

Key Concepts for Primary Schools in Drawing for ages 7 to 9

[<<< Back to the AccessArt Drawing Journey for Children Ages 7 to 9<<<](#)

The statements below can be used by primary schools to check that the offering the school provides to pupils covers key concepts in drawing.

By the end of UK Year 4 (age 9) these statements should resonate with the majority of pupils (and form the basis of opportunities provided by school, covering key concepts in drawing).

- I have enjoyed exploring different drawing activities, and I have found ideas, techniques or materials which I like.
- I have had the opportunity to work on a variety of scales. Not all the drawing I have done has taken place at a desk.
- I understand key words relating to drawing, and have gained this understanding through practical experience.
- I have used a variety of drawing media and been given the opportunity to practice my skills. I have also drawn on a variety of

drawing surfaces.

- I have made drawings from observation, and imagination, and I have felt increasingly able to experiment.
- I have drawn alone and I have also created drawings as part of a group.
- I have been introduced to some of the reasons we might draw: drawing for its own sake, drawing to share ideas, drawing to build my understanding.
- I have drawn from a variety of subject matter, including drawing from life (including people and places), as well as drawing from photographs and film.
- I have been inspired by the drawings of other artists, craftspeople, designers and architects, and I understand the role of drawing to my world.
- I feel I have been able to develop my creativity through drawing.

This is a sample of a resource created by UK Charity AccessArt. We have over 1500 resources to help develop and inspire

your creative thinking, practice and teaching.

AccessArt welcomes artists, educators, teachers and parents both in the UK and overseas.

We believe everyone has the right to be creative and by working together and sharing ideas we can enable everyone to reach their creative potential.

**Tools & Questions for
Assessing Drawing for ages 5
to 7**

**Tools & Questions for
Assessing Drawing for Ages 7
to 9**

**Tools & Questions for
Assessing Drawing for Ages 9
to 11**

**Key Concepts for Primary
Schools in Drawing for Ages 9
to 11**

Making is Hard

**What Is The Purpose of
Drawing?**

What Is Drawing?

Make First

**Curtis Holder: Art
& Education**

Scaffolding Projects

**Thoughts About the
Art & Design
Curriculum by Paul
Carney**

Taking Stock: What a Game of Snakes & Ladders Made Me Think About Art Education

Collaboratively Discovering Common Ground

By Dr Judy Thomas

This response was written after the first meeting of the [Creative Pedagogy &](#)

Pathways Group

Bakhtin (1984) promoted pedagogies that facilitate dialogic engagement; his 'Chronotype' theory suggests time and space is inherent in narrative.

Our narrative, and that of our learners, has shifted dramatically over the past year; we have embraced new virtual spaces that present us fresh opportunities. The online environment scaffolds contemporary possibilities for connection and dialogue in ways previously not considered. Virtual adaptation has enabled

us to come together and create new freedoms to positively learn from one another. This unites a divergent multiplicity, where we can actively, more fluently, share dialogue, in ways previously not so accessible. We can exchange ideas and create new, beneficial learning spaces that help us collaboratively discover common ground and navigate challenges.

We are stronger together and the promise of this dialogue is exciting. By applying online, dialogic approaches to learning, we can cross boundaries through beneficial zones of potentiality. The overwhelming

excuses for being insular no longer exist; we can cross-sectors to collectively explore creative spaces to reflect, question, challenge, develop, innovate, and inspire. This dialogue can stimulate change and positively create wider access to art and future creativity.

Bakhtin, M (1981) *The Dialogic Imagination* in Ehre, Milton. *Poetics Today*, vol. 5, no. 1, 1984, pp. 172–177. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/1772435. (Accessed 16 May 2021).

Cohen, Tom. “The Ideology of Dialogue: The Bakhtin/De Man (Dis)Connection.” *Cultural Critique*, no. 33, 1996, pp. 41–86. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/13543

[87. Accessed 16 May 2021.](#)

Oxford Reference (2021)
“*Chronotope*” Available
at: <https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803095611483>
(Accessed 16 May 2021).

Rule, P (2011) *Bakhtin and Freire: Dialogue, dialectic and boundary learning, Educational Philosophy and Theory*, 43:9, 924-942, DOI: [10.1111/j.1469-5812.2009.00606.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-5812.2009.00606.x) (Accessed 16 May 2021).

Reciprocal

Relationships

By Professor Samantha Broadhead

This response was written after the first meeting of the [Creative Pedagogy & Pathways Group](#)

“I think it is really important that those who believe in equitable access to the arts should work together. However, people from different sectors, institutions and organisations are working in art-silos. We need to lift our heads out of our own silo and talk to others who are trying to do the same thing.

I totally agree that differences in language, experience and context are elements that can impede conversations carrying on. I worry that we are sometimes talking to ourselves and not taking enough time to listen to and ask questions of others.

I would be interested in having a conversation with someone teaching art in a school and finding out what we have in common and how we could act together. This would need to be a reciprocal relationship. Maybe we need some one-to-one or small group meetings to build this understanding. I have to say

that I feel personally excluded from a lot of larger discussions because they tend to focus on school curricula, when we could also be asking: how does this work in adult and community education? Or how does this work in further education or HE? How does community arts contribute to the debate?

Maybe a way forward is to start facilitating cross-sector sessions which are about finding commonalities, asking questions and looking outwards? Then we may understand each other's values, priorities, hopes and fears. I can imagine how all the interested arts groups could

work together to the benefit of everyone, but I think it needs graft and attention and persistence and leadership.”

Plain English and a Realistic Connection Between Classrooms and Pedagogical Discussion

By Clare Boreham

“I feel that what happens up high in government and Ofsted can become very mistranslated on the ground by SLTs and subjects leads trying to make sense of what they’re supposed to be doing and how. I’ve noticed recently that few young teachers have a great deal of confidence in Art themselves and schools try to use the same pedagogical approaches as in other subjects. In practise, I’ve sometimes felt Art is closer to PE at times. I also feel that what some people in academia think is happening on the chalk face, may not be the case everywhere.

This is why I personally think

the visual, easily accessible 'projects' AccessArt has, mostly devised by artists, work so very well in schools. It's not bogged down with learning intentions and success criteria. Or a formulaic pedagogy.

During the discussion, I was glad to hear passionate plea made that ordinary teachers are involved in this group; this is very important. Some language used by academics can also quite abstract. If we are going to have any impact anywhere, on the chalk face, plain english needs to be used. (I'm aware though, that when I talk about ASD, it's also sometimes very abstract to

the uninitiated! So it's easily done.)

I think one of the issues with the current curriculum is there is so little guidance for Art. Which was a wonderful open ended opportunity, but I feel subconsciously meant it seemed less important in some schools, besides the very packed history curriculum for example, and non specialist Art leads weren't sure what to do. I have an Art degree and had taught for more than 10 years and I struggled!

Initially I was asked to come up with art units that helped to deliver the enormous amount of

history and geography, as apparently many schools were taking that approach. I had to spend time researching my gut feeling that this wasn't the right approach for all units. I feel like I've had to say 'No' an awful lot over the last few years. And spend a lot of time solving the conundrum of what could be happening instead. This is still ongoing!

A little while ago I saw a question in a forum; "I've been asked to do a unit on proportion for Y3 linked to Charlotte's Web..." I feel some Art curriculum leaders have to spend a lot of time doing mental gymnastics.

And I think about the children on the other end; how much engagement is a top down formulaic topic actually going to have? A happy child will learn...

My husband is an architect and sometimes teaches second years at the local University. He's noticed a gradual decline in creative innovation and confidence in the last few years. In terms of creative industries, they're very much an important one to think about. Practical critical thinking and confident creativity is an incredibly valuable skill that we do risk losing workout risk

taking, innovative, evolving approaches to Art Education.”

Any opinions expressed in this communication are personal and do not necessarily represent the position of Benton Dene School in any way

Be Consistent

**Be Mindful Of
Hidden Assessment**

**Make Assessment
Inclusive**

**Attainment And
Progress Are Two
Very Different
Things**