






Key Facts	Artists/sculptures/styles	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know that red, blue and yellow are primary colours.</li> <li>Know that green, orange and purple are secondary colours.</li> <li>Know that tint means to add white to make the colour lighter.</li> <li>Know that shade is to add black to make the colour darker.</li> <li>Know some complementary colours</li> </ul>	 <p>Joseph Mallord William Turner</p>	 <p>Katsushika Hokusai</p> 
Key Learning:	Prior Learning:	Books for support/ Enrichment Opportunities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use sketch books to record notes, experiment and collect ideas, such as artwork, patterns, techniques and observations in nature.</li> <li>Use sketch books to explore new ideas and practise techniques.</li> <li>Understand which colours are primary, secondary and tertiary and create secondary and tertiary colours by mixing.</li> <li>Mix colours to create tints, tones and shades.</li> <li>Look at the colour wheel, identify and explore complementary colours</li> <li>Use techniques to create large display (RE)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know primary colours</li> <li>Know how to use a paintbrush</li> </ul>	

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key word	Definition
Shade	Mixing a colour with black, increasing darkness
Tint	Mixing a colour with white, reducing darkness
Tone	The lightness or darkness of something
Sketch	A rough first drawing which helps you to plan your work
Brush stroke	A mark made by a paintbrush drawn across a surface
Warm colours	Used to describe any colour that is vivid or bold in nature
Cold colours	Used to describe any colour that is calm or soothing in nature
Complimentary colours	Pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter. Sometimes called opposite colours