Year 1 - Term 4
Is the world the same for everyone?

## 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
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 know that there are different ways to apply paint using certain tools to produce a technique. Children will have experimented with colour mixing and different paint application techniques.

## Progression in Skill:

## Painting - Pointillism

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:

Pointillism is when painters use dots of colour to create paintings.
George Seurat was a pointillist artist.
The primary colours are red, yellow and blue; they cannot be made by mixing other colours.
Mixing two or more primary colours together will make a new colour.

| Key Vocabulary |  |
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| point | a dot |
| pointillism | a form of art using dots of colour <br> painted very close together |
| primary colours | The 3 primary colours are red, <br> yellow and blue. |
| effect | the result of an action; what <br> 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 | Children are able to mix primary <br> colours to make other colours - they <br> recognise they are not limited to the <br> colours in the pot; they begin to <br> understand that different tools create <br> different effects and start to think <br> about the choices they are making; <br> they recognise that there is more than <br> one way to create a painting. |
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| Future | Children have a vocabulary and the <br> cultural points of reference to be able <br> to talk about and appreciate art, <br> identifying what they do and don't <br> like, as well as creating pieces for <br> themselves. |
| Aspiration | Children may develop an interest in <br> art that leads to a career in this field: <br> tattooing uses the techniques of <br> pointillism. |

