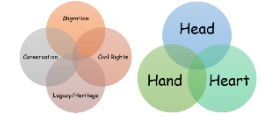














# Year 3 – Autumn 2 – Art & Design – Pupil Knowledge Organiser



What do I already know?		What am I learning now?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixing primary colours together makes brown.</li> <li>We can mix a primary with its adjacent secondary colour to make a tertiary colour.</li> <li>The colour wheel shows us the relationship between colours.</li> <li>Complimentary colours are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel.</li> <li>Complimentary colours create a contrast and make each other more vibrant.</li> <li>Different colours make the viewer feel different things.</li> </ul>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is abstract art?</li> <li>How do we create shades?</li> <li>How can we use analogous colours together?</li> <li>How can different types of paint create different effects?</li> <li>How can we create an abstract painting?</li> <li>How can we refine our abstract paintings?</li> </ol>	
Key Knowledge: Painting		Key Vocabulary	
 <p>Abstract art does not look exactly like real life. It focuses on colours, and patterns to show feelings or ideas.</p>	<p><b>TINT</b></p>  <p>The more white you add, the lighter the tinte becomes.</p> <p>Shades are made by adding black to a hue to make it darker.</p>	 <p>Watercolours are thin. They are often used to create light washes or layers.</p>	<p><b>abstract</b></p> <p>Art that doesn't look exactly like real life,</p> <p><b>realistic</b></p> <p>Art that looks like real life, with lots of detail.</p> <p><b>hue</b></p> <p>A pure colour.</p> <p><b>tint</b></p> <p>A lighter version of a colour/hue.</p> <p><b>shade</b></p> <p>A darker version of a colour/hue.</p> <p><b>analogous</b></p> <p>Groups of colours that sit next to each other on the colour wheel.</p> <p><b>watercolour</b></p> <p>A type of paint that's thin and watery.</p> <p><b>acrylic</b></p> <p>A type of paint that's thick and dries quickly.</p>
<p><b>HUE</b></p>  <p>Tints are made by adding white to a hue to make it lighter.</p>	<p><b>SHADE</b></p>  <p>The more black you add, the darker the shade becomes.</p>	 <p>Artists use shades to add depth, shadows, or mood to their paintings.</p> <p>Artists use analogous colours to create a sense of calm or unity in their paintings.</p>	 <p>Acrylics are thick. They can create bold colours and textures.</p>
Significant People	Example Art Works		
<p><b>Frank Bowling</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guyanese abstract artist.</li> <li>Famous for his large, colourful paintings.</li> <li>Uses colour and shapes to express feelings or ideas.</li> </ul>	 <p>Frank Bowling, <i>Middle Passage</i>, 1970</p>	 <p>Frank Bowling, <i>Doughlah G.E.P.</i>, 1968-71</p>	