Learning to Recap:

- Name colours: red, yellow, orange, pink, green, blue, purple, black, white
- Materials: colouring pencil, crayons, felt tips, paint, chalk
- When you mix two or more colours the colour you have changes
- Children will be able to discuss their favourite colours and explain why they like them.

| New Knowledge and Vocabulary |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Artist <br> (Visual) | Someone who uses their creativity to <br> make works of art |
| Methods | What the artist does: painting, <br> sketching, sculpture |
| Materials <br> (medium) | What the artists uses: paint, chalk, <br> charcoal, clay, paper |
| Drawing <br> (sketching) | Using lines to represent an object or <br> shape. |
| Line | Long, short, straight and curved |
| Rubbing | Exploring texture through crayon/ <br> chalk rubbing |
| Painting | Applying paint of different colours to <br> a surface |
| Primary | Blue, yellow and red |
| colours | Colour mix- <br> Mixing two or more colours together <br> to create other colours |
| Secondary | Colours made when you mix primary <br> colours: green, orange and purple |
| Colours |  |
| Pring objects and shapes to create |  |
| repeated shapes or designs. |  |

## Because, but, (therefore)...

Primary colours are the most important because...
Primary colours are the most important but...


## Application of knowledge

Paint trees after observing seasonal changes
Mix primary colours to make secondary colours
Sketch trees using short, long, straight and curves lines

Explore texture and shape through rubbing and printing

