



St Mary's CE VC First School

Be the best that you can be. Shine God's love for all to see.

Year Two – Art & Design – Key Knowledge Tracker

Compare and Contrast	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line. (Mix It)	
	Differences in still life art can include style, composition and use of colour. (Still Life)	
	Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama all use flowers as inspiration for their artwork although their styles are different. (Flower Head)	
Generation of Ideas	A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern. (Still Life and Flower Head and Portraits & Poses)	
	The aim of a sketch to capture the overall shape and form of a figure and not the finer details such as face and features. (Still Life)	
	Ideas and sketches can help an artist to create a final, detailed piece of artwork. (Still Life)	
Human Form	A drawing of a portrait can be created using line only. It is called a line drawing. (Portraits & Poses)	
	A drawing or painting of the artist's face is called a self-portrait. Self-portraits reflect the artist's physical appearance but can also show their character, mood or interests. (Portraits & Poses)	
Landscapes	A seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. (Coastline)	
	Seascape paintings include Great Wave Off Kanagawa and Stormy Sea in Étretat by Claude Monet. (Coastline)	
Malleable Materials	Soft materials such as clay, dough and plasticine can be used to create a block for printmaking. (Human Survival and Mix It)	
Natural Art	Natural materials including sand, clay, soil, pebbles and rocks can be used for modelling. (Coastline)	
	Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures of natural forms. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned. (Flower Head)	
	Natural objects for drawing can include insects. Insects patterns, shape and colours are often symmetrical. (Animal Survival)	
Paint and Colour	The secondary colours are orange, purple and green. (Mix It and Still Life)	
	The secondary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of the primary colours. (Mix It)	
	The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships. (Mix It)	
	A primary colour wheel has three segments to show the primary colours red, blue and yellow. (Mix It)	
	A secondary colour wheel has six segments to show the primary colours red, yellow, blue and the secondary colours, orange, purple and green. (Mix It)	
	The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made. (Mix It)	
	A hue is a variation of a colour. (Still Life)	
	Colours can be used to make patterns. Pattern is one of the visual elements of art. (Flower Head)	
	Patterns can be stripy, dotty or zig-zagged. (Flower Head)	
Paper, Fabric, Metal and Plastic	Forms are created as a three-dimensional object in space. Form is also one of the seven elements of art. (Uses of Materials)	
	Texture is one of the seven visual elements of art. A texture can be described as rough, smooth, wrinkly, soft, sharp, spiky, shiny and bumpy. (Flower Head)	
	Textures can be made using materials such as tissue paper, fabric and string. (Flower Head)	
Pencil, Ink, Charcoal & Pen	Shapes are created using a line to create an enclosed two-dimensional space. Shape is one of the seven elements of art. (Flower Head)	
People, Artwork and Movements	A still life is a composition made up of everyday or unusual objects. (Still Life)	
	Significant still life artists include Vincent van Gogh, Paul Cézanne, Claude Monet and Henri Matisse. (Still Life)	
	Historical portraits were the only way people could represent themselves to others before cameras were invented. They usually showed the monarch's power or personality rather than showing what they looked like in real life. (Portraits and Poses)	
	Hans Holbein the Younger was a significant portrait artist of the Tudor period. (Portraits and Poses)	