

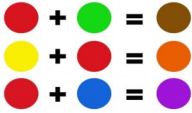









# Knowledge Organiser - Year 2 - Art: 2. Painting

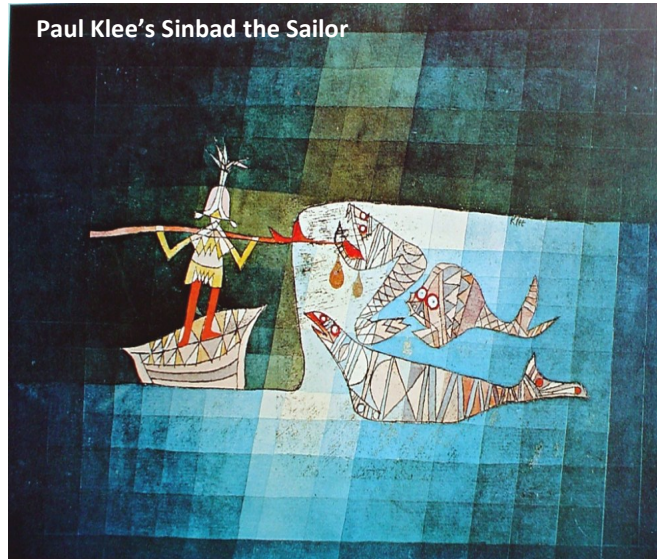
**Key Question:** How can I create a variety of colours when painting?

## 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.<br><br>Red + Yellow = Orange<br>Red + Blue = Purple<br>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.<br><br>For example: Red-Orange, Blue-Green  |
| Warm colours                   |   | The top half of the colours 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 colours.  |
| Tint                           |  | Adding white to a colour (lightens the colour)  |
| 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 that are different to each other.  |
| Self-portrait   | A <b>self-portrait</b> 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 he or she sees in real life. |

## Painting—Top Tips

Choose an appropriate weight of the paper. Thicker paper is better for painting because it absorbs the paint. Thinner paper may break when it becomes



Only put paint on the tip of the brush.

Use the paint brush with a sweeping movement, drawing it along, not stubbing in the end.



Wash it between colours so that you don't muddy the colours



Look at a colour wheel to remind yourself which colours to combine to make a particular colour.

