Alder Coppice Primary School - Knowledge Organiser
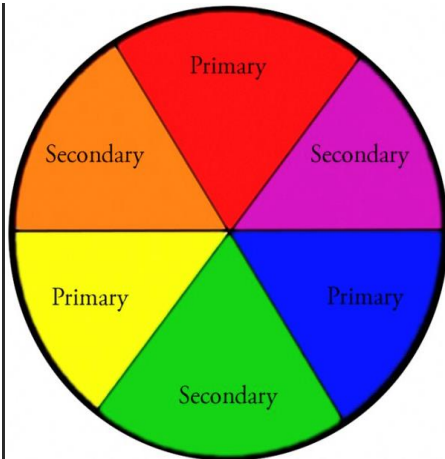
Art & Design   Year 1   Unit 2: Colour

What I Should Already Know

- How to use simple tools
- How to use thick and thin brushes
- How to explore colours
- How to be able to communicate ideas through artwork

Art showing anger in its mood.

Skills and Enquiry

Key Question: How can I use happy bright colours and sad dark colours?

Observe and Compare	Look closely at the subject that you are studying. Compare it with your work. Consider colours, light, dark, shape, texture.
Colour carefully	Make sure that if you intend to keep inside the lines you are. Understand how to make blocks of colour and how to make more free flow.
Using tools	Make sure that you are holding drawing and painting equipment carefully so that you do not smudge unintentionally.
Refer to the colour wheel	Use the colour wheel to learn the names of colours and which colours are next to each other

What I should know by the end of the Unit:

Colour
- To know how to use happy bright colours and dark sad colours
- To know the names of the primary and secondary colours.
- To begin to neatly add colour to line drawings following the lines

Range of Artists
- To describe what can be seen and give an opinion about the work of an artist.
- To ask questions about a piece of art.

Unit Specific Vocabulary

Mood – the atmosphere of the painting or art and the feelings that are expressed

Mood board – a range of colours and words which express a mood or theme

Colour Wheel – a circle with different coloured sectors used to show the relationship between colours.

Primary Colours – Colours which can be mixed together to make other colours. They are red, yellow and blue. They cannot be made from any other colours.

Secondary Colours – One of the three colours made by mixing two of the primary colours. They are made from mixing equal amounts of the primary colours.

Neutral Colours – these colours don't show on the colour wheel. Often black and brown.

Tints – a shade or variety of colour

Shade – a colour described as how light or dark it is.

Warm Colours – used to describe vivid or bold colours, such as red, yellow or orange.

Cool Colours – used to describe a calm colour, such as blue or green.

Sweep – a long swift curving movement

Dab – a small amount of something

Bold - Strong

Light – how bright something is

Dark – how dull something is

Kandinsky1866 -1944