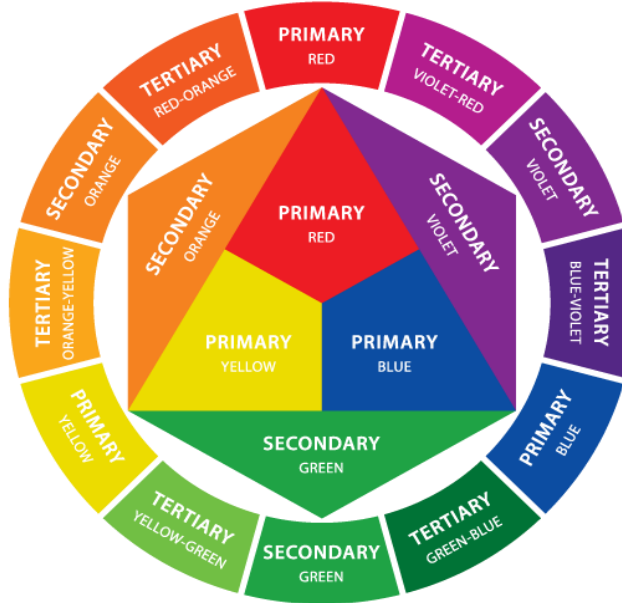


KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: PAINTING - YEAR FOUR

SUBJECT SPECIFIC VOCABULARY

Medium	The material a work of art is made from.
Colour	Colour is created by light and has three properties: 1.hue (name) 2.value (tones and tints) 3.intensity (brightness)
Wash	A watery paint, often used for a background (backwash).
Line	This is a very basic element of art and can be straight or curved.
Shape	A flat (2-D), enclosed area on a made by lines.
Form	Form is a 3-D representation that can be geometric or free-form.
Pattern	Pattern can be random or repeating.
Space	Space is the areas around, between and within a piece of art.
Texture	The quality of a surface.
Foreground	The part nearest to the viewer.
Background	The part furthest away from the viewer.

PIERRE AUGUSTE RENOIR – THE VIEW OF GUERNSEY



LINKS WITH OTHER SUBJECTS/PREVIOUS LEARNING

GEOGRAPHY – birthplace of Renoir; Guernsey, setting of the painting

TOP TIPS

Use your sketching	Sketch lightly before painting.
Mix colour slowly and carefully	Add colours a little at a time to keep control of your colours.
Use a range of brushes	Have a selection of brush tips and sizes to hand.
Build up texture	Try using a dry brush to add texture.
Scale up	Re-size a smaller image into a larger one by scaling up.
Add highlights and shadows	Add these with areas of white and grey/black.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE & LEARNING

- I can create all the colours I need
- I can create mood in my paintings
- I can successfully use shading to create mood and feeling
- I can adapt and improve my original ideas
- I can explain art from other periods of history
- I can create all the colours I need
- I can explain art from other periods of history



SHADES | TINTS | TONES



SHADES : When BLACK is added to any colour, we get SHADES of that colour



TINTS : When WHITE is added to any colour, we get TINTS of that colour



TONES : When GREY is added to any colour, we get TONES of that colour

