

# Alder Coppice Primary School Knowledge Organiser

## Art & Design

## Year 2

## Unit 3 Pattern and Colour

### What I Should Already Know

#### Painting and 3D Art

- To know whether to choose a thick or thin brush to paint.
- To know how to create a repeating pattern in print.
- To show pattern by weaving
- To know how to use techniques such as cut, coil and roll when using materials.
- To ask questions about a piece of art.

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

#### Colour

- 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

#### Range of Artists

- 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.

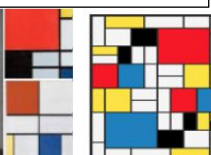
### Skills and Enquiry

**Key Question:** How can I use pattern and colour in my art?

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

Piet Mondrian 1872 - 1944



### 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 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

**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.