



Year 7: Unit 3: Colour

Colour

- Threshold Concept (TC5)** - Understand basic colour theory that many colours can be made from the primary colours.
- Threshold Concept (TC6)** - Understand basic colour theory that some colours are similar, and others complement each other.
- Threshold Concept (TC7)** - Understand how to create tonal values with colouring pencil.
- Threshold Concept (TC8)** - Understand how to mix different colours using the primary colours.
- Threshold Concept (TC9)** - Understand how to use different art materials effectively.

Key words

- Primary,
- Secondary,
- Tertiary,
- Warm, Cold,
- Shade, Tint
- Complementary,
- Harmonious,
- Monochrome.



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Colouring
Pencil
Techniques

Primary colours are the 3 main colours. They cannot be made but are used to make all other colours.

Secondary colours are made by mixing 2 primary colours.

Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.

Complementary colours are opposite on the colour wheel (**red and green**, **blue and orange**, **yellow and purple**).

Harmonious colours are next to each other on the colour wheel and are similar.

Tint – when you add white to a colour to make it lighter.

Shade – when you add black to a colour to make it darker.

Tone – when you add grey to a colour to dull the intensity.

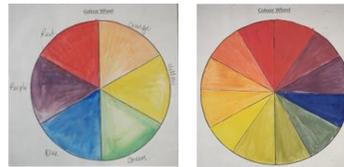
Monochrome – different shades of one colour.

Bronze ... name and understand that there are three primary colours.
... understand what a 'colour wheel' is.



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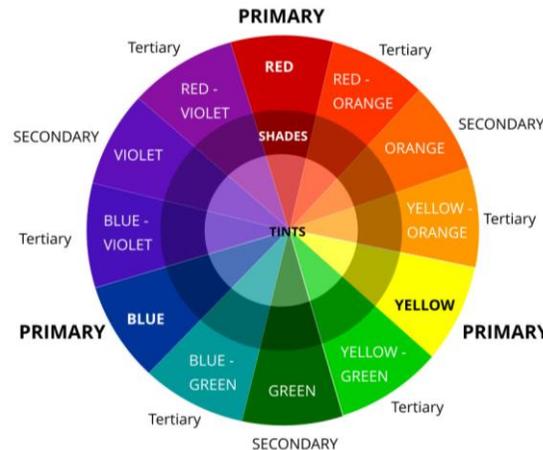
Colour Theory



Watercolour paint.



The colour wheel is divided into warm and cold colours. Cold colours are calm and soothing, the warm colours are energetic and vivid.



Formal Elements of Art

- Colour** – what you see when light reflects off something.
- Line** – a mark made which can be long, short, scribbled, straight etc.
- Shape** – a 2D area which is enclosed by a line.
- Form** – a shape which has 3 dimensions.
- Tone** – how light or dark something is.
- Texture** – how something looks or feels (visual or actual) rough etc.
- Pattern** – a symbol or shape that can be random or repeated.



Use primary colour pencils to show tone as well as blending them to create secondary colours.



Artwork using the complementary colours: Red/Green, Blue/Orange, Yellow/Purple.



Year 7: Unit 4: Abstract Art



Key words

Graphite, tonal scale, mark making, hatching, cross hatching, ellipse, symmetrical, **geometric shapes**, parallel, still life, acrylic paint.

Abstract Art

Threshold Concept (TC10) - Art can take many forms which includes Abstract art that only uses lines, shapes and colours.

Threshold Concept (TC11) – Understand that lines, shapes and colours can be used to create artwork that is not lifelike (no recognisable objects) and can also be used to show emotions.

Bronze

- ... understand what 'abstract' means.
- ... remember the elements of art which are used in abstract art.
- ... name an abstract artist.
- ... understand what acrylic paint is.
- ... understand what 'personality' means.

Wassily Kandinsky

- Wassily Kandinsky was born in Moscow, Russia in 1866 and died in France in 1944.
 - He started as a landscape artist but later produced abstract art.
 - From an early age Kandinsky was interested in colour.
 - As a child he loved music and learned to play the piano and the cello.
 - Kandinsky tried to show his feelings for music in his abstract art.
 - He used colour, lines and shapes to do this. Colours and shapes set off different sounds or musical notes in his head and vice versa.
- Kandinsky said,
" When I hear music I see colour and when I see colour I hear music."



Acrylic paints are water-based but are water resistant when dry. They can be used thick like oil paints or watered down like watercolour paint.

Abstract Art is a picture or a sculpture made up of colours and shapes.



Types of Abstract Art

(1) When paintings or sculpture are made up of shapes and/or colours. It is not an image of anything real. The work has **no recognisable** objects.



(2) When the artist **paints something real and shows it with shapes and colours.**

These might give the general idea of what the subject is like.



Robert Delaunay
Window: Study for Two Windows
(1912) Oil paint on canvas



The Eiffel Tower
in Paris, France

(3) When the artwork shows something that the artist is **feeling**, rather than what they can see.



How does this makes you feel?

Title: Calm Down
by Chris Butler



Introduction To Abstract Art

What does the word **personality** mean?

The combination (mix) of **characteristics** or **qualities** that form an individual's distinctive character.

- Characteristics:** a feature or quality belonging typically to a person serving to identify them.
- Qualities:** a distinctive attribute or characteristic possessed by someone or something



How can different colours might make us feel?

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Your final design will be drawn onto a canvas and painted using acrylic paints..



Acrylic Paint Techniques

