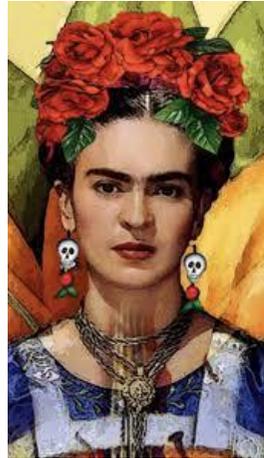


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Key Vocabulary	
Blend	Impressionism
Mix	Colour Theory
Line	Primary
Tone	Secondary
Shape	Tertiary

Focus Artist
Frida Kahlo



Crucial Knowledge	
Art conveys the artist's message and is influenced by the life of the artist	Frida Kahlo was an realistic artist 1907 - 54
Art used to express beliefs, feelings and emotions	Colour is used to express feelings and emotions

Can you use different methods to build texture in your work?

Overview
Painting
Recreate a well know piece or an element of the piece. Use the colour wheel to use harmonious colours and contrasting colours.
Mix colours shades and tones.
Purposely control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures.



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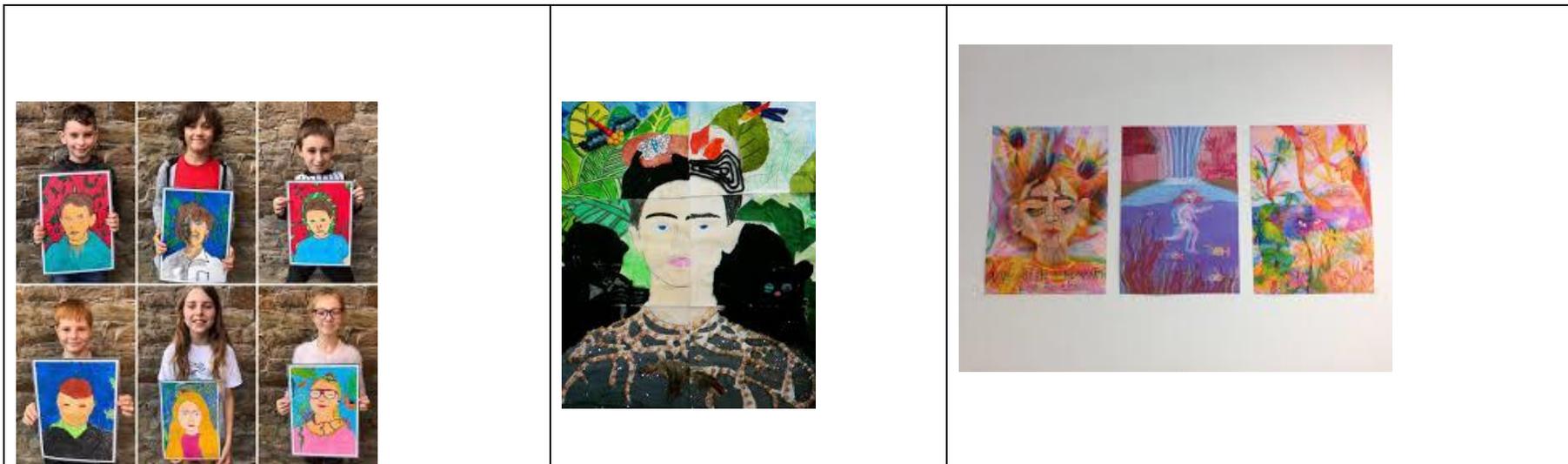
Painting Techniques	
<p>Use textural techniques</p> 	<p>Add other mediums to your paint: sand, cloth, tissue paper. Glaze over with PVA when it's dry.</p> <p>Use objects: drag cardboard/ a brush/ comb / other objects through paint or through layers of paint. Stamp using different objects. Splatter paint using the paint brush. Blow through a straw onto wet paint.</p>
<p>Use watercolour paint</p> 	<p>Create back washes for back grounds then add detail when it's dry. Leave parts of the painting bare where the detail will be painted later.</p> <p>Blend colours into wet paint. Try out painting onto a wet or dry surface. Alter the colour intensity (the thickness or thinness of the paint) by using water.</p>
<p>Use acrylic paint</p> 	<p>Can be thinned with water. Paint onto different surfaces. Apply with brushes, rollers, pallet knives, cut up store cards... etc Add in mediums to create textures. Squeeze out of the tube abstemiously: unlike watercolours, acrylics can't be rehydrated once dry.</p>

						
history painting	still-life	observations of everyday life	portraits	landscapes	seascapes	abstract

Which genre do you like and why?

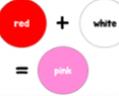
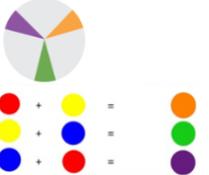
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Painting Top Tips	
<p>Observe and compare</p> 	<p>Look closely at the subject that you are painting. Compare it with what you have painted. Consider colours, tones, light, shadow, shape, texture.</p> <p>Think of Austin's Butterfly.</p>
<p>Consider colour</p>	<p>Mix and combine colours, tones and tints to create and enhance the mood of a piece. Consider warm or cool tones, contrasting colours.</p>
<p>Consider light and shadow</p>	<p>Use tints and tones to create form, painting highlights and shading.</p> 
<p>Use your sketching</p>	<p>Sketch lightly before painting to combine line and colour.</p>
<p>Scale up</p>	<p>Resize a smaller image into a larger one by scaling up. Accurate measurements are essential.</p>
<p>Evaluating art work</p>	<p>Use visual language to make well-judged comments, referring to the key elements of art in the vocabulary table.</p>



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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 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.

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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.
shape		The distances or areas around, between, and within components of a piece. Space can be positive or negative, open or closed, shallow or deep, real or illusionary.
texture		Describes how a surface feels or might feel if it were to be touched.
line		A mark made by a pointed tool such as a brush, pen or stick. An element of art defined by a point moving in space. Line may be two-or three-dimensional.