



Year 2 Art and Design Step Up 2022-23

Aspect	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Human form	A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks. Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features. covered x 3	A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait. Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory. (A1) covered x 3 optional	Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses. Draw, paint or sculpt a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay. covered
Creation	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). Design and make art to express ideas. covered x 2 optional	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. Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea. (A2) covered x 6 optional x 4	Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork. covered x 4 optional x 7
Generation of ideas	Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork. covered x 2 optional	A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. (A3) covered x 3 optional x 2	Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil. Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique. covered x 6 optional x 3
Evaluation	Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates. Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary. covered x 4 optional x 2	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary. (A4) covered x 5 optional	Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading. Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork. covered x 5 optional x 3
Malleable materials	Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough. Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing. covered	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. Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints. (A5) covered x 2	Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques. Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials. covered x 3
Paper and fabric	Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create	Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing	Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are



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	<p>artwork. Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.</p> <p>covered optional x 2</p>	<p>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, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers. Create a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper. (A6)</p> <p>covered x 2</p>	<p>fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns. Weave natural or man-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns.</p> <p>covered</p>
Paint	<p>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Identify and use paints in the primary colours.</p> <p>covered x 4 optional</p>	<p>The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together. Identify and mix secondary colours. (A7)</p> <p>covered x 5</p>	<p>Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple (violet). They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints.</p> <p>covered x 2</p>
Printing	<p>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. Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.</p> <p>covered x 3</p>	<p>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 onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern. Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print. (A8)</p> <p>covered</p>	<p>A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block, creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again. Make a two-colour print.</p> <p>covered x 2</p>
Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	<p>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. Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.</p> <p>covered optional</p>	<p>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. Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space. (A9)</p> <p>covered optional</p>	<p>Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form. Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling.</p> <p>covered optional</p>
Natural art	<p>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. Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials.</p> <p>covered x 2</p>	<p>Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals. Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory. (A10)</p> <p>covered x 5 optional</p>	<p>Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork. Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork.</p> <p>covered x 2 optional x 2</p>



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<p>Landscapes</p>	<p>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). Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation.</p> <p>covered x 3 optional</p>	<p>A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail. (A11)</p> <p>covered</p>	<p>An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city. Draw, collage, paint or photograph an urban landscape.</p> <p>covered</p>
<p>Compare and contrast</p>	<p>Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line. Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art.</p> <p>covered x 2 optional x 2</p>	<p>Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events. Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme. (A12)</p> <p>covered x 3 optional x 3</p>	<p>Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or the ideas and concepts that have been explored or developed. Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.</p> <p>covered x 4</p>
<p>Significant people, artwork and movements</p>	<p>Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists. Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.</p> <p>covered x 2 optional x 2</p>	<p>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. Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important. (A13)</p> <p>covered optional</p>	<p>The work of significant artists, architects, cultures and designers has distinctive features, including the subject matter that inspires them, the movement to which they belong and the techniques and materials they have used. Work in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer.</p> <p>covered x 3 optional x 3</p>