

Alder Coppice Primary School - Knowledge Organiser

Art & Design

Year 3

Unit 2: Painting and 3D Art

What I Should Already Know

- To know how to create a printed piece of art by pressing, rolling, rubbing and stamping.
- To know how to mix paint to create all the secondary colours.
- To know how to create brown with paint.
- To know how to create tints with paint by adding white and know how to create tones with paint by adding black.
- To suggest how artists have used colour, pattern and shape know how to create a piece of art in response to the work of another artist.

What I should know by the end of the Unit

- **Painting and 3D Art:** To know how to create a background using a wash then add detail.
- To know how to use a range of brushes to create different effects in painting.
- To know how to make a simple clay pot.
- **Range of Artists:** To know some techniques used by different artists.
- To know how to compare the work of different artists.

ARTIST:



Claude Monet (1840-1926)

Unit Specific Vocabulary

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.

Tertiary colours – If you mix primary colours with secondary, in a ratio of 2:1, you get a tertiary colour. E.g. red-orange or blue-green.

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

Tint – Adding white to a colour (lightens the colour)

Tone – Adding black to a colour.

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

Brushstroke – a mark made by a paintbrush drawn across a surface

Detail – to add features

Shape – the external contours or form

Texture – describes how a surface feels or may feel if you touch it

Medium – the material that the work of art is

Versatile- able to adapt

Slip – Add water to clay to make a liquid which bonds parts more easily

Skills and Enquiry

Key Question: How can I paint shapes, textures, patterns and lines?

Observe and Compare	Look closely at what you are creating. Plan ideas and adapt as your work changes.
Conditioning	Prepare your clay before use. Knead it to make it smooth and soft.
Choose the right tools	Think carefully. Your hands may be the only tool that you need. Some tools work better for different purposes.
Slip	Add water to some clay to make a liquid to join clay pieces together to bond

Clay Top Tips

Japanese Zen ceramics



Doyle Lane (1925-2002) - Ceramics