

Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 - Art: Painting

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

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.
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 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.
neutral		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).

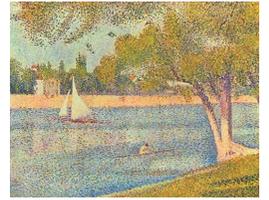
Creating Different Textures

	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.
	Blower paint using the paint brush.
	Blow through a straw onto wet paint

Key Vocabulary

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

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 Artun'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