BADGER HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL PROGRESSION IN PAINTING AND COLOUR VOCABULARY

Always revisit the previous year groups in the Key Stage to ensure knowledge is retained.

AREA	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
COLOUR	Red Blue Yellow	Primary colours (red, yellow, blue) Secondary colours (mixing two primary colours together creates a secondary colour) Value is the lightness or darkness of a colour Tone is how light or dark it is Shade, adding black makes its value or colour darker, this is known as shade Tint, adding white to a colour makes its value lighter known as tint Light values Mid values Dark values	Secondary colours (orange, green, purple) Cool colours (blue, green, purple) Cool colours evoke feelings of calmness and serenity, as well as sadness. Warm colours (red, orange, yellow) Warm colours evoke a range of feelings from warmth and joy to anger and hostility. Gradient, a gradual change from one element to another such as light to dark or from one colour to another.	Colour wheel, a circle with different coloured sectors used to show the relationship between colours	Mood- how we feel when we look at a piece of artwork Shadow It is the dark side on an object not facing the light that reveals the form and mass of the shape Tertiary colours- Tertiary colours: The combination of primary and secondary colours is known as tertiary or intermediate colours, due to their compound nature. Blue-green, blue-violet, red-orange, red-violet, yellow-orange, and yellow-green are colour combinations you can make from colour mixing. Complementary colours- Complementary colours are pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.	Hue- colour!	
PAINT	Watercolour Ready Mix Powder paint	Acrylic paint	Acrylic- opaque (not able to be seen through) Watercolour- translucent (allowing light, but not detailed shapes to pass through)		Matt- Matt means it is not shiny Gloss- a type of paint that dries to a shiny surface.		
PAINTBRUSH/ TOOLS	Paintbrush Tip of the paintbrush and handle Palette Brushstroke (a mark made by a paintbrush)	Flat brush Rounded brush Angled brush Control			Filbert paintbrush- A Filbert is a flat brush with the hair rounded into an oval at the tip. Palette knife- a thin steel blade with a handle for		

					mixing colours or applying or removing paint.		
PROCESS/ TERM	Mixing		Wash, a semi-transparent layer of colour Blending, two different colours are slightly mixed together when wet, giving a smooth transition from one colour to the next. Line- A line is a mark that is longer than it is wide. A line could be created using materials such as a pencil, pen, or a brush dipped in ink.	Dotting- that it is produced by repeated imprints of a paint covered brush, dotting stick or other implement onto the surface of the painting and that in doing so, there are recognisable 'dot' marks on the canvas. Splashing- use brushes and other implements to flick, throw, or drip paint onto a canvas, rather than brushing paint directly onto that surface. Scratching- Scratch Art is also known as Artfoil, Foil Art or Engraving Art. It is a creative activity where you can craft a beautiful picture using a scraper tool. Texture- Texture refers to the surface quality of something, and the way it feels. Actual texture really exists, and you are able to touch it e.g. the texture of different fabrics in a collage. Visual texture is an illusion of texture, created using lines, shapes, colours or tones. A texture can look different to how it really feels e.g. a drawing of a sheep might look fluffy, but the paper feels smooth to touch.	Form- Form is a three dimensional shape. It may be a regular shape, such as a cube or pyramid, or an irregular, organic shape. Form can be expressed in 3D, such as in a sculpture. Artists can also use tone and perspective to create an illusion of form in a 2D artwork. Foreground- the part of a view that is nearest to the observer, especially in a picture or photograph Midground- The point between foreground and background in an image. Backround- : the part of a painting representing what lies behind objects in the foreground and midground Proportion art- Proportion in art and design refers to the different sizes of the individual parts that make up one object. For example, proportions in visual art are essential when drawing the human figure—realistic human proportions make for a more lifelike portrayal. In contrast, unrealistic proportions create a more cartoonish or abstract look.	Stippling- involves covering an area with dots. The resulting image contains no lines but still suggests forms. Stroking- the way in which something, especially paint, is put on to a surface with a brush: The artist painted this picture using tiny/vigorous/swirling brushstrokes (= movements of the brush). Observational painting- Observational art is to draw or paint a subject as accurately as possible. The subject may be a still life, figure model, portrait or landscape and the image must be created from real life rather than a photograph or the artist's imagination. Muted- Muted colours are the opposite of vivid colours, and they are created by simply adding black, white, or complementary colours to a base colour, making them grayed, dulled, when complementary colours are mixed, they will become muted.	

STYLE OF ART	Abstract art Abstract art doesn't show pictures of things, but uses colours lines and shapes	Landscapes Landscapes, this means painting things the artist could see in the countryside around where he or she lives.	Impressionism Impressionism is a style of painting using short, quick brushstrokes and unblended colours.	Surrealism is a style in art and literature in which ideas, images, and objects are combined in a strange way, like in a dream. Born in Paris in 1859 Created Pointillism Pointillism is a style of painting where tiny dots are applied to a canvas or paper and the pattern that forms with the tiny dots build up to create an image Abstract Expressionism Valuing freedom, spontaneity and personal expression, Some artists poured and dripped paint, moving around the canvas in the act of painting. Other artists applied broad, heavy, brush strokes with thick brushes.	Post Impressionism- Impressionism was a style of painting that emphasized colour and depicted realistic scenes of ordinary subjects while postimpressionism was a style of painting that was derived from impressionism. Impressionist paintings were done outdoors while Postimpressionist paintings were done in a studio.	Fauvism is characterised by strong colours and fierce brushwork.	Cubism is a style of art which aims to show objects and people from lots of different angles all at one time. This is done through the use of cubes and other shapes.