

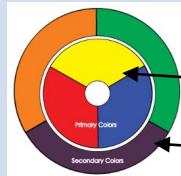
National Curriculum Art and Design - Knowledge

Key Learning

Vocabulary

- create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]

Revise Primary and Secondary colours with colour mixing



Primary Colours (red, blue and yellow)
Secondary Colours (green, orange and purple, mixed from primary colours)

Develop understanding of analogous colours and complementary colours and their effects.

Analogous: Three or more colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel are analogous



Complementary: Complementary colours are any pair of colours located directly across from each other on the colour wheel. ...



Experiment with warm and cool colours and their effects.



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

Primary colours – a group of colours from which all other colours can be made by mixing

Secondary colours –a colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours.

Analogous colours -groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.

Complementary Colours – pairs of colours that are opposite each other on a colour wheel.

Warm Colours-Colours that have a red, yellow, and orange hue, will be warm as they have the longest wavelength

Cool Colours – Colour that have green, purple and

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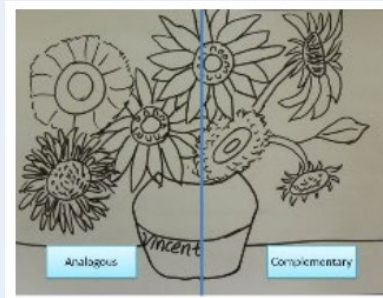
- Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history

Study and critically analyse artwork by: Van Gogh (1853 – 1890),



What type of colours did he use and how does this affect the viewer?

Application of learning to 'final piece' to produce own painting in the style of Van Gogh's 'Sunflowers' with half painted in analogous colours and half in complementary colours



Cool Colours – Colour that have green, purple and blue hue, are cool colours as they have the shortest wavelengths.

Hue- a colour or shade.

Sequence of learning – Painting (Colour Theory)

- 1 **Colour Wheels** – Revise the colour wheel including primary and secondary colours and how they are set out on a colour wheel. Mix primary colours to make secondary colours.
- 2 **Analogous colours** – Look at the colour wheel and identify analogous colours, then create analogous colour triangles using paints
- 3 **Complimentary colours** – Look at ‘Van Gough - Café Terrace on the Place du Forum, Arles’ as this is painted using complimentary colours before completing complementray colour squares.
- 4 **Warm and cool colours** –To learn that colours have temperature associated with them – warm and cool and that these complement each other. Create warm and cool landscapes in paint.
- 5 **Artist Study** –Vincent Van Gough – study his life and paintings looking particularly at his use of colour. Focus on ‘The sunflowers’ and begin sketching own vase of sunflowers for final piece.
- 6 **Final piece** –Sunflowers – half painted in analogous colours the other in complementary colours.