

# Subject: Art & Design

## Golden Concept: Explore and Record Ideas

### Purpose:

**Creative Development:** Exploring ideas allows students to tap into their creativity and imagination.

**Critical Thinking:** Engaging with and recording ideas fosters critical thinking skills.

**Personal Expression:** This aspect of art education encourages individuality and self-expression.

### Assessment:

Evidence of exploring with a variety of materials and techniques. Ability to generate and develop artistic ideas over time. Capacity to take creative risks and think innovatively.

Exploring a range of techniques and processes using different media areas such as drawing & painting, printmaking, textiles and sculpture.

Exploring ideas through developing designs.

Recording from primary and secondary sources.

Exploring ideas art movements, styles of art and artists.

Exploring theme contextually and recording thought process.

### Cross curriculum:

**Literacy:** Art involves the expression of ideas, and students can use language skills to articulate their thoughts and interpretations of their artwork. Writing artist statements, descriptions, or narratives related to their art projects can enhance literacy skills.

**Numeracy:** Art often involves measurements, proportions, and spatial relationships. Students can apply mathematical concepts in creating art, such as measuring and scaling for accurate proportions in drawings or understanding geometric shapes in design.

**Science:** Exploring natural forms, understanding colour theory, or creating art inspired by scientific concepts. For example, students might create artwork based on the study of plant structures or the solar system.

**History and Culture:** Art is a reflection of culture and history. Exploring different art movements, styles, and artists can provide insights into historical periods and diverse cultures and traditions.

**Personal, Social, Health, and Economic (PSHE) Education:** Art can be a medium for self-expression, emotional exploration, and developing social skills. Art projects can be used to address topics related to well-being, mental health, and interpersonal relationships.

### Key Stage or stage breakdown:

#### Key Stage 1 (Stages 1 and 2):

Students explore and experiment with a range of materials, tools, and techniques. They begin to express their ideas and feelings through art. Students learn about famous artists and their works. They start to use observation and imagination to create artwork.

#### Key Stage 2 (Stages 3, 4, 5 and 6):

Students build on their previous experiences, refining skills and techniques. They explore a wider variety of materials and learn about different artistic styles and movements. Emphasis is placed on developing observational skills and recording ideas from direct experiences. Students may explore the cultural and historical context of art.

#### Key Stage 3 (Stages 7, 8 and 9):

Students continue to refine their skills and techniques, developing a personal style. They explore more complex themes and concepts in their artwork. There is a focus on critical analysis and interpretation of art. Students may use digital technologies in art projects.

#### Key Stage 4 (Stages 10 and 11):

This stage corresponds to the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) years. Students may choose to pursue art as a GCSE subject. They delve deeper into specific art disciplines, such as painting, sculpture, printmaking, or digital media. There is an increased emphasis on the conceptualization of ideas and the development of a personal portfolio.