

# Year 7 Art and Design

## Spring Term: Colour Application

<b>PURPLE</b> Association: Wisdom, wealth, royalty, power, luxury, magic. Mood: Powerful, calming, strength.	<b>BLUE</b> Association: Depth, stability, wisdom, trust, confidence. Mood: Calming.	<b>GREEN</b> Association: Growth, health, harmony, safety, nature. Mood: Calm, refreshed.	<b>YELLOW</b> Association: Energy, happy, warming, attention. Mood: Aggravation, joy.	<b>ORANGE</b> Association: Enthusiasm, heat, success, creativity. Mood: Warmth, excitement.	<b>RED</b> Association: Passion, energy, strength, love, power, determination. Mood: Intensely angry, excitement.	<b>WHITE</b> Association: Purity, light, clean, sterile, innocent, spacious. Mood: Cold, unfriendly.	<b>BLACK</b> Association: Power, mystery, elegance, evil, mourning, death. Mood: Confident, calm, stable, mysterious.
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Key Term	Definition
<b>Cool colours</b>	Colours that create a cool mood, such as; blue, green and violet.
<b>Warm colours</b>	Warm colours create a warm mood, such as; red, orange and yellow.
<b>Complementary colours</b>	These are opposite on the colour wheel, they contrast each other to give a vibrant look.
To make a colour lighter, you add white – this is called a tint. To make a colour darker, you add black – this is called a shade.	
'Warm' colours attract attention and are generally perceived as energetic or exciting. 'Cool' colours are generally perceived as soothing and calm.	

### Colour Theory:

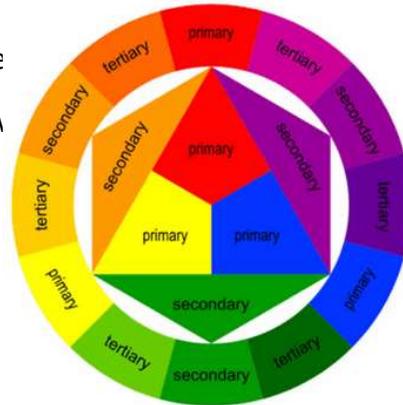
#### Primary Colours

Primary colours include; red, blue and yellow. Primary colours can't be mixed from other colours. They are the sources of all other colours.



#### Secondary Colours

Secondary colours include; orange, purple and green. Secondary colours are mixed using primary colours, as shown below.



#### Primary

Red + Yellow =

Red + Blue =

Blue + Yellow =

#### Secondary

Orange

Purple

Green

#### Tertiary Colours

Tertiary colours are created when an equal amount of primary and a secondary colour are mixed. The primary and secondary colour must be beside each other on the colour wheel. For example, a mixture of 50% of red and 50% of magenta would result in the tertiary colour of orange.

### Key Artists:

Henri Matisse



Andre Derain



Georges Seurat



Georgia O'Keefe



# Year 7 Art and Design

Autumn Term: Colour and Abstrac

**ART IS THE COLORS  
AND TEXTURES OF  
YOUR IMAGINATION**

## Colour Theory:

**Primary Colours** - these include; red, blue and yellow. Primary colours can't be mixed from other colours. They are the sources of all other colours.

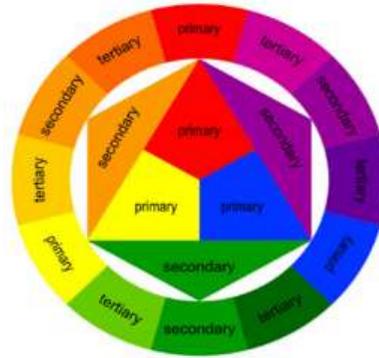
**Secondary Colours** - these include; orange, purple and green. Secondary colours are mixed using primary colours, as shown below.

Red + Yellow = Orange, Red + Blue = Purple, Blue + Yellow = Green

**Tertiary Colours** - are created when an equal amount of primary and a secondary colour are mixed. The primary and secondary colour must be beside each other on the colour wheel. For example, a mixture of 50% of red and 50% of magenta would result in the tertiary colour of orange.

<b>Key Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Media / Medium</b>	The materials and tools used by an artist to create a piece of art.
<b>Technique</b>	The skills in which an artist uses tools and materials to create a piece of art.
<b>Abstract</b>	A piece of art which is not realistic, it uses shapes, colours and textures.
<b>Style</b>	The technique an artist uses to express their individual character of their work.
<b>Composition</b>	The arrangement and layout of artwork / objects.
<b>Tone</b>	Application of colour that is light and dark to make the item appear more realistic, or create abstract composition.
<b>Graduated tone</b>	When tone gradually become darker or lighter.
<b>Render</b>	Applying colour, shading and texture to an image.
<b>Highlight</b>	The bright or reflective area within a drawing / painting where direct light meets the surface of the object or person.
<b>Shadow, shade, shading</b>	The tonal and darker areas within a drawing / painting where there is less light on the object or person.
<b>Texture</b>	The feel, appearance or the tactile quality of the work of art.
<b>Mark making</b>	Mark making is used to create texture within a piece of art by drawing lines and patterns.
<b>Collage</b>	A piece of art made by using a variety of materials such as paper / newspaper / photographs which are cut out, rearrange and glued on a surface.
<b>Observational drawing</b>	When you closely identify an object and record by drawing, painting etc.

<b>Texture</b>	The way something appears or feels, with a surface that is smooth / bumpy / rough etc.
<b>Tactile</b>	When something has a surface that has texture.



**Key Artists**

Jasper Johns 

Ben Eine 

Lauren Diciole 

Josef Albers 