BADGER HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL PROGRESSION IN DRAWING VOCABULARY

Always revisit the previous year groups in the Key Stage to ensure knowledge is retained.

AREA	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Drawing tool	Pencils Chalk Charcoal Felt-tip pen	HB pencil- The H stands for hard and the B stands for blackness. H pencils are harder and produce lighter lines		H pencils are hard and will produce light marks – best for technical drawing. B pencils are soft and will produce darker tones – best used for tonal drawings and shading. Remember the scale this way. H=. Hardness B = blackness (softness)	2B pencil would be appropriate for mid to dark tones.		
Process/term	Drawing Pressure is how hard you press Pencil grip is how you hold your pencil	Line- A line is a connection between two points. Refining lines-means to make them more accurate Sketching- to make a rough drawing of something Pencil grades- The numbers and letters on the scale show the hardness or softness of the pencil, these are called the grades. Tone- Tone in art simply refers to how light or dark a colour is.	Contour lines are the outlines of an object, shape or form. Directional shading- shading is moving the pencil back and forth using contour lines (a shape's outer line) as a guide. Gradient- a gradient is a gradual change from one element to another such as light to dark or from one colour to another.	Contrast- difference between light and dark Hatching Tone is created by a row of (usually) straight lines that are all facing in the same direction. Lines are closer together in darker areas; in lighter areas, the lines are further apart. Sometimes, the lines can be slightly curved to follow the shape of the object. Negative space is the area around and between a subject. Positive space refers to the main focus of a picture Form is a three-dimensional shape. It may be a regular shape, such as a cube or pyramid, or an irregular, organic shape. Form can be expressed in 3D, such as in a sculpture. Artists can also use tone and perspective to create an illusion of form in a	Texture refers to the way an object feels to the touch or looks as it may feel if it were touched. Scale is a comparison of size between objects. Proportion describes how the sizes of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other. Grid method- In a nutshell, the grid method involves drawing a grid over your reference photo, and then drawing a grid of equal ratio on your work surface (paper, canvas, wood panel, etc). Then you draw the image on your canvas, focusing on one square at a time, until the entire image has been transferred. Observational drawing Observational drawing is drawing what you see. It's as simple and as complicated as that. It can be a flower, a person, a still life, a	A horizon line runs horizontally. Vanishing points are where lines meet. Perspective Simply put, perspective dictates that the closer something is to you, the larger it should be drawn, and the further away something is, the smaller it should be drawn. This means that things look thinner in perspective than they would in real life. One point perspective is a drawing method that shows how things appear to get smaller as they get further away, converging towards a single 'vanishing point' on the horizon line. It is a way of drawing objects upon a flat piece of paper (or other drawing surface) so that they look three-dimensional and realistic.	Horizon line- a horizontal line that runs across the paper or canvas to represent the viewer's eye level, or outline where the sky meets the ground. Vanishing point-where receding parallel lines diminish. Two-point perspective occurs when you can see two vanishing points from your point of view. Two-point perspective drawings are often used in architectural drawings and interior designs; they can be used for drawings of both interiors and exteriors.

				2D artwork.	landscape, or anything, really. But it's drawing what you see in front of you as realistically and as true to life as possible. Layering- The concept of layering in drawing, refers to the process of starting with a light sketch then slowly building in the dark areas to create shadow. Stippling- Stippling is a drawing technique in which areas of light and shadow are created using nothing but dots. The basic idea is simple: For darker areas, you apply a greater number of dots and keep them close together. Then for progressively lighter areas, use fewer dots and space them farther apart.		
Style of art	Poonac Poonac's art celebrates how we are all different His drawings are simple	Picasso started a new style of art called Cubism. He used simple shapes and a small range of colours to paint objects, people and landscapes.	Edgar Degas was a French Impressionist artist famous for his pastel drawings and oil paintings. Impressionists painted their idea of how something looked to them at that moment. They didn't try to paint an exact copy of something	Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese artist known for her extensive use of polka dots. Kusama always uses dots in her work and the use of dots in different sizes makes the artwork exciting and fun to look at.	Frida Kahlo is considered to be one of the most important artists of modern times. She was famous for painting self-portraits (pictures of herself) but she was particularly famous for painting women as strong people	Da Vinci is sometimes called a 'Renaissance Man'. This is because he was a master of many different areas. He was an expert painter, sculptor, architect, engineer, scientist, inventor and writer! Renaissance art focused on human beauty and nature. People, even when in religious works, were depicted living life and showing emotion. Perspective, as well as light and shadow techniques improved; and paintings looked more three-dimensional and realistic.	Lowry began to paint urban landscapes of factories, mills, chimneys and the workers who clocked in and clocked out day after day. Lowry's human figures were nicknamed 'matchstick men' due to their spindly appearance. In 1978, a song called Matchstalk Men and Matchstalk Cats and Dogs was written about Lowry and his paintings which became a number one hit in the pop charts.

							Lowry often used a simplified perspective in his work