

ART Year group: 4 Term: Spring 1 Unit: Painting



Key question: How can I use watercolour paints to create mood with colour?

Vocabulary I need to know

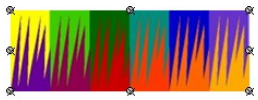
warm colours



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 to know when you want to create a mood.

contrasting colours or complimentary colours



These are pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour and when placed side by side make each other look brighter. They are opposite to each other on the colour wheel.

colour wash

When you cover the background of a painting with a semi-transparent layer of colour or mix of colours.

background

Part of a picture furthest from the viewer or behind a main figure/object.

foreground

Part of a picture closest to the viewer.

bleeding

This refers to the diffusion or seeping of one colour paint into another.

Things I already know before I start

The journey:

Artists use different brushes for thick and thin lines.

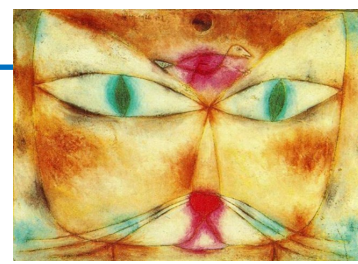
Artists use different brushes for different paints.

I know how to create different lines and texture with different brushes.

I know how to control a brush to create different shapes and patterns.

I know how to mix secondary colours from primary colours effectively.

I know how to create tone and tint by adding grey and white paint to an colour.



Things I need to know by the end of the journey:

I know about and can describe the ideas and techniques used by Paul Klee.

I know how to paint a background using a wash of colour.

I know how to add other colours when the paint is still wet, and see how the colours combine or bleed into one another.

I know how to use tints and tones to paint highlights (where light is strongest) and shading (darker areas).

I know how to create mood with colour.

I know how to lightly sketch the form of my foreground image and then paint in the detail.

I can adapt and refine ideas as they progress.

LO: To know about and can describe the ideas and techniques used by Paul Klee.

Introduce Elements of Art, the visual language to use.

LO: To know how to use water colours to create a colour wash background and how to add gradient to the colour.

LO: I know how to create tints, tones and shading.

Use KO to revisit the colour wheel and use theory to inform colour mixing. (Yr 3)

LO: To know how to create mood with colour, using warm and cool colours..

Use KO to look at warm/cool colours, how different colours make you feel, etc.

LO: I know how to lightly sketch the form of my foreground image and then paint in the detail. Revisit sketching (Yr 3) Chn decide /practise the foreground image and colours and paint background wash.

LO: To know how to use these techniques in original pieces of my own. Chn add foreground sketch and then paint in the detail. Evaluate their own/others' work.

Choose the right weight of pa-

per: Thicker paper is better as it absorbs the paint. Thinner paper may break when it becomes wet with paint. Avoid painting on damp paper.

Use the paint brush properly:

Only dip the tip of the brush into the paint and use it with a sweeping movement, drawing it along, not stubbing the end.

Avoid muddying the colours:

Wash the paint brush between