



# Art

## Drawing Progression Map



EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Drawing</b>						
<p><b>Drawing Knowledge</b> Know that different types of pencils or drawing utensils can make different marks on a surface.</p> <p>Know which pieces of equipment are appropriate for drawing or making marks.</p> <p>Can identify components of objects such as human anatomy (eyes, arms etc) and natural forms (leaves and trees) and represent these using appropriate shapes.</p> <p>Know that some drawing utensils move / feel differently to others. E.g. more efforts required to make darker marks than a black felt tip pen.</p> <p>Know that the more pressure used with a pencil, the darker the tones will be.</p> <p><b>Drawing Skills</b> Can hold drawing medium (pencil, chalk etc) with increasing control, using a consistent grip. (full grip of three fingered grip.</p> <p>Can create lines and shapes that more clearly reference a given shape or concept.</p> <p>Using drawing apparatus, they can create basic shapes that represent objects.</p>	<p><b>Drawing Knowledge</b> Know that different types of pencils or drawing utensils can make different marks on a surface.</p> <p>Know which pieces of equipment are appropriate for drawing or making marks. Can identify components of objects such as human anatomy (eyes, arms etc) and natural forms (leaves and trees) and represent these using appropriate shapes.</p> <p>Know that some drawing utensils move / feel differently to others. E.g. more efforts required to make darker marks than a black felt tip pen. Know that the more pressure used with a pencil, the darker the tones will be.</p> <p><b>Drawing Skills</b> Can hold drawing medium (pencil, chalk etc) with increasing control, using a consistent grip. (full grip of three fingered grip.</p> <p>Can create lines and shapes that more clearly reference a given shape or concept. Using drawing apparatus, they can create basic shapes that represent objects. Can begin to represent different textures of an object using pencils, chalk and charcoal.</p>	<p><b>Drawing Knowledge</b> Know that a pencil grip can change how marks are applied on a surface. E.g. held closely to the tip increased the amount of control you have.</p> <p>Know that when you hold a pencil close to the tip, will increase control and detail.</p> <p>Knows that appropriate simple shapes must be combined and used to create an overall object.</p> <p>Know that refining lines means to make them more accurate.</p> <p>Know that pencil marks can be lighter / darker depending on the pressure used to apply marks.</p> <p>Know that pencils have different grades. HB is used for writing and sketching</p> <p><b>Drawing Skills</b> Hold the pencil close to the point for control and detail.</p> <p>Apply sketched lines to record initial ideas.</p> <p>Apply lines that follow basic contours and outlines of shapes from observation.</p> <p>Refines lines to make them more accurate by erasing marks and perfecting lines.</p>	<p><b>Drawing Knowledge</b> Know that holding the pencil close to the point will help control and detail, further towards the end creates loose sketching.</p> <p>Know that they can follow basic contours and outlines of shapes from observation using a guide with their hand or viewfinder.</p> <p>Know that refining lines increases the accuracy of their drawing.</p> <p>Know that an eraser can be used to refine lines but also to lighten shaded areas.</p> <p>Know that tones can be blended together from light, mid to dark using a pencil.</p> <p>Know that a pencil must be used at an angle when applying different tones. know that directional shading is moving the pencil back and forth using contour lines (a shape's outer line) as a guide.</p> <p>Knows that a gradient is a gradual change from one element to another such as light to dark or from one colour to another.</p> <p><b>Drawing Skills</b> Hold the pencil further towards the end for loose sketching.</p>	<p><b>Drawing Knowledge</b> Know which pencils they must use based on their properties. E.g. 2B pencil would be appropriate for mid to dark tones.</p> <p>Know that texture can be manipulated via different methods and techniques such as layering, stippling and different types of mark making.</p> <p>Know which marks are symbolic in their artwork and why based on their aesthetic. E.g. Strident, sharp lines to show anger.</p> <p>Know that they can measure shapes from observation using a scaling method using their thumb and pencil – relates this method to scaling of human figure – 7 ½ head lengths.</p> <p>To know that perspective allows artists to portray form in their artwork. Types of perspective: • 1-point perspective • 2-point perspective • 3-point perspective</p> <p>Know that scale is a comparison of size between objects.</p> <p>Know that scale will change relative to distance and depth.</p>	<p><b>Drawing Knowledge</b> Know that sketched lines are used to map concepts on a surface. A loose grip can also suggest movement in an artwork.</p> <p>Know that objects can be affected by many light sources.</p> <p>To know that 3D objects have a tactile texture and when this is captured in a drawing it is called implied texture.</p> <p>Know that scaling is applied in art when something needs to be emphasised, or when through disproportionate size the importance of the represented is highlighted.</p> <p>To know that perspective allows artists to portray form in their artwork. There are 4 types of perspective: • 1-point perspective • 2-point perspective • 3-point perspective • Multi-point perspective</p> <p>Know that the horizon line is a horizontal line that runs across the paper or canvas to represent the viewer's eye level, or outline where the sky meets the ground.</p>	<p><b>Drawing Knowledge</b> Know that media for drawing can differ in purpose and can reflect a certain style, movement or symbolic meaning: E.g. the thin outlines of a David Hockney drawing conveys a sense of simplicity of the human form.</p> <p>Know that an artist's technique of applying lines, shapes and tone directly affects the aesthetic of an artwork. An expressive method of applying lines will create a sense of movement or an abstract work.</p> <p>Know that the drawing medium can be used in different ways to inform mood and can be used to reflect the subject matter – E.g. expressive strokes can convey a sense of excitement in a scene where there is a chase.</p> <p>Know that depth in a drawing affects the scale of an object and its clarity.</p> <p>Know that the manner in which physical scale of an artwork is explored by the artist directly influences the viewing experience – E.g. the large-scale drawings of Anselm Kiefer will draw in the viewer and experience the artwork in a very kinetic manner.</p>

<p>Can begin to represent different textures of an object using pencils, chalk and charcoal.</p> <p>Can create lines that consist of differing weights (thick and thin) by changing the apparatus or pressure.</p> <p>Begin to experiment with different tones based on the pressure used.</p>	<p>Can create lines that consist of differing weights (thick and thin) by changing the apparatus or pressure. Begin to experiment with different tones based on the pressure used</p>	<p>Can begin to apply different tones (dark, mid and light) by utilising a change in pressure.</p> <p>Line application on a surface is somewhat influenced by the marks made by the artist in study and shapes bear a resemblance</p>	<p>Sketching is more fluid and expressive when using a grip suitable for purpose.</p> <p>Lines and contours are clearly identifiable as observed objects.</p> <p>When lines are refined, they will appear sharper (when working on realism or if appropriate).</p> <p>Refine their drawing by using an eraser accurately to remove inaccurate lines.</p> <p>Can apply different tones (dark, mid and light) by utilising a change in pressure.</p> <p>Begin to blend tones or gradients using appropriate pressure.</p> <p>Can begin to follow the contour lines of a shape when shading (directional shading). Can choose a position of the pencil based on purpose. E.g. angled to apply ton</p>	<p>Know that proportion is relative to the object it is part of.</p> <p>Know that when drawing from observation, they must consistently look at the subject to gauge accurate shape, form, tone and proportion.</p> <p>Know that erasers can be used for different purposes e.g. putty erasers and soft easers can be used to lift off graphite to reveal areas of light.</p> <p>Know that erasers can be used expressively to create texture in a drawing.</p> <p>Know that tone can be used to show implied form within a drawing using dark, mid and light tones to portray a light source.</p> <p>Know that directional shading can be used to portray form and realism.</p> <p>Begin to understand that the composition of an artwork can affect its focal point.</p> <p>Know that lines can be used expressively to portray mood.</p> <p><b>Drawing Skills</b> Chooses correct apparatus for purpose and outcome. E.g. If the artist in study creates a dark, melancholic mood with high contrast, a range of pencils should be used.</p> <p>Draw objects that are correctly sized in comparison to others within</p>	<p>Know that the vanishing point is where receding parallel lines diminish.</p> <p>Can choose drawing type or medium by their properties based on the purpose of the artwork. E.g. linked to a certain style or movement.</p> <p>Can disregard the use certain media for their artwork based on their style properties. E.g. chalk would not be applicable for Renaissance artwork as contrast would be unable to replicate that of the era (difference between dark and light).</p> <p><b>Drawing Skills</b> A range of drawing apparatus can be chosen and applied based on their properties, purpose or outcome. E.g. charcoal for its darker tones and tactile texture.</p> <p>Clearly marks areas of light and shadow in an observational drawing. Light and shadow is captured in the correct areas with knowledge of light source.</p> <p>Shapes and lines are refined accurately when appropriate to the artwork. (Some marks may not need refining as they are more abstract).</p> <p>Shows a range of techniques to create texture e.g. stippling or the use of an eraser (purposefully chosen).</p> <p>Can consider perspective when creating a drawing (1 and 2 - point perspective).</p>	<p>To know that perspective will affect the aesthetic of their artwork – thus creating more or less depth.</p> <p>May choose one of the following. • 1-point perspective • 2-point perspective • 3-point perspective • Multi-point perspective</p> <p>Know that different viewpoints and perspectives affects a shape's appearance. E.g. profile of a face – some features may be unobservable</p> <p>Know that drawing type can be categorised by their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• properties • purpose • relation to artist (authenticity)</li> <li>• relation to context or movement</li> <li>• based on the purpose of the artwork.</li> </ul> <p>Know that a pencil can be used in different ways to inform mood and can be used to reflect the subject matter.</p> <p>Know that tone can affect the ability to create form</p> <p>Know that tone can affect the mood of an artwork. Dark = melancholy</p> <p><b>Drawing Skills</b> A more expressive range of drawing apparatus can be chosen and applied based on their properties, purpose or outcome. E.g. drawing with string or natural objects.</p> <p>Can draw an object from different viewpoints using</p>
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				<p>an artwork (portray distance).</p> <p>Create objects in the foreground that appear larger than those in the back and midground.</p> <p>When drawing, elements of the same object are drawn using an accurate proportion e.g. the facial features.</p> <p>Use different pressures to relieve a drawing of graphite to uncover lighter tones.</p> <p>Use an eraser to expose lighter tones to show texture in an artwork.</p> <p>Identify areas of shadow and light and blend tones accurately to create soft gradients.</p> <p>Follow the contours of a shape to show its shape.</p> <p>Capture its form in an implied 3D space using directional shading. Scaling is more accurate throughout the artwork.</p> <p>Beginning to explore texture in an observational drawing using different techniques such as stippling. Drawing can be sustained over a period of time.</p> <p>Composition allows for a balanced drawing. Can blend tones using a soft and smooth gradient.</p> <p>Tones are blended with little visual appearance of intervals.</p>	<p>Lines generally diminish at the vanishing point.</p> <p>Scaling is accurate using appropriate measuring methods.</p> <p>Can sustain drawing over many sessions. Composition allows for a balanced artwork. E.g. the focal point may not be centred but is in the foreground to highlight its importance.</p> <p>Blend colours softly with no apparent definition between values.</p>	<p>knowledge of perspective Uses directional shading with confidence to create form in a drawing.</p> <p>Clearly shows areas of light and shadow in an observational drawing based on one or several light sources.</p> <p>Shapes and lines are refined independently using controlled lines. Independently applies a range of techniques to create texture e.g. use of an eraser, stippling, cross-hatching, surface etc.</p> <p>Can use an eraser for a range of effects and techniques, such as lifting tone, adding texture and creating negative space.</p> <p>Scaling is accurate using appropriate methods.</p> <p>Can sustain drawing over many sessions, drawing for purpose (sketching, designing, final artwork)</p> <p>Can create contrast within an artwork with clear control showing a smooth gradient where appropriate.</p> <p>Composition is well considered with a clear understanding of how to highlight multiple foci within an artwork. E.g. The focus points may all be in the foreground yet in different locations within the artwork.</p>
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