



## Year 6 Art and Design Step Up 2022-23

Aspect	Year 5	Year 6
Human form	<p>A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists. Explore and create expression in portraiture.</p> <p>covered x 3 optional</p>	<p>In art, distortion is an alteration to an original shape, abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically and exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life. Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing. (A1)</p> <p>covered</p>
Creation	<p>Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like. Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models.</p> <p>covered x 4 optional x 5</p>	<p>In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece. Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning. (A2)</p> <p>covered x 6 optional</p>
Generation of ideas	<p>Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece. Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas.</p> <p>covered x 2 optional</p>	<p>A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image. Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art. (A3)</p> <p>covered x 8 optional x 2</p>
Evaluation	<p>Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art. Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.</p> <p>covered x 6 optional x 2</p>	<p>Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention. Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection. (A4)</p> <p>covered x 4 optional x 4</p>
Malleable materials	<p>Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background. Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.</p> <p>covered x 3</p>	<p>A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing. Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer. (A5)</p> <p>covered x 2 optional</p>
Paper and fabric	<p>Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making. Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques.</p> <p>covered x 2 optional</p>	<p>Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork. Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects. (A6)</p> <p>covered</p>
Paint	<p>A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.</p> <p>covered x 4</p>	<p>Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours. Use colour palettes and characteristics of an artistic movement or artist in artwork.</p>



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		(A7) covered x 5 optional
Printing	Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph. Add text or printed materials to a photographic background. covered x 2 optional	Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another. Use the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork. (A8) covered optional x 2
Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade. Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model. covered x 3 optional	Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above). Use line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective. (A9)
Natural art	Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal, horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups, unusual angles and a range of subjects. Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software. covered x 3	Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments. Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message. (A10) covered
Landscapes	Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world. Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes. covered	Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Draw or paint detailed landscapes that include perspective. (A11) covered
Compare and contrast	Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form. Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work. covered x 4 optional	Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece. Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art. (A12) covered x 4 optional x 2
Significant people, artwork and movements	Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract. Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement. covered x 4 optional	Works of art can be significant for many reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject. Explain the significance of different artworks from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks. (A13) covered x 2 optional x 5