



Year 3 Art and Design Step Up 2022-23

Aspect	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Human form	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. 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. (A1) covered	Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative. Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points. covered
Creation	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. 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. (A2) covered x 4 optional x 7	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art. covered x 8 optional x 6
Generation of ideas	A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. 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. (A3) covered x 6 optional x 3	Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time. Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique. covered optional x 6
Evaluation	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. 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. (A4) covered x 5 optional x 3	Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece. Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork. covered x 6 optional
Malleable materials	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. 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. (A5) covered x 3	Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay. Mark making can be used to add detail to 3-D forms. Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form. covered x 4
Paper and fabric	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	Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the	Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch. Use a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages. covered optional



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	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. covered x 2	warp yarns. Weave natural or man-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns. (A6) covered	
Paint	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together. Identify and mix secondary colours. covered x 5	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. (A7) covered x 2	Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture. Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting. covered x 3
Printing	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. covered	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. (A8) covered x 2	Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography. Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme. covered x 2
Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	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. covered optional	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. (A9) covered optional	Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together. Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing. covered x 3
Natural art	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	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. (A10) covered x 2 optional x 2	Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter. Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins. covered x 2



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	<p>observation, imagination and memory.</p> <p>covered x 5 optional</p>		
Landscapes	<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.</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. (A11)</p> <p>covered</p>	<p>Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints. Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape.</p> <p>covered x 2</p>
Compare and contrast	<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.</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. (A12)</p> <p>covered x 4</p>	<p>☐ Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone. Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.</p> <p>covered x 5 optional</p>
Significant people, artwork and movements	<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.</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. (A13)</p> <p>covered x 3 optional x 3</p>	<p>Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used. Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it.</p> <p>covered x 3 optional x 2</p>