Year 7 Art Topic Overview: 'Colour & Pattern'

What **big ideas** will you cover?

- What are primary, secondary and tertiary colours and how do I create them?
- What are hues, tints and shades and how are they created?
- What are analogous and complementary colours and what effects do they create?
- How can I manipulate colour and line to represent emotions?
- Do all artistic effects have to be drawn or painted?
- What is 'juxtaposition' and how can it be used for visual effect?
- What is a 'relief sculpture'?
- How do I cut card safely using a craft knife?
- What is 'collaborative art'?

What are the **key concepts?**

KNOWLEDGE:

- Colour theory including primary, secondary, tertiary, analogous and complementary colours, hues, tints and shades.
- Analysing contextual examples using content, form, process and mood
- Presenting a research page in a manner that reflects contextual understanding

SKILLS:

- Colour mixing and application in watercolour
- Expressive exploration of colour and mark-making inspired by thoughts and emotions using varied media
- Using collage as a method for design
- Card manipulation and construction
- Safe use of craft knives
- Mixing and application of acrylic paint
- Selecting materials and processes to add relevant detail to an outcome
- Ongoing reflection and refinement of work

What important **prior knowledge** will you use from your prior learning?

- Understanding of abstraction and composition
- Colour theory from KS2

Where does this topic fit into the **curriculum plan** for this subject?

Understanding and application of colour theory, composition, use of line and mark-making and three-dimensional construction skills will be used and developed repeatedly throughout your art and design education!

What is the **key vocabulary** that you will need to know in this topic?

You will find this on your knowledge organiser.

How and when will you be **assessed** on this topic?

Your skills will be assessed at the end of the topic based on the project success criteria.

Lesson 1:

Primary and secondary colours

Lesson 2:

Tertiary colours

Lesson 3:

Hues, tints and shades. Complementary and analogous colours.

Lesson 4 & 5:

Expressive mixed media artwork inspired by music

Lesson 6 & 7:

Contextual studies

Lesson 8:

Compositional ideas

Lesson 9:

Cutting components from card

Lesson 10:

Applying base colours using tonal and blended effects

Lesson 11:

Adding detail with consideration to complementary and analogous colour theory

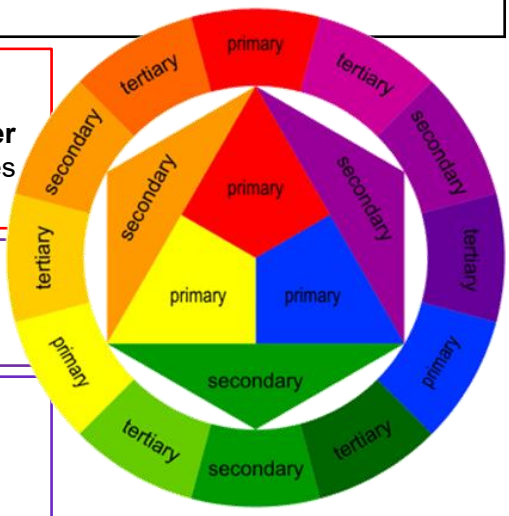
Year 7 Art Knowledge Organiser: 'Colour & Pattern'

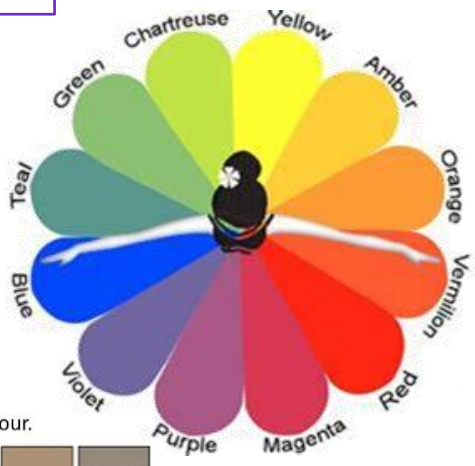
hue	a pure colour without tint or shade
tint	a colour lightened by adding white
shade	a colour darkened by adding black
complementary colours	colours directly opposite each other on the colour wheel
analogous colours	colours next to one another on the colour wheel
emotive	arousing feeling or emotion
composition	how the elements of art are arranged in an artwork
geometric shapes	structured shapes usually formed with straight lines, angles and/or points
organic shapes	free-flowing irregular shapes
relief	when elements are raised up from a background
sculpture	a three-dimensional art form
juxtaposition	placing elements with opposite/contrasting effects next to one another
asymmetrical	when elements within something are unevenly arranged / are not symmetrical

The **primary colours** are: **red**, **blue** and **yellow**.
They are special because: you **cannot make them from other colours** and when you mix them together in different quantities you can **make many other colours**.

The **secondary colours** are: **purple**, **green** and **orange**.
To make a **secondary colour** you mix two primary colours together. Example: red + yellow = orange

Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.
An example of a **tertiary colour** is red-orange- also known as 'vermillion'.





TINT – Adding WHITE to pure colour.

SHADE – Adding BLACK to pure colour.

TONE – Adding GREY to pure colour.