

**Art Progression Pathway**

Cycle A/B		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Drawing	Skill & Control	<p>Pupils develop their control and confidence when drawing using a range of materials.</p> <p>Pupils draw forms using the formal elements of lines &amp; simple shapes such as circles, squares and triangles.</p> <p>Pupils learn to tonally shade areas and shapes as neatly and carefully as they can.</p>	<p>Pupils develop their ability to use and apply the formal elements by increasing their control of line &amp; using simple 2D geometric shapes when drawing.</p> <p>They explore the concept of light &amp; dark, learning how to create both values and controlling them to make tones.</p> <p>They practice shading tones neatly &amp; accurately.</p> <p>Pupils learn how to control the pressure of their drawing materials.</p>	<p>Greater skill &amp; control is evident when using the formal elements to draw, e.g., using simple lines &amp; geometric shapes to create forms.</p> <p>Control pressure when using drawing implements to create lighter or darker tones and marks, such as when sketching.</p> <p>Increasingly able to shade areas neatly without spaces &amp; gaps. Identify &amp; draw detail, texture, pattern.</p>	<p>Identify and draw the 2D &amp; 3D geometric shapes in nature and the world around them.</p> <p>Pupils can more effectively control drawing media to create dark and light tones.</p> <p>Further practice shading tones with few gaps, that are neat to the edges. They can more effectively blend shading and can rub out rough edges or refine them. Pupils develop their confidence making marks &amp; lines to describe a wide range of surfaces, textures &amp; forms.</p>	<p>Develop ability to accurately identify and render 2D &amp; 3D geometric shapes when drawing from observation or second-hand sources, becoming aware of proportion, scale, and order.</p> <p>Make progress in controlling line &amp; shading with graphite, chalks, and charcoal to describe shape, form and light and shade.</p> <p>Practice drawing quick, light lines (sketching) &amp; more deliberate, measured lines.</p> <p>Learn different styles of drawing; Graphic (cartoon, graffiti, caricatures etc.) Realistic (portrait, still life etc.) Abstract (fine art, emotions)</p>	<p>Can draw with an increasingly confident awareness of the 2D and 3D geometric forms that comprise forms and objects.</p> <p>Can draw lines, shapes, and forms neatly and evenly with more confidence, blending tones from light to dark smoothly.</p> <p>They control the amount of force and pressure when drawing to understand the difference between sketching and rendering more deliberate marks.</p> <p>Awareness of various mark making techniques for purpose &amp; intention.</p>	<p>Draw with increasing confidence developing their own personal style.</p> <p>Know how &amp; when to sketch and when to render more confident line, using a developing ability to skilfully control the outcomes.</p> <p>Learn how to describe form from several different light sources.</p> <p>Know and apply very basic one-point perspective.</p>
	Medium	<p>Pupils learn to draw in different ways to create different effects.</p>	<p>Pupils are shown a range of drawing media including graphite sticks, charcoal, crayons, coloured pencils.</p> <p>They learn the differences and similarities between.</p> <p>Pupils try out new ways of making lines/marks to describe a range of surfaces, textures, and forms.</p>	<p>Learn to use pencils hard and soft, crayons, felt-tips, charcoal and chalk, digital means, inks and other materials such as wire, wool, straws, cotton buds, feathers, sticky tape to create expressive drawings.</p>	<p>Pupils work in a range of drawing media including graphite sticks, charcoal, crayons, coloured pencils, felt pens, biro, drawing ink and pastels.</p> <p>Know the differences and similarities between these materials and select which one is most suitable for the task they need.</p>	<p>Make drawings and experiment through mark making using pencils hard and soft, crayons, felt-tips, charcoal and chalk, digital means, inks and other materials such as wire, wool, straws, cotton buds, feathers, sticky tape.</p>	<p>Independently select appropriate media for expression and purpose, taking risks and experimenting with drawing media that are harder to control, such as pieces of card, straws, sticks, and perishable items to create more expression with drawing.</p>	<p>Pupils work in a range of media with increasing confidence (pencils hard and soft, crayons, felt-tips, charcoal and chalk, digital means, inks and other materials such as wire, wool, straws, cotton buds, feathers, sticky tape for example).</p> <p>They have greater choice over what materials they should use, working to own strengths and personal tastes.</p>
	Purpose	<p>Pupils draw things they like and learn to draw for pleasure and relaxation.</p> <p>Pupils draw from imagination and observation.</p> <p>They record ideas, thoughts, feelings and draw for narrative reasons.</p>	<p>Draw from imagination &amp; observation.</p>	<p>Pupils have developed a sense of what they like drawing and have the opportunity to draw these, learning to improve their style from a range of sources including observation and secondary sources.</p>	<p>Record experiences such as trips and experiences or to describe sequences of events.</p> <p>Describe, copy, and imagine how things might have looked in the past or in another place or culture.</p> <p>Draw things they can see (from nature, their environment, still life or from photos they have taken)</p>	<p>Visualise their thoughts, feelings &amp; memories or to express experiences they have had.</p> <p>Describe, copy and imagine other places, cultures and peoples past and present.</p> <p>Draw things they can see and (from nature, their environment, still life or photos they have taken)</p>	<p>Draw for a range of purposes, thinking, designing, creating, realising, imagining.</p> <p>Learn that we all draw differently, and that realism is only one form of drawing.</p> <p>Find and know artists' drawings they like, appreciate and admire to influence their own drawing style.</p>	<p>Learn styles of drawing &amp; how it is used; 1. graphic (cartoon, graffiti, fashion etc.) 2. realistic (portrait, still life etc.) 3. technical (architecture, product design, plans, diagrams) 4. Illustration (books, magazines) 5. Abstract 6. Sculptural (3D, wire, card, architectural models) 7. Digital (using computers, tablets, film) other materials.</p>

Skill & Control	<p>Learn how to hold and control a paintbrush.</p> <p>Learn to blend colours in a palette or on the painting surface.</p> <p>Learn how to look after brushes and equipment.</p>	<p>They know different types of paint and the properties of each such as poster paint, powdered paint, block paint.</p> <p>Develop skills in measuring and mixing paint, they blend colours in palettes and on the paper and develop ability in applying paint skilfully.</p> <p>Paint on 3D surfaces such as models and textures using thicker paints taking care to ensure a good standard of finish.</p>	<p>Develop brush control &amp; learn to use different types of paint and painting surfaces, identifying different paintbrushes, and painting equipment.</p> <p>Pupils learn to paint neatly and carefully, without leaving gaps or messy edges. Learn to measure &amp; mix the paint needed &amp; apply paint sensitively with control.</p>	<p>Pupils are developing their painting skills increasing control, &amp; precision when painting detail, lines and edges of shapes.</p> <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.</p> <p>Pupils study how other artists' paint, applying elements of this to their work.</p>	<p>Use paint with sensitivity &amp; control, more accurately applying appropriate amounts of paint to the surface.</p> <p>Use different types of paint such as poster paint, powder, watercolour, or acrylic for example.</p> <p>Know when to use these paints &amp; name some of their properties.</p>	<p>Pupils know and care for painting equipment.</p> <p>Develop skills to paint neatly and carefully, without leaving gaps or messy edges, yet they paint in a more creative style when the painting demands.</p> <p>Learn how to control the amount of paint they need to use and/or use water to preserve finer details.</p>	<p>Pupils should have the skill now to control paint to work in different ways; precise and accurate when needed yet loose and instinctive when required.</p> <p>Pupil's painting should show a more confident ability to create 3D form, depth and distance using colour and tone.</p> <p>Know different types of paint media and when to use them, they should be familiar with different papers and surfaces to paint on and be able to name them.</p>
Techniques	<p>Use a range of painting tools to experiment with mark making; brushes, sponges, tissue, fabric, string etc.</p>	<p>They know and have used different types of painting surfaces such as cartridge paper, card, brown paper, coloured papers, fabrics, and textured surfaces and say which is suitable for a give task.</p>	<p>Experiment with painting on a range of 2D surfaces such as cartridge paper, card, brown paper, coloured papers, fabrics, and textured surfaces.</p> <p>Learn to use different techniques to create effects such as spattering, stippling, dripping, pouring etc. to paint expressively.</p>	<p>Learn how to paint with expression by combining traditional painting methods with unorthodox and unusual tools and techniques (such as rags, sticks, fabrics, sponges etc.)</p>	<p>Experiment with colour, texture, line, shape &amp; composition to create express purpose, mood and feelings when painting.</p>	<p>Know different types of paint and when to use them, such as what paint to use for painting models and which to use for landscapes.</p> <p>Experiment with expressive painting techniques such as brush use, applying &amp; combining media, adding things to paint etc.</p>	<p>Paint from observation, describing different surfaces and textures forms using tone, line, texture, and colour to express mood and feeling.</p> <p>Pupils should be introduced to a range of different artists' work and painting styles.</p> <p>Articulate, with confidence which styles they prefer and why they like them.</p>
Formal Elements	<p><b>Colour:</b> They learn fundamental colour mixing using primary colours. They play with colours, experimenting to 'discover' new colours.</p> <p>They try to mix colours to match images from paintings or books etc.</p> <p><b>Tone/Form:</b> Pupils learn that colours can be made darker or lighter by adding black or white or by adding more water/pigment.</p> <p><b>Pattern &amp; Texture:</b> They paint patterns &amp; add things to paint to make textures such as sand, grit, salt.</p> <p><b>Line/Shape:</b> They concentrate hard to paint shapes, lines and edges neatly.</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Pupil's use colours imaginatively learning that colour can be used to express their thoughts and feelings.</p> <p><b>Tone/Form:</b> Pupils further develop their ability to make colours darker and lighter and understanding of how this affects form.</p> <p><b>Pattern &amp; Texture:</b> They paint patterns &amp; add things to paint to make textures such as sand, grit, salt.</p> <p><b>Line/Shape:</b> They paint thick and thin lines using different brushes, big and small shapes in a range of pure and mixed colours.</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Develop colour mixing to make finer variations in secondary colours.</p> <p><b>Tone/Form:</b> Pupils learn why light colours appear to be to closer to us and dark objects look further away, then explore this in their art.</p> <p><b>Pattern &amp; Texture:</b> Create original patterns &amp; make textures.</p> <p><b>Line/Shape:</b> Understand the importance of outlines &amp; paint more sophisticated shapes.</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Pupil's mix secondary and tertiary colours to paint with and use colours, textures, lines and shapes imaginatively and appropriately to express ideas.</p> <p><b>Tone/Form:</b> Learn how depth is created by varying the tones or colours, such as in skies and landscapes and how much more interesting this makes the painting.</p> <p><b>Pattern/Texture:</b> Create more complex patterns and textures.</p> <p><b>Line/Shape:</b> Painting with line for expression and to define detail.</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Pupils learn how colour has light and dark values and how colour can be used to make colours lighter or darker, creating more vibrant paintings such as those produced by the Impressionists.</p> <p><b>Tone/Form:</b> Pupils paint awareness of how tone can make paintings more realistic or more expressive, learning to manipulate light and shade for dramatic effect.</p> <p><b>Pattern/Texture:</b> Use pattern &amp; texture for desired effects and decoration or more expressive, learning to manipulate light and shade for dramatic effect</p> <p><b>Line/Shape:</b> Use line with greater confidence to highlight form and shape.</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Develops ability to control colour when painting; for blending, reducing hue and improving the translucency of colour.</p> <p>Know colour relationships such as complimentary colours, harmonious colours (colours next to each other on the colour wheel).</p> <p>Mix secondary and tertiary colours, being able to control the amounts for purpose.</p> <p><b>Tone/ Form:</b> Pupils learn how to represent form with increasing sophistication, learning that darker and lighter colours can be added to create tints and shades instead of black and white.</p> <p><b>Pattern Texture:</b> Uses pattern &amp; texture for purposeful effect.</p> <p><b>Line/Shape:</b> Uses line or shape to create original compositions.</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Colours should be mixed with care and sensitivity to show feeling and ideas. At this stage they should confidently mix secondary and tertiary colours, being able to control these to suit their own purpose.</p> <p>Understand colour relationships such as complimentary &amp; harmonious colours.</p> <p><b>Tone/Form:</b> They can control paint to make things appear lighter and further away or with darker, more intense hues to bring them closer, such as when painting landscape.</p> <p>When painting 3D models and forms, they should be aware of the need to prepare the surface for paint &amp; apply paint carefully, thinking about effects &amp; detail.</p> <p><b>Pattern/Texture:</b> Understands how to apply pattern and texture with confidence to decorate or embellish paintings.</p> <p><b>Line/Shape:</b> Uses line with confidence to represent own ideas and compositions.</p>

Design		Pupils should make something they have imagined or invented, such as a toy or a creature. This might be drawn initially then modelled in plasticine for example.	Pupils should design & make something they have imagined or invented. This might be realising a drawing and then modelling it in three dimensions.	Pupils design & make complex forms from imagination & invention in two or three dimensions, such as inventing for problem solving or creating imaginary worlds.	Design and make art for different purposes, such as stage sets, fashion, cars, inventions, puppets, toys, books, games etc. and see clear links to how this works in the creative industries.	Design and make art for different purposes, such as stage sets, fashion, cars, inventions, puppets, toys, books, games etc. and see clear links to how this works in the creative industries.	Have opportunities to design and make art for different purposes, such as buildings, magazines, logos, digital media, textiles, fashion, and interior design and see clear links to how this works in the creative industries.	Increasingly challenging opportunities to design and make art for different purposes, such as buildings, magazines, logos, digital media, textiles, fashion, and interior design for example. To solve design problems, to invent, create or imagine and see clear links to how this works in the creative industries.
Craft		Use simple wax resist using crayons and ink is used to make pictures. Art is made by cutting, sewing, gluing and forming fabrics. Textiles are decorated with simple appliqué techniques such as beads, sequins, coloured threads, lace, found or reclaimed materials. Collage is used to select and cut colours, shapes, textures and images from a range of sources to suit ideas and purposes.	Collage is used to select and cut colours, shapes, textures, and images from a range of sources to suit ideas and purposes. Images are developed with more complexity and appliqué techniques such as beads, sequins, coloured threads, lace, found or reclaimed materials are used.	Art is made in a range of experimental craft forms such as weaving, sewing, etchings, painting onto fabrics, wire, jewellery or using coloured modelling clay etc. Textiles are decorated with more complexity and appliqué techniques such as beads, sequins, coloured threads, lace, found materials are used. Collage is used to select and cut colours, shapes, textures, and images from a range of sources to suit ideas and purposes.	Pupils gain experience in using collage as an art form, they might explore crafts such as embroidery, sewing, knitting, felt, weaving, jewellery, batik, modelling etc.	Pupils gain experience in using collage as an art form, they might explore crafts such as embroidery, sewing, knitting, felt, weaving, jewellery, batik, modelling etc.	Pupils gain experience in using collage as an art form, they might explore crafts such as embroidery, sewing, knitting, felt, weaving, jewellery, batik, modelling etc.	Pupils could gain experience in using collage as an art form; they might explore crafts such as embroidery, sewing, appliqué knitting, felt, weaving, jewellery, batik, pattern, modelling etc.

3D Sculpture, Print Making, Digital, Clay etc.		<p><b>Printing</b> Pupils make simple printing blocks from soft materials they have cut, shaped, or moulded.  <b>Digital:</b> Children take photographs with digital cameras, learning to focus &amp; position what they see then apply filters to the results.  <b>3D sculpture</b> Pupils learn to create Form by cutting, forming, and joining familiar 3D shapes such as packaging, cartons or boxes into desired effects.  Simple shapes and forms are made from pliable materials such as modelling clay, foam or wire for example.</p>	<p><b>Printing</b> Pupils learn different methods of printing such as mono printing, block printing, relief printing or by etching into soft materials. They print using simple materials, card, string, foam, textured materials and paper, clay, polyprinting etc.  <b>Digital:</b> They learn to take photos with digital cameras taking care to frame the shot to capture the detail they want.  Use simple software to edit and manipulate photos.  <b>3D sculpture</b> Pupils cut, form, tear, join and shape a range of materials (such as modelling clay, card, plastic, wire, found and natural) to create Forms to make things they have designed, invented, or seen.</p>	<p><b>Printing</b> Pupils use printing (mono printing, block printing, relief printing etc.) to create artwork that might be related to bigger topics and themes or to explore patterns for example.  They use simple motif printing blocks to create and print complex patterns with mathematical and visual precision.  <b>Digital:</b> Learn how to use a digital camera to frame the shot to suit their purpose and can edit them using simple software for cropping.  Learn painting software to edit and manipulate photos to create more complex images.  <b>3D sculpture</b> Cut, form, tear, join and shape a range of materials (such as modelling clay, card, plastic, wire, found and natural) to create Forms &amp; make things they have designed, invented or seen &amp; can modify &amp; correct things with greater skill.  Make simple plans for making, deciding which tasks need to be done first, allowing for drying and completion time, they know when to get advice.</p>	<p><b>Printing</b> Pupils use printing (mono printing, block printing, relief printing etc.) to create artwork that might be related to bigger topics and themes or to explore patterns for example.  They use simple motif printing blocks to create and print complex patterns with mathematical and visual precision.  <b>Digital:</b> Pupils have opportunities to make art using digital means; drawing &amp; painting programmes, vector drawing, photo manipulation.  <b>3D sculpture</b> They should design and make Forms in 3 dimensions, using card, wire, paper, found objects, clay or modelling materials, understanding how to finish and present their work to a good standard.</p>	<p><b>Printing</b> Pupils use printing (mono printing, block printing, relief printing etc.) to create both individual images and repeat patterns.  They use simple motif printing blocks to create and print complex patterns with mathematical and visual precision.  <b>Digital:</b> Pupils have opportunities to make art using digital means; drawing &amp; painting programmes, vector drawing, photo manipulation.  <b>3D sculpture</b> Design and make Forms in 3 dimensions, using card, wire, paper, found objects, clay or modelling materials, understanding how to finish and present their work to a good standard.  They are more confident at modelling materials, they work safely and sensibly, persevering when the work is challenging.</p>	<p><b>Printing</b> Pupils develop mono printing, block printing, relief printing etc. to create artwork that might be singular images or patterns.  They use more complex printing blocks with mathematical and visual precision.  <b>Digital:</b> Produce digital art using computers, drawing &amp; painting programmes, vector drawing &amp; photo manipulation for example  <b>3D Sculpture:</b> Design and make more complex Forms in 3 dimensions, using a range of modelling materials, understanding how to finish work to a good standard.</p>	<p><b>Printing</b> Pupils develop more complex mono printing, block printing, relief printing etc. to create artwork that might be singular images or patterns.  They use more complex printing blocks with mathematical and visual precision.  <b>Digital:</b> Produce more complex digital art using computers, drawing &amp; painting programmes, vector drawing &amp; photo manipulation for example.  <b>3D sculpture</b> Design and make more complex Forms in 3 dimensions, using card, wire, paper, found objects, clay or modelling materials, understanding how to finish and present their work to a good standard.</p>
	Creativity	Sketchbooks  Develop & Share Ideas	Learn how ideas change, grow and develop as work is produced.	This may be coming up with an idea linked to a theme or topic they are studying.	Work should be continued over longer periods of time. Pupils should have opportunities to discriminate between choices and express their ideas & thoughts about the type of art they want to make.	Sketchbooks are used to practice and try out ideas & techniques. They make records of the world around them, their ideas, thoughts, feelings and discoveries.  They might make art from things they can see from observation; their environment, photographs etc. then translate them into new materials.	Sketchbooks are used to practice and try out ideas & techniques. Make records of the world around them, their ideas, thoughts, feelings and discoveries.so their sketchbook becomes a very personal space.  They might make art from things they can see from observation; their environment, photographs etc. then translate them into new materials.	Pupils experiment with techniques in sketchbooks to see what works and what doesn't. They label these experiments for their own learning and record keeping. Sketchbooks are used to practice and try out ideas & techniques. Record observations & research of artists and themes. Use a sketchbook for pleasure, recording, ideas & expression so their sketchbook becomes a very personal space.  Take risks when trying out materials, investigate and explore the properties of materials.

	Experiences/ Imagination	Create art from personal experiences and imagination.	Drawing events and things that have happened to them, things they know and love or imagining far away, imagined places.	Study the work of artists and cultures and use elements of it to influence their own work. Have opportunities to work from imagination, such as inventing or creating imaginary things and places.	Make art for expression, imagination, and pleasure. Work from memory or imagination to reimagine what they know.	Make art for expression, imagination, and pleasure. Develop initial ideas into final work adapting work as it progresses.	Produce original, unique art in response to similar starting points with increasing autonomy over choice and decision making.	Make art from nature, their environment, still life or from photos they have taken. Make art from their aspirations for their future and the future of others, their fears, hopes and dreams for themselves and the world they live in.
Knowledge	Artists, Craftspeople, Designers	Investigate works of art and try to explain how the artwork makes them feel, highlighting areas that interest them.	Study famous works of a c & d, learning how and when they were made. Describe the content and the feelings & emotions conveyed by the work.	Study significant works of art craft & design, learning how and when they were made. Describe the content, feelings & emotions conveyed by the work to a more competent level.	Study significant works of art, craft, design or architecture and give personal oral opinions about it. How has the artist produced this work? What was the background to the art? Who made, where were they from? Why was it made?  Make copies of small areas of the artist's work to study their techniques, colour, tone, textures and patterns used etc.  Look at art for pleasure and purpose, talk about why they like it, developing their use of the language of art (formal elements).	Study significant works of art, craft, design and architecture and give more complex personal oral opinions about it. How has the artist produced this work? What was the background to the art? Who made, where were they from? Why was it made?  Make copies of small areas of the artist's work to study their techniques, colour, tone, textures and patterns used etc.  Study how other artists' make art, including the work of other peoples and cultures, past and present.  Look at art for pleasure and purpose, talk about why they like it, developing their use of the language of art (formal elements).	Study significant works of art using the following method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Content</i> – Describe the art. Social, historical factors affect the work.</li> <li>• <i>Process</i> – When &amp; how made? What materials &amp; techniques are used?</li> <li>• <i>Formal elements</i> – line, tone, colour, shape, form, comp, pattern, texture.</li> <li>• <i>Mood</i> – what emotions does the work convey?</li> </ul> <b>Applying:</b> Make studies of artist's work to learn the techniques & processes used. Use some of what they have learned from artist's studies to produce original work.	Study significant works of art using the following method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Content</i> – Describe the art. What social, historical factors affect the work?</li> <li>• <i>Process</i> – When &amp; how was the work made? What materials &amp; techniques are used?</li> <li>• <i>Formal elements</i> – line, tone, colour, shape, form, composition, pattern, texture.</li> <li>• <i>Mood</i> – what emotions does the work convey?</li> </ul> <b>Applying:</b> Make studies of artist's work to learn the techniques & processes used. Use some of what they have learned from their artist's studies to produce original work.
	Formal Elements	Pupils should orally describe their work & learn the meaning of the words colour, line, tone, shape, texture and pattern.	Learn the meaning of the words colour, line, tone, shapes, textures and patterns and begin using them in their art. Recognise when they are using formal elements and describe how they are using them.	Pupils learn how to create more complex art using the properties of line, tone, colour, texture, pattern, shape and form. Recognise when they are using these qualities and describe their intentions.	Pupils should verbally describe their work and the work of others, describing the formal elements of colour, line, shapes, textures and patterns. They should develop skills in orally describing their thoughts, ideas and intentions.	Orally describe their work and the work of others, describing the formal elements of colour, line,	Pupils should try to fairly appraise their own work and understand how to improve it, accepting criticism of other pupils. Know that the creative process often leaves us with a lot of doubt, anxiety and uncertainty.	They should develop greater knowledge about the role of art in society, the many vocations that can be gained through art and its importance to the UK economy.
Reflection	Identify similarities and differences to others' work	Has opportunities to make creative decisions about the content of their work, select appropriate media to work with and making choices about outcomes.  Develop skills in orally describing their thoughts, ideas and intentions about their work.	Has opportunities to make creative decisions about the content of their work, select appropriate media to work with and making choices about outcomes.  Develop skills in orally describing their thoughts, ideas and intentions about their work. They form opinions about the process of their work saying what went well & how they might improve it.	Pupils develop skills in verbally describing their thoughts, ideas and intentions about their work.  Talk about how they could improve their work and learn that it is normal to feel anxious about the outcomes.  Offer critical advice to others understanding that all artists do this and give confidence and praise.	Uses evaluation to understand what they need to do to improve and that all artists do this.  Pupils talk about how they could improve their work and learn that it is normal to feel anxious about the outcomes.  They offer advice, confidence and praise to others.  Uses evaluation to understand what they need to do to improve and that all artists do this.	Uses evaluation to understand what they need to do to improve and that all artists do this.  Pupils talk about how they could improve their work and learn that it is normal to feel anxious about the outcomes.  They offer advice, confidence and praise to others.  Uses evaluation to understand what they need to improve and that all artists do this.	Make careful and considerate judgments about own & others work without comparing their own work to that of others.  Uses evaluation to understand what they need to do to improve & that all artists do this.	Understand that the making process is very difficult and so pupils should know that they should not be too self-critical or compare their work to others at their own expense.  They should try to fairly appraise their own work and others work and understand how to improve it, accepting criticism of other pupils.  They should know that most artists struggle with this and that it is a vital part of the art process.

	<p>Make choices &amp; decisions</p>	<p>Compare their art to significant works of art recognising what is the same and what is different.</p>	<p>Compare their art to appropriate works of art recognising what is the same and what is different.</p>	<p>Pupils should describe their work and the work of others, describing the formal elements of colour, line, shapes, textures and patterns. They should develop skills in orally describing their thoughts, ideas and intentions.</p>	<p>Sketchbooks are used to practice and try out ideas &amp; techniques. They make records of the world around them, their ideas, thoughts, feelings and discoveries.</p>	<p>Sketchbooks are used to practice and try out ideas &amp; techniques. They make records of the world around them, their ideas, thoughts, feelings and discoveries. so their sketchbook becomes a very personal space.</p>	<p>Pupils experiment with techniques in sketchbooks to see what works and what doesn't. They label these experiments for their own learning and record keeping. Sketchbooks are used to practice and try out ideas &amp; techniques. Record observations &amp; research of artists and themes. Use a sketchbook for pleasure, recording, ideas &amp; expression so their sketchbook becomes a very personal space.</p>	<p>Experiment with techniques in sketchbooks to see what works and what doesn't. They label these experiments for their own learning and record keeping. Sketchbooks are used to practice and try out ideas &amp; techniques. Record observations and research of artists and themes. Use a sketchbook for a range of purposes, pleasure, thoughts, ideas &amp; expression so their sketchbook becomes a very personal space.</p>
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