

Year 3 Block 1 Art Knowledge Organiser - Art Theory

An Old Fletton Artist will:

1. Create their own artwork informed by choices about materials
2. Be able to use a range of skills and apply them to their own work
3. Critically evaluate their own and others' artwork commenting on techniques and style
4. Know about the artists and their styles

Theme: **Art Theory**

Creating a monochromatic piece with dramatic effect
Materials: **Acrylic Paint**

What should already be known

1. Art theory (Y1 B2) - colour mixing - knowing Primary and Secondary colours and tones within these colours
2. Simplistic Colour Wheel experience (Y1 B2)
3. Exploring colour for effect (Y1 B1)
4. Use of Oil Pastels (Y2 B4) to create new colours - blending and smudging

Key Learning in this unit

Knowledge

1. Name primary and secondary colours
2. The colour wheel & its use in more complex terms - harmonious and complimentary
3. A tint is a hue with white added - sometimes known as a pastel colour
4. Monochromatic design
5. Warm and cold hues

Skills

1. To read colour wheel
2. To mix secondary colours
3. To mix tertiary colours
4. To group harmonious hues that are similar to each other
5. Mixing tints, tones and hues

Did you know... Although mono means "one", monochromatic art isn't just using the same single shade in multiple places, but the use of one base colour (traditionally one of the 12 on the colour wheel) plus any number of variations of that base?

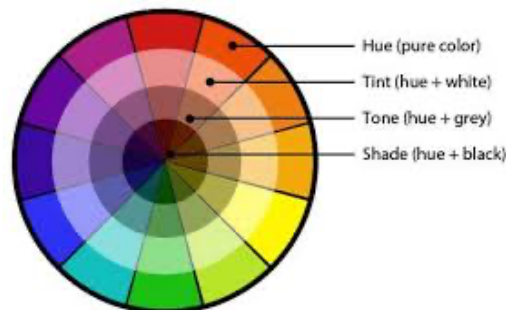
Key Vocabulary

1. Hue	A hue is what we more often refer to as colour, though hue is more technically correct. Can be warm (reds/oranges/yellows) or cold (blues, purples, greens).
2. Tint	A hue with white added - sometimes known as a pastel colour.
3. Tone	Tone defines the lightness or darkness of a colour.
4. Shade	A shade is a mixture with black, which increases darkness.
5. Primary colours	Primary colours are basic colours that can be mixed together to produce other colours . They are usually considered to be red, yellow, blue.
6. Secondary colours	A colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours.
7. Tertiary colours	Tertiary colours are the resulting colour formed when an equal amount of a primary and a secondary colour are mixed. The primary and secondary colour must be beside each other on the colour wheel (harmonious).
8. Colour Wheel	A circle with different coloured sectors used to show the relationship between colours .
9. Monochromatic	Containing or using only one colour (hue) .

Monochromatic artwork example

Colour Wheel

Opposite colours = complimentary colours



Colours next to each other = harmonious colours

