

# Alder Coppice Primary School - Knowledge Organiser

Art & Design

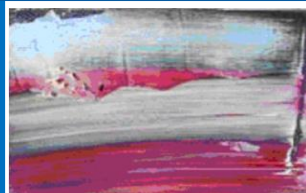
Year 6

Unit 2: Painting

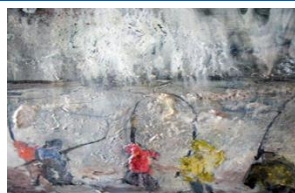
## What I should know by the end of the Unit:

- **Painting:** To know how to overprint to create different patterns.
- To choose and mix colours effectively on own colour palette.
- **Study of great artists:** To explain the style of art used and how it has been influenced by a famous artist using a fluent grasp of visual language.
- To understand what a specific artist is trying to achieve in any given situation.
- To understand why art can be very abstract and what message the artist is trying to convey.

## Artists:



Elfyn Lewis - Born 1969



Terry Setch - Born 1936



Kyffin Williams  
1918 - 2006

## Unit Specific Vocabulary

**Colour** – is created by light and has three properties hue (name), value (tints and tones) and intensity (brightness)

**Blend** - to mix (various sorts or grades) in order to obtain a particular kind or quality

**Mix**- to combine

**Line** – A mark made by a pointed tool such as a brush, pen or stick. An element of art defined by a point moving in space. Line may be two or three dimensional.

**Tone** - lightness or darkness of a colour

**Shape** – a flat, enclosed area that has two dimensions: length and width. Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.

**Form** – Like shape form has length and width, but it also has depth. As such, it is three dimensional and encloses space. Forms can be geometric or free-form.

**Abstract art** - does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.

**Absorb**- to take in something in a gradual or natural way.

**Impressionism** – A style of painting which emerged in the 1880s where the subject of the painting is communicated or shown by gesture or illusion.

**Impressionists** - a person who follows or adheres to the theories, methods, and practices of impressionism, especially in the fields of painting, music, or literature.

**Arrange** - To place something

**Fix** – to hold in place.

**Annotate** – To add notes to something.

**Realistic** – a style of art where the subject of the image looks much like the real thing.

**Medium** - The material a work of art is made from.

**Pattern**- Repeating visual elements. A pattern can be regular or irregular: organic or geometric; repeating or random. Patterns can show a sense of balance, harmony, contrast, rhythm or movement.

**Texture** –Describes how a piece of art feels or might feel if touched.

**Collagraph** – a combination of relief and print made on any flat surface using different textures.

## Skills and Enquiry

**Key Question:** How can I build my skills and knowledge of artists to develop a personal style of painting?

### Painting Techniques

#### Use textural techniques



Add other mediums to your paint: sand, cloth, tissue paper. Glaze over with pva when dry.

Use objects: drag cardboard, a brush, comb, or other objects through paint or layers of paint. Stamp using different objects. Splatter paint using a paint brush. Blow through a straw onto wet paint.

#### Use watercolour paint

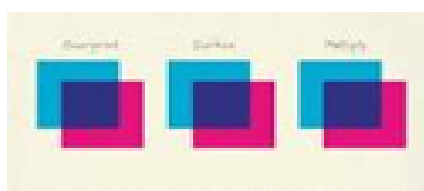


Create backwashes for backgrounds then add detail when dry. Leave parts of the painting bare where the detail will be added later. Blend colours into wet paint. Alter the colour intensity, the thickness or the thinness of the paint by using water.

#### Use acrylic paint



Can be thinned with water. Paint onto different surfaces. Apply with rollers, brushes, pallet knives, etc. Add in mediums to create textures. Squeeze out of the tube sparingly: unlike watercolours, acrylics can't be rehydrated once dry.



#### Overprinting