## **Progression in Painting Skills**

Children will be given opportunities to paint from real objects, photos, pictures, photocopies and out in the community.

They will paint with a variety of media but not limited to powder, poster blocks and watercolour paints.

	Key Concepts							
<u>Line</u>	Short or continuous marks made using a variety of tools. Line can define the edge of a contour or shape and can be straight, curved, broken or continuous, thick or thin. Lines can be used to represent texture and from by hatching and cross hatching.							
<b>Shape</b>	shape is created by enclosing a space using an outline. The shape of an object or geometric pattern and the shape between objects.							
<u>Form</u>	Description of a 3D shape, form has volume and occupies space, it can be regular e.g a cube or sphere or irregular e.g. a tone, shell or fir cone.							
<u>Space</u>	The unlimited 3-dimentional expanse in which all objects are located. The distance between two points. The illusion of space can be created through the use of colour, tone, linear perspective and scale.							
<u>Colour</u>	We are surrounded by colour. There are three primary colours, red, blue and yellow. They can be used to mix secondary colours, green, purple, orange.							
<u>Tone</u>	Differences in light and dark, tiny or shade of colour to show effect of light on colour and form. Lighter tones or tints can be made by adding black to a colour.							
<b>Texture</b>	Describes how something feels, the surface quality of an object. Rough, smooth, hard, soft, prickly, spikey, furry and the skills we can use to represent this in art.							
<u>Pattern</u>	The arrangement of shapes, natural and man-made, decorative design on surface. (Zebra, tiger, petals, brickwork, etc).							

	Birth to 3	3-4 year olds	FS2	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Skills	Explore paint,	Explore with	Explore with	Confidently use	Mix a range of	Use paint and a	Use paint and	Build on	Investigate
progression	using fingers	colour mixing.	colour mixing.	primary colours	secondary	variety of	equipment with	previous work	working on
	and other			to mix other	colours.	different size	increasing	with colour by	different
	parts of their	Name all the	Explore, use	colours.		brushes	confidence.	exploring	mediums
	bodies as well	colours.	and refine a		Share colour	effectively.		intensity.	(canvas/board
	as brushes and		variety of	Match colours	charts to		Make and match		etc).
	other tools.	Create closed	artistic effects	to	compare	Use the colour	colours with	Demonstrate a	
		shapes with	to express	objects/ideas.	variations of the	wheel to mix	increasing	secure	Develop
	Express ideas	continuous	their ideas and		same colour.	different shades	accuracy.	knowledge of	watercolour
	and feelings	lines and begin	feelings.	Begin to use		of the same		primary and	techniques.
	through	to use these		black and white	Explore making	colour.	Experiment with	secondary	
	making marks	shapes to	Support	to create tints	tones/shades of		watercolour,	colours.	Develop brush
	and	represent	children	and tones.	colour.	Predict colour	exploring		stroke
	sometimes	objects.	matching			mixing results	intensity of	Explore colour	techniques.
	give a meaning		colours they	Create a range	Darken and	with increasing	colour to	relationships –	
	to the marks	Show different	see and want	of marks with a	lighten colours	accuracy.	develop shades.	hot/cold,	Explore and
	they make.	emotions in	to represent	paintbrush.	without using			emotions.	use
		their paintings	using step by		black and white.	Use colour	Understand how		complimentary
		like happiness,	step guidance.	Create texture		washes to build	to use tints and	Confidently work	colours.
		sadness, fear		using colour	Recognise warm	up thicker layers.	tones.	from direct	
		etc.		and different	and cold colours.			observation.	Replicate
				thicknesses of		Begin to observe	To lighten and		patterns,
		Explore colour		paint.	Create washes to	and paint fine	darken colours	Begin to use	colour and
		and colour			form	details.	appropriately	hue, tint, tone,	textures in
		mixing.		Work from	backgrounds.		(black/white and	shades and	work.
				direct		Use a brush to	without).	mood in final	
				observation	Explore the	produce marks		pieces.	Confidently
				and	relationship	appropriate for			work from
				imagination.	between colour	work – dotting,			imagination.
					and	scratching,			
					moods/feelings.	splashing.			Confidently
									use hue, tint,
					Work in different	Work on a range			tone, shade
					consistencies.	of scales using a			and mood.
						variety of			
						brushes.			Use
									perspective in
									their paintings.
Vocab	Revisiting	Revisiting	Revisiting	Revisiting prior	Revisiting prior	Revisiting prior	Revisiting prior	Revisiting prior	Revisiting
progression	prior vocab	prior vocab	prior vocab	vocab and:	vocab and:	vocab and:	vocab and:	vocab and:	prior vocab
	and:	and:	and:						and:

	Paint, brush,	Red, yellow,	Mixing	Primary colour,	Secondary	Brush size, colour	Watercolour,	Colour	Mediums,
		blue, orange,		paintbrush,	colour, tone,	wheel, shade,	intensity, tints,	relationships,	techniques,
		purple, green		texture,	shades, darken,	washes,	tones.	hue, mood.	complimentary
		etc.		thickness	lighten, warm	thickness,			colour
		Shape, line,			colour, cold	observe, dotting,			
		emotion,			colour, washes,	scratching,			
		mixing.			consistency.	splashing, scale			
Knowledge	Throughout their time at Redscope Primary School our children will develop the knowledge and understanding of the formal elements of art (also known is key								
and	concepts) and be able to use these to describe their work and the work of others. They will have researched a variety of well-known and local artists and designers who								
understanding.	have contributed to the art world and will explore the impact they have had. This will be specifically evident on each year groups scheme of work.								

## **Vocabulary Definitions.**

Primary colours	A group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing.						
	(Blue, Yellow, Red)						
Secondary colours	A colour resulting from the mixing of two or more primary colours.						
Warm colours	Consists of orange, red, yellow and combinations of these and similar colours. As the name indicates they tend to make you think of warm						
	things, such a sunlight or heat.						
Cold colours Consists of blues, greens and purples. The can calm and soothe. Cool colours remind you of water, sky, snow or ice.							
Washes	Paint applied to paper in a smooth, uniform zone of flat colour or a subtle gradient changing in tone or colour. You cannot see individual brush						
	strokes and any transition is gradual. Usually a thin paint such as watercolour or diluted ink.						
Colour intensity	This refers to the degree of purity of a colour. A highly intense colour is bright and a low intensity colour is neutral, dull or muted.						
Complimentary colours	They sit across from each other on a colour wheel and often referred to as opposite colours/contrasting colours. When these colours are						
	placed next to each other they appear more vivid and brighter.						
Hue	This refers to the origin of the colour we see. The underlying base colour of the mixture – the dominant colour family.						
Tint	Sometimes also called pastel. A mixture of a pure colour with only white added.						
Tone	Any hue or mixture of pure colours with only grey added.						
Shades	Any hue or mixture of pure colours with only black added. A shade darkens the colour.						