



Friskney All Saints
Church of England
Primary School



Friskney All Saints Church of England Primary School

Curriculum for Art

Art Curriculum Intent

At Friskney All Saints Primary School, we are **Artists!**

We want our children to love art! We want them to have no limits to what their ambitions are and grow up wanting to be painters, sculptors, or printers. Learning within art, craft and design stimulates creativity and imagination. It provides visual, tactile and sensory experiences and a special way of understanding and responding to the world. Our high-quality art and design education is designed to inspire, engage and challenge children - enabling pupils to communicate what they see, feel and think through the use of colour, texture, form and pattern. Children at Friskney will become involved in shaping their environment through art and design activities, involving different creative techniques. They will explore ideas and meaning through the work of artists and designers. Additionally, as they learn about the history, roles and functions of art, they will explore the impact that it has on contemporary life and that of different times and cultures.

Art Curriculum Drivers



Inspiration – Our exciting and engaging art curriculum seeks to encourage children’s innate curiosity, inspiring a lifelong love of the world around them, sparking creativity and preparing our students for a future that demands adaptability and innovation. Learning opportunities are skilfully adapted to inspire and support all pupils within Friskney and beyond, especially those with **SEND**, removing barriers and igniting interest in the world around them. **Enrichment opportunities**, for example dedicated art days to celebrate well known artists, after school art club and artists invited in to school to work with children. Our curriculum is designed to be irresistible so that pupils are encouraged to *realise their gifts as* artists.



Excellence - Our ambitious art curriculum is designed to ensure that every child reaches their full potential and always *striving for excellence*. Each year, the children’s identified learning builds upon previously taught content through **clearly mapped out, sequential units** which detail the **substantive and disciplinary knowledge**. We prioritise **vocabulary** acquisition, employing a systematic and explicit approach to the teaching of vocabulary in every subject and timely **retrieval** opportunities are carefully planned and scaffolded throughout our curriculum enabling children to strengthen and remember previously taught knowledge.



Exploration –We encourage pupils to explore what it means to be part of Friskney, as well as Modern Britain and the wider world. Helping our children to be inquisitive and questioning of their learning enables inquisitive thinking, investigation, independence and problem solving. Curriculum design is focussed on developing **oracy** and **reading**, allowing pupils to explore and strengthen *existing and new* knowledge across all aspects of the curriculum. Through teaching opportunities, children explore various art concepts and analyse trends and patterns. Through a strong framework of personal development, we ensure pupils understand who they are and are well prepared and eager for the next stage of their education.

Art Implementation

EYFS

	Art
Characteristics of effective learning	<p>Children will engage in their learning through the characteristics of effective teaching and learning. The three characteristics of effective teaching and learning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing and exploring – children investigate and experience things and have a go • Active learning – children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties and enjoy achievements • Creating and thinking critically – children have and develop their own ideas, make links between their ideas and develop strategies for doing things
Educational Programme	<p style="text-align: center;">Expressive Arts and Design – statutory framework</p> <p>The development of children’s artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. It is important that children have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The quality and variety of what children see, hear and participate in is crucial for developing their understanding, self-expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe.</p>
Development Matters Reception Statements (Examples of what this could look like)	<p style="text-align: center;">Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Teach children to develop their colour mixing techniques to enable them to match the colours they see and want to represent, with step-by-step guidance when appropriate.)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Provide opportunities to work together to develop and realise creative ideas. Provide children with a range of materials for children to construct with. Encourage them to think about and discuss what they want to make. Discuss problems and how they might be solved as they arise. Reflect with children on how they have achieved their aims.)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Create collaboratively sharing ideas, resources and skills</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Provide a range of materials and tools and teach children how to use them with care and precision. Promote independence, taking care not to introduce too many new things at once. Some skills that could be taught but not limited to colour mixing, pencil drawings, portraits, use of powder paints, wax crayons, pastels, observational drawings, use of mixed media e.g. collage)</i></p>
End of year Expectations: (ELG)	<p style="text-align: center;">Expressive Arts and Design</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ELG: Creating with Materials</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Children at the expected level of development will:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">- Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function;</p>

	<p>- Share their creations, explaining the process they have used; - Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.</p>
Vocabulary:	<p>Vocabulary – enriching and widening (subject specific relating to overarching topics) Art vocabulary children will be exposed to: Paint, draw, colour, mark-make, lines, circles, shapes, colour, mix, primary, secondary, texture, form, sculpt, shape, print, technique, pattern, texture, improve, design,</p>

KS1 and KS2 Curriculum Year A

Terms	Y1/2 Focus	Why this? Why now?	Year 3/4 focus	Why this? Why now?	Year 5/6 focus	Why this? Why now?
Autumn	Paul Klee Drawing painting	Children begin to express themselves through the medium of drawing and painting. This builds on the work carried out in EYFS. During this theme the children will improve their pencil grip and shading skills. They will learn about the colour wheel and start to mix primary colours to create secondary colours. This will be built on as the children move into KS2.	Mondrain Drawing Painting	Children will continue to express themselves through the medium of drawing and painting building on skills learnt in KS1. Pupils will develop their painting skills increasing control, & precision when painting detail, lines and edges of shapes. They know and have used different types of paint and painting surfaces, they can identify different paintbrushes and painting equipment, understand the various purposes they have. Pupils study how other artists' paint, applying elements of this to their work.	Van Gough Drawing Printing	Van Gogh is today regarded as one of the most popular post-impressionist painters. Van Gogh's definite brushwork and contoured forms have massively influenced Expressionism, Fauvism and early abstraction as well as various other aspects of 20th-century art. This artist follows on from the study of the impressionists in class 3. They will continue to build on the skills learnt in lower key stage 2 and begin to experiment with shade and tone.
Spring	Monet Printing Sculpture	In this unit the children will learn how to print with a range of different materials linking with their science unit of materials from Autumn term. They will explore sculpture using malleable media and continue to improve sketching skills. Experiment with constructing and joining recycled, natural and man-made materials. This links to Natures Energy studied in upper KS2	Henri Rousseau Collage Textiles	This topic links to the children's study about the rainforest during this term. They will build on skills learnt in KS1. They will begin to choose the most appropriate materials for their collage and textiles work.	David Hockney Painting Collage	As an important contributor to the pop art movement of the 1960s, David Hockney is considered one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century. Children will take inspiration from his use of colour and techniques, they will refine and improve their drawing and painting skills looking carefully at the different types of brush strokes they can use and

		This will be built on as the children move into KS2.				the effect they may have on the observer.
Summer	James Bartholomew (Seascapes)	This unit is designed to teach the first skills of collage and textiles. The children will learn to create images from different media building on from the digital media computing units taught last term. They will also begin to identify different techniques eg weaving, sewing. Additionally, this unit links to the History unit of Australia versus Friskney (U.K) where the children will look at the beach in both countries. This will be built on as the children move into KS2.	Richard Deurer Printing Sculpture	During this unit the children will study the works of Richard Deurer and apply this knowledge to a range of printing and sculptures. His Egyptian works link to the study of Ancient Egyptians in class 4 allowing an element of pre- learning. They will continue to build on the skills of printing and textiles for KS1 improving and refining these skills.	Camilla Low Sculpture Textiles	The children will look at the work of Camilla Low a modern-day female artist. This links to geometry (shape). The children will look at deeper meaning behind artwork and its use to inspire and engage. They will develop more detail in their sculpture work looking closely at the structure of each individual piece and its relation to the others.

KS1 and KS2 Curriculum Year B

Terms	Y1/2 Focus	Why this? Why now?	Year 3/4 focus	Why this? Why now?	Year 5/6 focus	Why this? Why now?
Autumn	Jackson Pollock Drawing Painting	This unit will build on from year A allowing the children to develop more control of the types of marks made within the range of media. They will continue to investigate pattern and texture producing and expanding range of patterns. This will be built on in Lower KS2 when the children will develop line, tone and texture.	Amedeo Modigliani Drawing Painting	The study of Amedeo Modigliani an Italian painter who worked in France will provide initial links to the comparison of Laval in France studied in the Summer term of the previous year. Drawing and painting skills will continue to be built on from ks1 with children paying attention to fine details.	Henry Moore Drawing Painting	Henry Spencer Moore (1898-1986) was one of the most important and influential British artists of the twentieth century. The children will learn about his work and how he pioneered a new vision for modern sculpture, becoming a global star within his own lifetime. This serves as an introduction to the world of sculpture for next terms artist Bridget Riley.
Spring	William Morris Collage Textiles	This unit will precede the Victorians unit taught in KS2 and will allow an element of pre teaching about the Victorian era. The children will continue to develop their knowledge of materials for collage and learn the skills of cutting, folding and crumpling.	Picasso Textiles Collage	Following the studies of Pollock and Rousseau this unit will show the inspiration that Picasso took from these artists. Children will build on collage and textile skills learnt in KS1 refining their cutting and folding skills.	Bridget Riley Sculpture Collage	Bridget Riley has made significant contributions to contemporary art and art education. Her innovative use of optical illusion geometric abstraction has influenced generations of artists and inspired new artistic movements. Her use of shape links to geometry within maths helping to show children maths use in real life.

Summer	<p>Esther Mahlangu</p> <p>Printing</p> <p>Sculpture</p>	<p>Building on from year A the children will continue to explore sculpture with a range of malleable media eg clay, dough. Continue to manipulate materials in a variety of ways including rolling and kneading. Continue to explore shape and form: manipulate malleable materials for a purpose.</p>	<p>The impressionists</p> <p>Matisse, Sisley, Cezanne, Renoir.</p> <p>Sculpture</p> <p>Printing</p>	<p>Studying Impressionism will help show that art does not have to be held to the same standards as what has been produced before. Children will learn how Impressionists found themselves fighting against the established norms in French art. The popular art during the time of the Impressionists was history paintings.</p> <p>They will then build their skills by using sculpture as an outlet for their own ideas.</p>	<p>Lowry</p> <p>Printing</p> <p>Textiles</p>	<p>Studying Lowry will help children understand how the use of simple materials: ivory black, vermilion, Prussian blue, yellow ochre, flake white and no medium.” meant Lowry was in absolute control of all the colours and tones he could achieve and allowed him to concentrate on composition, perspective, and subject matter. They will experiment themselves with simple materials and discover the effect and control it can have.</p>
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Key Stage One Art Curriculum

Term/Unit	National Curriculum	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
<p>Year A - Autumn Term</p> <p>Paul Klee Drawing and Painting Why this why now: Children begin to express themselves through the medium of drawing and painting. This builds on the work carried out in EYFS. During this theme the children will improve their pencil grip and shading skills. They will learn about the colour wheel and start to mix primary colours to create secondary colours. This will be built on as the children move into KS2.</p>	<p>To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.</p> <p>To 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.</p>	<p><u>Drawing:</u> Experiment with a variety of media. Record simple explorations in sketch books. Develop range of tone using pencils – use a variety of techniques eg hatching, scribbling, stippling and blending to create light/dark lines. Large and small observational drawings of natural and man-made objects. Investigate different patterns and textures by describing, naming and copying.</p> <p><u>Painting:</u> Explore with a range of media. Apply paint in different ways: dab, smooth stroke, wash, sponge, stipple etc. Begin to control the types of marks made with a range of media. Work on different scales and surfaces – paint on a variety of shapes, sizes and textures of paper, eg wallpaper, sandpaper. Name the primary and secondary colours.</p>	<p>Study famous works of Paul Klee learning how and when they were made. Describe the content and the feelings and emotions conveyed by the work. Paul Klee was born in 1879 and died in 1940. He was a Swiss/German artist. His highly individual style was influenced by movements in art that included expressionism, cubism, and surrealism.</p> <p>Recognise when they are using formal elements and describe how they are using them.</p> <p>Recognise that ideas can be expressed in artwork .</p>	<p>Colour Line Tone Shapes Textures patterns</p>

		Mix primary colours to make secondary colours. Mix and match colours to artefacts and objects.		
<p>Year A - Spring Term</p> <p>Monet</p> <p>Printing</p> <p>Sculpture</p> <p>Why this Why Now? In this unit the children will learn how to print with a range of different materials linking with their science unit of materials from Autumn term. They will explore sculpture using malleable media and continue to improve sketching skills. Experiment with constructing and joining recycled, natural and man-made materials. This links to Natures Energy studied in upper KS2</p> <p>This will be built on as the children move into KS2.</p>	<p>To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.</p> <p>To 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.</p> <p>To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p>	<p>Printing: Print with a range of natural, made, hard and soft materials eg corks, sponge, fruit and vegetables. Explore a range of techniques: rolling, pressing, stamping, rubbing, monoprint, relief and resist printing. Design and create simple repeating patterns. Recognise patterns in the environment.</p> <p>Sculpture: Explore sculpture with a range of malleable media eg clay, dough. Manipulate malleable materials in a variety of ways including rolling, pinching and kneading. Draw design into sketch book. Explore shape and form: shape materials for a purpose eg pot, tile. Apply simple decoration techniques: impressed, painted, applied. Experiment with constructing and joining recycled, natural and man-made materials. Work safely with materials and tools.</p>	<p>Study the works of Monet. Oscar-Claude Monet was a French painter and founder of impressionist painting who is seen as a key precursor to modernism, especially in his attempts to paint nature as he perceived it. Born 1840, Died 1926</p> <p>Create and explore with an open mind . Use contextual knowledge as a stimulus for creativity.</p>	<p>Model, build, design, make, create, join, stack, stick, tools, change, manipulate, malleable, squash, squeeze, cut, squeeze, crumple, pinch, knead, scrunch, stretch, bend, snap, twist, roll, pull, flatten, paint, mix, achieve, effect, natural, man-made, recycled, junk, temporary, decorate, object, 3D, share, review, reflect, evaluate.</p> <p>Load, paint, apply, surface, make, repeated, pattern, environment, print, share, guided evaluation, shape, primary & secondary colour names, rubbings, textures, light, dark, hard, soft, materials, cork, domino, pen lid, sponge, flower, feather, fruit/veg, see, spot, recognise</p>

<p>Year A - Summer Term</p> <p>James Bartholomew (Seascapes)</p> <p>Collage textiles</p> <p>Why this Why now?</p> <p>This unit is designed to teach the first skills of collage and textiles. The children will learn to create images from different media building on from the digital media computing units taught last term. They will also begin to identify different techniques eg weaving, sewing. Additionally, this unit links to the History unit of Australia versus Friskney (U.K) where the children will look at the beach in both countries. This will be built on as the children move into KS2.</p>	<p>To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.</p> <p>To 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.</p> <p>To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p>	<p>Collage: Plan/design/sketch collage ideas into sketch book. Create images from a variety of media eg paper, card, crepe paper, fabric, photocopies, plastic, magazines etc. Gather and sort materials needed. Cut and tear materials for collage. Arrange and glue materials to different backgrounds. Example project: Create individual/collaborative seaside collage.</p> <p>Textiles: Begin to identify different techniques eg weaving, sewing. Begin to identify different types and textures of fabrics. Plan/design/sketch ideas into sketch books. Cut and shape fabric using scissors. Be shown how to thread a needle. Practise sewing a simple running stitch with large eyed needle. Apply simple decorations. Apply colour with printing, fabric crayons etc. Have some experience of weaving eg produce a weaving with sticks, wool, natural found objects etc.</p>	<p>Study the works of James Bartholomew.</p> <p>Contemporary seascape, landscape and animal painter. Lives in Wigan. Born 1962</p> <p>Create original outcomes.</p>	<p>purpose, cut, tear, stick, paper, materials, background, texture, colour, objects, shapes, overlap, on top of, underneath, layers, texture, tactile, rough, smooth, bumpy, soft, hard, prickly, furry, flat, shiny, hairy, pattern, spotted, striped, simple, share, review, reflect, evaluate.</p> <p>Fabric, cotton, wool, nylon, silk, denim, thread, felt, cut, shape, thread, decorate, embellish, stick, join, button, bead, feathers, ribbon, weaving, loom, furry, soft, fluffy, hairy, shiny,</p>
<p>Year B - Autumn Term</p> <p>Jackson Pollack</p> <p>Painting</p>	<p>To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.</p>	<p>Drawing: Develop more control of the types of marks made with the range of media. Use sketch book to plan and develop simple ideas.</p>	<p>Paul Jackson Pollock was an American painter. A major figure in the abstract expressionist movement, Pollock was widely noticed for his "drip technique" of pouring or splashing liquid household paint onto a</p>	<p>Poster paint, water colour paints, powder paint, brush, thick, thin, hard, soft, bristles, hairs, range of brush</p>

<p>Drawing</p> <p>Why this why now?</p> <p>This unit will build on from year A allowing the children to develop more control of the types of marks made within the range of media. They will continue to investigate pattern and texture producing and expanding range of patterns. This will be built on in Lower KS2 when the children will develop line, tone and texture.</p>	<p>To 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.</p> <p>To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p>	<p>Continue to investigate tone by drawing light/dark lines, patterns and shapes with different grades of pencil. Make observational drawings using chalk and pastels.</p> <p>Draw a series of studies from different view-points: above, below, front, back. Continue to investigate pattern and texture: produce an expanding range of patterns.</p> <p>Painting: Mix a range of secondary colours. Mix a range of shades and tones of one colour by using white. Experiment with tools and techniques: mixing, layering, scraping paint, splattering paint etc. Work on a range of scales: brush sizes, large paper etc. Create textured paint by adding material eg sand.</p>	<p>horizontal surface, enabling him to view and paint his canvases from all angles. Born -January 1912 Died -August 1956</p> <p>Use contextual knowledge as a stimulus for creativity, making links between own work and the work of others.</p>	<p>sizes, range of brush types, sand, rubber, sponge, purpose, represent, realistic, tint, shade, glitter, black paint, white paint, explore, add materials, effect,</p> <p>Lines, diagonal, bold, vertical, horizontal, create, shapes, 2D, flat, curved, straight, patterns, simple, spotted, striped, visual, rough, smooth, bumpy, soft, hard, prickly, furry, flat, shiny, hairy, tone, dark, darker, shade, light, lighter, tint, soft, strong, harsh,</p>
<p>Year B - Spring Term</p> <p>William Morris</p> <p>Collage</p> <p>Textiles</p> <p>Why this why now?</p> <p>This unit will precede the Victorians unit taught in KS2 and will allow an element of pre</p>	<p>To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.</p> <p>To 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.</p> <p>To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p>	<p>Collage: Plan/design/sketch collage ideas into sketch book. Create textured collage from a range of media. Cut, fold, crumple and tear materials. Develop skills of over-lapping and over-laying. Explain why particular materials were chosen. Arrange and attach materials using different adhesives and decide on the most effective for a given task.</p>	<p>Study the works of William Morris William Morris was an English textile designer, poet, artist, writer, and socialist activist associated with the British Arts and Crafts movement. He was a major contributor to the revival of traditional British textile arts and methods of production. Born 1834- Died 1896 Try out different activities and make sensible choices about what to do next Use sketchbooks to record ideas and experiences</p>	<p>2D, flat, curved, line, diagonal, vertical, horizontal, texture, tactile, rough, smooth, bumpy, soft, hard, prickly, furry, flat, shiny, hairy, crumple, fold, tear.</p> <p>fabric, materials, weaving, weaving loom, thread, string, wool, manipulate,</p>

<p>teaching about the Victorian era. The children will continue to develop their knowledge of materials for collage and learn the skills of cutting, folding and crumpling.</p>		<p>Textiles: Match and sort fabrics and threads for colour, texture, length, size and shape. Gain confidence in stitching 2 pieces of fabric. Start to explore other simple stitches. Extend use of simple applique work. Use sketchbook to plan and develop ideas. Continue to gain experience in weaving.</p>		<p>change, effect, twist, knot, plait, cut, fray, texture, colour, needle, eye, join, stich, running stich, binca/aider.</p>
<p>Year B - Summer Term</p> <p>Esther Mahlangu</p> <p>Sculpture</p> <p>Printing</p> <p>Why this why now?</p> <p>Building on from year A the children will continue to explore sculpture with a range of malleable media eg clay, dough. Continue to manipulate materials in a variety of ways including rolling and kneading. Continue to explore shape and form: manipulate malleable materials for a purpose.</p>	<p>To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.</p> <p>To 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.</p> <p>To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.</p>	<p>Sculpture: Continue to explore sculpture with a range of malleable media eg clay, dough. Continue to manipulate materials in a variety of ways including rolling and kneading. Draw design into sketch book. Continue to explore shape and form: manipulate malleable materials for a purpose. Add texture by changing the surface eg produce a textured tile or pot. Use simple 2D shapes to create a 3D object. Understand the safety and basic care of materials and tools. Look at the work of other sculptors eg Antony Gormley.</p> <p>Printing: Continue/extend variety of tools, materials and objects to create prints. Continue exploring different printing techniques: monoprint, block, relief and resist printing. Design repeating patterns and overlapping shape patterns, such as in African art. Draw design in sketch book.</p>	<p>Study the works of Esther Mahlangu. Esther Mahlangu is a South African artist. She is known for her bold large-scale contemporary paintings that reference her Ndebele heritage. She is one of South Africa's best known artists. Born November 1935</p> <p>Create original, knowledge informed outcomes.</p>	<p>malleable, clay, Papier Mache, experiment, changing, adapting, surface texture, impressing, carving, manipulate, model, represent, design, functional, pinch pot, research, plan, range of tools, clay tools, boxwood tools, KS2 Art Vocabulary loop tool, brush, sponge, share, review, reflect, evaluate.</p> <p>placement, pattern, repeated pattern, clean image, texture, texture rubbings, transfer, expose, explore, identify, mono-printing, paint, printing-ink, remove, line, shape, motif, printing plate,</p>

		Copy print from the environment eg wallpapers, curtain, fabric.		roll, rub, press, stamp, purpose, multiple images, , spotted, striped, simple, mimic print, environment, wallpaper.
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Lower Key Stage Two Art Curriculum

Term/Unit	National Curriculum	Disciplinary Knowledge	Substantive Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Year A - Autumn Term Mondrian Drawing Painting Children will continue to express themselves through the medium of drawing and painting building on skills learnt in KS1. Pupils will develop their painting skills increasing control, & precision when painting detail, lines and edges of shapes.	To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]. About great artists, architects and designers in history.	Drawing Experiment with showing line and tone with different hardness of pencils. Create textures and patterns with a wider range of drawing implements. Use a sketch book to collect and develop ideas. Use initial sketches in sketch book as a preparation for painting and other artwork. Plan, refine and alter drawings as necessary. Practise accurate drawings of people – particularly faces. Draw for sustained periods of time. Painting Mix a variety of colours and know which primary colours make secondary colours. Use light and dark within painting. Mix shade and tones with increasing confidence. Experiment with different effects and textures eg blocking in colour, washes etc.	Pieter Cornelis Mondriaan, after 1906 known as Piet Mondrian, was a Dutch painter and art theoretician who is regarded as one of the greatest artists of the 20th century. Born -March 1872 Died -February 1944 Gather and review information, references and resources related to their ideas and intentions.	Thick Thin Soft Broad Narrow Fine Pattern Line Shape Detail Nature Comparison Still life Frame Position Boundary Label Line Symbol Practical Impractical Change Improve Blend Bright Primary Secondary Warm Vibrant Deep Tone Shading Pointillism Colour wash Abstract Natural Bold Delicate Detailed Colour descriptors e.g. scarlet, crimson, emerald, eau de nil, turquoise Watery Intense Strong Opaque Translucent Wash Tint Shade Background Foreground Middle ground

<p>They know and have used different types of paint and painting surfaces, they can identify different paintbrushes and painting equipment, understand the various purposes they have. Pupils study how other artists' paint, applying elements of this to their work.</p>		<p>Work confidently using a range of brushes on a range of scales eg thin brush for fine line painting. Make colour wheel</p>		
<p>Year A - Spring Term Henri Rousseau Textiles Collage</p> <p>This topic links to the children's study about the rainforest during this term. They will build on skills learnt in KS1. They will begin to choose the most appropriate materials for</p>	<p>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]. About great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Collage: - Plan/design/sketch collage ideas into sketch book. Select colours and materials to create effect, giving reasons for choices. Experiment with a range of techniques: overlapping, layering, mosaic, montage. Cut multiple shapes accurately and arrange on a surface for a purpose.</p> <p>Textiles: Develop skills in stitching: use smaller eyed needles and finer threads. Use wider range of stitches. Develop skills in cutting and joining. Use sketchbook to plan and develop ideas. Add detail with decorations using beads, buttons, feathers.</p>	<p>Henri Julien Félix Rousseau was a French post-impressionist painter in the Naïve or Primitive manner. Born – May 1844 Died September 1910</p> <p>Use a sketchbook for different purposes, including recording observations, planning and shaping ideas. Create original, knowledge informed outcomes.</p>	<p>Fabric Colour Pattern Shape Texture Sew Hessian Scraps Wool Yarn Mixed media Weave Collage Appliqué Layers Combine Opinion Thread Net Fur Tweed Silk Satin Natural Synthetic Vat Bunching Threading Stitching Embroidery Cross stitch Running stitch Stem stitch Matting Shrunken Tease Wool tops Carding, uneven</p>

their collage and textiles work.		Extend use of applique work.		
Year A - Summer Term Richard Deurer Printing Sculpture During this unit the children will study the works of Richard Deurer and apply this knowledge to a range of printing and sculptures. His Egyptian works link to the study of Ancient Egyptians in class 4 allowing an element of pre- learning. They will continue to build on the skills of printing and textiles for KS1 improving and refining these skills.	To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]. About great artists, architects and designers in history.	Printing: Develop printing skills: mono-printing, relief, impressed printing. Print with 2 colour overlays. Use sketch book to plan and develop ideas. Sculpture: Continue to explore sculpture with a range of malleable material eg clay, dough. Use sketchbook to plan, sketch and develop ideas. Continue to explore shape and form: cut, make and combine shapes to create recognisable forms. Practise joining techniques. Create more surface patterns and textures.	Richard Deurer modern -day artist specialising in Egyptian artwork. Works with young people to create murals and is a keynote speaker at many universities. Analyse and evaluate own artwork and the work of others	Print Rubbing Smudge Image Reverse Shapes Surface Pressure Decoration Cloth Repeat Rotate Mon-print Two-tone print Imprint Impression Mould Mon-print Background Pounce Marbling Surface Absorb Stencil Negative image Positive image Sculpture Structure Assemble Construct Model Fold Bend Attach Statue Stone Metal Curve Form Clay Impress Texture Viewpoint Detail Decoration Natural Form Texture Two-dimensional Three-dimensional
Year B - Autumn Term	To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.	Drawing: Develop line, tone and texture through creating intricate patterns and shapes using different grades of pencil and	Amedeo Clemente Modigliani was an Italian painter and sculptor of the École de Paris who worked mainly in France.	Pattern Line Shape Detail Nature Comparison Still life

<p>Amedeo Modigliani</p> <p>Drawing Painting</p> <p>The study of Amedeo Modigliani an Italian painter who worked in France will provide initial links to the comparison of Laval in France studied in the Summer term of the previous year. Drawing and painting skills will continue to be built on from ks1 with children paying attention to fine details.</p>	<p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]. About great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>other media such as charcoal, chalk, crayon, pen etc. Draw for sustained periods of time. Use a sketch book to develop and collect ideas and use them to review and revisit ideas. Use initial sketches in sketch book as a preparation for painting and other artwork. Continue drawings of people: faces; whole body – developing knowledge of scale, proportion and placement. Use knowledge of line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms in movement. Use photographs to create reflections. Create Zentangles.</p> <p>Painting: Be confident when experimenting with different effects and textures including blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects, adding depth and distance. Make and match colours with increasing accuracy. Use more specific colour language eg: tint, tone, shade, hue. Use colour to reflect mood and feelings.</p>	<p>Born July 1884 Died January 1920</p> <p>Select and use relevant resources and references to develop their ideas.</p>	<p>Frame Position Boundary Label Line Symbol Practical Impractical Change Improve</p> <p>Blend Bright Primary Secondary Warm Vibrant Deep Tone Shading Pointillism Colour wash</p> <p>Abstract Natural Bold Delicate Detailed Colour descriptors e.g. scarlet, crimson, emerald, eau de nil, turquoise Watery Intense Strong Opaque Translucent Wash Tint Shade Background Foreground Middle ground</p>
<p>Year B - Spring Term</p> <p>Picasso Textiles Collage</p> <p>Following the studies of Pollock and</p>	<p>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]. About great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Textiles: Use sketchbook to plan and develop ideas. Continue to develop skills in cutting and joining. Use a wider variety of stitches. Discuss ideas and choices using a wider vocabulary: pattern, texture, colour, shape, stuffing, turn, thread, needle, textiles, decoration etc.</p>	<p>Pablo Ruiz Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, and theatre designer who spent most of his adult life in France. Part of the cubism, realism period Born October 1881 Died April 1973</p>	<p>Fabric Colour Pattern Shape Texture Sew Hessian Scraps Wool Yarn Mixed media Weave Collage Appliqué Layers Combine Opinion Thread Net Fur Tweed Silk Satin Natural Synthetic Vat Bunching Threading Stitching Embroidery Cross stitch Running stitch Stem stitch Matting Shrunken Tease Wool tops Carding, uneven</p>

<p>Rousseau this unit will show the inspiration that Picasso took from these artists. Children will build on collage and textile skills learnt in KS1 refining their cutting and folding skills.</p>		<p>Apply decoration with a needle and thread.</p> <p>Collage: Plan/design/sketch collage ideas into sketch book. Continue to select appropriate colours and materials to create effect, giving reasons for choices. Continue to experiment with different techniques: overlapping, layering, mosaic, montage, tessellation. Discuss ideas and choices using a wider vocabulary: texture, shape, form, pattern, mosaic, tessellation etc. Example project: make a collage portrait in the style of Picasso.</p>	<p>Use sketchbooks purposefully to improve understanding, inform ideas and plan for an outcome.</p>	
<p>Year B - Summer Term</p> <p>The Impressionists: Matisse, Sisley, Cezanne, Renoir.</p> <p>Sculpture</p> <p>Printing</p> <p>Studying Impressionism will help show that art does not have to be held to the same standards as what has</p>	<p>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].</p> <p>About great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Sculpture: Use sketchbook to plan, sketch and develop ideas. Use language appropriate to skills and techniques. Refine the 'pinch', 'slab', 'coil' techniques. Make a 'slip' to join pieces of clay together. Add materials to the sculpture to create detail. Demonstrate awareness of sculpture locally and around the world, and of their designers, including Roman sculpture. Discuss effects of time upon sculptures.</p> <p>Printing: Use sketch book to plan and develop ideas. Use printing to make a Roman mosaic.</p>	<p>Impressionism was a 19th-century art movement characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities.</p> <p>Create original, knowledge informed outcomes. Analyse and evaluate own artwork and the work of others.</p>	<p>Print Rubbing Smudge Image Reverse Shapes Surface Pressure Decoration Cloth Repeat Rotate Mon-print Two-tone print Imprint Impression Mould Mon-print Background Pounce Marbling Surface Absorb Stencil Negative image Positive image</p> <p>Sculpture Structure Assemble Construct Model Fold Bend Attach Statue Stone Metal Curve Form Clay Impress Texture Viewpoint Detail Decoration Natural Form Texture Two-dimensional Three-dimensional</p>

been produced before. Children will learn how Impressionists found themselves fighting against the established norms in French art. The popular art during the time of the Impressionists was history paintings.

They will then build their skills by using sculpture as an outlet for their own ideas.

Print onto different materials using at least 4 colours.

Upper Key Stage Two Art Curriculum

Term/Unit	National Curriculum	Disciplinary Knowledge	Substantive Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
<p>Year A - Autumn Term</p> <p>Van Gogh</p> <p>Drawing Printing</p> <p>Van Gogh is today regarded as one of the most popular post-impressionist painters. Van Gogh's definite brushwork and contoured forms have massively influenced Expressionism, Fauvism and early abstraction as well as various other aspects</p>	<p>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].</p> <p>About great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Drawing:</p> <p>Work in a sustained and independent way to create a detailed drawing.</p> <p>Use sketchbook to collect, record and plan for future works. Begin to develop own style using a wide range of media.</p> <p>Develop close observational skills.</p> <p>Experiment with wet and dry media to make different marks and lines, to produce textures.</p> <p>Begin to use simple perspective in work ie by using single focal point on horizon.</p> <p>Begin to develop an awareness of composition, scale and proportion ie foreground, middle ground, background.</p> <p>Use shading to create/express mood and feeling.</p> <p>Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects such a reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight, movement.</p> <p>Printing:</p> <p>Use sketch book to plan and develop ideas. Use drawings and design to bring fine detail into their work.</p>	<p>Dutch artist</p> <p>Vincent van Gogh's grandfather was also a successful artist.</p> <p>Van Gogh did not begin painting until later in life and only lived to the age of 37.</p> <p>Born March 1853</p> <p>Died – July 1890</p> <p>Engage in open-ended research and exploration in the process of initiating and developing their own personal ideas.</p>	<p>Viewpoint Distance Direction Angle Perspective Modify Bird's eye view Alter Interior Exterior Natural form Vista Panorama Image Subject Portrait Expression Personality</p> <p>Action Balance Direction Dynamic Imbalance Movement Poised Transition Viewpoint</p> <p>Monotype Relief Printing plate Inking up Intaglio Water-based Oil-based Overlap Etching Engraving Indentation Pressure Calligraphy Aesthetic Pattern Motif Victorian Islamic Rotation Reflection Symmetrical Repetition</p>

<p>of 20th-century art. This artist follows on from the study of the impressionists in class 3. They will continue to build on the skills learnt in lower key stage 2 and begin to experiment with shade and tone.</p>		<p>Be confident when printing on paper and/or fabric. Print using a number of colours. Example project: Make a printing block and design and print Anglo Saxon fabric with ink - print a continuous pattern. Compare own creation with that of well-known artists.</p>		
<p>Year A - Spring Term</p> <p>David Hockney</p> <p>Painting Collage</p> <p>As an important contributor to the pop art movement of the 1960s, David Hockney is considered one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century. Children will take inspiration</p>	<p>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]. About great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Painting: Mix colours, shades and tones with confidence building on previous knowledge. Combine colours, tones and tints to create atmosphere and light effects, enhancing the mood of a piece. Use sketch book to plan and develop ideas. Use different brush techniques, effects and paints to create texture. Develop a personal style of painting using different tones and mixed media, drawing upon ideas from other artists.</p> <p>Collage: Plan/design/sketch collage ideas into sketch book. Use different techniques, colours and textures when designing and making pieces of work. Use the natural environment as a stimulus. Choose most appropriate materials to fit the purpose. Discuss reasons for choice.</p>	<p>David Hockney was born in Bradford, West Yorkshire. Hockney is one of the most famous British artists alive today. He has been making art in different materials for over 60 years. Painted in 1967, A Bigger Splash is Hockney's best-known artwork</p> <p>Born -July 1937 Confidently use sketchbooks for a variety of purposes including recording observations; developing ideas; testing materials; planning/record information.</p>	<p>Traditional Representational Imaginary Modern Abstract Impressionist Stippled Splattered Dabbed Scraped Dotted Stroked Textured Flat Layered Opaque Translucent Intense Still life Traditional Modern Abstract Imaginary Natural Made Inanimate Composition Arrangement Complimentary Tonal Shading</p> <p>Cutting Shapes Sticking Texture Rough Soft Crunch Smooth Hard Delicate Overlap Bumpy Uneven Positive Negative Foreground Middle ground Background Cutting Shapes Sticking Texture Rough Soft Crunch Smooth Hard, Delicate Overlap Bumpy Uneven Positive Negative Foreground Middle ground Background</p>

<p>form his use of colour and techniques, they will refine and improve their drawing and painting skills looking carefully at the different types of brush strokes they can use and the effect they may have on the observer.</p>				
<p>Year A - Summer Term</p> <p>Camilla Low</p> <p>Sculpture</p> <p>Textiles</p> <p>The children will look at the work of Camilla Low a modern-day female artist. This links to geometry (shape). The children will look at deeper meaning behind artwork and its use to</p>	<p>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].</p> <p>About great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Sculpture:</p> <p>Use sketchbook to plan, sketch and develop ideas.</p> <p>When using clay, develop cutting and joining skills eg using wire, coils, slabs and slips.</p> <p>Produce patterns and textures in malleable materials.</p> <p>Develop an understanding of different ways of finishing work: glaze, paint, polish.</p> <p>Shape, form, model and construct observation and imagination.</p> <p>Use materials other than clay to create a 3D sculpture.</p> <p>Textiles:</p> <p>Use sketchbook to plan and develop ideas.</p> <p>Stitching: use various needles/stitches to produce more complex patterns.</p> <p>Add decoration to create effect.</p>	<p>Camilla Løw is a contemporary Norwegian artist. She graduated from Asker Kunstscole in Norway in 1998.</p> <p>Born 1976</p> <p>Create original, knowledge informed outcomes.</p> <p>Analyse and evaluate own artwork and the work of others.</p> <p>Understand that artwork is made for a purpose.</p>	<p>Realistic Proportion Surface texture Balance Scale Relationship Transform Movement Rhythm Composition Structure Construct Flexible Pliable Hollow Solid Surface Plane Angle Slip Attachment Relief Line Shape Pose Position Gesture Repetition Sequence Dynamic Flowing Motion Rhythm Proportion Balance</p>

<p>inspire and engage. They will develop more detail in their sculpture work looking closely at the structure of each individual piece and its relation to the others.</p>		<p>Use language appropriate to skills and techniques. Look at a range of artists who use textiles in their work eg Judith Rowley.</p>		
<p>Year B - Autumn Term</p> <p>Henry Moore</p> <p>Drawing</p> <p>Painting</p> <p>Henry Spencer Moore (1898-1986) was one of the most important and influential British artists of the twentieth century. The children will learn about his work and how he pioneered a new vision for modern sculpture, becoming a global star within his own lifetime. This</p>	<p>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].</p> <p>About great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Drawing: Draw for a sustained period of time over a number of sessions working on one piece.</p> <p>Use sketchbook to collect, record and plan for future works.</p> <p>Adapt their work according to their views/feedback and describe how they might develop it further.</p> <p>Extend use of sketchbooks: make notes and quotes explaining work.</p> <p>Continue to develop a variety of techniques to add interesting effects such as reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight, movement. Produce increasingly accurate drawings of people.</p> <p>Produce sketches which communicate emotions with increasing accuracy and imagination.</p> <p>Continue to develop further simple perspective in their work using a single focal point on horizon. Continue to develop an awareness of composition, scale and proportion ie foreground, middle ground, background.</p> <p>Painting: - Lightly sketch before painting to combine line and colour.</p>	<p>Henry Spencer Moore OM CH FBA was an English artist. He is best known for his semi-abstract monumental bronze sculptures which are located around the world as public works of art.</p> <p>Born: July 1898, Died: August 1986</p> <p>Independently develop a range of ideas which show curiosity, imagination and originality.</p>	<p>Viewpoint Distance Direction Angle Perspective Modify Bird's eye view Alter Interior Exterior Natural form Vista Panorama Image Subject Portrait Expression Personality</p> <p>Action Balance Direction Dynamic Imbalance Movement Poised Transition Viewpoint</p> <p>Traditional Representational Imaginary Modern Abstract Impressionist Stippled Splattered Dabbed Scraped Dotted Stroked Textured Flat Layered Opaque Translucent Intense</p> <p>Still life Traditional Modern Abstract Imaginary Natural Made Inanimate Composition Arrangement Complimentary Tonal Shading</p>

<p>serves as an introduction to the world of sculpture for next terms artist Bridget Riley.</p>		<p>Use sketchbook to plan and develop ideas. Work in a sustained and independent way to develop their own style of painting. Confidently apply different effects and textures with a purpose in mind eg washes, thickened paint. Mix colour, shade and tones with confidence to create mood and atmosphere, building on previous knowledge. Explain why they have chosen specific painting techniques.</p>		
<p>Year B - Spring Term</p> <p>Bridget Riley</p> <p>Sculpture</p> <p>Collage</p> <p>Bridget Riley has made significant contributions to contemporary art and art education. Her innovative use of optical illusion geometric abstraction has influenced</p>	<p>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].</p> <p>About great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Sculpture: Use sketchbook to plan, sketch and develop ideas. When using clay, develop work through combining 'pinch', 'slab' and 'coil' techniques to produce end pieces. Demonstrate experience in different ways of finishing work: glaze, paint, polis. Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern. Shape, form, model and construct from observation and imagination. Use frameworks (such as wire, moulds, pipe cleaners) to create sculptures of human forms and to provide stability and form. Recognise sculptural forms in the environment – such as furniture and buildings. Look at their designers.</p> <p>Collage: Plan/design/sketch collage ideas into sketchbook. Develop and extend use of different techniques, colours and textures when designing and making pieces of work.</p>	<p>Bridget Louise Riley CH CBE is an English painter known for her op art paintings. She lives and works in London, Cornwall and the Vaucluse in France.</p> <p>Born: April 1931</p> <p>Systematically investigate, research and test ideas and plans using sketchbooks and other appropriate approaches.</p>	<p>Realistic Proportion Surface texture Balance Scale Relationship Transform Movement Rhythm Composition Structure Construct Flexible Pliable Hollow Solid Surface Plane Angle Slip Attachment Relief Line Shape Pose Position Gesture Repetition Sequence Dynamic Flowing Motion Rhythm Proportion Balance Cutting Shapes Sticking Texture Rough Soft Crunch Smooth Hard Delicate Overlap Bumpy Uneven Positive Negative Foreground Middle ground Background Cutting Shapes Sticking Texture Rough Soft Crunch Smooth Hard, Delicate Overlap Bumpy Uneven Positive Negative Foreground Middle ground Background</p>

<p>generations of artists and inspired new artistic movements. Her use of shape links to geometry within maths helping to show children maths use in real life.</p>		<p>Add collage to a painted, printed or drawn background. Choose most appropriate materials to fit the purpose. Discuss reasons for choice.</p>		
<p>Year B - Summer Term</p> <p>Lowry Printing Textiles</p> <p>Studying Lowry will help children understand how the use of simple materials: ivory black, vermilion, Prussian blue, yellow ochre, flake white and no medium." meant Lowry was in absolute control of all the colours and tones he could achieve and</p>	<p>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]. About great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Printing: Use sketch book to plan and develop ideas. Use drawings and design to bring fine detail into their work. Be confident when printing on paper and/or fabric. Overprint with different colours. Build up layers and colours/textures. Combine printing techniques within one piece of work to create impact and effect. Example Project: Design Mayan patterns/ designs. Put onto printing block with string. Add onto printed background.</p> <p>Textiles: Use sketchbook to plan and develop ideas. Recognise different forms of textiles and express opinions on them. Develop experience in embellishing through overlapping and layering, using more advanced stitching and applique techniques in order to create texture, effect and colour.</p>	<p>Laurence Stephen Lowry RBA RA was an English artist. His drawings and paintings mainly depict Pendlebury, Greater Manchester as well as Salford and its vicinity. Lowry painted scenes of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the mid-20th century.</p> <p>Born: November 1887, Died: February 1976</p> <p>Create original, knowledge informed outcomes. Analyse and evaluate own artwork and the work of others, making links and comparisons. Understand that artwork is made for a purpose and has a specific audience.</p>	<p>Monotype Relief Printing plate Inking up Intaglio Water-based Oil-based Overlap Etching Engraving Indentation Pressure Calligraphy Aesthetic Pattern Motif Victorian Islamic Rotation Reflection Symmetrical Repetition Manipulation Smocking Ruching Batik Embellish Accentuate Enhance Deduct Practicality Aesthetic Birds eye view Manipulation Smocking Ruching Batik Embellish Accentuate Enhance Deduct Practicality Aesthetic</p>

allowed him to concentrate on composition, perspective, and subject matter. They will experiment themselves with simple materials and discover the effect and control it can have.

Use language appropriate to skills and techniques.