



**Brookland Federation - Brookland Junior School**  
**Progression of Knowledge in Art** (based on Kapow scheme of work)

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Colour</b>	Using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.	Adding black to a colour creates a shade. Adding white to a colour creates a tint.	Artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours.	A 'monochromatic' artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour. Colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg red for danger or for celebration.
<b>Form</b>	Three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube). Organic forms can be abstract.	Using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.	An art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer 'experiences' the art all around them. The size and scale of three-dimensional artwork changes the effect of the piece.	The surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work.
<b>Shape</b>	Negative shapes show the space around and between objects. Artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art.	How to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns.		How an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.
<b>Line</b>	Using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can create different types of lines.	Lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing.		How line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.
<b>Pattern</b>	Pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe's skin). Surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns.	Patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn't expect. The starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns.	Artists create pattern to add expressive detail to art works, for example Chila Kumari Singh Burman using small everyday objects to add detail to sculptures.	Pattern can be created in many different ways, eg in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting (like the work of van Gogh) or in repeated shapes within a composition.
<b>Texture</b>	Texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be	How to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural	How to create texture on different materials.	



	made to appear textured.	surface.		
<b>Tone</b>	<p>That 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'. Shading helps make drawn objects look realistic. Some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps. Shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling.</p>	<p>That using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect. Tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork.</p>	<p>Tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork.</p>	<p>That chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images.</p>