



Art

Painting Progression Map



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<p>Painting Knowledge</p> <p>Know that paintbrushes can make marks on a surface when combined with paint using brush strokes.</p> <p>Know that a brush stroke is a mark made by a paintbrush. Know which pieces of equipment are appropriate for painting.</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 paints move differently to others. E.g. some may be thick and need more effort to move. Some may be drier etc.</p> <p>Know that when paint is mixed, it will change its colour</p> <p>Choose colours to be used in an artwork.</p> <p>Know that some colours can be “light” or “bright” or “dark”.</p> <p>Painting Skills</p> <p>Can hold painting medium (paintbrush, sponge brush etc) with increasing control, using a consistent full grip or three -fingered grip .</p> <p>Can create lines and shapes that more clearly reference a given shape or concept.</p>	<p>Painting Knowledge</p> <p>Know that paintbrushes can differ in appearance – know the name of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flat brush - Rounded brush - Angled brush <p>Knows that a paintbrush grip can change how marks are applied on a surface</p> <p>Know that if the paintbrush is held more tightly, improved control will be achieved.</p> <p>Knows that appropriate simple shapes must be combined and used to create an overall object.</p> <p>Knows that refining lines means to make them more accurate.</p> <p>Know the names of different types of paint such as watercolour and acrylic paint based on its aesthetic qualities e.g watercolours are “watery” and “thin”. Acrylic paint is “thick”.</p> <p>Knows that when adding white to a colour, its value becomes lighter (known as tint)</p> <p>Knows that when adding black (or a darker colour such as purple) makes its colour or value darker.</p>	<p>Painting Knowledge</p> <p>Know that paintbrushes can differ in appearance and purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flat brush – straight edges or blocked strokes - Rounded brush – can be used for lots of different styles of painting <p>Know that using different brushes will create a different aesthetic. E.g. a large flat brush will create wide sharp lines.</p> <p>Know that holding the paintbrush close to the point will help control and detail, further towards the end creates loose brush strokes.</p> <p>Know that directional strokes are created moving the paintbrush back and forth using contour lines</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 painting (when working on realism).</p> <p>Know that paints have different properties, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watercolour = translucent - Acrylic = opaque 	<p>Painting Knowledge</p> <p>Know that paintbrushes can differ in appearance and purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flat brush – aren’t as versatile as round brushes but they’re useful for blending and creating washes. - Rounded brush – are the most versatile and widely used brushes. Their shape makes them suitable for small details and delicate lines. <p>Know that when using a paintbrush at a shallow angle increases surface area which can be used for colour washes.</p> <p>Know that directional brushstrokes can influence a shape’s 3D appearance.</p> <p>Know that marks using paint can be symbolic with meaning created by the artist or viewer. E.g. The abstract artwork of Jackson Pollock may convey a meaning of a greater being or merely invasion of colour.</p> <p>Know that paint can be layered to add texture</p> <p>Know that they can measure shapes from observation using a scaling method using their thumb and pencil</p>	<p>Painting Knowledge</p> <p>Know that paintbrushes can differ in appearance and purpose and can reflect a certain style of painting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detail round brushes have short hairs. They are a good choice for working on details and making short strokes to help create realism. - Flat square end brushes are good for bold strokes, washes and filling wide spaces. The can also be used for fine lines, straight edges and stripes. - Filbert flat and oval - shaped end brushes work well for blending and creating soft rounded edges like flower petals. <p>Know which paintbrushes they must use based on their properties. Directional brush strokes can be used to portray form.</p> <p>Know that texture can be manipulated via different methods and techniques such as layering, differing brush strokes or varying equipment such as a sponge or palette knife.</p> <p>Know which marks are symbolic in their artwork and why based on their aesthetic.</p> <p>Know that they can measure shapes from observation using a scaling method using their thumb</p>	<p>Painting Knowledge</p> <p>Know that paintbrushes can differ in appearance and purpose and can reflect a certain style or movement:</p> <p>E.g. filbert brushes used in a Monet painting to block in foliage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Round or pointed tip brushes are good for sketching, outlining, detailed work and filling in small areas. - Flat square end brushes are good for bold strokes, washes and filling wide spaces. They can also be used for fine lines, straight edges and stripes. - Filbert flat and oval - shaped end brushes work well for blending and creating soft - rounded edges like flower petals. - Fan flat brushes have hairs that spread. They are good for smoothing, blending and feathering. They are effective for textural effects, such as for clouds and leaves on trees. - Detail round brushes have short hairs. They are a good choice for working on details and making short strokes. <p>Know that sketched paint strokes are used to map concepts on a surface. A loose grip can also suggest movement in an artwork.</p> <p>Know that texture can be applied to a surface prior to</p>	<p>Painting Knowledge</p> <p>Know that paintbrushes can differ in appearance and purpose and can reflect a certain style, movement or symbolic meaning:</p> <p>Round or pointed tip brushes are good for sketching, outlining, detailed work and filling in small areas. Conveys rhythm and flow in an artwork.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flat square end brushes are good for bold strokes, washes and filling wide spaces. They can also be used for fine lines, straight edges and stripes. Can be used to create strident lines that conveys anger. - Filbert flat and oval - shaped end brushes work well for blending and creating soft - rounded edges like flower petals. Similar to a rounded tip. - Fan flat brushes have hairs that spread. They are good for smoothing, blending and feathering. They are effective for textural effects, such as for clouds and leaves on trees. Its quality aids meaning through its tactile texture. - Angular flat brushes have angled hairs. They are good for curved strokes and filling corners. Conveys rhythm and flow in an artwork. - Detail round brushes have short hairs. They are a good choice for working on details and making short strokes 	

<p>Using painting apparatus, they can create basic shapes that represent objects from observation or imagination.</p> <p>Can begin to represent textures of an object using different brush strokes. E.g. sharp strokes for hair.</p> <p>Can create lines that consist of differing weights (thick and thin) by changing the position of the paintbrush or selecting appropriate apparatus.</p> <p>Experiments with different colours based on knowledge of mixing.</p>	<p>This is known as shade. Reference light, mid and dark values of colour</p> <p>Knows that red, blue and yellow are primary colours</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Painting Skills</p> <p>Hold the paintbrush close to the tip for control and detail. Hold the paintbrush further towards the end for loose mark making.</p> <p>Can apply loose lines to record initial ideas.</p> <p>Apply lines that follow basic contours and outlines of shapes from observation (primary or secondary source).</p> <p>Refines lines to make them more accurate by using controlled application.</p> <p>Can begin to mix and then apply different tones and values (dark, mid and light) by adding white or black to a colour.</p> <p>Paint application on a surface is somewhat influenced by the strokes of the artist in study and bears a resemblance</p>	<p>Know that red, blue and yellow are primary colours and orange, green and purple are secondary colours.</p> <p>Knows that blue, green and purple belong to the cool colour family. Red, orange and yellow belong to the warm colour family</p> <p>Knows that when adding a darker colour such as purple makes its colour or value darker. This is known as shade. Colours can also be tinted with other colours (when red is added to white, it has a red tint creating pink).</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 style="text-align: center;">Painting Skills</p> <p>Brush strokes are more fluid and expressive when creating sketched lines. Grip towards the end.</p> <p>Lines and contours are clearly identifiable as observed objects.</p> <p>Begin to blend tones or gradients using appropriate pressure when using a paintbrush. (Light pressure blends paint)</p> <p>When lines are refined, they will appear sharper (when working on realism or if appropriate).</p> <p>Can apply different tones (dark, mid and light) by utilising the shade and tint technique.</p>	<p>Know that they can use the grid method of referencing to correctly scale an object.</p> <p>To know that perspective allows artists to portray form in their artwork.</p> <p>Types of perspective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-point perspective • 2-point <p>Know that a horizon line runs horizontally.</p> <p>Vanishing points are where lines meet.</p> <p>There can be more than one vanishing point.</p> <p>Know that paints have different properties and can be more suited for certain projects, for example: - Watercolour = translucent, soft images. - Oil paint = thick and textured</p> <p>Begin to suggest why certain paints are more appropriate for a project. E.g. Watercolour for still life as requires less equipment and can be utilised quickly. It also dries quickly.</p> <p>Know that red, blue and yellow are primary colours and orange, green and purple are secondary colours. Can mix primary colours confidently to create secondary colours.</p> <p>Knows that blue, green and purple belong to the cool and the layering of paint strokes and splatters. 27 colour family and create a sad, calming or cold feeling. Red, yellow and orange belong to the warm colour</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Types of perspective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-point perspective • 2-point perspective • 3-point perspective <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>Know that when painting from observation, they must consistently look at the subject to gauge accurate shape, form, tone and proportion</p> <p>Know that proportion is relative to the object it is part of.</p> <p>Can compare the different properties of paint that are similar in appearance, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ink = like watercolour in consistency – however rich and glossy as opposed to matte. <p>Can choose certain paints for purpose</p> <p>Can suggest drawbacks of using certain paints. E.g. Oil paints take a long time to dry.</p> <p>Know that red, blue and yellow are primary colours and orange, green and purple are secondary colours.</p>	<p>painting via the use of gesso, grout, sand etc to enhance the mood of an artwork.</p> <p>To know that 3D objects have a tactile texture and when this is captured in a painting it is called an 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-point perspective • 2-point perspective • 3-point perspective • Multi-point perspective <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>Know that the vanishing point is where receding parallel lines diminish.</p> <p>Can choose paint type by their properties based on the purpose of the artwork. E.g. linked to a certain style or movement. - Acrylic paint with thinning solution of create abstract artwork similar to that of Barnett Newman.</p> <p>Can disregard the use certain paints for their artwork based on their style properties.</p>	<p>Know that an artist's technique of applying paint directly affects the aesthetic of an artwork. An expressive method of applying paint will create a sense of movement or an abstract work.</p> <p>Know that the paintbrush 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..</p> <p>Know that depth in a painting 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 sculptures of Anish Kapoor engulf the viewer, becoming part of the artwork.</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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-point perspective • 2-point perspective • 3-point perspective • Multi-point perspective <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>Can choose paint type by their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • properties
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			<p>and vanishing points are used.</p> <p>Paint application on a surface shows a clear process that resembles that of the artist in study. E.g. The work of Jackson Pollock and the layering of paint strokes and splatters.</p>	<p>Identify areas of shadow and light and blend tones accurately to create soft gradients.</p> <p>Follow the contours of a shape using directional brush strokes to show its form with consideration of light source.</p> <p>Capture its form in an implied 3D space.</p> <p>Scaling is more accurate throughout the artwork.</p> <p>Beginning to explore texture in an artwork using different techniques such as layering, differing brush strokes or varying equipment such as a sponge or palette knife.</p> <p>Painting can be sustained over a period of time.</p> <p>Composition is considered with regards to placement of the object with an understanding of how to highlight the focal point.</p> <p>Can blend colours using a soft and smooth gradient. Colours are blended with little visual appearance of intervals</p>	<p>surface is primed, the medium or equipment used.</p> <p>Can consider perspective when creating a painting (1 and 2 -point perspective). Lines diminish at the vanishing point.</p> <p>Scaling is accurate using appropriate measuring methods.</p> <p>Can sustain painting 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>Uses directional brush strokes with confidence to create form in a painting.</p> <p>Clearly shows areas of light and shadow in an observational painting based on one or several light sources.</p> <p>Shapes and lines are refined independently using controlled strokes.</p> <p>Independently applies a range of techniques to create texture e.g. chosen surface such as wood, canvas or paper, how the surface is primed using gesso, and the medium or equipment used such as a palette knife etc. .</p> <p>Scaling is accurate using appropriate methods.</p> <p>Can sustain painting over many sessions, drawing and painting for purpose (sketching, designing, final artwork)</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> <p>Can create contrast within an artwork with clear control showing a smooth gradient where appropriate</p> <p>Can mix black using different variations of primary colours.</p>
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