Alder Coppice Primary School - Knowledge Organiser Art & Design Year 3 Unit 3: Colour

What I Should Already Know

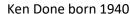
- > To understand how to create secondary colours
- To explore high contrasting colourscomplimentary colours (opposite on the colour wheel)
- To neatly add colour to line drawings following the lines
- To suggest how artists have used colour, pattern and shape know how to create a piece of art in response 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:







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

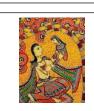
Tone – the lightness or darkness of a colour

Skills and Enquiry

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

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