



Art- Painting

Topic:		Year 1	
What should I know already		Vocabulary <i>Try to remember these key words and their meanings</i>	
<p>Painting- I can use a range of tools to spread paint and can explore the use of colour.</p> <p>N.C. KS1- To use painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p> <p>To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour.</p>			
What will I know at the end of the unit?			
<p>The colour and consistency of paint can be best described using appropriate language.</p> <p>Learn that there are primary and secondary colours and see where they are in relation to each other on a colour wheel.</p>	<p>The children experiment with and enjoy mixing colour</p>	Primary (colours)	A group of 3 colours (red, yellow and blue) which are mixed to make other colours
		Light	
		Dark	
		Thick	
		Thin	
		Tone	Refers to the lightness or darkness of colours used, which can help to create a sense of depth or distance in art.
Warm	Examples of warm colours include red, yellow and orange (think exciting fire and volcanoes).		
Explore, experiment and respond to colour in the natural and made environment.	Painting pictures with appropriate tones of colour.	Cold	Cool colours typically make a space seem larger. Examples of cool colours include green, blue and violet (think calming blue waters).
		Shade	
		Bright	
Mix primary colours and match colours from close observation.	Differences are valuable and all end products do not have to look the same.		
Investigate		Diagrams	
<p>Develop an understanding about different types and styles of painting.</p> <p>Identify and describe differences between paintings from a wide range of times and places.</p> <p>Develop an understanding of the different purposes of painting and the significance of colour- e.g. that the Chinese view red as a particularly lucky colour.</p> <p>Select thick and thin paint brushes for purpose.</p>			