

Changing Planet Earth—Art

Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Shade	Use a pencil or charcoal to create darker tones.
Tone	Tone refers to the relative lightness or darkness of a colour.
Blend	Merging different colours or shades to create a natural gradient.
Contrasting colour	A colour directly opposite another on a colour wheel providing the greatest chromatic contrast to it.
Complimentary colour	Colours opposite each other on the colour wheel compliment each other.
Primary	Red, yellow or blue. All other colours can be made using these primary colours.
Secondary	A colour created by mixing two primary colours in equal measure.
Tertiary	A colour created by mixing an equal measure of a primary colour and a secondary colour.
Stroke	Ways of using a brush and moving its direction to make a different mark.

Previous knowledge

- The use of colour has been explored in year 3 and 4 including using paint and mixing colours using a colour wheel of primary and secondary colours.
- In each year group you have studied a famous artist and their style including Van Gogh in Year 5.

Key Facts

- William Turner specialised in watercolour paintings, particularly of water and landscapes.
- The colour wheel details all colours and how they are made.
- There are a variety of different brush strokes to be used when using watercolours.
- When mixing colours, we have to consider the appropriate ratio of paint to water, to effectively create different tones and shades.



Key Skills

- We will use sketchbooks to trial colours and techniques, and record ideas adapting and improving our original ideas.
- We will investigate techniques and colours used by William Turner, and evaluate what we like and dislike, suggesting changes and giving reasons.
- We will evaluate our own work in the style of William Turner. We will adapt our work where necessary, explaining why we have made changes.
- We will control the types of marks made, experimenting with different effects. We will start to develop our own style using tonal contrast.