



Art Year 6: Painting (watercolours)

Autumn 1



Prior Learning

- Year 4 know how to mix colours effectively using the correct language e.g. tint, shade, primary, secondary.
- Year 4 know how to create different textures and effects with paints.
- Year 4 know how to use reflections in their paintings.
- Year 5 know how to organise line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms in movement.

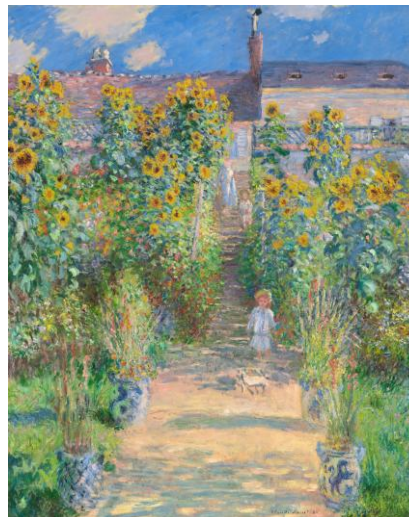
Sticky Knowledge

- I can create a colour palette, demonstrating mixing techniques.
- I can use a range of paint (acrylic, ready mixed paints, water colours) to create visually interesting pieces.
- I can discuss if my work is abstract or life like.
- I can use a range of artistic techniques to create texture linked to impressionism.

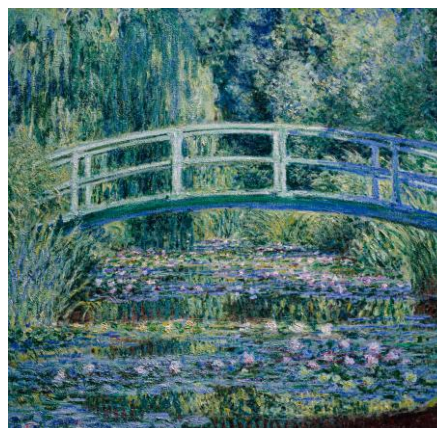
What is impressionism?

Impressionism is a French artistic movement which began in 19th century Paris. Impressionist artists use thin, small brush strokes in their paintings and paint ordinary, realistic settings. Impressionism brings everyday scenes to life in a realistic way - most impressionist art is actually painted outdoors, in front of natural surroundings for inspiration!

Claude Monet



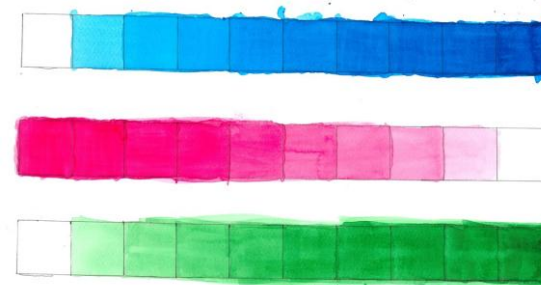
Gardens at Vetheuil



Bridge Over A Pond of Water Lilies

Vocabulary

blend	Where two different colours are mixed together when wet, giving a smooth transition from one colour to the next.
mix	Mixing the secondary colours from primary. red + yellow=orange red + blue=purple blue + yellow=green
line	A line is a mark whose length is greater than its width. They can be straight or curved; they can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal; and they can change direction. Lines can be made with pens, pencils, paintbrushes and more.
tone	How light or dark a colour is.
colour	Colour is the light that's reflected off an object. It has three main facets: hue, value and intensity.



Tone is created with watercolours by varying the amount of water added to the paint.