

Ashwell Primary School

Art & Design Curriculum

Knowledge and Skills Organiser – Formal Elements



Year 1 – Formal Elements of Art		Year 2 – Formal Elements of Art	
Colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue ▪ Know that the primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: Red + yellow = orange Yellow + blue = green Blue + red = purple 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours ▪ Know that colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination ▪ Know that colour can be used to show how it feels to be in a particular place, e.g. the seaside
Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that we can change paper from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it ▪ Know that 3D art is called sculpture 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image ▪ Know that shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular ▪ Know that shapes can be geometric if they have mostly straight lines and angles
Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines ▪ Know that lines can represent movement in drawings 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that lines can be used to fill shapes and to make outlines ▪ Know that outlines can add detail or pattern
Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns ▪ Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling and blending can make patterns
Texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that texture means 'what something feels like' ▪ Know that different marks can be used to represent the textures of different objects ▪ Know that different drawing tools make different marks 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures ▪ Know that collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture ▪ Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling and blending can create surface texture
Tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that 'tone' in art means 'light and dark' ▪ Know that we can add tone to a drawing by shading and filling a shape 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that shading helps make drawn objects look more three dimensional ▪ Know that different pencil grades make different tones

Year 3 – Formal Elements of Art		Year 4 – Formal Elements of Art
Colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast Know that pain colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these paints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that adding black to a colour creates a shade Know that adding white to a colour creates a tint
Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, e.g. a cube) Know that organic forms can be abstract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of colour can create a 3D effect Know that simple forms can be made by creating layers, by folding and rolling materials
Shape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that negative shapes show the space around and between objects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns
Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that different drawing tools can create different types of lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing
Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) Or natural (like a giraffe's skin) Know that the starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that symmetry can be used to make repeating patterns Know that patterns can be irregular and change in ways that you would not expect
Texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) Know that a surface can be made to appear textured, as in a drawing that uses shading to create a fluffy object 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface
Tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some basic rules for shading when drawing, e.g. shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps Know that shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect

Year 5 – Formal Elements of Art		Year 6 – Formal Elements of Art
Colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in artwork, for example, by using warm or cool colours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that a 'monochromatic' artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour Know that colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to a culture or background, e.g. red for representing danger or for celebration
Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that an art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer 'experiences' the art all around them Know that the size and scale of three-dimensional work changes the effect of the piece 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional artwork
Shape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that a silhouette is a shape filled with a solid flat colour that represents an object 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how an understanding of the shape and space can support creating effective composition
Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that lines can be used by artists to control what the viewer looks at within a composition, e.g. by using diagonal lines to draw your eye into the centre of a drawing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms
Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that artists create pattern to add expressive detail to artworks, for example, Chila Kumaru Singh Burman using small everyday objects to add detail to sculptures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that pattern can be created in many different ways, e.g. in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting (like the work of Van Gogh) or in repeated shapes within a composition
Texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to create texture on different materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that applying thick layers of paint to a surface is called impasto, and is used by artists such as Claude Monet to describe texture
Tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images