

Year 1 Term 3

What in the world is beautiful?

ART & DESIGN



National Curriculum Links:

Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.

Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Essential Prior Learning:

Children will have explored using different painting tools in EYFS to apply paint to a range of materials. Children will have learnt about 2 artists in Year 1 and know that art can come in different forms. Children have experience of using pencils to draw and write. They will have a developing tripod pencil grip.

Progression in Skill:

Recognise and describe key features of own and work of others.

Describe what they think about the work of others.

Pointillism is when painters use dots of colour to create paintings.

George Seurat was a Pointillist artist.

Know the three primary colours and experiment with mixing poster paints to create a wider range of colours.

Experiment with a range of different size paintbrushes and tools to create a desired effect; use a different method to create colour (dots of colour very close together).

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Talk about your artwork and that of others, what you like and what you don't; begin to give reasons for your opinions.

Know that pointillism is when painters use dots of colour to create pictures.

Give George Seurat as an example of a pointillist artist.

Explain why you have chosen to use a big or small brush.

Know the primary colours are red, blue and yellow and explain they cannot be made when colour mixing.

Give suggestions to what might happen when two colours are mixed together.

Key Vocabulary

point	a dot
pointillism	a form of art using dots of colour painted very close together
primary colours	The 3 primary colours are red, yellow and blue.
effect	the result of an action; what happens when you do something

Progression in Resources:

Use of tools in different ways to produce different results

Use of different items as tools for painting: paintbrushes (both ends), cotton buds, the end of a pencil/piece of dowel

Poster paints in primary colours (red, yellow, blue), black and white

Relevance

Now	Children are able to mix primary colours to make other colours – they recognise they are not limited to the colours in the pot; they begin to understand that different tools create different effects and start to think about the choices they are making; they recognise that there is more than one way to create a painting.
Future	Children have a vocabulary and the cultural points of reference to be able to talk about and appreciate art, identifying what they do and don't like, as well as creating pieces for themselves.
Aspiration	Children may develop an interest in art that leads to a career in this field: tattooing uses the techniques of pointillism.