

## Art Curriculum Content

Nursery - Art		
Nursery - Autumn 2022	Nursery - Spring 2023	Nursery - Summer 2023
Key Theme/Text	Key Theme/Text	Key Theme/Text
<p>All about me and my world Autumn 1: My Big Book of Families, Colour Monster Autumn 2: Festivals and Celebrations - Mixed</p>	<p>Growing and Changing Spring 1: Lifecycles – The Very Hungry Caterpillar, Growing Frogs Spring 2: Plants – Jasper’s Beanstalk, Titch – Human Life cycle</p>	<p>On the Farm Summer 1: Farm – Old McDonald had a Farm, Non-Fiction – weekly animal Summer 2: The Three Little Pigs</p>
<i>Jackson Pollock</i>	<i>Kandinsky</i>	<i>Andy Warhol</i>
Sticky Knowledge	Sticky Knowledge	Sticky Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red, blue and yellow are colours.</li> <li>• Colours can be mixed together to create new colours.</li> <li>• Red, blue and yellow can be mixed to create green, orange and purple.</li> <li>• Artists are people who create paintings, drawings and sculptures.</li> <li>• Jackson Pollock is a famous artist who created artwork by splattering paint.</li> <li>• Paint can be splattered, rolled or spread to create different effects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kandinsky was a famous artist.</li> <li>• Kandinsky expressed his feelings and emotions through colours and shapes in his artwork.</li> <li>• Kandinsky expressed music through colours and shapes in his artwork.</li> <li>• Kandinsky used circles, triangles and squares in his paintings.</li> <li>• Lines can be used to create different shapes.</li> <li>• Colours in artwork can link to feelings – Colour Monster link.</li> <li>• Blue can show sadness.</li> <li>• Yellow can show happiness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andy Warhol was a famous artist.</li> <li>• Andy Warhol created pop art.</li> <li>• Pop art uses bright colours.</li> <li>• Colours used when creating pop art may not always be realistic to the original (e.g. a person with blue hair).</li> <li>• Lines can create shapes when drawing and painting.</li> <li>• Shapes can represent objects in a drawing or painting.</li> <li>• Circles can represent a face.</li> </ul>
Procedural Knowledge	Procedural Knowledge	Procedural Knowledge
<p><b>Drawing</b> I can discuss my ideas I can give meanings to the marks that I make I can appropriately hold a pencil</p> <p><b>Painting</b> I can discuss my ideas I can mix colours I can appropriately hold a paint brush I can give meanings to the marks that I make</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b> I can appropriately hold play dough tools</p> <p><b>Other</b> I can talk about my ideas.</p>	<p><b>Drawing</b> I can hold a pencil with increasing control I can draw straight lines I can draw curved lines I can give meanings to the marks that I make I can describe the feelings and emotions in my drawing</p> <p><b>Painting</b> I can hold a paint brush with increasing control I can give meanings to the marks that I make I can describe the feelings and emotions in my painting</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b> I can hold play dough tools with increasing control</p> <p><b>Other</b> I can answer simple questions about my artwork.</p>	<p><b>Drawing</b> I can hold a pencil with increasing control I can draw a detailed drawing using straight lines that represent shapes and objects I can draw curved lines that represent shapes and objects</p> <p><b>Painting</b> I can hold a paint brush with increasing control</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b> I can hold play dough tools with increasing control</p> <p><b>Other</b> I can answer simple questions about my artwork.</p>
Disciplinary Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge

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<p>Know the names of the 3 primary colours – red, blue and yellow and be able to identify them</p> <p>Know the names of the 3 secondary colours – green, orange and purple and be able to identify them</p> <p>Colours can be mixed to create new colours</p> <p>Ideas and feelings can be expressed through making marks</p> <p>Movement and noises can be expressed through making marks</p>	<p>Different kinds of lines can be created through drawing and painting</p> <p>Drawings and paintings can represent different emotions like happiness, sadness, fear, etc</p> <p>Lines created through drawing and painting can create shapes</p> <p>Lines created through drawing and painting can represent objects</p>	<p>Detail can be added when drawing and painting to represent objects, such as a face</p> <p>Shapes can be used to create detail through drawing and painting, such as a circle to represent eyes on a face</p>
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Reception - Art		
Reception - Autumn 2022	Reception - Spring 2023	Reception- Summer 2023
Key Theme/Text	Key Theme/Text	Key Theme/Text
All About Me related books Stickman <i>Frieda Kahlo</i>	Owl Babies The Little Red Hen <i>Van Gogh</i>	Oliver's Vegetables Mad about Minibeasts / What the Ladybird Heard <i>Matisse</i> <i>Arcimboldo</i>
Sticky Knowledge	Sticky Knowledge	Sticky Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frieda Kahlo is a famous Artist who created self-portraits and portraits.</li> <li>• A self-portrait is a drawing or painting of yourself.</li> <li>• A portrait is a drawing or painting of another person.</li> <li>• Shapes can be used to represent facial features and add detail.</li> <li>• Black paint can be added to a colour to make it darker.</li> <li>• White paint can be added to a colour to make it lighter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Van Gogh was a famous painter.</li> <li>• 'Starry Night' is a famous painting by Van Gogh.</li> <li>• The effect of paint on paper can be achieved using tools other than paint brushes.</li> <li>• There are different techniques that we can use as painters to achieve different effects.</li> <li>• Smudging paint means to use your finger to create a less crisp line or to blur shading.</li> <li>• Blending paint means to have two colours which mesh together to create a new colour.</li> <li>• 3D artwork means that you can look at it from different angles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arcimboldo is a famous Artist who created portraits of fruit and vegetables using paint.</li> <li>• Arcimboldo used fruit and vegetables to represent different facial features to create his famous painting, 'The Gardener'.</li> <li>• Matisse is a famous painter who is known for his bold use of colour.</li> <li>• Matisse used coloured shapes to create his famous painting, 'The Snail'.</li> <li>• Critique means to say what you like about a piece of artwork and give suggestions on how it could be improved.</li> <li>• Artists use a process to create a piece of artwork; design, create, evaluate.</li> <li>• Sticking materials to a surface is called collaging.</li> </ul>
Procedural Knowledge	Procedural Knowledge	Procedural Knowledge
<p><b>Drawing</b> I can hold a pencil with increasing control I can hold a pencil using a tripod grip I can draw a detailed drawing using straight and curved lines that represent shapes and objects.</p> <p><b>Painting</b> I can hold a paint brush with increasing control I can name the primary colours – blue, red and yellow. I can name the secondary colours – green, orange and purple. I can select the correct 2 primary colours to mix and create a secondary colour.</p>	<p><b>Drawing</b> I can choose and select appropriate pencils to create my desired effect.</p> <p><b>Painting</b> I can select different paint brushes (thickness) and talk about the different brush strokes they create.</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b> I can use clay tools safely. I can select the correct clay tools I need to create an effect.</p> <p><b>Other</b></p>	<p><b>Drawing</b> I can choose and select appropriate pencils and crayons to create my desired effect.</p> <p><b>Painting</b> I can choose and select appropriate paintbrushes (thickness and bristle shape) to create my desired effect. I can paint familiar objects to create a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b> I can use clay tools safely. I can select the correct clay tools I need to create an effect.</p> <p><b>Other</b></p>

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<p>I can discuss what is happening as I mix 2 colours together</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b></p> <p>I can hold play dough tools with increasing control.</p> <p><b>Other</b></p> <p>I can talk about my piece of art work.</p>	<p>I can talk about my piece of artwork, using the words 'smudging' and 'blending'.</p> <p>I can talk about what I like about my piece of artwork.</p>	<p>I can use materials, such as paper and card to collage by sticking to a surface.</p> <p>I can talk about my piece of artwork and give reasons for my choices.</p> <p>I can talk about my creations and explain the process I have used.</p> <p>I can begin to make suggestions of how to improve my own work.</p>
<b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b>
<p>Artwork can be created collaboratively with others by sharing ideas, resources and skills.</p> <p>Details can be added to drawings and paintings through shapes.</p> <p>A self portrait is a drawing or painting of yourself.</p> <p>A portrait is a drawing or a painting of another person.</p> <p>Paint colours can be made lighter or darker by adding white and black.</p>	<p>Different effects can be created by smudging and blending paint.</p> <p>3D artwork can be created by using objects and sticking them onto the surface.</p> <p>Smudging paint means to use your finger to create a less crisp line or to blur shading.</p> <p>Blending paint means to have two colours which mesh together to create a new colour.</p>	<p>Artwork can be created by collaging, which means using different materials and sticking them onto a surface, such as paper.</p> <p>An Artist may critique their own work.</p> <p>An Artists' work can be critiqued by other people.</p> <p>Critique means to say what is good about the piece of work and give suggestions to make it even better.</p> <p>Artists go through a process to create a piece of artwork; design, create, evaluate.</p> <p>Design means to plan something.</p> <p>Create means to make something.</p> <p>Evaluate means to review the end product against the design plan.</p>

Year 1 - Art					
Year 1 - Autumn 2022		Year 1 - Spring 2023		Year 1 - Summer 2023	
Key Theme/Text		Key Theme/Text		Key Theme/Text	
Jack and the Beanstalk	Cinderella	Beegu	The Smartest Giant in Town	Billy's Bucket	The Literacy Shed – Something Fishy
<i>Monet</i>	<i>Walt Disney</i>	<i>Henry Moore</i>	<i>Barbara Hepworth</i>	<i>Lowry</i>	<i>O'Keefe</i>
Sticky Knowledge		Sticky Knowledge		Sticky Knowledge	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charles Monet was a French impressionist painter.</li> <li>• Water Lilies is a famous oil painting by Monet.</li> <li>• The background of ‘Water Lilies’ was created first, then objects in the foreground were added – size relative to distance from the eye.</li> <li>• A landscape picture shows natural scenery, such as forests, mountains, beaches and rivers.</li> <li>• Adding white paint to a colour will make it lighter. The more white added, the lighter the colour will be.</li> <li>• Adding black paint to a colour will make it darker. The more black added, the darker the colour will be.</li> <li>• Objects on a painting will appear smaller the further away they are from the eye.</li> <li>• Equal distance between each section/part to create a repeating pattern.</li> <li>• Walt Disney is a world-famous animator.</li> <li>• B pencils are soft pencils</li> <li>• H pencils are hard pencils.</li> <li>• Smudging and shading are all types shading techniques.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henry Moore was a famous sculptor.</li> <li>• Barbara Hepworth was a famous sculptor.</li> <li>• A sculpture is a piece of art that is three dimensional.</li> <li>• Malleable means we can easily move or press a material into a shape.</li> <li>• Sculptures need to be strong.</li> <li>• We can use different shapes to make sculptures.</li> <li>• Sculpting means making different shape to create a piece of three-dimensional art.</li> <li>• We can use different techniques to sculpt- roll, carve, manipulate and coil.</li> <li>• We can describe the properties of clay.</li> <li>• A seal needs to be made when joining 2 pieces of clay for it to be successful.</li> <li>• We can use different techniques to sculpt- roll, carve, shape, join and manipulate.</li> <li>• We can use clay to create sculptures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowry was an artist who created the famous painting called ‘At the Seaside’.</li> <li>• Lowry created landscape drawings and paintings of busy places with lots of people.</li> <li>• A landscape piece of work is produced by creating the background first and then adding objects in the foreground.</li> <li>• O’Keefe was a painter who was known for painting large flowers.</li> <li>• Oil pastels never completely dry on the paper.</li> <li>• When using oil pastels, to avoid unwanted smudging, do not rest your hand on the paper, use a paper towel if you need to.</li> <li>• To remove oil flakes from a picture, shake it into the bin.</li> <li>• 2 colours can be blended when using oil pastels by adding 1 colour on top of another.</li> <li>• A filter can change a photo into art. It can change the colour, size and position.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Procedural Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Procedural Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Procedural Knowledge</b></p>
<p><b>Drawing</b> I can use pencils to create lines of different thickness in drawings. I can select B pencils to create darker shades. I can select H pencils to create lighter shades. I can shade by smudging, shading and crosshatching.</p> <p><b>Painting</b> I can create a repeating pattern in paint. I can print using paint. I can make a colour lighter by adding white paint to it. I can make a colour darker by adding black paint to it.</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b></p> <p><b>Other</b> I can explain how a piece of artwork has been created, using the terminology ‘foreground’ and ‘background’. I can ask questions about a piece of artwork. I can describe what I can see on a piece of artwork. I can give an opinion on a piece of artwork.</p>	<p><b>Drawing</b> I can explore the texture of clay. I can mould and manipulate clay. I can cut, roll, carve, coil and shape clay. I can use clay resources effectively and safely. I can sculpt clay into different shapes. I can join pieces of clay creating an effective seal.</p> <p><b>Other</b> I can explain how a sculpture has been created using the terminology ‘cut’, ‘roll’, ‘carve’ and ‘shape’. I can ask questions about a sculpture. I can describe what I can see on a sculpture. I can give an opinion on a sculpture.</p>	<p><b>Drawing</b> I can show how people feel in paintings and drawings. I can create moods in artwork. I can use paint to create a landscape background. I can use pencils and paint to create people/objects. I can use oil pastels carefully, avoiding unwanted smudging. I can use 2 coloured oil pastels to blend and create a new colour.</p> <p><b>Painting</b> I can show how people feel in paintings. I can create moods in artwork.</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b></p> <p><b>Other</b> I can ask questions about a piece of art. I can describe what I can see and give an opinion about the work of an artist. I can talk about how pieces of art are created. I can use IT to create a picture. I can filter photographs to create artwork.</p>

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Disciplinary Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge
<p>A landscape picture shows natural scenery, such as forests, mountains, beaches and rivers.</p> <p>A repeating pattern can be created using objects to print.</p> <p>Objects used to print may need to be manipulated (bent/pushed) to achieve the appropriate/desired shape.</p> <p>Equal distance between each print is needed when creating a repeating pattern.</p> <p>Sketches build up to a finished drawing.</p> <p>A sketch is an unfinished type of drawing.</p> <p>To shade you need to move your pencil backwards and forwards.</p> <p>The side of the pencil nib is used for shading rather than the point.</p> <p>A colour is made lighter by adding white.</p> <p>A colour is made darker by adding black.</p>	<p>Malleable means that a material can be easily moved or pressed into a different shape.</p> <p>Clay is a suitable material to sculpt as it is malleable.</p> <p>Clay can be sculpted, craved, rolled and shaped.</p> <p>2 pieces of clay can be joined together by creating a seal, ensuring it is strong.</p> <p>Sculptures need to be strong to ensure they do not break or fall down.</p> <p>Sculptures can be made stronger by joining 2 pieces of material together with a seal.</p> <p>Sculpting means making different shape to create a piece of three-dimensional art.</p>	<p>The background of a landscape picture needs to be created first and objects in the foreground created afterwards.</p> <p>Oil pastels can be used effectively to cover large areas.</p> <p>Oil pastels can be used effectively to create smaller objects or lines.</p> <p>Oil pastels never completely dry on the paper so they are useful to use if you want to work on a piece of artwork over several days.</p> <p>Care must be taken when using oil pastels as they can smudge easily and create unwanted marks on the paper.</p> <p>Art filters allow you transform a photograph into a piece of art, but altering the colour effects, size and position.</p>

Year 2 - Art					
Year 2 - Autumn 2022		Year 2 – Spring 2023		Year 2 - Summer 2023	
Key Theme/Text		Key Theme/Text		Key Theme/Text	
Little Red	Hansel and Gretel	Kasper and the Titanic Cat	The Lighthouse Keeper’s Lunch	The Slightly Annoying Elephant	The Enormous Crocodile
<i>Bethan Woollvin</i>	<i>Charles Burns</i>	<i>Hokusai</i>		<i>Tinga Tinga / African masks</i>	
Sticky Knowledge		Sticky Knowledge		Sticky Knowledge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bethan Woollvin is an author and illustrator who uses a bold, quirky style when painting to tell stories.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hokusai is a Japanese artist whose work mostly featured Mount Fuji.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Tinga Tinga</b> is a unique and visually stunning painting style that was developed in Tanzania, East Africa.</li> </ul>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The higher graded pencil, the darker the gradient.</li> <li>• Charles Burns is a cartoonist and illustrator who uses silhouettes.</li> <li>• A silhouette is the image of a person, an object or scene represented by a solid shape of a single colour (usually black).</li> <li>• Scumbling is to lighten a colour already on the paper by lightly applying the pastel over the original colour.</li> <li>• Stippling is the creation of a pattern by using small dots.</li> <li>• Cross-hatching is a technique of shading by crossing lines closely together.</li> <li>• The shape is the outline of the picture (silhouette).</li> <li>• The form is how the shape is formed.</li> <li>• The space is where the silhouette is positioned in relation to the background.</li> <li>• An artist could improve the shape of the silhouette by drawing it bigger.</li> <li>• An artist could improve the form of the silhouette by making the colour bolder.</li> <li>• An artist could improve the space of the silhouette by repositioning it onto their background.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of is famous paintings is called 'The Great Wave off Kanagawa'.</li> <li>• A tint is when you add white paint to a colour.</li> <li>• A shade is when you add black paint to colour.</li> <li>• One colour may have had many tints added to it to make it lighter.</li> <li>• When adding paint to a picture, you must be careful that colours do not run. This means that they join together to make a colour you didn't want.</li> <li>• Paint can be layered to create texture on a painting.</li> <li>• Paint can be layered to create depth on a painting.</li> <li>• Artwork can be created using ICT programmes.</li> <li>• Different effects found within ICT packages can manipulate artwork, including the colours, size and position.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A thin brush is used for finer detail.</li> <li>• A thick brush is used for larger areas.</li> <li>• An artist may print by pressing. Pressing means the artist creates a raised mark or pattern on something such as foam or wood, they cover it in a thin layer of paint and press it onto a material such as paper or cloth.</li> <li>• An artist may print by rolling. Rolling means they use a piece of an equipment, such as a roller, to roll paint over a surface.</li> <li>• An artist may print by rubbing. Rubbing means an artist will put an object under a piece of paper and use a medium such as crayon to rub across the item, creating a print.</li> <li>• A wire cutter is used to cut clay.</li> <li>• A sponge is used to add water to clay and to smooth.</li> <li>• A ribbon tool is used to removed clay.</li> <li>• A wooden shaper is used to smooth and shape clay.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Procedural Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Procedural Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Procedural Knowledge</b></p>

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<p><b>Drawing</b> I can choose and use 3 different grades of pencil when drawing. I can shade using 3 different gradients of pencil. I can select the correct grade of pencil to create the effect I want (lighter/darker). I can use charcoal, pencil and pastel. I can use the techniques scumbling, stippling and cross-hatching to create different effects.</p> <p><b>Painting</b></p> <p><b>Sculpture</b></p> <p><b>Other</b> I can ask questions about a piece of art. I can describe a piece of art. I can give my opinion on a piece of artwork. I can suggest how artists have used colour, pattern, line, shape, form and space. I can use a viewfinder to focus on a specific part of an artefact &amp; illustration before drawing it. I can comment on how a piece of art is created by commenting on line, shape and colour. I can create a piece of art in response to another artist. I can compare two pieces of artwork, describing the similarities and differences. I can carefully cut out my drawing to create a silhouette.</p>	<p><b>Drawing</b></p> <p><b>Painting</b> I can mix primary colours to make secondary and use a colour chart to develop vocabulary. I can make colours lighter and darker by using white and black paint. Tints and tones. I can create texture through layering of paint.</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b></p> <p><b>Other</b> I can ask questions about a piece of art. I can describe a piece of art. I can comment on how a piece of art is created commenting on the foreground, texture etc. I can begin to understand the historical and cultural development in regard to an artist's work. I can use a viewfinder to focus on a specific part of an artefact &amp; illustration. I can use different effects within an IT paint package. I can create a piece of art in response to another artist. I can evaluate my own artwork.</p>	<p><b>Drawing</b></p> <p><b>Painting</b> I can use ink/paint to print patterns onto fabric. I can print by using rolling, stamping, pressing and rubbing. I can create tints and tones, and use the vocabulary of, primary and secondary colours.</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b> I can mould, manipulate and join clay. I can join two clay items together.</p> <p><b>Other</b> I can ask questions about pieces of art. I can describe a piece of art. I can research designs and patterns. I can use a viewfinder to focus on a specific part of an artefact. I can comment on how a piece of art is created, commenting on shape, colour and line. I can talk about and discuss historical and cultural similarities and differences between art and artists. I can justify my choices. I can use different effects within an IT paint package. I can evaluate a piece of art and make it even better.</p>
<p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b></p>

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<p>Different pencils can be used to create lighter or darker gradients. – HB (lighter), 4B (medium), 8B (darker).</p> <p>The higher graded the pencil, the darker the gradient.</p> <p>To build depth to a piece of artwork, items in the background would be smaller and items in the foreground would be bigger to draw the observer’s attention.</p> <p>A silhouette is the image of a person, an object or scene represented by a solid shape of a single colour (usually black).</p> <p>Scumbling means to lighten a colour already on the paper.</p> <p>Stippling means to create a pattern using small dots.</p> <p>Cross-hatching means to shade by crossing lines closely together.</p> <p>The shape is the outline of the picture (silhouette).</p> <p>The form is how the shape is formed.</p> <p>The space is where the silhouette is positioned in relation to the background.</p> <p>The shape of a silhouette can be improved by drawing it bigger.</p> <p>The form of a silhouette can be improved by making the colour bolder.</p> <p>The space of a silhouette can be improved by repositing it on the background.</p> <p>Shading needs to be darker to show shadows.</p>	<p>Hokusai is a Japanese artist whose work mostly featured Mount Fuji.</p> <p>One of his famous paintings is called ‘The Great Wave off Kanagawa’.</p> <p>A tint is when you add white paint to a colour.</p> <p>A shade is when you add black paint to colour.</p> <p>One colour may have had many tints added to it to make it lighter.</p> <p>When adding paint to a picture, you must be careful that colours do not run. This means that they joint together to make a colour you didn’t want.</p> <p>Paint can be layered to create texture on a painting.</p> <p>Paint can be layered to create depth on a painting.</p> <p>Artwork can be created using ICT programmes.</p> <p>Different effects found within ICT packages can manipulate artwork, including the colours, size and position.</p> <p>Our own artwork and the artwork of others’ can be evaluated to improve it further.</p> <p>Evaluate means to judge the value and condition of a piece of artwork in a meaningful and important way.</p>	<p><b>Tinga Tinga</b> is a unique and visually stunning painting style that was developed in Tanzania, East Africa.</p> <p><b>Tinga Tinga Art</b> began as a simple idea: Use recycled, low-cost materials, like masonite squares, ceramic fragments, and bicycle paint.</p> <p>Animals have patterns on their skin or fur.</p> <p>Some animals have lighter/darker skin, some have stripes, some have lines which are not straight and do not join.</p> <p>A thin brush is used for finer detail.</p> <p>A thick brush is used for larger areas.</p> <p>A print is a copy of something.</p> <p>An artist may print by pressing. Pressing means the artist creates a raised mark or pattern on something such as foam or wood, they cover it in a thin layer of paint and press it onto a material such as paper or cloth.</p> <p>An artist may print by rolling. Rolling means they use a piece of an equipment, such as a roller, to roll paint over a surface.</p> <p>An artist may print by rubbing. Rubbing means an artist will put an object under a piece of paper and use a medium such as crayon to rub across the item, creating a print.</p> <p>Artists continually evaluate their artwork. An artist may change their artwork or start again many times until they are happy that it is the best that they can do.</p> <p>A mask is a covering for the face or the head. In many cultures, masks are an important part of traditional rituals.</p> <p>Clay is a malleable material which can be moulded and manipulated into different shapes.</p> <p>Different clay tools can be used to achieve different effects.</p>
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