











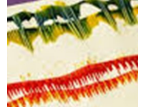



Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 - Art: Painting

Key Question: How can I paint shapes, textures, patterns and lines?

Colour

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| 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. |
| secondary colours |  <div> <div>Red + Yellow = Orange</div> <div>Red + Blue = Purple</div> <div>Blue + Yellow = Green</div> </div> | If you mix equal amounts of the primary colours, you get the Secondary colours - Purple, Green and Orange. |
| 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 colour wheel are 'warm' or 'hot' and the ones 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 |
| tint |  | Adding white to a colour (lightens the colour). This is a colour strip . |
| tone |  | Adding black to a colour (darkens the colour). |


Creating Different Textures

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|  | Add other mediums to your paint such as sand (sift it first for finer texture) or add cloth or tissue paper to your painting, bunching it up or creating folds. When it's dry you could add glaze over |
|  | Drag cardboard/ a brush/other objects through your paint or through a top layer of colour to reveal the colour below. |
|  | Use a variety of comb sizes and tooth openings to create the linear patterns or to create dotting, swirls and lines. |
|  | Stamp using different objects such as large buttons, fabric or bubble wrap (stretched flat around a block or crumpled up), shells, etc. Stamp once in a pattern, or organically. |
|  | Palette knife painting using the paint brush. |
|  | Blow through a straw onto wet paint |

Key Vocabulary

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|---------------------|---|
| shape | A flat, enclosed area that has two dimensions: length and |
| texture | Describes how a surface feels or may feel if you touch it. |
| pattern | Repeating visual elements. A pattern can be regular or irregular: organic or geometric; repeating or random. Patterns can show a sense of balance, harmony, contrast, rhythm or movement. |
| line | A mark made by a pointed tool. It is a moving point. |
| medium | The material that a work of art is made from. |
| abstract art | This is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to create feeling. |

Painting Top Tips

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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, tones, light, shadow, shape, texture... Think of Anakin's butterfly. |
| Use light and shadow to create form. | Use tints and tones to paint highlights (where the light is strongest) and shading (the darker areas). |
| 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 particular tint or tone. |
| Use a variety of brushes | Use a number of brushes to produce different shapes, textures, patterns and line thicknesses. |
| Use pattern | Add pattern using shapes, lines or dots. |
| Use pointillism | Apply small, distinct dots of colour in patterns to form an image.  |

La Seine à la Grande-Jatte by Seurat