

Art

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality art and design education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to experiment, invent and create a range of art techniques including colour, texture, shape, line, space, form and pattern. Children will learn about a range of artists, craft makers, architects and designers and have opportunities to design and create a broad range of artwork. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about art and design.

Painting



Spring 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 5 (*Mixed Media: Painting & Collage - Peter Thorpe*)

- Shading is used to show light and shadow.
- Brush techniques, using thick and thin brushes, can produce a variety of shapes, textures, patterns and lines.
- Watercolour paint can be used to create washes for backgrounds then add detail.
- Darker and lighter colours can be added to create tints and shades instead of black and white.
- Colour choice can convey mood and create atmosphere.
- Collage techniques are coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage.
- Knows colour relationships such as complimentary colours, harmonious colours (colours next to each other on the colour wheel).
- Mix secondary and tertiary colours to express mood, divide foregrounds from backgrounds or demonstrate tones
- Understand how to control a variety of paint brushes for purpose and to preserve finer details.

Key Vocabulary:

- Natural colours
- Artificial colours
- Warm tones
- Cool tones
- Atmosphere
- Pigment

Artist — Joseph Turner

Seascapes



New Knowledge:

- Paint can be applied using either a brush or other implement, such as palette knife, sponge, or airbrush.
- Colours can be mixed to show feeling and ideas.
- Colour relationships such as complimentary & harmonious colours are used to create depth and contrast.
- A colour wheel can be used to show which colours are harmonious when placed together.
- Warm colours are red and include oranges, yellows and browns. Cold colours are blue and include greens and violets. Black, white and grey are neutral colours.
- Value is the lightness or darkness of a colour. High value is light, with white being the highest. Low value is dark and black is the lowest.
- Paint can be mixed to make things appear lighter and further away or with darker, more intense hues to bring them closer, such as when painting landscapes.
- Pattern and texture can be created with different types of paint to decorate or embellish paintings.