



Linked learning theme: London: Past and Presents

Year 2

Art – painting (hot and cold colour mixing)

Prior Knowledge

In year 1, children learned how to mix and use primary colours to make secondary colours.

Core knowledge

- Primary colours cannot be made but can be mixed to create new (secondary) colours (red and yellow=orange. Blue and yellow = green etc.)
- White/black can be used to add tone.
- Colours can be described as cold/warm because of how they make us feel.
- Hot colours are: yellows, oranges, reds. Cold colours are: blues, greens and purples.
- John Atkinson Grimshaw is an artist known for his city night scenes, using realistic colours.
- William Turner is an artist known for his paintings, prints and watercolours and was known for his thick application of paint. He painted landscapes (looking closely at colour and lighting).
- Artists have different styles of painting
- There are different types of painting techniques (pointillism, stippling, splattering, dry brush etc.)
- There are different types of paint (acrylic, water, and poster) that can be used in different ways to create different effects.
- Water can be used to thin paint

Key Skills

- Use sketchbook to explore and collect ideas
- To mix primary colours to create secondary colours independently.
- Know what hot and cold colours are.
- Use white/ black to add tone
- Use different colours and techniques to produce paintings.
- Talk about their own work.

Vocabulary

Paint/painting	stipple	smooth	cold/ hot
Mix	splat	textured	primary/secondary
brushstroke	lighter		
	darker		

Learning outcomes

- I can talk about differences in the work of others (peers, artists, craft makers, designers).
- I can mix colours to use when painting.
- I can talk about my ideas and the artwork I have created and suggest ways I can improve my work.