

Year 3 Art: Colour Mixing— Local Landscapes (half-term)

Learning to Recap:

- Lines can be long, short, thick, thin, straight and curved
- Primary colours are blue, red and yellow. Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: green, orange and purple.
- Tints are created by adding white to a colour; Tones are created by adding black to a colour

New Knowledge and Vocabulary

Landscape	Typical Western style of art. Shows appreciation to nature and the environment.
Water	Middle/Bottom third. Mainly tints and tones of blue and green. May include reflections. Pattern and texture is created using brush techniques.
Land	Middle/Bottom third. Depends on landscape. Greens, oranges, browns. May include trees, plants and structures (bridges). Pattern and texture is created using brush techniques.
Sky	Top third. Mainly tints and tones of blue and white. Pattern and texture is created using brush techniques.
Proportion	The amount and location of one element in relation to another e.g., principle of thirds
Sketches	Rough or unfinished drawings or paintings used to create a finished piece.
Washes	A diluted watercolour applied as a background colour
Water colour	Paint applied using water
Brush techniques	Lines, cross hatching, wash, splatter, blotches, dry brushes, dots etc
Mood	Artists create mood by using cold or warm shades
Shades	A colour that differs slightly from a primary or secondary colour



Application of knowledge

Paint a landscape inspired by the local environment ensuring proportions are accurate.

Use a range of colour mixing techniques to effectively match colours

Make observations and sketches of the local environment

Because, but, (therefore)...

Landscapes often use blues and greens because...

Landscapes often use blues and greens but...

Landscapes often use blues and greens therefore...