Reception

Key Question: How can paint be applied in different ways to create different textures?		
What I should already know	Key knowledge	Key skills
Experienced painting with different tools. Explored colours	Know about the work of Jackson Pollock and experiment with his style of work. Know about the work of Wassily Kandinsky and experiment with his style of work. Understand properties of poster paint and how adding more/less water can change its thickness.	To experiment with a range of painting tools such as thick or thin paintbrushes, fingers, spatulas, combs, toothbrushes etc. To name a range of different colours. Experiment with mixing coloured paints. To describe textures and techniques - for example, 'thick', 'thin', 'wet', 'dry' and 'dribble', 'splatter' and 'drip'. To combine paint and collage.
End goal	Key Vocabulary	Key People
Know that paint can be applied in different ways. Understand that paint can create different textures. Understand how to change properties of paint using water.	Painting Artist Thick Think Wet Cry Dribble Splatter Drip Collage Paint	Jackson Pollock, Wassily Kandinsky

Palmer (Cycle A)

Key Question: What are primary and secondary colours?		
What I should already know	Key knowledge	Key skills
Know about the work of Jackson Pollock and experiment with his style of work. Know about the work of Wassily Kandinsky and experiment with his style of work. Understand properties of poster paint and how adding more/less water can change its thickness.	Know the primary and secondary colours and where they are in relation to each other on the colour wheel. Know how to mix colours carefully Know warm and cold colours and use these in paintings to create mood. Know about the work of Joan Miro and Georgia O' Keeffe	Select thick and thin paintbrushes for purpose Create a colour wheel Combine two colours of paint Combine collage and paint
End goal	Key Vocabulary	Key People
Know primary and secondary colours Create a colour wheel with support Name some warm and cold colours	primary colours secondary colours cold and warm colours colour wheel collage	Joan Miro, Georgia O' Keeffe

Palmer (Cycle B)

What I should already know	Key knowledge	Key skills
Know the primary and secondary colours and where they are in relation to each other on the colour wheel. Know how to mix colours carefully Know warm and cold colours and use these in paintings to create mood. Know about the work of Joan Miro and Georgia O' Keeffe	Know that adding white to colours creates tints and the adding black to colours creates shades. Know different types of paints – poster, watercolour, oil, acrylic. Know different painting effects such as washes, blocking and thickened paint and discuss how Claude Monet and Paul Klee used these	Name different types of paint and know their properties Independently mix primary colours to make secondary colours Add white to colours to make tints and add black to colours to make shades Experiment with different effects e.g. washes, blocking in colour, thickened paint Explore techniques used by other artists. Paint from observation and imagination.
End goal	Key Vocabulary	Key People
Know how to create tones and tints with paint. Be confident with different painting effects Be able to discuss artists use of painting effects.	Tints Shades Washes Blocking Application Textures	Claude Monet, Paul Klee

Moore (Cycle A)

What I should already know	Key knowledge	Key skills
Know that adding white to colours creates tints and the adding black to colours creates shades. Know different types of paints – poster, watercolour, oil, acrylic. Know different painting effects such as washes, blocking and thickened paint and discuss how Claude Monet and Paul Klee used these	Know how to create a colour wheel independently Know what complementary colours are Look at how artists such as Van Gogh and Theresa Paden use complementary colours	Make and use complementary colours Experiment with different effects e.g. washes, blocking in colour, thickened paint Work confidently in different scales (for large scale paintings use bristle brushes and for small scale painting use water colour brushes) To look at how famous artists have used painting techniques in different ways
End goal	Key Vocabulary	Key People
Create a colour wheel independently. Be able to identify complementary colours. Name key artists that use complementary colours.	Colour wheel Primary colours Secondary colours Complementary colours	Van Gogh, Theresa Paden

Moore (Cycle B)

Key Question: How do you mix colours to match objects?		
What I should already know	Key knowledge	Key skills
Know how to create a colour wheel independently Know what complementary colours are Look at how artists such as Van Gogh and Theresa Paden use complementary colours	Know precise colour language e.g. tint, tone, shade, hue Demonstrate a secure knowledge of primary, secondary, complementary, warm and cold and contrasting colours Know how hues are created using water colours Begin to use art vocabulary to discuss paintings Know about the life and work of Pablo Picasso and Bridget Riley	Create colours by mixing to represent images in the natural and man-made world. Combine colours and create tints, tone and shades to reflect the purpose of the work Mix and match colours to objects in the natural or man-made forms. Observe colours on hands and faces - mix a range of flesh colours.
End goal	Key Vocabulary	Key People
Be able to mix colours with accuracy to match objects Mix a range of skin colours Be confident when combining colours to create tints, tone and shades	Tint Tone Shade Hue	Pablo Picasso, Bridget Riley

Cameron (Cycle A)

Key Question: How do you create moods in paintings?		
What I should already know	Key knowledge	Key skills
Know precise colour language e.g. tint, tone, shade, hue Demonstrate a secure knowledge of primary, secondary, complementary, warm and cold and contrasting colours Know how hues are created using water colours Begin to use art vocabulary to discuss paintings Know about the life and work of Pablo Picasso and Bridget Riley	Demonstrate a secure knowledge of primary, secondary, complementary, warm and cold and contrasting colours Know how hues are created using water colours Know about the life and work of David Hockney and Piet Mondrian and know where they got their inspirations from Know how to create a mood painting through use of colour and application.	Develop a painting from drawing Carry out preliminary studies, trying out different media, materials and mixing appropriate colours Mix and match colours to objects in the natural or man-made forms Experiment with different colours that represent moods. Paint from imagination and observation Discuss personal influences in the world around them and use these as inspiration to paint freely
End goal To be able to discuss inspirations for their	Key Vocabulary Linear design	Key People David Hockney, Piet Mondrian
own art work Be able to discuss colours that depict moods in paintings To be able to discuss famous artists' inspirations.	Architecture Designers Viewfinder	

Cameron (Cycle B)

Key Question: What is composition?		
What I should already know	Key knowledge	Key skills
Demonstrate a secure knowledge of primary, secondary, complementary, warm and cold and contrasting colours Know how hues are created using water colours Know about the life and work of David Hockney and Piet Mondrian and know where they got their inspirations from Know how to create a mood painting through use of colour and application.	Know the positions of primary, secondary, complementary and tertiary colours in relation to each other on the colour wheel Be able to discuss art work confidently Demonstrate an understanding of how paintings are created (composition) Know and understand the elements of design (line, shape, form, texture, colour, value, space). Know about the life and work of Paul Cezanne	Choose appropriate paint, paper and implements to create, adapt and extend work Carry out preliminary studies to test media and materials Create imaginative work from a variety of sources including their own independent research
End goal	Key Vocabulary	Key People
To be able to explain what a composition is and experiments creating their own composition. To be able to discuss art work confidently Have a secure knowledge of the colour wheel and how it can be used to	Composition Primary colours Secondary colours Complementary colours Tertiary Colours Warm and Cold colours Tints Shades Hues	Paul Cezanne Paul Cezanne