

Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen progression with examples

Reception

Skill

Children will experiment creating lighter and darker lines. They will be introduced to different types of lines such as wavy and curved.

Knowledge

Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted.

ELG: Creating with materials

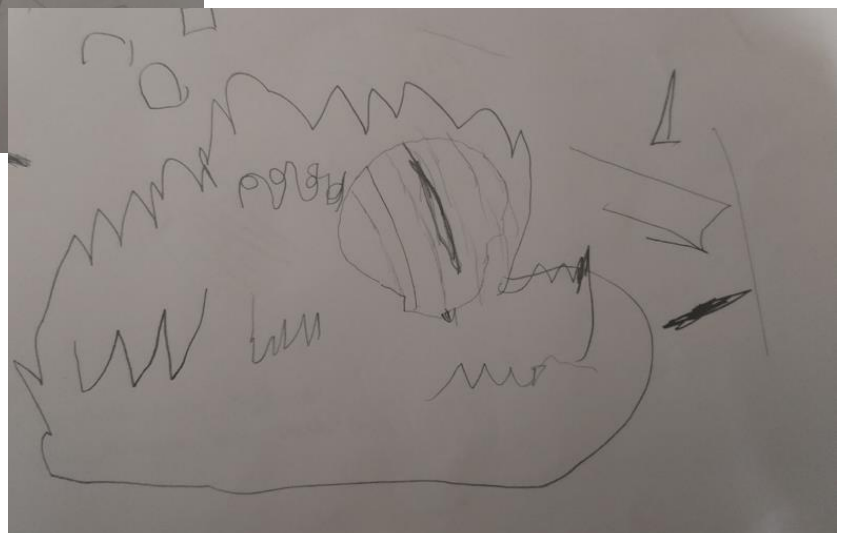
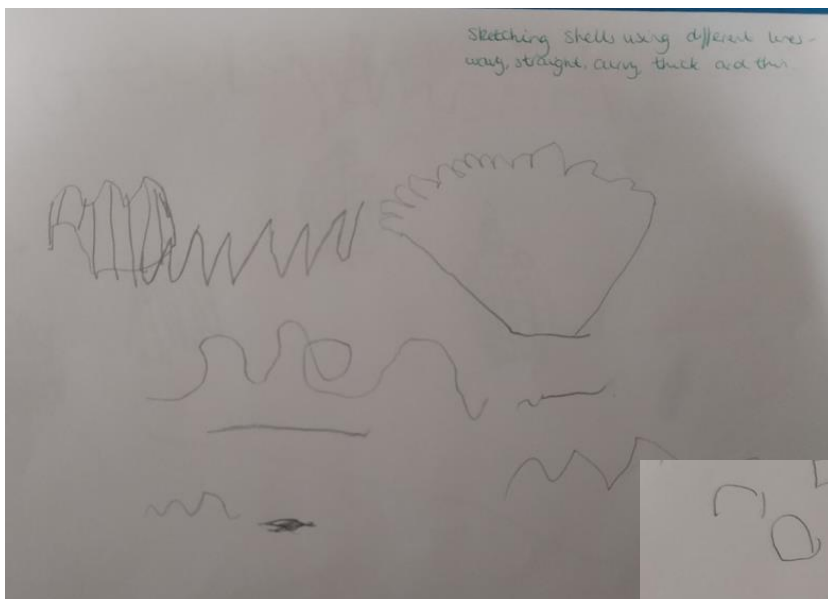
Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.

ELG: Fine motor skills

Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.

Key vocabulary:

Lines, wavy, straight, vertical, horizontal, thick, thin



Year 1

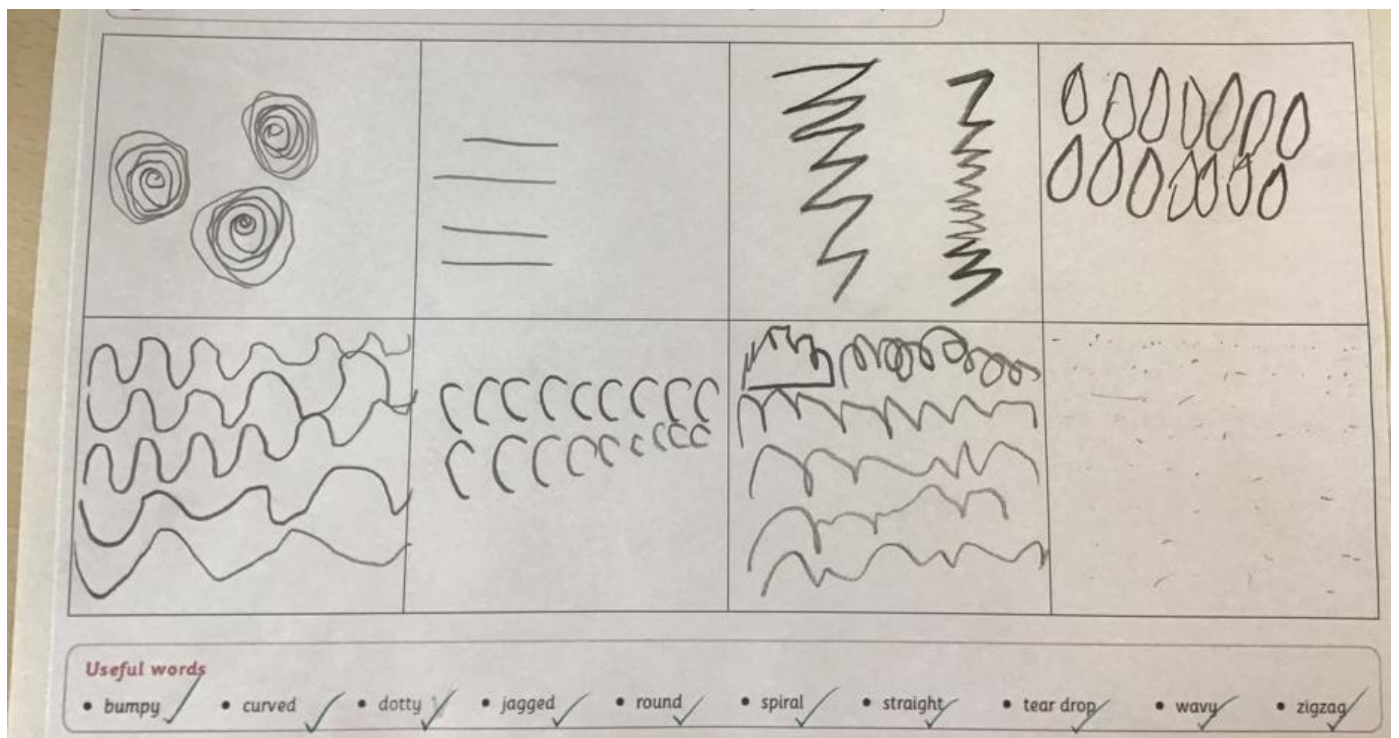
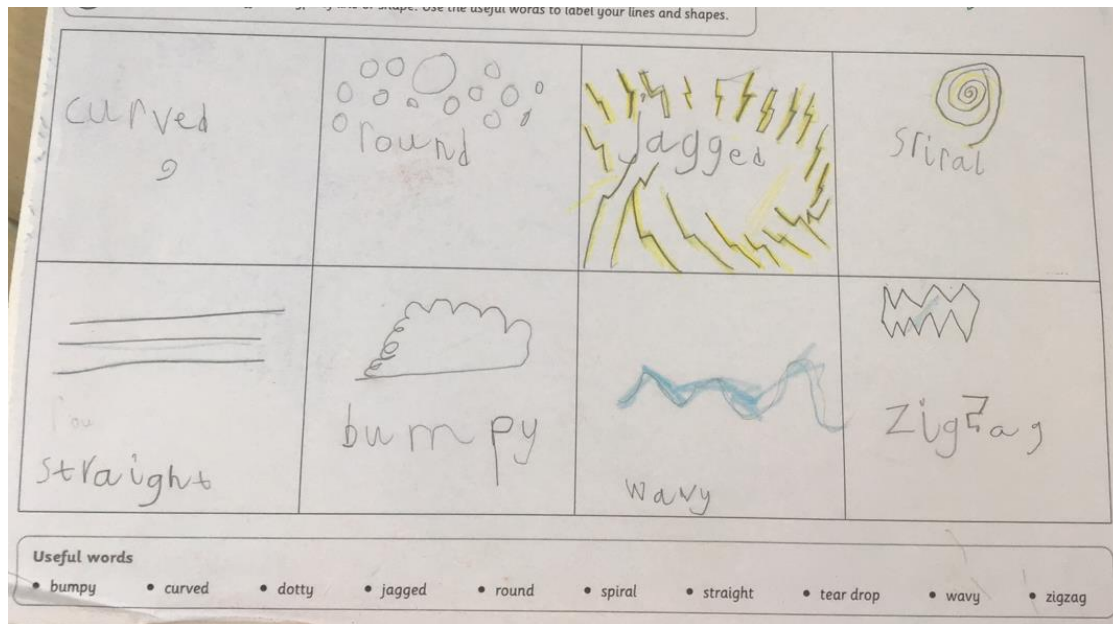
Skill

Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.

Knowledge

Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.

Key vocabulary: Soft, hard, lines, darker, lighter, zigzag, wavy, curved



Year 2

Skill

Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.

Knowledge

Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged.

Key vocabulary:

Patterns, texture, lines, shape, form, space, rough, smooth, ridged, bumpy, thick thin, smudged, tones, rubbed, broad, narrow, fine



Year 3

Skill

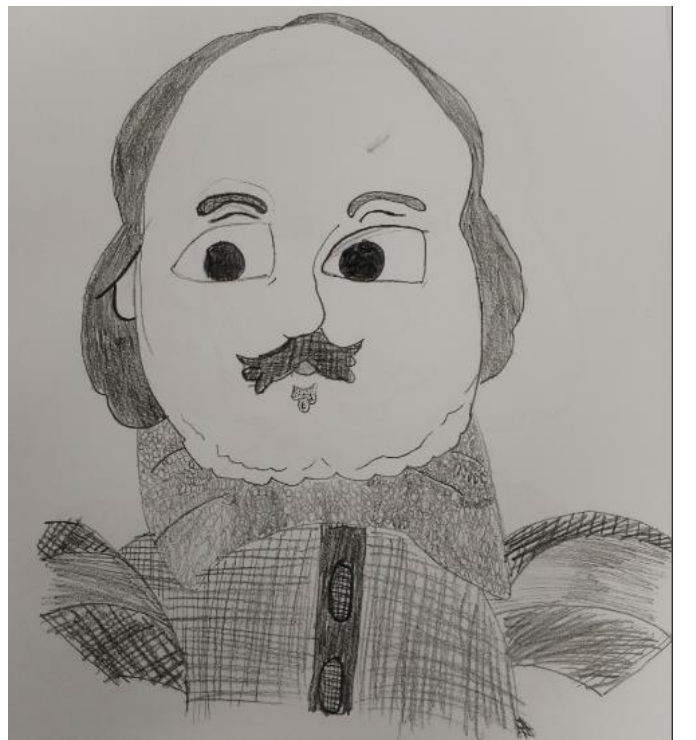
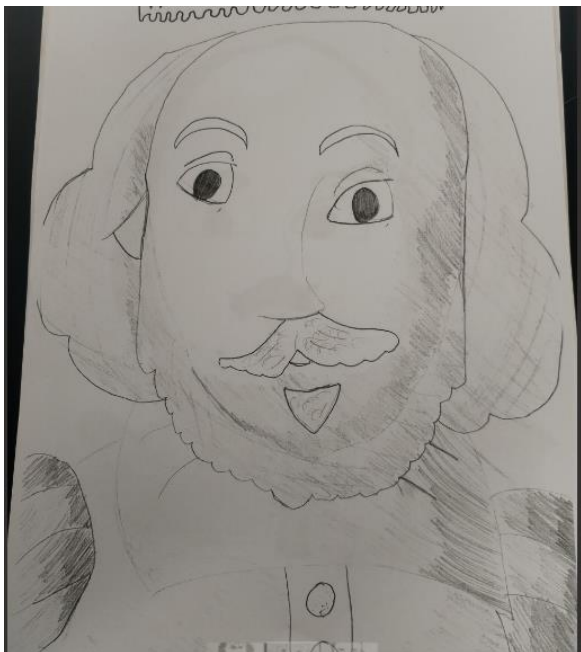
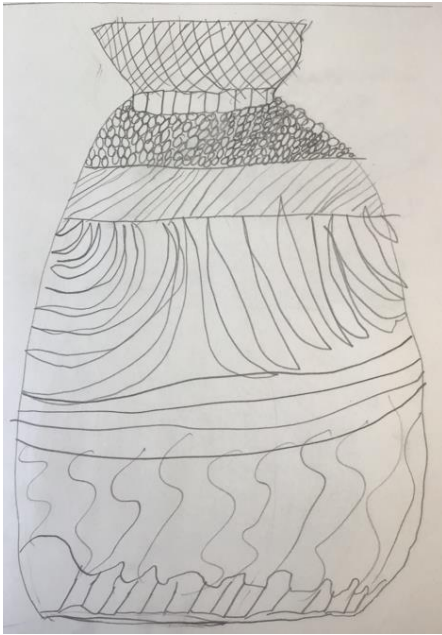
Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling.

Knowledge

Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.

Key vocabulary:

Linear, cross-hatching, scumbling, stippling, shade, texture, form



Year 4

Skill

Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.

Knowledge

Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.

Key vocabulary:

Hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, light, dark, tones, dots, lines



Year 5

Skill

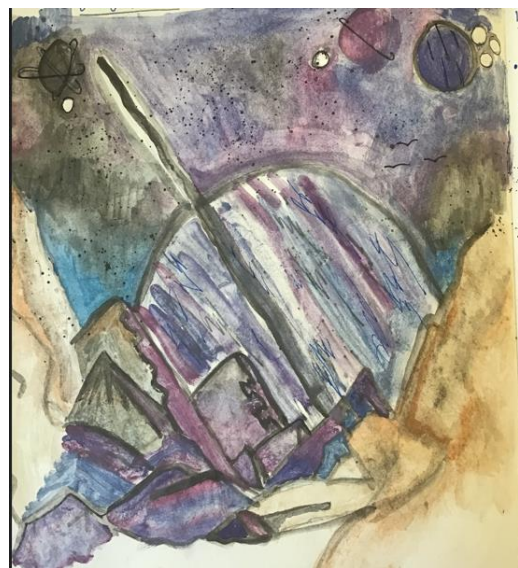
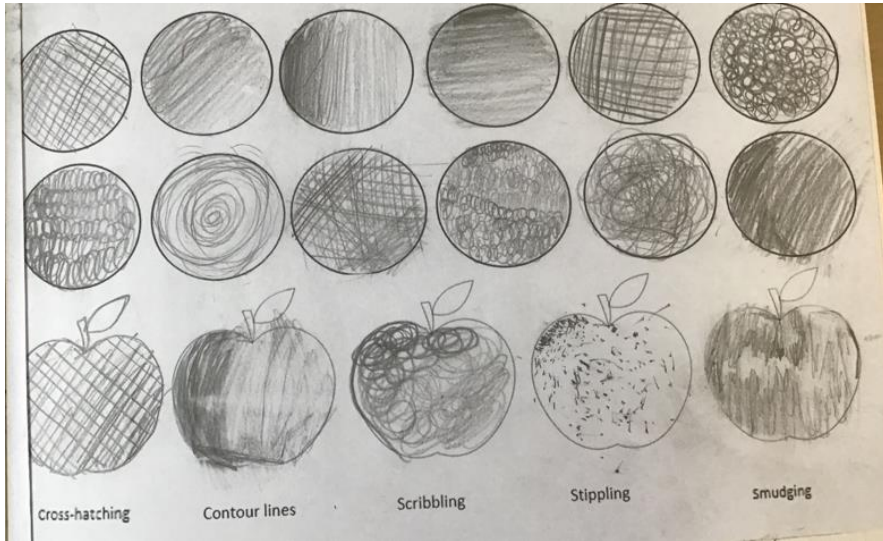
Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model.

Knowledge

Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.

Key vocabulary:

Perspective, light, dark, shade, tone



Year 6

Skill

Use line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective.

Knowledge

Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above).

Key vocabulary:

Contour, 3D, shading, cross-hatching, tone, perspective, two-point perspective, three-point perspective, horizon

