

Alder Coppice Primary School - Knowledge Organiser

Art & Design

Year 3

Unit 3: Colour

What I Should Already Know

- To understand how to create secondary colours
- To explore high contrasting colours- complimentary colours (opposite on the colour wheel)
- To neatly add colour to line drawings following the lines
- 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

- To give children a small segment of an artist's work for the children to explore extending and developing the design.
- To use layers of two or more colours.
- To create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built-up world.
- To recognise when art is from different cultures recognise when art is different historical periods.
- To know how the techniques used by different artists.
- To know how to compare the work of different artists.

ARTIST:



Ken Done born 1940



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.

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

Tints – a shade or variety of colour

Shades – 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

Dab – a small amount of something

Bold - Strong

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

Detail – to add features

Size – how large it is

Space – the room it takes

Light – how bright something is

Dark – how dull something is

Line – A long mark or stroke

Technique – A way of carrying out a particular task.

Emotion – how art makes us feel

Mix – join together

Tone – the lightness or darkness of a colour

Skills and Enquiry

Key Question: How can I create a colour palette based on the natural or built-up world?

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| Observe and Compare | Look closely at the subject that you are painting. Compare it with what you have painted. Consider colours, light, dark, shape, texture. |
| Choose the right weight of paper | Thicker paper is better at painting as it absorbs paint. Thinner paper may break when it becomes wet with paint. |
| Use the paint brush properly | Only dip the tip of the brush into the paint and use a sweeping movement, drawing it along, not stubbing the end. |
| Do not muddy the water | Wash the paint brush between each colour and change |
| Keep the colours clean | Paint with great care and attention, do not let the colours bleed (mix) into each other. |
| Refer to the colour wheel | Use the colour wheel to learn the names of colours and which colours are next to each other |

Painting Top Tips



Cultural Tradition in Art



Steampunk Art vs Natural art