

Golden Thread	Definition
Line	How lines are made, how they are used and how they connect to one another to depict shapes and movement. There are 8 main types of lines in art: horizontal, vertical, diagonal, broken, zigzag, wavy, curved and spiral.
Shape	Shapes are lines connected together to enclose an area. They can be geometric like the shapes we see in Maths or organic like the shapes we see in nature. They can be 2D or 3D.
Form	Form means 3D – It takes up space and can be seen from any angle. We can see the length, width and height. This can be an illusion (made to look 3D) using tone or real 3D sculptures.
Tone	Sometimes known as value or shading. Tone is how light or dark a colour is.
Texture	Texture is how the surface of something feels (tactile) or looks like it feels (visual texture).
Pattern	A pattern is a design where lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif.
Colour	There are 3 Primary colours – Red, yellow and blue. All colours can be created by mixing these primary colours. Colours can be used to depict emotions.
Composition	How a piece of work is arranged in relation to the orientation of the work, (landscape verses portrait) the overall layout, the perspective and the relative sizes and proportions. (This concept runs across everything we do rather than being a stand-alone concept.)



# Subject name

# Golden Thread: Line

**Definition** How lines are made, how they are used and how they connect to one another to depict shapes and movement. There are 8 main types of lines in art: horizontal, vertical, diagonal, broken, zigzag, wavy, curved and spiral.

## Bridget Riley: Drawing

Mark making using different materials to draw lines.  
Explore how to hold and control a ruler to draw straight lines.  
Drawing around an object or stencil.  
Create a drawing using rulers and stencils.

## Van Gogh: Drawing

Use pencil and pen to explore how simple patterns and textures can be created using different types of lines (such as hatching, cross hatching, scribbling, stippling etc) to represent different areas within a landscape.

## Cezanne: Drawing

Create an observational still life drawing using charcoal focusing on the shapes and lines created in the negative spaces.

## Giacomo Balla: Drawing

Use a variety of lines to create a drawing depicting figurative movement.

EYFS

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5

Year 6

## Mondrian: Painting

Use the rulers to draw vertical and horizontal lines. Use different sized brushstrokes to go over the lines to produce different thicknesses. Painting within the lines.

## Picasso: Drawing

Sketch studies of each part of the face in isolation, focusing on the lines creating the shapes of the facial features.  
Draw a correctly proportioned facial portrait focusing on the facial features.

## Frank Lloyd Wright: Drawing

Explore the technique of how to draw using line perspective.  
Observational drawing of the school buildings using line perspective.



# Subject name

# Golden Thread: Shape and Form

**Definition** Shapes are lines connected together to enclose an area. They can be geometric like the shapes we see in Maths or organic like the shapes we see in nature. They can be 2D or 3D  
Form means 3D – It takes up space and can be seen from any angle. We can see the length, width and height. This can be an illusion (made to look 3D) using tone or real 3D sculptures.

## Tony Cragg: Sculpture

Explore junk modelling and how to join the junk together. Talk about what they want to make as a sculpture by discussing what fits together and creates an interesting form/shape.

## Andy Goldsworthy: Drawing

Go outside and explore the natural materials we have available onsite. Create a sculpture in the style of Andy Goldsworthy using the materials sourced.

## Cezanne: Drawing

Create an observational still life drawing using charcoal focusing on the shapes, composition and negative spaces.

## Michael Bolus: Sculpture

Create an abstract sculpture using paper and card focusing on different forms by bending, folding, concertinaing, twisting and attaching/joining.

## Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth: Sculpture

Explore different shapes and forms using wire to create an abstract wire sculpture.

EYFS

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5

Year 6

## Da Vinci: Drawing

Create an image of 3D shapes using shading techniques to define and enhance their forms.

## Giacometti: Sculpture

Plan a figurative pose using pipe cleaners focusing on different shapes and forms. Create a figurative foil sculpture.

## Picasso: Drawing

Draw a correctly proportioned facial portrait focusing on the shapes and sizes of the facial features.

## Greek Urns: Sculpture

Explore the processes of forming a thumb pot, coil pot and a slab pot to create different shaped ceramic vessels.



# Subject name

# Golden Thread: Colour and Tone

## Definition

There are 3 Primary colours – Red, yellow and blue. All colours can be created by mixing these primary colours. They can be used to depict emotions.

Tone is sometimes known as value or shading. Tone is how light or dark a colour is.

### Bridget Riley: Drawing

Mark making using different materials to create different tones.  
Making lighter and darker marks by using different pressure.  
Create a drawing using rulers and stencils using different tones.

### Georges Seurat: Painting

Look at the colour wheel and mix their own colours to create their own colour wheel.  
Explore creating different tones using black and white to make lighter and darker tones of a single colour. Create a piece of work depicting optical colour mixing.

### Cezanne: Drawing

Create an observational still life drawing using charcoal focusing on the tones.

EYFS

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5

Year 6

### Da Vinci: Drawing

Create tonal strips exploring the different tones possible using different pencil techniques.  
Create an image of 3D shapes using shading techniques to define and enhance their forms.

### Mondrian: Painting

Use the primary colours to block fill different shapes.

### Picasso: Drawing

Sketch studies of each part of the face in isolation, focusing on the shapes and tones.  
Create a Picasso style portrait using copies of their sketches.  
Draw a correctly proportioned facial portrait focusing on tone.

### Willie Bester: Painting

Mixing watercolour paints to match/camouflage given colours in an urban landscape.

### Rothko: Drawing

Look at a range of emotions and explore which colours used during the drawing process would best convey each feeling.  
Pick one emotion and create an abstract piece to convey that emotion using dynamic movement and colour.





**Definition** A **pattern** is a design where lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif.  
**Texture** is how the surface of something feels (tactile) or looks like it feels (visual texture).

## Jackson Pollock: Painting

Explore the different textures that the paint can create using different implements e.g. fingers, brushes, splattering using brushes or toothbrushes, twigs, feathers and printing using a range of objects (natural e.g. leaves, or manmade e.g. Numicon tiles)

## Van Gogh: Drawing

Explore how simple Zentangle patterns and textures (such as cross hatching) created in pencil or pen can be used to represent different areas within a landscape.

## Robert Rauschenberg : Collage and Painting

Use collage to create a varied textured surface to paint on. Understanding and exploring that the paint will react differently on different surfaces and in different ways depending on how thickly or thinly it is applied.

## Islamic Art: Lino printing

Understanding that art from the Islamic world often uses intricate pattern rather than animals or people that could be seen as idolatry. Using texture to create their own intricate, decorative pattern inspired by Islamic art on a lino tile that can then be printed to create a repeating pattern in various rotations.

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## Ceramic tiles

Understanding that both pattern and texture can be the main focus of a design by experimenting with rolling the clay over different textured materials and imprinting the clay to create different designs.

## David Hockney: Digital Art

Progressing from last year's work to explore how to create different textures to depict different areas within a digital landscape e.g. water, grass, tree bark etc.

Explore the use of digital tools within paint e.g. flood fill, spray can etc to create different patterns and textures.

## Greek Urns: Sculpture

Explore the processes of forming a thumb pot, coil pot and a slab pot to create different shaped ceramic vessels. Then etch patterns into the finished pots.

