## Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - Art

Topic: $\quad$ Year: 6 Strand: Painting

## What should I already know?

- That complementary colours are the opposite ones on the colour wheel. They enhance each other.
- How to make tints and shades by adding black or white
- How to mix secondary and tertiary colours using the colour wheel

| What will I know / be able to do by the end of the unit? |  |
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| What are harmonious colours? | - A harmonious colour is a colour, which is next to the colour on the colour wheel. |
| Who was Paul Klee and what were features of his style? | - Klee was a German artist influenced by movements in art that included expressionism, cubism and surrealism. <br> - He developed his own colour theory based on of using complementary colours to balance each other out. <br> - Much of his work was composed of coloured rectangles, squares and triangles <br> - Flat blocks of colour throughout his works. |
| How can we use elements of Paul Klee's style in our own design? | - Use a mixture of complementary and harmonious colours. <br> - Draw lines freehand in different directions to create different sized shapes. <br> - Build a design based on geometric features such as squares and triangles. |
| How can we render a flat block design? | Use flat and pointed paint brushes to create colour blocks. |


| Vocabulary |  |
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| bleed | Colour seeping into the next area of <br> colour or space. |
| blend | To merge colours on a piece of paper <br> or canvas. A type of shading. |
| cold colours | cool colours are often said to be the <br> hues from blue green through blue <br> violet, most greys included. |
| complementary <br> colours | Complementary colours are any two <br> colours which are directly opposite <br> each other, such as red and green <br> and red-purple and yellow-green. |
| harmonious <br> colours | A harmonious colour is a colour, <br> which is next to the colour on the <br> colour wheel. |
| opaque | not able to be seen through; not <br> transparent. |
| secondary <br> colours | If you mix equal amounts of the <br> primary colours, you get the <br> Secondary colours - Purple, Green <br> and Orange. |
| translucent | allowing light, but not detailed <br> shapes, to pass through |
| tones | Warm colours are often said to be <br> hues from red through yellow, <br> browns and tans included;. |
| stroke | a shade is a mixture with black, <br> which increases darkness. |
| a mark made by drawing a <br> paintbrush in one direction across <br> paper or canvas |  |
| aradient, muted, contrasting, is a mixture of a color with |  |
| white, which reduces darkness |  |$|$| This refers to how light or dark |
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| something is. Descriptive words- |
| Light, dark, medium, varied, |
| dramatic, subtle, strong, graduated, |



Art Skills and Techniques

- Experiment with mixing colours to create tertiary, neutral and harmonious colours.
- Draw a combination of geometric shapes in sketchbooks.
- Mixing shades, tints and tones
- To create a colour balanced design in the style of Paul Klee


