



Art- Painting

Topic:		Year 2	
What should I know already		Vocabulary <i>Try to remember these key words and their meanings</i>	
Painting- I have experimented with colour and colour mixing. N.C. KS1- To know about the work of a range of artists, craft makers & designers, describing the differences & similarities between different practices and disciplines, & making links to their own work.			
What will I know at the end of the unit?			
Ideas and feelings can be expressed and represented through painting. There is a range of vocabulary to describe the colour and consistency of paint.	The children should begin to know to use colour to express moods and feelings.	Secondary (colours)	A colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours.
		Light	
		Dark	
		Thick/Thin	
		Colour wash	a mixture of paint and water, used to produce a very thin, pale colour
		Tone	Refers to the lightness or darkness of colours used, which can help to create a sense of depth or distance in art.
Differences are valuable and all end products do not have to look the same.	Every artist looks at their work and decides how it can be improved.	Warm	Examples of warm colours include red, yellow and orange (think exciting fire and volcanoes).
		Cold	Cool colours typically make a space seem larger. Examples of cool colours include green, blue and violet (think calming blue waters).
		Shade	e.g. Different shades of red, green, blue and yellow
Develop an understanding about different types and styles of painting - Anneli Boon, Van Gogh & Kandinsky	Understand that painting does not have to look like a photograph	Bright	
Investigate		Diagrams	
Select from a range of brushes (thick, thin, flat and round) to suit a given task. Apply paint in a range of strokes, dots, lines and washes. Mix secondary colours in a range of tones - using red, blue, yellow and white. Mix paint to match a given colour sample. Vary the thickness of paint to match the task - thin paint for washes, thick for painting a box sculpture.			