

## **ART AND DESIGN**

## PROGRESSION MAP SCULPTURE

SCULPTURE  Processes – To know how to									
Mould, shape and manipulate different malleable materials.  Construct with some purpose by using junk materials to see how to connect them securely.  Add objects to malleable materials to make more stable structures.  Weave using large scale construction.  Combine different materials using different joining techniques to make a large scale project.	Use textural materials including paper and fabric to create a simple collage.  Cut, trim and paste effectively.  Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing.  Use tools safely and correctly.	Create a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper.  Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints.  Tools can be used to shape, cut or carve shapes and clay.	Weave natural or manmade materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns.  Create a 3D form using malleable or rigid materials or a combination of materials.  Create a clay sculpture using a slip and pegging to join.  Flatten slabs by hand to form cuboids.	Use wire structures and papier maché to form a sculpture.  Use clay to create a detailed 3D form.  Create a sculpture using a pinch to as a base to add detail.  Score and join clay together with slip.  Use coils to make a pot.	Make paper using traditional craft techniques.  Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.  Make a slab/cylinder pot using scoring and slip.  Add texture, pattern and relief clay detail.  Use painting with accuracy as a finishing technique.	Create a 3D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.  Use a range of second-hand and found objects to make a surrealist sculpture using different joining and cutting techniques.			

	SCULPTURE										
Knowledge to learn that											
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6					
Materials can be changed using different tools. Cutters, using forks, sponges, rollers, tweezers and brushes.  Materials can be joined and assembled in different ways (e.g. tape, glue, pins and string).  Materials can be changed permanently or temporarily.  Some materials can be glued together more easily than others.	Collage is a piece of art made by sticking various different materials onto a backing.  Tools can change the surface of malleable materials.	Slabs are flattened clay.  Greater pressure will mean a deeper indentation in clay and sand.  Squashing and shaping wet sand will create a sculpture.	Weaving is the process of crossing one group of threads, the weft, with a second group of threads, the warp to make a cloth or a decorative artwork.  The weft is a filling tread or yarn in weaving.  The warp is the set of yarns or other things stretched in place on a loom before the weft.  Assemblage is a form of sculpture comprised of "found" objects arranged in such a way that they create a piece. Objects can be anything organic or manmade.  Slip is a mixture of clay and water that acts as a glue on clay.  Wooden dowelling can be used to join slabs of clay together.	Mod-roc strips or paper soaked in paste build up layers over the internal structure.  Overlap pieces and smooth them to remove air and excess liquid before adding another piece.  Scoring is creating a rough surface.  A coil is a long thin cylinder of clay created by rolling by hand.	Cylinder is a 3D shape formed from a 2D oblong.  Coils can be manipulated into spirals, arches, donuts, folds and twists.  Glaze is a mixture which can protect the surface of a pot.	Joining different materials requires different joining materials.					