

Subject Coordinators – Key Knowledge grid

Tracking grid to show the Key knowledge which has been planned for each year group during 2020-2021

Subject area: Art				
Coordinator: S Cresswell				
Term:	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2 (Cycle A)
	Planned key knowledge:	Planned key knowledge:	Planned key knowledge:	Planned key knowledge:
Autumn Heroes and Villians	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make marks. For example: - Pencils - pens - crayons - chalks - paint brushes Knows that shapes and lines can create drawings. <u>Colour</u> Can match and sort colours. Knows colour names. - Red - Yellow - Blue - Black - white Knows that you can mix two colours together to create a new one.(experimental) - Orange - Green - Purple - Pink (by adding white) <u>Texture</u> Knows what 'texture' is and can use words to describe it. For example: - Rough - Smooth - Hard - soft Knows that a collage is a mixture of different materials and textures all put together. For example:	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make marks with some control. - Build on Nursery Knows how to produce drawings of people and objects with some detail (adding more). Knows that you can create lighter and darker lines by pressing on harder or lighter. <u>Colour</u> Can name primary and secondary colours. - Red - Yellow - Blue - Green - Orange - Purple - Pink (by adding white) Knows how to mix colours together with increasing success. <u>Texture</u> Knows that 'texture' is how something feels and can use a variety of different vocabulary to describe it. For example: - rough - smooth - hard - soft - scratchy - bumpy - furry Knows that a range of different materials and textures can put together can create a collage. For example: - fabrics, - paper	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make different marks with increasing control. - Build on Rec Knows that you need to add more to your drawings to make them more detailed. Knows that you can change the darkness of the lines you create by the way you hold your pencil and by pressing on harder. <u>Colour</u> Knows what primary and secondary colours are and how to create them. - Red - Yellow - Blue - Green - Orange - Purple - Pink (by adding white) Knows how to lighten and darken colours using black and white. Knows that you can use different tools to create different effects. For example - Watercolour to make muted colours - Pastels to create texture - Charcoal to blend <u>Texture</u> Understands that texture is how something feels and they can use	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make marks with accurate control. - Build on Year 1 Knows that they have to look carefully at the details in something when doing an observational drawing. Knows that sketching is a method for making quick observations. (drawings) Knows how to use tone and shading by pressing on lighter and darker to represent shadow. <u>Colour</u> Knows how to create tones of one colour by adding white. Knows how to talk about colours in terms of shades and tones. Knows how to darken colours without using black. Knows that you can use different tools to produce desired marks. For example: - Paint brushes to create stippling effect. <u>Texture</u> Understands that texture is how something feels and they can use different vocabulary to describe the feel of things. For example: - rough - smooth - hard - soft - scratchy - bumpy - furry

	- Paper - Tissue - felt <u>Form</u> Know that different tools have different jobs. - scissors to cut - printing blocks to print - glue to join.	- tissue - felt - cellophane Knows that you have to go 'under' and then 'over' to create a simple weave. <u>Form</u> Knows that different construction materials can be used to create something from imagination or observation. For example: - Clay to mould something to make it 3D Knows that different tools and techniques can be used to join when assembling. - scissors to cut - printing blocks to print - glue to join. <u>Artists</u> Children can talk about why artists are famous/what their specialism is. Paul Klee – Castles and Sun	different vocabulary to describe the feel of things. For example: - rough - smooth - hard - soft - scratchy - bumpy - furry - slimy - gritty - spongy Knows that a collage is a mixture of different materials and textures put together. - fabrics, - paper - tissue - felt - cellophane Children to be able to explain why they have chosen specific materials to match the outcome. <u>Artists</u> Children can talk about why artists are famous/what their specialism is. Pablo Picasso – Abstract portrait Art Jackson Pollack – Action art	- grainy - squidgy - slippery - spikey - sticky Knows that a collage is a mixture of different materials and textures put together. - fabrics, - paper - tissue - felt - cellophane - wool - string - wallpaper Children to be able to explain why they have chosen specific materials to match the outcome. Children know how to handle different materials with care. For example: - what will tear easily - what is stronger. <u>Printing</u> Can name some different types of printing. For example, - Batique - Block - Tile Knows how to create different prints. <u>Pattern</u> Knows what repeating patterns and irregular patterns are. Knows that a regular pattern repeats or has a line of symmetry. Knows how to create an extended pattern with overlapping, overlaying and understanding how this will effect the pattern. <u>Artists</u> Children can talk about why artists are famous/what their specialism is. Claude Monet – Houses or parliament
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	Knowledge prompts	Knowledge prompts	Knowledge prompts	Knowledge prompts
	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - What kind of shapes could we use in our drawing? <u>Colour</u> - What are these colours? (show primary colours) - What do we need to do to create different colours? <u>Texture</u> - What do we mean by 'texture'? - What is a collage? <u>Form</u> - What could we use to cut something? - What could we use to join two things together? - What could we use to print?	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - What does detail mean? - How can we create light and dark lines using a pencil? <u>Colour</u> - What are these colours? (show primary and secondary colours) - What do we need to do to create different/new colours? <u>Texture</u> - What do we mean by 'texture'? - Can you give me some words you might use to describe the texture of something? - What is a collage? - What is a weave? <u>Form</u> - What could we use to join two things together? - What could we use to create a model of something? <u>Artists</u> - Can you name and tell me something about an artist we have learned about this term?	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - What does detail mean? - How can we add more detail? - What would we use if we wanted to draw something detailed? Why? - What would we not use if we wanted to add lots of detail? - How can we create light and dark lines? <u>Colour</u> - What are these colours? (show primary and secondary colours) - What do we need to do to create different/new colours? - How could we lighten and darken colours? - What would be good to use if we wanted to create very strong colour? - What could we use if we wanted to create very pale (muted) colours? - What media is good to 'blend' with? <u>Texture</u> - What do we mean by 'texture'? - Can you give me some words you might use to describe the texture of something? - What is a collage? - What could you use on a collage? - Can you explain why you would use certain materials in a collage? <u>Artists</u> - Can you name and tell me something about an artist we have learned about this term?	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - What do we need to do when we are doing an observational drawing? - What do we do if we want to create a drawing quickly? - How can we make our drawings lighter or darker? <u>Colour</u> - How can we create different tones of colour? (by adding white) - What are shades and tones? - How can we darken colours without using black? - What tools could we use to create different marks? <u>Texture</u> - What is 'texture'? - Can you give me some words you might use to describe the texture of something? - What is a collage? - Can you explain why you would use certain materials in a collage? <u>Printing</u> - What kind of prints can you name? - How do we create a print? <u>Pattern</u> - What is a repeat? - What does 'irregular' mean? - What is a line of symmetry? - How could you create an extended pattern? (With overlaying/overlapping) <u>Artists</u> - Can you name and tell me something about an artist we have learned about this term?

			- Who created abstract portrait art? (Pablo Picasso) - What is Jackson Pollack famous for? (Action Art)	- Who created the 'Houses of Parliament' artwork? (Clade Monet)
Spring What a wonderful world	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make marks. For example: - Pencils - pens - crayons - chalks - paint brushes Knows that shapes and lines can create drawings. <u>Colour</u> Can match and sort colours. Knows colour names. - Red - Yellow - Blue - Black - white Knows that you can mix two colours together to create a new one.(experimental) - Orange - Green - Purple - pink <u>Texture</u> Knows what 'texture' is and can use words to describe it. For example: - Rough - Smooth - Hard - soft Knows that a collage is a mixture of different materials and textures all put together. <u>Form</u> Knows how to construct with desired outcomes in mind. For example: - Using clay to mould shapes - playdough	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make marks with some control. - Build on Nursery Knows how to produce drawings of people and objects with some detail. Knows that you can create lighter and darker lines by pressing on harder or lighter. <u>Colour</u> Can name primary and secondary colours. - Red - Yellow - Blue - Green - Orange - Purple - Pink (by adding white) Knows how to mix colours together with increasing success. <u>Texture</u> Knows that 'texture' is how something feels and can use a variety of different vocabulary to describe it. For example: - rough - smooth - hard - soft - scratchy - bumpy - furry Knows that a range of different materials and textures can put together can create a collage. <u>Form</u> Knows that different construction materials can be used to create something from imagination or observation. For example: - Clay to mould something to make it 3D Knows that different tools and techniques can be used to join when assembling.	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make different marks with increasing control. - Build on Rec Knows that you need to add more to your drawings to make them more detailed. Knows that you can change the darkness of the lines you create by the way you hold your pencil and by pressing on harder. <u>Colour</u> Knows what primary and secondary colours are and how to create them. - Red - Yellow - Blue - Green - Orange - Purple - Pink (by adding white) Knows how to lighten and darken colours using black and white. Knows that you can use different tools to create different effects. For example - Watercolour to make muted colours - Pastels to create texture - Charcoal to blend <u>Texture</u> Understands that texture is how something feels and they can use different vocabulary to describe the feel of things. For example: - rough - smooth - hard - soft - scratchy - bumpy - furry - grainy - squidgy - slippery - spikey - sticky	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make marks with accurate control. - Build on Year 1 Knows that they have to look carefully at the details in something when doing an observational drawing. Knows that sketching is a method for making quick observations. (drawings) Knows how to use tone and shading by pressing on lighter and darker to represent shadow. <u>Colour</u> Knows how to create tones of one colour by adding white. Knows how to talk about colours in terms of shades and tones. Knows how to darken colours without using black. Knows that you can use different tools to produce desired marks. For example: - Paint brushes to create stippling effect. <u>Texture</u> Understands that texture is how something feels and they can use different vocabulary to describe the feel of things. For example: - rough - smooth - hard - soft - scratchy - bumpy - furry - grainy - squidgy - slippery - spikey - sticky

	<u>Printing</u> Can name different objects you can print with. For example: - Hands - Leaves - Potatoes - Sponges <u>Pattern</u> Knows how to create a pattern.	- scissors to cut - printing blocks to print - glue to join. <u>Printing</u> Knows that you can print with a variety of objects. - Build on nursery Understands that printing is the process of transferring colour/shapes from one thing to another. <u>Pattern</u> Knows that repeating means the same element appears more than once. Know that irregular prints do not repeat or have any lines of symmetry. Knows that symmetry means the same on both sides. Knows that a regular pattern repeats or has a line of symmetry. <u>Artists</u> Children can talk about why artists are famous/what their specialism is. William Morris – patterns Barbara Hepworth – Sculptures Andy Goldsworthy – Natural Art	- furry - slimy - gritty - spongey Knows that a collage is a mixture of different materials and textures put together. - fabrics, - paper - tissue - felt - cellophane Children to be able to explain why they have chosen specific materials to match the outcome. <u>Form</u> Knows that different construction materials can be used to create something from imagination or observation. For example: - Clay to mould something from 2D to create something 3D Knows that different tools and techniques can be used to join when assembling and be able to experiment with this. - scissors to cut - printing blocks to print - glue to join. <u>Printing</u> Knows that you can print with a variety of objects. - Build on Rec Understands that printing is the process of transferring colour/shapes from one thing to another. Knows how to create more detailed prints. For example - Adding more elements to a print tile. <u>Pattern</u> Knows that repeating means the same element appears more than once. Know that irregular prints do not repeat or have any lines of symmetry.	Knows that a collage is a mixture of different materials and textures put together. - fabrics, - paper - tissue - felt - cellophane - wool - string - wallpaper Children to be able to explain why they have chosen specific materials to match the outcome. Children know how to handle different materials with care. For example: - what will tear easily - what is stronger. <u>Printing</u> Can name some different types of printing. For example, - Batique - Block - Tile Knows how to create different prints. <u>Pattern</u> Knows what repeating patterns and irregular patterns are. Knows that a regular pattern repeats or has a line of symmetry. Knows how to create an extended pattern with overlapping, overlaying and understanding how this will effect the pattern. <u>Artists</u> Children can talk about why artists are famous/what their specialism is. Andy Warhol – Pop Art Sue Rhodes – Batik Print
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			Knows that symmetry means the same on both sides. Knows that a regular pattern repeats or has a line of symmetry. Knows how to create a pattern with a desired outcome in mind. For example: - What to do if it needs to repeat etc. Artists Children can talk about why artists are famous/what their specialism is. Wassily Kandinsky – Concentric Circles	
	Knowledge prompts	Knowledge prompts	Knowledge prompts	Knowledge prompts
	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - What kind of shapes could we use in our drawing? <u>Colour</u> - What are these colours? (show primary and some secondary) - What do we need to do to create different colours? Can anyone give any examples? <u>Texture</u> - What do we mean by 'texture'? - What is a collage? - How could we make a collage? <u>Form</u> - What could we use to construct/make something? <u>Printing</u> - What can we print with? <u>Pattern</u> - What is a pattern?	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - How can we add more detail? - How can we create light and dark lines using a pencil? <u>Colour</u> - What are these colours? (show primary and secondary colours) - What do we need to do to create different/new colours? <u>Texture</u> - Can you give me some words you might use to describe the texture of something? - What is a collage? <u>Form</u> - What could we use to join two things together? - What could we use to create a model of something? <u>Artists</u> - What is William Morris famous for? (Patterns) - Can you name a sculpture? (Barbara Hepworth) - What is the name of the artist who is famous for 'Natural Art'? (Andy Goldsworthy)	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - What does detail mean? - How can we add more detail? - What would we use if we wanted to draw something detailed? Why? - What would we not use if we wanted to add lots of detail? - How can we create light and dark lines? <u>Colour</u> - What are these colours? (show primary and secondary colours) - What do we need to do to create different/new colours? - How could we lighten and darken colours? - What would be good to use if we wanted to create very strong colour? - What could we use if we wanted to create very pale (muted) colours? - What media is good to 'blend' with? <u>Texture</u> - What do we mean by 'texture'?	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - What do we need to do when we are doing an observational drawing? - What do we do if we want to create a drawing quickly? - How can we make our drawings lighter or darker? <u>Colour</u> - How can we create different tones of colour? (by adding white) - What are shades and tones? - How can we darken colours without using black? - What tools could we use to create different marks? <u>Texture</u> - What is 'texture'? - Can you give me some words you might use to describe the texture of something? - What is a collage? - Can you explain why you would use certain materials in a collage? <u>Printing</u> - What kind of prints can you name?

			- Can you give me some words you might use to describe the texture of something? - What is a collage? - What could you use on a collage? - What properties do different materials have? (For example, they tear easily, they are strong/stiff etc) <u>Form</u> - What could we use to join two things together? - What materials could we use to create 3D models? <u>Printing</u> - What is printing? - How can you create a more detailed print? <u>Pattern</u> - What is a repeat? - How do you created a repeating pattern? - What does 'irregular' mean? - What is a line of symmetry? <u>Artists</u> - Can you name and tell me something about an artist we have learned about this term? - What is the artist's name who created 'Concentric Circles'? (Wassily Kandinsky)	- How do we create a print? <u>Pattern</u> - What is a repeat? - What does 'irregular' mean? - What is a line of symmetry? - How could you create an extended pattern? (With overlaying/overlapping) <u>Artists</u> - Can you name and tell me something about an artist we have learned about this term? - Who is a famous 'Pop Art' artist. (Andy Warhol) - Who is the print designer we have looked at this term? (Sue Rhodes)
Summer Amazing Adventures	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make marks. For example: - Pencils - pens - crayons - chalks - paint brushes Knows that shapes and lines can create drawings.	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make marks with some control. - Build on Nursery Knows how to produce drawings of people and objects with some detail. Knows that you can create lighter and darker lines by pressing on harder or lighter. <u>Colour</u> Can name primary and secondary colours. - Red	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make different marks with increasing control. - Build on Rec Knows that you need to add more to your drawings to make them more detailed. Knows that you can change the darkness of the lines you create by the	<u>Drawing</u> Knows that different tools can be used to make marks with accurate control. - Build on Year 1 Knows that they have to look carefully at the details in something when doing an observational drawing. Knows that sketching is a method for making quick observations. (drawings)

<u>Colour</u> Can match and sort colours. Knows colour names. - Red - Yellow - Blue - Black - white Knows that you can mix two colours together to create a new one.(experimental) - Orange - Green - Purple - pink <u>Texture</u> Knows what ‘texture’ is and can use words to describe it. For example: - Rough - Smooth - Hard - soft Knows that a collage is a mixture of different materials and textures all put together. <u>Form</u> Know that different tools have different jobs. - scissors to cut - printing blocks to print - glue to join. Knows how to construct with desired outcomes in mind. For example: - Using clay to mould shapes - playdough <u>Printing</u> Can name different objects you can print with. For example: - Hands - Leaves - Potatoes - Sponges <u>Pattern</u>	- Yellow - Blue - Green - Orange - Purple - Pink (by adding white) Knows how to mix colours together with increasing success. <u>Texture</u> Knows that ‘texture’ is how something feels and can use a variety of different vocabulary to describe it. For example: - rough - smooth - hard - soft - scratchy - bumpy - furry Knows that a range of different materials and textures can put together can create a collage. <u>Form</u> Knows that different construction materials can be used to create something from imagination or observation. For example: - Clay to mould something to make it 3D. Knows that different tools and techniques can be used to join when assembling. - scissors to cut - printing blocks to print - glue to join. <u>Printing</u> Knows that you can print with a variety of objects. - Build on nursery Understands that printing is the process of transferring colour/shapes from one thing to another. <u>Pattern</u> Knows what repeating means. Knows what symmetry means. Knows that an irregular pattern does not repeat.	way you hold your pencil and by pressing on harder. <u>Colour</u> Knows what primary and secondary colours are and how to create them. - Red - Yellow - Blue - Green - Orange - Purple - Pink (by adding white) Knows how to lighten and darken colours using black and white. Knows that you can use different tools to create different effects. For example - Watercolour to make muted colours - Pastels to create texture - Charcoal to blend <u>Texture</u> Understands that texture is how something feels and they can use different vocabulary to describe the feel of things. For example: - rough - smooth - hard - soft - scratchy - bumpy - furry - slimy - gritty - spongy Knows that a collage is a mixture of different materials and textures put together. - fabrics, - paper - tissue - felt - cellophane	Knows how to use tone and shading by pressing on lighter and darker to represent shadow. <u>Colour</u> Knows how to create tones of one colour by adding white. Knows how to talk about colours in terms of shades and tones. Knows how to darken colours without using black. Knows that you can use different tools to produce desired marks. For example: - Paint brushes to create stippling effect. <u>Texture</u> Understands that texture is how something feels and they can use different vocabulary to describe the feel of things. For example: - rough - smooth - hard - soft - scratchy - bumpy - furry - grainy - squidgy - slippery - spikey - sticky Knows that a collage is a mixture of different materials and textures put together. - fabrics, - paper - tissue - felt - cellophane - wool - string - wallpaper Children to be able to explain why they have chosen specific materials to match the outcome.
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	Knows how to create a pattern.	Knows that a regular pattern repeats or has a line of symmetry. <u>Artists</u> Children can talk about why artists are famous/what their specialism is. Rousseau – Rainforest Romero Britto - Brazillian Art	Children to be able to explain why they have chosen specific materials to match the outcome. Children knows how to handle different materials with care. For example: - what will tear easily - what is stronger. <u>Form</u> Knows that different construction materials can be used to create something from imagination or observation. For example: - Clay to mould something from 2D to create something 3D Knows that different tools and techniques can be used to join when assembling and be able to experiment with this. - scissors to cut - printing blocks to print - glue to join. <u>Pattern</u> Knows that repeating means the same element appears more than once. Know that irregular prints do not repeat or have any lines of symmetry. Knows that symmetry means the same on both sides. Knows that a regular pattern repeats or has a line of symmetry. Knows how to create a pattern with a desired outcome in mind. For example: - What to do if it needs to repeat etc. <u>Artists</u> Children can talk about why artists are famous/what their specialism is. Giuseppe Arcimboldo – fruit Art Jan Joseph Horemans – Tooth extraction)	Children know how to handle different materials with care. For example: - what will tear easily - what is stronger. <u>Form</u> Knows that different construction materials can be used to create something from imagination or observation. For example: - Clay to mould something from 2D to create something 3D - Wire sculpture Knows which materials would suit a desired outcome. Knows that different tools and techniques can be used to join when assembling and be able to experiment with this. - scissors to cut - printing blocks to print - glue to join. Can choose the appropriate method to match a desired outcome. <u>Pattern</u> Knows what repeating patterns and irregular patterns are. Knows that a regular pattern repeats or has a line of symmetry. Knows how to create an extended pattern with overlapping, overlaying and understanding how this will effect the pattern. <u>Artists</u> Children can talk about why artists are famous/what their specialism is. Rosalind Freeborn – torn paper portraits Frann Preston-Cannon – illustrator Barbara Hepworth and other local sculptures Ted Harrison – sky shapes
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	Knowledge prompts	Knowledge prompts	Knowledge prompts	Knowledge prompts
	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - What kind of shapes could we use in our drawing? <u>Colour</u> - What are these colours? (show primary and some secondary) - What do we need to do to create different colours? Can anyone give any examples? <u>Texture</u> - What do we mean by 'texture'? - What is a collage? - How could we make a collage? <u>Form</u> - What could we use to construct/make something? <u>Printing</u> - What can we print with? <u>Pattern</u> - What is a pattern?	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - How can we add more detail? - How can we create light and dark lines using a pencil? <u>Colour</u> - What are these colours? (show primary and secondary colours) - What do we need to do to create different/new colours? <u>Texture</u> - What do we mean by 'texture'? - Can you give me some words you might use to describe the texture of something? - What is a collage? - What could you use on a collage? <u>Form</u> - What could we use to join two things together? - What could we use to create a model of something? <u>Artists</u> - Can you name and tell me something about an artist we have learned about this term? - What is Rousseau famous for? (Rainforest painting) - What kind of Art does Romero Britto do? (Brazilian Art)	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - What does detail mean? - How can we add more detail? - How can we create light and dark lines? <u>Colour</u> - What are these colours? (show primary and secondary colours) - What do we need to do to create different/new colours? - How could we lighten and darken colours? - What would be good to use if we wanted to create very strong colour? - What could we use if we wanted to create very pale (muted) colours? - What media is good to 'blend' with? <u>Texture</u> - What do we mean by 'texture'? - Can you give me some words you might use to describe the texture of something? - What is a collage? - What could you use on a collage? <u>Form</u> - What could we use to join two things together? - What materials could we use to create 3D models?	<u>Drawing</u> - What can we use to draw? - What do we need to do when we are doing an observational drawing? - What do we do if we want to create a drawing quickly? - How can we make our drawings lighter or darker? <u>Colour</u> - How can we create different tones of colour? (by adding white) - What are shades and tones? - How can we darken colours without using black? - What tools could we use to create different marks? <u>Texture</u> - What is 'texture'? - Can you give me some words you might use to describe the texture of something? - What is a collage? - Can you explain why you would use certain materials in a collage? <u>Pattern</u> - What is a repeat? - What does 'irregular' mean? - What is a line of symmetry? - How could you create an extended pattern? (With overlaying/overlapping) <u>Form</u>

			<u>Pattern</u> - What is a repeat? - How do you create a repeating pattern? - What does ‘irregular’ mean? - What is a line of symmetry? <u>Artists</u> - Can you name and tell me something about an artist we have learned about this term? - What is the artist’s name who created the fruit art? (Giuseppe Arcimboldo)	- What materials can we use to create a 3D model/sculpture of something? (clay, wire) <u>Artists</u> - Can you name and tell me something about an artist we have learned about this term? - Who created torn paper collages of portraits? - Who is the illustrator from ‘The Journey Home’? - Can you name any sculptures? - Who is the artist who created ‘Sky shapes’?
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