**Progression of Knowledge – Formal Elements**

**Definitions for Key Stage 1**

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| **Colour** | Colours is organised into a colour wheel.  Three primary colours:  Three secondary colours,  The other six colours are called intermediate colours. |  |
| **Form** | Forms have three-dimensions: height, width and depth.  They are viewed by many sides and take up space and volume. |  |
| **Shape** | Shapes have two-dimensions:  Height and width.  They are flat and have clear boundaries. | C:\Users\gkendall\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\162F26FE.tmp |
| **Line** | A line is a path created by a moving point. A line can take many forms. It is a mark made on a surface that joins different points. Lines can vary in length, width, direction and shape. |  |
| **Pattern** | A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. Patterns can be regular or irregular. |  |
| **Texture** | Texture means how the surface feels or looks like it when touched. For example: rough, smooth, bumpy, soft… |  |
| **Tone** | This refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how light or dark a colour appears. |  |

**Progression of Knowledge – Formal Elements**

**Definitions for Key Stage 2**

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| **Colour** | Red, yellow and blue are **primary colours**, which means they can’t be mixed using any other colours. All other colours can be mixed from these three colours.  Two primary colours mixed together make a **secondary colour**.   * Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel are called harmonious. * Complementary colours are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel. When complementary colours are used together they create contrast. * Warm colours are colours on the red side of the wheel. These are red and include orange, yellow, browns and tans. * Cool colours are colours on the blue side of the wheel. These are blue and include green, violet and most greys. * Black, white and grey are called neutral colours. |  |
| **Form** | Form refers to three dimensional objects (3D). While shapes have two dimensions (height and width), forms have three dimensions (height, width and depth). As with shape, forms can be both geometric and organic. Form and Shape are related. You can turn a shape into the illusion of form by using contour lines or adding tone, and you can simplify a form from life into a shape. We can create the illusion of form by understanding how light reacts on the object. |  |
| **Shape** | Shapes have two-dimensions: height and width, and are usually defined by lines.  Geometric shapes:  These shapes are mathematical shapes. They are perfect and regular. They are characterised by straight lines, angles and points  Organic shapes:  Organic shapes are shapes that seem to follow no rules. Organic shapes generally do not have a name associated with them. |  |
| **Line** | A line is a path created by a moving point. A line can take many forms. It can be horizontal, diagonal or curved. It can also change over its length, starting off curved and ending up horizontal, for example. A line can take many forms. It can be horizontal, diagonal or curved. It can also change over its length, starting off curved and ending up horizontal, for example. |  |
| **Pattern** | A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif. Patterns can be regular or irregular.  In regular patterns the motif (or motifs) is repeated in a way that is predictable. It could be exactly the same each time, or it could change in a way that is regularly repeated. Block repeat  The most basic way of creating pattern is to block repeat. This is where the motif is repeated in exactly the same way in horizontal and vertical lines.  Half-drop patterns are made by dropping every second line of motifs down a half-length height of the motif.  Another way of creating patterns is to mirror the motif. Motifs can be mirrored horizontally or vertically.  A rotational pattern is where the motif has been rotated on its axis. |  |
| **Texture** | Texture means how the surface of something looks or feels. Artists use their skills to create the illusion of an object's texture. |  |
| **Tone** | Tone means how light or dark something is. The tones artists and designers use and the contrast between them can create very different moods and visual effects. In art and design, tone refers to how light or dark something is. Tones could refer to black, white and the grey tones between. It could refer to how light or dark a colour appears.  In real life tone is created by the way light falls on an object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called highlights and the darker areas are called shadows. Shading is used to create different tones in a drawing. A range of different techniques can be used to build up tones. |  |

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|  | **Key Stage 1 Formal Elements** | |
| **Year 1** | **Year 2** |
| **Colour** | Know that a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated.  Know that primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours:  ● Red + yellow = orange  ● Yellow + blue = green  ● Blue + red = purple | Know that different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues  of secondary colours.  Know that colours can be mixed to ‘match’ real life objects or to create  things from your imagination  Know that colour can be used to show how it feels to be in a particular place, eg the seaside |
| **Form** | Know that we can change paper from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it.  To know that three dimensional art is called sculpture. | Know that ‘composition’ means how things are arranged on the page.  Know that pieces of clay can be joined using the ‘scratch and slip’  technique.  Know that a clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on. |
| **Shape** | Know a range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these.  Know that paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it. | Know that collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an  image.  Know that shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular.  Know that shapes can geometric if they have mostly straight lines and  angles.  Know that patterns can be made using shapes. |
| **Line** | Know that drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines.  Know that lines can represent movement in drawings. | Know that lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail or pattern. |
| **Pattern** | Know that a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated. | Know that surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns.  Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and  blending can make patterns.  Know that patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork. |
| **Texture** | Know that texture means ‘what something feels like’  Know that different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects  Know that different drawing tools make different marks. | Know that collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures.  Know that collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add  texture.  Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and  blending can create surface texture. |
| **Tone** | Know that ‘tone’ in art means ‘light and dark’.  Know that we can add tone to a drawing by shading and filling a shape. | Know that shading helps make drawn objects look more three  dimensional.  Know that different pencil grades make different tones. |

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|  | **Lower Key Stage 2 Formal Elements** | |
| **Year 3** | **Year 4** |
| **Colour** | Know that using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.  Know that paint colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these  paints. | To know that adding black to a colour creates a shade.  To know that adding white to a colour creates a tint. |
| **Form** | To know that three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes,  like a cube).  To know that organic forms can be abstract. | To know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.  Know that simple 3D forms can be made by creating layers, by folding and rolling materials. |
| **Shape** | To know that negative shapes show the space around and between objects. | To know how to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns. |
| **Line** | To know that different drawing tools can create different types of lines. | To know that lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that  this can add expression or movement to a drawing. |
| **Pattern** | To know that pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe’s skin).  To know that the starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns. | To know that symmetry can be used to create repeating patterns.  To know that patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn’t expect. |
| **Texture** | To know that texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured, as in a drawing using shading to recreate a fluffy object. | To know how to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface. |
| **Tone** | To know some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly  and with no gaps.  To know that shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling. | To know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.  To know that tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork. |

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|  | **Upper Key Stage 2 Formal Elements** | |
| **Year 5** | **Year 6** |
| **Colour** | To know that artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to  represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool  colours. | To know that a ‘monochromatic’ artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour.  To know that colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg red for danger or for celebration. |
| **Form** | To know that an art installation is often a room or environment in  which the viewer ‘experiences’ the art all around them.  To know that the size and scale of three-dimensional art work changes  the effect of the piece. | To know that the surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work. |
| **Shape** | To know that a silhouette is a shape filled with a solid flat colour that  represents an object. | To know how an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition. |
| **Line** | To know that lines can be used by artists to control what the viewer  looks at within a composition, eg by using diagonal lines to draw your eye  into the centre of a drawing. | To know how line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms. |
| **Pattern** | To know that 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. | To know that 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. |
| **Texture** | To know how to create texture on different materials. | To know that applying thick layers of paint to a surface is called impasto, and is used by artists such as Claude Monet to describe texture. |
| **Tone** | To know that tone can help show the foreground and background in an  artwork. | To know that chiaroscuro means ‘light and dark’ and is a term used to describe high-contrast images. |