Develop observational skills to look closely and reflect surface texture through mark-making. <br> - Experiment with drawing on different surfaces, and begin to explore tone using a variety of pencil grade (HB, 2B, 4B) to show <br> - form, drawing light/dark lines, patterns and shapes. |
|  | - Explore colour and colour mixing . <br> - Explore different textures through sensory and messy play <br> - Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks. <br> - Explore a range of different printing materials. | - Explore paint including different application methods (fingers, splatter, natural materials, paintbrushes.) <br> - Use different forms of 'paint' such as mud and puddles, creating a range of artwork both abstract and figurative. <br> - Use mixed-media scraps to create child-led artwork with no specific outcome. | - Experiment with paint, using a wide variety of tools (eg brushes, sponges, fingers) to apply paint to a range of different surfaces. <br> - Apply knowledge of primary and secondary colours when colour mixing, with a range of media. <br> - Play with combinations of materials to create simple collage effects. Select materials based on their properties, eg shiny, soft. | - Begin to develop some control when painting, applying knowledge of colour and how different media can be manipulated eg adding water to thin paint, using different tools to create texture. <br> - Create a range of secondary colours by using different amounts of each starting colour or adding water. <br> - Make choices about which materials to use for collage based on colour, texture, shape and pattern. Experiment with overlapping and layering materials to create interesting effects. |


|  | - Discussing what they have produced and how they made it. <br> - Verbally explain what they will make and how they will make it. <br> - Explore cutting and joining with materials. | - Design something and stick to the plan when making. <br> - Cut, thread, join and manipulate materials with instruction and support, focusing on process over outcome. | - Able to select materials, colours and textures to suit ideas and purposes. <br> - Begin to develop skills such as measuring materials, cutting, knotting, plaiting, weaving and adding decoration. <br> - Apply knowledge of a new craft technique to make fibre art. | - Respond to a simple design brief with a range of ideas. <br> - Apply skills in cutting, arranging and joining a range of materials to include card, felt and cellophane. <br> - Follow a plan for a making process, modifying and correcting things and knowing when to seek advice. |
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|  | - Explore joining different materials in different ways. <br> - Make enclosures and create spaces using various construction materials using their imagination. <br> - Explore shaping and joining materials such as, salt dough and clay. <br> - Arranging objects in spatial patterns when building, collaging or playing with loose parts. | - Push, pull and twist a range of modelling materials to affect the shape. <br> - Create child-led 3D forms from natural materials. <br> - Join materials in different ways e.g. using sticky tape to attach materials, making simple joins when modelling with playdough. | - Use their hands to manipulate a range of modelling materials, including paper and card.. <br> - Explore how to join and fix materials in place. <br> - Create 3D forms to make things from their imagination or recreate things they have seen. | - Develop understanding of sculpture to construct and model simple forms. <br> - Use hands and tools with confidence when cutting, shaping and joining paper, card and malleable materials. <br> - Develop basic skills for shaping and joining clay, including exploring surface texture.. |
| Art Theory (formal elements \& art movements) |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 亏 } \\ & \frac{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | - Know that different colours can be used n art. <br> - Know that colours change when two or more are mixed together. | - Know the names of a wide range of colours. <br> - Know that colours can be mixed to make new colours. | - Know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. <br> - Know that primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: <br> - Red + yellow = orange <br> - Yellow + blue = green <br> - Blue + red = purple | - Know that different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours. <br> - Know that colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination. <br> - Know that colour can be used to show how it feels to be in a particular place, eg the seaside |


| $\stackrel{\text {. }}{ \pm}$ | - Know that lines are used for mark-making. | - Know that lines can be curved or straight and described in simple terms such as: wiggly,' 'straight,' 'round'. | - Know that drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines. <br> - Know that lines can represent movement in drawings. | - Know that lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail or pattern. |
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|  | - Know that shapes are used in art and begin to identify these in their own art and works of artists. | - Know the names of simple shapes in art. | - Know a range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these. <br> - Know that paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it. | - Know that collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image. <br> - Know that shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular. <br> - Know that shapes can geometric if they have mostly straight lines and angles. <br> - Know that patterns can be made using shapes. |
| $\stackrel{0}{\text { ¿ㅇ }}$ | - Know the simple terms 'light' and 'dark' in relation to their own experiences and play. | - Know that there are different shades of the same colour and identify colours as 'light' or 'dark'. | - Know that 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'. <br> - Know that we can add tone to a drawing by shading and filling a shape. | - Know that shading helps make drawn objects look more three dimensional. <br> - Know that different pencil grades make different tones. |
|  | - Talk about and identify the patterns around them. For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like 'pointy', 'spotty', 'blobs', etc (DM: Maths: 34year olds) | - When they have made a pattern with objects/colours/drawn marks they are able to describe it. | - Know that a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated. | - Know that surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns. <br> - Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can make patterns. <br> - Know that patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork. |
|  | - Explore texture by feeling and using a range of objects and materials. | - Use simple terms to describe what something feels like (eg. bumpy). | - Know that texture means 'what something feels like'. | - Know that collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures. |

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|  | - Know that there are different textures through sensory and messy play |  | - Know that different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects. <br> - Know that different drawing tools make different marks. | - Know that collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture. <br> - Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture. <br> - Know that painting tools can create varied textures in paint. |
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|  | - Know that my hands can manipulate materials through sensory and messy play. | - Modelling materials can be shaped using hands or tools. | - Know that we can change paper from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it. <br> - To know that three dimensional art is called sculpture. | - Know that 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page. <br> - Know that pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique. <br> - Know that a clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on. |
|  | - Kandinsky <br> - Noland <br> - Albers <br> - Mondrian <br> - Beatriz Milhaze (Shape) <br> - Alma Thomas (Pattern) |  | - Cecilia Vicuna <br> - Clarice Cliff <br> - Jasper Johns <br> - (brief: Marco Bilach, Louise Bourgeois, Samantha Stephenson, Judith Scott, Renata Bernal, Ilya Bolotowsky, Zaria Forman, Wassily Kandinsky, Bridget Riley) | - Quentin Blake <br> - Romare Bearden <br> - (Brief: Ranti Bam, Rachel Whiteread, Josef Albers, Matthew Cusick, Eduardo Paolozzi, Maggie Scott, Kim Soon-Im, Susan Stockwell) |

