What you will learn:

To help them make decisions about how to use colour when they are making art artists use guidelines. This collection of guidelines is called colour theory.

You will learn about colour theory and how to mix other colours from <u>primary</u> colours.

You will paint and label a <u>colour wheel</u> before learning to mix <u>tints</u> and <u>shades</u> and <u>tones</u> of a primary or <u>secondary</u> colour.

You will be shown how to use a brush and then you will practice applying the paint carefully and neatly.

You will also be set a drawing test as part of this project to emphasise the importance of drawing within the Art and Design curriculum

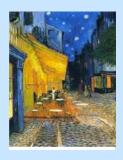
Creative possibilities:





Artists you might explore:

Jasper Johns Wolf Kahn Vincent van Gogh Georgia O'Keeffe





Useful websites to extend your knowledge and understanding:

https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/w o-is/who-georgia-okeeffe https://www.vangoghmuseum.nl/en/vin cent-van-gogh-life-and-work/vangoghs-life-1853-1890

Key Words:

A primary colour is a colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, blue and yellow

Secondary colours-those made by mixing 2 primary colours together. The secondary colours are green, purple and orange

Tertiary colours - made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together

Complementary colours - opposite each other on the colour wheel eg red and green.

Complementary colours will contrast greatly.

Hue - pure colour with nothing added

Tint - hue with white added to it

Shade - hue with black added to it

Tone - hue with grey added to it

Monochromatic - containing or using only one colour

Warm colours - those that evoke warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire.

Cool colours - those that give us a coo feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass