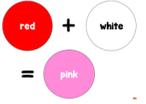
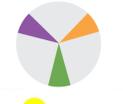
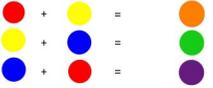


Knowledge Organiser - Year 2 - Art: Painting

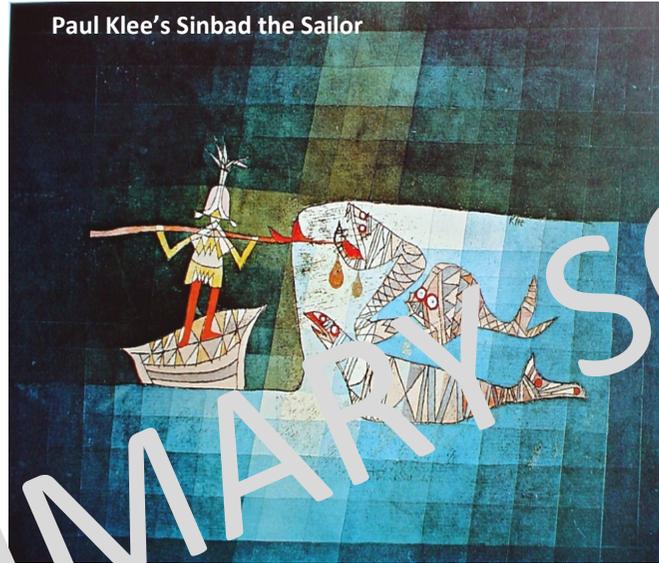
Key Question: How can I create a variety of colours when painting?

Colour

colour wheel		A circle with different coloured sectors used to show the relationship between colours.
primary colours		Primary colours are three key colours - Red, Blue and Yellow. They cannot be made from any other colour.
colour mixing		Making new colours from existing colours.
secondary colours	 	If you mix equal amounts of the primary colours, you get the Secondary colours - Purple, Green and Orange. Red + Yellow = Orange Red + Blue = Purple Blue + Yellow = Green
tertiary colours		If you mix a primary with a secondary colour, in a ratio of 2:1, you get a Tertiary colour. For example: Red-Orange, Blue-Green
warm colours		The top half of the colours are 'warm' or 'hot' and the tones on the bottom are 'cool' or 'cold'.
cool colours		This is useful when you want to create a mood.
neutrals		White, black and grey are tint and tones that lighten or darken other colours.
tint		Adding white to a colour (lightens the colour). This is a colour strip .
tone		Adding black to a colour (darkens the colour).
Squares and Concentric Circles		This is by an artist called Kandinsky. He created it by mixing dull colours with brighter ones.

Key Artist: Paul Klee

Born in Switzerland in 1879, he grew up to be an abstract artist. He is well known for his striking use of colour.



Key Vocabulary

weight of paper	The thickness of the paper. Some types of paper are thinner or thicker than others.
variety	A number of things of the same kind that are different to each other.
self-portrait	A self-portrait is a piece of art work that an artist that is drawn, painted, photographed, or sculpted by themselves.
abstract art	A picture of objects, people or scenes that are not realistic and can be difficult for other people to recognise. Abstract art shows what an artist feels and thinks, rather than what they see in real life.

Painting Top Tips

Observe and compare	Look closely at the subject that you are painting. Compare it with what you have painted. Consider colours, tones, light, shadow, shape, texture...Think of Austin's Butterfly. 
Choose the right weight of paper.	Thicker paper is better for painting as it absorbs the 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 with a sweeping movement, drawing it along, <i>not</i> stubbing the end. 
Avoid muddying the colours	Wash the paint brush between each colour and change the water when its too cloudy. 
Refer to a colour wheel	Use a colour wheel to remind yourself which colours combine to make a certain tint or tone. 