

Knowledge and Skills Progression – Human form and Creativity



	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human form	A human body normally includes a head, body, arms, legs, hands, feet, fingers and toes. Use a variety of marks to represent the human form, from observation, imagination or memory.	Reception A human body normally has a head, neck, body, two arms, two legs, two hands, two feet, five fingers and five toes. A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth. Represent different parts of the human body from observation, imagination or memory with attention to some detail.	Year 1 A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks. Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features.	Year 2 A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait. Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory.	Year 3 Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses. Draw, paint or sculpt a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay.	Year 4 Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative. Explore and develop three- dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points.	Year 5 A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists. Explore and create expression in portraiture.	Year 6 In art, distortion is an alteration to an original shape, abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically and exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life. Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or
Creativity Creation	Use a range of media, tools and techniques to create images, express ideas and show different emotions.	Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing. Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings.	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). Design and make art to express ideas.	Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper	Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork.	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like. Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or	figure drawing. In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece. Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning.

Creativity Generation of ideas	Talk about and represent ideas, sounds, movement and emotions through their creations.	Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork.	Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork.	for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting. Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea. A sketch is a quickly- produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.	Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil. Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique.	Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time. Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique.	models. Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece. Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas.	A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image. Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art.
Creativity Evaluation	Say what they like or dislike about their work. Assign	Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used.	Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. Analyse and evaluate their	Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of	Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of	Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art. Compare and	Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning

	creates. Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.	own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.	specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading. Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork.	the artwork, which will improve the overall piece. Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.	comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention. Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection.