



“Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart”

Colossians 3:23



The Science of Colour

Year 4
Summer
Term

Key Knowledge:

To know that:

- **Opposite colours on the colour wheel are complementary**
- **Half of the colours on the colour wheel are warm and half are cold**
- **Different colours and colour combinations can have an effect on the mood of the piece.**
 - > Warm colours are red, orange, yellow
 - > Cold colours are green, blue, purple, yellowy green
 - > Green and red are complementary colours
 - > Orange and blue are complementary colours
 - > Yellow and purple are complementary colours
 - > Different paints have different thicknesses (e.g. acrylic, poster, watercolour) and can create different textures on the page.
 - > Different types of paints are used to create different effects.
 - > Using complementary and harmonious (analogous) colours affects the mood
 - > Artists use specific combinations of colour for effect.
 - > Mood can be created with colour by replicating the work of notable artists.
 - > Specific combinations of colour can be used for effect.
 - > There can be common themes in an artist's work

Key Vocabulary:

Primary colours - are red, yellow and blue. They cannot be made by mixing other colours together. Primary colours are mixed to produce all other colours (hues).

Secondary colours - are orange, green and purple. These are made by mixing two primary colours.

Tertiary colours - are red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-purple, red-purple. These are made by mixing a primary colour with a secondary colour.

Hue - all of the primary and secondary colours (black, white and grey are not hues). Mixing - combining more than one colour

Lighter - a shade of colour that is bright

Darker - a shade of colour that is deeper

Shades – are lighter or darker hues

Tint - when a colour is added to white to create a lighter version of the colour e.g. pink

Contrast - Drawing attention to one part of a composition by making it different from its surroundings

Warm colours — these remind us of things associated with the concept of heat (red, yellow, orange etc) and are said to advance towards you, as if they are jumping out of the painting.

Cool colours — these remind us of things associated with the absence of heat (blue, green, purple etc) and are said to recede into the background, meaning that they move away from the viewer.

Complimentary colours — these are opposite each other on the colour wheel. They are colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.

Harmonious (analogous) colours - these are next to each other on the colour wheel and are said to be pleasing to the eye.

Pop Art— this was an art movement of the late 1950s and '60s that was inspired by commercial and popular culture.

Synesthesia - a fusion of the senses

