CHURCHFIELDS PRIMARY SCHOOL

Key Vocabulary

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Impressionism	background
foreground	tint
line	
tone	
shade	
abstract	

Focus Artist

Refer back to artists in history for inspiration or comparison.

Georgia O'Keefe

Can you mix a range of secondary and tertiary colours and use them in your art work?

Crucial Knowledge

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Know and revisit primary, secondary and tertiary colours.	Know that colour can express mood and mix colour according to the mood that is required.
Know how to make brown (blend all three primary colours to produce a basic brown).	Know that colour can divide foreground from background.
To know the importance of using sketchbooks when experimenting and planning a piece of work.	To know the effect of a range of painting techniques & materials- eg powder/ poster paint, flicking, dripping, splattering.
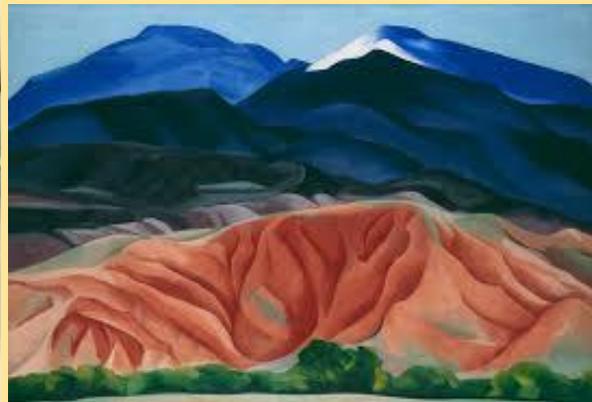
Overview
Painting
To mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects. Confidently control the types of marks made and to experiment with different effects and textures. Mix colour shades and tones confidently building on prior knowledge.

Painting Techniques	
Sponge · Stipple · Scrape (Sgrafitto) · Impasto · Blend	
Sponging	Painting using a piece of absorbent porous material, such as cellulose, plastic or rubber
Stippling	Creating a pattern by using small dots. Such a pattern may occur in nature and these effects are often copied by artists.
Sgrafitto	(Italian: Scratched) a technique used in painting, pottery and glass, which consists of putting down base surface, covering it with another, and then scratching the top layer of paint so that the pattern or shape that emerges is of the lower colour. Linked with graffiti
Impasto	Refers to an area of thick paint or texture, in a painting; a technique used by Van Gogh.
Blending	Mixing two or more colours to soften lines. To be an artist, its important to practice blend.
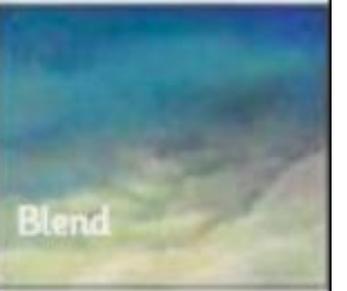
Have you referred back to your colour wheels to help to combine different colours?

Knowledge Organiser – Year 5- Painting

Vocabulary		Definition
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 cool colours		The top half of the colours are 'warm' or 'hot' and the ones on the bottom are 'cool' or 'cold'. 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) .
Foreground and background		Hard sharp crisp edges generally bring a shape forward, nearer, into the foreground. Soft, blurred edges make a shape recede back into the distance, into the background.
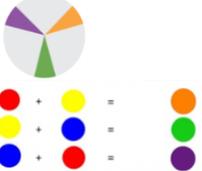
Are you using your colour wheel when mixing new colours?

Knowledge Organiser – Year 5- Painting

Shade		When a colour is made darker by adding black, e.g. a shade of blue (dark blue)
abstract		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.
impressionism		what the person, light, atmosphere, object or landscape looked like to them.