



Art - Curriculum Progression Map

Cycle A Term 1	Roald Dahl (Whole school topic)							
	EYFS		YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6
Overarching key questions	How does William Morris use pattern in his art?		How does Yayoi Kusama create the impression that the art keeps going?		Abstract art is something Georgia O'Keefe is famous for. What is abstract art?		How can art and the environment affect one another?	
Early Learning Goals (EYFS) National Curriculum	<p>Pupils will be learning to: Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills.</p>		<p>Pupils should be taught: To use range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.</p>		<p>Pupils should be taught to: Create sketchbooks to record their observations and them to review and revisit ideas To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (e.g., pencil, charcoal, paint, clay) About great artists, architects and designers in history</p>			
End points	Explore pattern and colour through a printed pattern in the style of William Morris.		Know that we can use a variety of brushes, holding them in a variety of ways to work on different scales.		Know that Chiaroscuro means “light/dark” and we can use the concept to explore tone in drawings.		Understand the processes, intentions an outcome of different artists, using visual notes in a sketchbook to help consolidate and own the learning.	
Concepts	Painting and printing		Painting and printing		Drawing		3D / Textiles	
Element of art focus	Pattern / Shape		Colour / Pattern		Tone / Line		Texture / Shape	
Vocabulary	<p>Painting Brush marks finger painting</p>	<p>Printing sponge press push hand print</p>	<p>Painting Landscape Portrait Blending Blocking in</p>	<p>Printing tile block line layer</p>	<p>Drawing portrait light dark tone</p>	<p>Hatching Overlapping Symmetry Proportion Background</p>	<p>3D form structure texture shape</p>	<p>Textiles overlapping layering texture effect</p>



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	mix paint colours blue red yellow white black	finger print natural man made object vegetable cut fruit cut	Palette Secondary colours Primary colours neutral colours cool warm mixed bright light still life plain colour wheel tints shades, watercolour wash sweep dab bold brush stroke acrylic paint watercolour	colour shape printing printmaking woodcut relief printing objects rolling pressing stamping rubbing fruit block sponge pattern	shadow line pattern texture form shape tone outline Images Composition Depth Highlight	Middle ground Foreground Hard soft pencil pastel rubber charcoal fine liner marker pen ICT software	mark soft join tram cast wire coil slab slip carve pattern plan design	colour decoration fabric weave pattern
Artist, craftsperson or designer	William Morris		Yayoi Kusama		Georgia O'Keefe		Andy Goldsworthy	
Substantive and disciplinary knowledge	1	Look at the work of William Morris and recognise examples of his patterns.	Look at the work of Yayoi Kusama and recognise examples of her artwork.		Use their sketchbook to collect and record visual information from different sources focusing on Georgia O'Keefe.		Use their sketchbook to collect and record visual information from different sources focusing on Andy Goldsworthy.	
	2	Use different media in paint to explore patterns that can be made.	Explore colour through mixing secondary colours and shades		Use research to inspire drawings from memory and imagination.		Describe the different qualities involved in modelling, sculpture and construction.	

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	3	Explore what happens when you mix colours.	Explore making different sized polka dots through the use of a variety of tools and techniques including the use of different brush sizes and types.	Use different media to achieve variations in line, texture, tone, colour, shape and pattern.	Develop skills in using clay inc. slabs, coils, slips, etc.		
	4	Choose particular colours to use when experimenting / copying patterns by William Morris.	Use different types of paint and media to create different textures e.g., use of sawdust.	Experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements. Plan, refine and alter their drawings as necessary.	Plan a sculpture through drawing and other preparatory work		
	5	Explore creating own patterns in the style of William Morris.	Make marks in print with a variety of objects, including natural and made objects carrying out different printing techniques e.g., mono print, block, relief and resist printing.	Explore relationships between line and tone, pattern and shape, line and texture.	Use recycled, natural and manmade materials to create sculpture. Make a mould and use plaster safely.		
	6	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Be expressive and analytical to adapt, extend and justify their work.		
Cycle A Term 3	Scaly Skin (Dinosaurs)			Belonging to a community		Swords and Sandals	
	EYFS	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6
Overarching key questions	How does Michelle Reader use recycled materials to create art?	Why is Stephen Wiltshire known as 'The Human Camera'?		What art style is Henri Matisse known for?		What materials would Schwitters use to compose his artistic creations?	
End points	Use simple tools and techniques competently and appropriately.	Understand that we can hold our drawing tools in a variety of ways, experimenting with pressure, grip and speed to affect line.		Understand that we can create imagery using natural pigments and light.		Understand we may all have different responses in terms of our thoughts and the things we make. To know that we may share similarities and understand all responses are valid.	
Concepts	3D / Textiles	Drawing and sketching		Painting and printing		Collage	
Element of art focus	Texture / Shape	Colour / Tone		Colour / Tone / Line		Pattern / Line / Shape	



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<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>3D push pat roll mark squash clay playdough junk modelling stick cut glue thumb finger</p>	<p>Textiles material over under weave ribbon cut stick</p>	<p>Drawing Sketch Background Line drawing dot figure drawing portrait self-portrait detail landscape cityscape building pastels bold size shading faded Tone</p>	<p>Pattern Texture Form Space Colour Shape Illustration Faint Straight Loose Free thin thick pencil chalk pastel rubber feltip</p>	<p>Painting Bleeding shade hue Tint Tone Tertiary colours colour foreground middle ground background abstract emotion warm blend mix line pattern tone texture fresco acrylic watercolour</p>	<p>Printing line pattern texture colour shape layer block printing ink polystyrene printing tiles inking rollers repeated patterns observation replicate precision</p>	<p>Collage shape form arrange fix create accurate pattern mixed media design plan add</p>
<p>Artist, craftsperson or designer</p>	<p>Michelle Reader</p>	<p>Stephen Wiltshire</p>	<p>Henri Matisse</p>	<p>Kurt Schwitters</p>			
<p>Substantive and disciplinary knowledge</p>	<p>I Look at the work of Michelle Reader and how she creates art using recycled materials.</p>	<p>Use a sketchbook to gather and collect artwork and ideas inspired by the artist Stephen Wiltshire.</p>	<p>Look at the style of art used by Henri Matisse and create a colour palette by mixing a variety of colours to know which primary colours make secondary colours. Create and use a developed colour vocabulary. Using colour language such as tint, tone, shade, hue.</p>	<p>Look at the work of Kurt Schwitters and how he uses materials to compose his artistic creations. Look at the potential of the uses of material. Collect ideas in your sketchbooks.</p>			

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	2	Collect a range of recycled materials and plan your creation inspired by Michelle Reader.	Explore the use of line, shape and colour.	Experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint etc.	Explore using different techniques, colours and textures etc when designing and making pieces of work inspired by Kurt Schwitters.			
	3	Select the tools and techniques needed to shape, assemble and join materials you are using.	Layer different media, e.g., crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal and ballpoint.	Work confidently on a range of scales e.g., thin brush on small picture etc. Talk about the processes used to produce a simple print.	Use a range of scavenged scrap materials to create collage in the style of Kurt Schwitters.			
	4	Choose particular colours to use for a purpose.	Draw for a sustained period of time from the figure and real objects, including single and grouped objects.	Research, create and refine a print using a variety of techniques used by Henri Matisse.	Use ideas from Kurt Schwitters, locate materials from school to design a Merz or Merzbau to represent the Oak Tree Federation.			
	5	Design and create a figurative sculpture in the style of Michelle Reader.	Create a cityscape drawing in the style of Stephen Wiltshire.	Print using a variety of materials, objects and techniques including layering to create different effects and textures with paint. Select broadly the kinds of material to print with in order to get the effect they want	Use your design to make a Merz or Merzbau that represents the Oak Tree Federation.			
	6	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Explore pattern and shape, creating designs for printing. Resist printing including marbling, silkscreen and cold-water paste.	Be expressive and analytical to adapt, extend and justify their work.			
Cycle A Term 5		Bounce		Romans Rule!		Up the chimney		
		EYFS	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6
Overarching key questions		What techniques does Pablo Picasso use in his art?	What is the coiling technique used by Louise Goodman?		What art technique does Thomas Gontar use? How is it different to Henri Matisse?		What style of art did Claude Monet invent?	



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End points	Create simple representations of events, people and objects.	Understand when we make sculpture by adding materials it is called Construction.	Understand that when we make sculpture by moulding with our fingers it is called modelling (an additive process).	Understand that there is a tradition of artists working from land, sea or cityscapes.		
Concepts	Drawing	3D / Textiles	3D / Textiles	Painting		
Element of art focus	Pattern / Line / Shape	Texture / Shape	Texture / Shape	Pattern / Line / Shape		
Vocabulary	Drawing Doodle Drawing Scribble shape line mark make stick chalk pen pencil finger	3D sculpture statue model work work of art 3D land art sculptor carving installation shapes materials pyramid abstract geometric tools natural recycled manufactured clay straw card rolling cutting pinching moulding lines texture	Textiles fabric weaving woven placemat loom alternate over under decoration decorative batik dye dye wax resist crayons ink apply set glue stitch needle thread	3D rectangular concrete terrace architect 2D shape brim peak buckle edging trimmings shape form shadow light marionette puppet form malleable cut combine join detail	Textiles pattern line texture colour shape stuffing turn thread needle textiles decoration print dye stitch material weave join	Painting Wash Dry brush complimentary contrasting Visual interest blend shape abstract absorb colour impressionism impressionists acrylic oil watercolour



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Artist, craftsperson or designer	Pablo Picasso	Louise Goodman	Henri Matisse / Thomas Gontar	Claude Monet	
Substantive and disciplinary knowledge	1	Explore the work of Pablo Picasso and how he uses shape and colour in his work.	Explore the work of Louise Goodman and experiment with, construct and join recycled, natural and man-made materials.	Collect visual information from a variety of sources, describing with vocabulary based on the visual and tactile elements.	Show an awareness of how paintings are created (composition). And work from a variety of sources, inc. those researched independently exploring ideas in their sketch books.
	2	Use a variety of pens and pencils to explore line and shape changing the thickness of your lines and shapes.	Use a wide variety of media, inc. photocopied material, fabric, plastic, tissue, magazines, crepe paper, etc. and explore a variety of techniques, e.g., weaving, finger knitting, fabric crayons, sewing and binca.	Experiment with a range of media e.g., overlapping, layering etc.	Demonstrate a secure knowledge about primary and secondary, warm and cold, complementary and contrasting colours. Carry out preliminary studies, test media and materials and mix appropriate colours.
	3	Use a variety of pens and pencils to explore line and shape in your own drawings.	Understand the safety and basic care of materials and tools and explore manipulating clay in a variety of ways, e.g., rolling, kneading and shaping.	Use a variety of techniques, inc. printing, dying, quilting, weaving, embroidery, paper and plastic trappings and appliqué.	Explore and create shades and tints using black and white.
	4	Explore and experiment with colour in your drawings.	Explore shape and form and design a clay pot inspired by the work of Louise Goodman.	Plan, design, make and adapt models. Use a variety of materials and name the tools and materials they have used.	Choose and explore appropriate paint, paper and implements to adapt and extend their work.
	5	Look closely at the work, created by Pablo Picasso to create your own observational drawing.	Manipulate clay for a variety of purposes, inc. thumb pots, simple coil pots and models inspired by the work of Louise Goodman.	Construct a simple clay base for extending and modelling other shapes.	Create imaginative work from a variety of sources in the style of Claude Monet.



The Oak Tree
Federation

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	6	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Talk about their work understanding that it has been sculpted, modelled or constructed.	Refine and alter ideas and explain choices using an art vocabulary.
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Cycle B Term I	Marvellous Me (Whole school topic)						
	EYFS	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6
Overarching key questions	What is unique about the artwork created by Giuseppe Arcimboldo?	What methods did Paul Klee use in his artwork?		What do Leonardo da Vinci, Frida Kahlo, Chris Offili use in their artwork?		Pablo Picasso and Andy Warhol used different art making techniques, what were these?	
Early Learning Goals (EYFS) National Curriculum	<p>Pupils will be learning to: Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught: To use range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.</p>		<p>Pupils should be taught to: Create sketchbooks to record their observations and them to review and revisit ideas To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (e.g., pencil, charcoal, paint, clay) About great artists, architects and designers in history</p>			
End points	Construct with a purpose in mind, using a variety of resources.	Understand collage is the art of using elements of paper to make images.		Understand that charcoal is a drawing medium that lends itself to loosen, gestural marks made on a larger scale.		Understand the processes, intentions an outcome of different artists, using visual notes in a sketchbook to help consolidate and own the learning.	
Concepts	Collage	Collage		Drawing and sketching		Collage	
Element of art focus	Texture / shape	Colour / Pattern		Colour / Line		Line / Tone / Texture	
Vocabulary	<p>Collage cut stick glue choose</p>	<p>Collage collage squares gaps mosaic</p>	<p>combine cut glues torn sort</p>	<p>Drawing portrait light dark tone</p>	<p>Hatching Overlapping Symmetry Proportion Background</p>	<p>Collage shape form arrange fix</p>	



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	pattern shape colour material	features cut place arrange	texture materials mixing	shadow line pattern texture form shape tone outline Images Composition Depth Highlight	Middle ground Foreground Hard soft pencil pastel rubber charcoal fine liner marker pen ICT software	create accurate pattern mixed media design plan add
Artist, craftsperson or designer	Giuseppe Arcimboldo	Paul Klee		Leonardo da Vinci, Frida Kahlo, Chris Offili.		Pablo Picasso, Andy Warhol
Substantive and disciplinary knowledge	1	Explore the work of Giuseppe Arcimboldo and recognise what was different about the materials he used in some of his artwork.	Explore art work created by the artist Paul Klee. What do you think the mood is in his paintings?	Use their sketchbook to collect and record visual information from different sources. Collect images and information independently in a sketchbook.		Explore the work of Pablo Picasso and Andy Warhol, making comparisons and recording these in sketchbooks.
	2	Experiment with different paints and different ways of ripping, tearing, cutting different types of paper to create collage.	Create tints and shades in warm colours.	Experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements.		Explore how lines can be made thinner or thicker and how the tint and shade of colour can be changed.
	3	Explore texture and shape through everyday objects. Create big collaborative art pieces using these items (fruits, vegetables, flowers and books).	Create tints and shades in cool colours.	Use different media to achieve variations in line, texture, tone, colour, shape and pattern.		Explore adding texture to a range of different media.



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	4	Use everyday objects to create a collage in the style of Giuseppe Arcimboldo.	Recreate a drawing of Paul Klee's Senecio.	Explore relationships between line and tone, pattern and shape, line and texture.	Use different techniques, colours and textures etc when designing and making pieces of work.			
	5	Explore creating your own collages using different everyday objects to those used by Giuseppe Arcimboldo.	Use a wide variety of media, inc. photocopied material, fabric, plastic, tissue, magazines, crepe paper, etc. to create textured collages inspired by the art work of Paul Klee.	Plan and draw for a sustained period of time at their own level.	Use a range of media to create collage.			
	6	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Refine and alter their drawings as necessary.	Be expressive and analytical to adapt, extend and justify their work.			
Cycle B Term 3	Superheroes!			Under the canopy	Frozen Kingdom			
	EYFS	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6	
Overarching key questions	Why did Wassily Kandinsky paint shapes?	Is there a story or narrative in the artwork by Mark Ashkenazi?		What techniques did Henri Rousseau use?	What was Peter Thorpe famous for?			
End points	Select the appropriate resources and adapt work where necessary.	Understand mono prints or mono types are prints made by drawing through an inked surface, transferring the marks on to another sheet.		Know that screen prints can be used to create prints which use thicker lines and / or shapes.	Understand that the nature of the object (artwork in gallery, graffiti on wall, zine) can be specific to the intention of the artist.			
Concepts	Painting and printing		Painting and printing		Painting and printing		Painting and printing	
Element of art focus	Colour / Line		Tone / Line		Line / Tone / Texture		Pattern / Line / Shape	
Vocabulary	Painting Brush Brush marks finger painting mix paint colours blue red	Printing sponge press push hand print finger print natural man made object	Painting Landscape Portrait Blending Blocking in Palette Secondary colours Primary colours neutral colours	Printing tile block line layer colour shape printing printmaking woodcut	Painting Bleeding shade hue Tint Tone Tertiary colours colour foreground middle ground	Printing line pattern texture colour shape layer block printing ink polystyrene printing tiles	Painting Wash Dry brush complimentary contrasting Visual interest blend shape abstract	Printing Hapa-Zome hammering pattern shape layering tile block colour arrange



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	yellow white black	vegetable cut fruit cut	cool warm mixed bright light still life plain colour wheel tints shades, watercolour wash sweep dab bold brush stroke acrylic paint watercolour	relief printing objects rolling pressing stamping rubbing fruit block sponge pattern	background abstract emotion warm blend mix line pattern tone texture fresco acrylic watercolour	inking rollers repeated patterns observation replicate precision	absorb colour impressionism impressionists acrylic oil watercolour	collograph mono block relief printing accurate
Artist, craftsperson or designer	Wassily Kandinsky		Mark Ashkenazi		Henri Rousseau		Peter Thorpe	
Substantive and disciplinary knowledge	1	Explore the work of Wassily Kandinsky and his use of shape.	Make rubbings using a variety of techniques, inc. carbon printing, relief, press and fabric printing and rubbings.	Explore pattern and shape, creating designs for printing, ready to print using a variety of materials, objects and techniques including layering.	Carry out preliminary studies, test media and materials and mix appropriate colours, working from a variety of sources, inc. those researched independently.			
	2	Use a variety of tools and techniques including the use of different brush sizes and types e.g., large brush on large paper etc.	Build a repeating pattern and recognise pattern in the environment.	Experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint etc.	Explore techniques, inc. the use of poly-blocks, relief, mono and resist printing, building up layers and colours/textures.			
	3	Mix and match colours using artefacts and objects.	Make marks in print with a variety of objects, including natural and made objects.	Research, create and refine a print using a variety of techniques.	Design a print in the style of Peter Thorpe.			



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	4	Explore using everyday objects to create line when painting and printing.	Use different types of paint and to create different textures e.g., use of sawdust.	Choose paints and implements appropriately and plan and create different effects and textures with paint according to what they need for the task.	Organise their work in terms of pattern, repetition, symmetry or random printing styles. Choose inks and overlay colours			
	5	Use colour and line to create artwork in the style of Wassily Kandinsky.	Carry out different printing techniques e.g., monoprint, block, relief and resist printing.	Use resist printing including marbling, silkscreen and cold-water paste.	Explore layering prints, printing on paper and fabric.			
	6	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Alter and modify work.			
Cycle B Term 5	Towers, Tunnels and Turrets			Let's Grow!		Footsteps through time		
	EYFS	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6	
Overarching key questions	What is Henry Moore's style of art?		What makes Van Gogh unique?		How does Ben Giles use texture and shape in his artwork?		What was the artist Stephen Wiltshire known for?	
End points	Manipulate materials to achieve a planned effect.		Understand that we can use different media (sometimes combined in one drawing) to capture the nature of things we find.		Understand that we can combine collage with other disciplines such as drawing, printmaking and making.		Understand that there are technical processes we can use to help us see, draw and scale up our work.	
Concepts	3D / Textiles		Drawing and sketching		Collage		Drawing and sketching	
Element of art focus	Texture / Shape		Colour / Tone / Line		Pattern / Texture / Shape		Colour / Tone / Line	
Vocabulary	3D push pat roll mark squash clay playdough junk modelling stick cut	Textiles material over under weave ribbon cut stick	Drawing Sketch Background Line drawing dot figure drawing portrait self-portrait detail landscape cityscape building	Pattern Texture Form Space Colour Shape Illustration Faint Straight Loose Free thin	Collage texture shape form pattern mosaic colours materials effect refine precision overlapping	Drawing Media Asymmetry Cast shadow Contour line Cross hatching Focal point Foreshortening Reflection Full range Linear perspective	texture pattern form shape tone smudge blend mark hard soft light heavy	



Art - Curriculum Progression Map

	glue thumb finger	pastels bold size shading faded Tone	thick pencil chalk pastel rubber felt tip	tessellation montage	Placement Vanishing point Still life movement line	mural fresco graffiti.
Artist, craftsperson or designer	Henry Moore	Van Gogh	Ben Giles	Stephen Wiltshire		
Substantive and disciplinary knowledge	1	Explore the work of Henry Moore.	Use a sketchbook to gather and collect artwork.	Collect visual information from a variety of sources, describing with vocabulary based on the visual and tactile elements.	Explore the work of Stephen Wiltshire and use a sketchbook to develop ideas.	
	2	Experiment with constructing and joining recycled, natural and manmade materials and to use simple 2-D shapes to create a 3-D form.	Experiment with the visual elements; line, shape, pattern and colour.	Use a variety of techniques, inc. printing, dying, quilting, weaving, embroidery, paper and plastic trappings and appliqué.	Explore the potential properties of the visual elements, line, tone, pattern, texture, colour and shape.	
	3	Explore sculpture with a range of malleable media	Use a variety of tools, inc. pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk and other dry media.	Experiment with a range of media e.g., overlapping, layering etc.	Demonstrate a wide variety of ways to make different marks with dry and wet media.	
	4	Manipulate malleable materials in a variety of ways including rolling and kneading.	Layer different media, e.g., crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal and ballpoint.	Explore pattern, texture and shape and create artwork in the style of Ben Giles.	Manipulate and experiment with the elements of art: line, tone, pattern, texture, form, space, colour and shape.	
	5	Manipulate malleable materials for a purpose, e.g., pot, tile	Draw for a sustained period of time from the figure and real objects, including single and grouped objects.	Choose collage or textiles as a means of extending work already achieved.	Use a variety of source material for their work and to work in a sustained and independent way from observation, experience and imagination.	
	6	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Reflect on work and evaluate finished pieces, sharing with peers.	Refine and alter ideas and explain choices using an art vocabulary.	Identify artists who have worked in a similar way to their own work and	



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					develop ideas using different or mixed media, using a sketchbook.
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