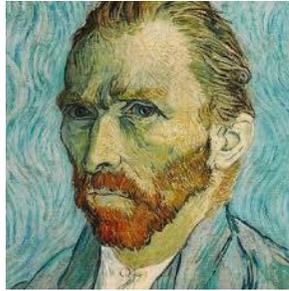
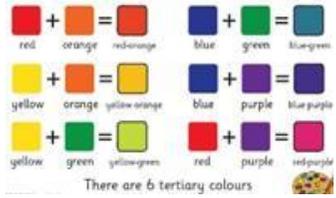


# Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 -Painting

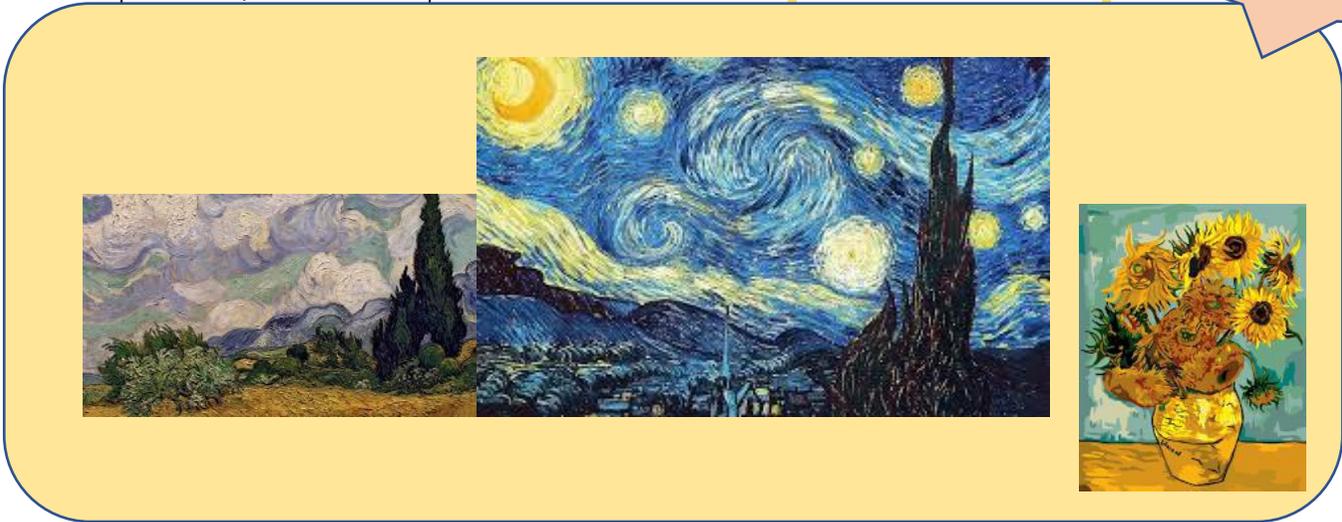
Key Vocabulary	
primary	texture
Warm/cool	Tint/tone
neutral	patterns
complimentary	
secondary	
tertiary	

**Focus Artist**  
Vincent Van Gogh



Crucial Knowledge	
Vincent Van Gogh was an impressionist artist  1853-1890	The tertiary colours are <b>TERTIARY COLOURS</b> 
	There are complimentary colours

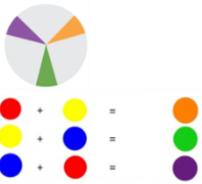
How can I paint shapes, textures, patterns and lines?



**Overview**

**Painting**  
Use light and dark within painting. Begin to use colours to reflect mood.  
Begin to explore complimentary colours.  
To demonstrate increasing control of the types of marks made.  
To experiment with different effects, colours and textures including blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects.  
Use acrylic paints to recap previously learned techniques.

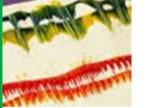
## Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 -Painting

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		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). This is a <b>colour strip</b> .
tone		Adding black to a colour (darkens the colour) .
Complimentary colours		Complimentary colours are the opposite hues (colour or shade) on the colour wheel.

*Can you use different types of paintbrushes effectively?*

## Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 -Painting

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.

	<b>Add other mediums to your paint</b> such as <b>sand</b> (sift it first for finer texture) or add <b>cloth or tissue paper</b> to your painting, bunching it up or creating folds. When it's dry you could add glaze over
	<b>Drag</b> cardboard/ a brush/other objects through your paint or through a top layer of colour to re-veal the colour below.
	Use a variety of <b>comb sizes</b> and tooth openings to create the linear patterns or to create dotting, swirls and lines.
	<b>Splatter</b> paint using the paint brush.
	<b>Blow</b> through a straw onto wet paint

Can you create different textures?