

✓ O C A B U L A R Y

Colour

Primary colour

Secondary colour

Tint

Shade

Tones

Warm tones

Cool tones

Ombre

Gradient

Dilute

Medium

Water colour

Poster paint

Powder paint

Acrylic paint

Pastel

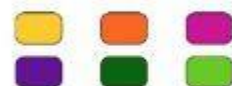
Colour wheel



Primary Colours
3 pigment colours that can not be mixed or formed by any combination of other colours. All other colours are derived from these 3 hues.



Secondary Colours
These are the colours formed by mixing two primary colours.



Tertiary Colours
These are the colours formed by mixing a primary and a secondary colour. That's why the colour is a two-worded name, such as blue-green, red-violet, and yellow-orange.

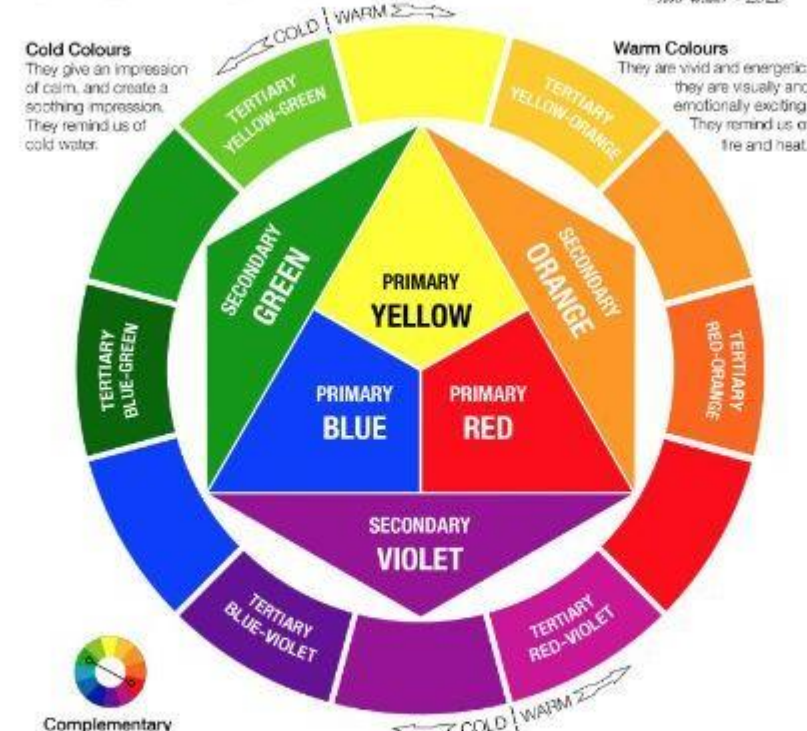


Analogous
Analogous colours sit next to one another on the colour wheel. These colours are in harmony with one another.



White, black and gray are considered to be neutral.

COLOUR THEORY



Complementary Colours
Colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel are considered to be complementary colours (example: red and green).
When put together, they appear more vivid than when apart.



Value
Value refers to the relative lightness or darkness of a certain area.



Tint
A tint describes a colour that is mixed with white.



Tone
A tone describes a colour that is mixed with grey.



Shade
A shade describes a colour that is mixed with black.



Monochromatic
The term monochrome refers to the use of one colour or various shades and tints of one colour in a single form.

The generic meaning of colour
(Western Culture)

- RED:** Passion, Love, Fire, Anger, Blood
- ORANGE:** Energy, Happiness, Vitality, Stimulation
- YELLOW:** Sunshine, Happiness, Hope, Deceit
- GREEN:** New Beginnings, Abundance, Nature
- BLUE:** Sky, Calm, Responsible, Sadness, Sea
- VIOLET:** Creativity, Royalty, Wealth, Ambition
- BLACK:** Mystery, Elegance, Evil, Death, Power
- GRAY:** Moody, Conservative, Formality
- WHITE:** Purity, Cleanliness, Virtue, Innocence
- BROWN:** Nature, Wholeness, Dependability
- TAN OR BEIGE:** Conservative, Platy, Dull
- CREAM OR Ivory:** Calm, Elegant, Purity

Colour plays an important part in art. All colours originate from the 3 primary colours in different quantities. The colour of a piece of art can completely change how a piece of art is received by the viewer. In this block we are going to explore how we apply colour to different settings to create a specific feeling. Cool or darker colours can create a feeling of melancholy where as bright, warm colours can make people feel joyful and happy.

	Each lesson uses the following skills	Lesson	What will you learn	Learning Review
	What are warm and cool tones within colours?	1	In this lesson you will recap which colours we mix together to make different colours. You will rejig your memory of what colours are primary and secondary colours. In addition to this, you will learn what warm and cool tones in colour are.	
	How can colour influence mood?	2	In this lesson, we will look at what colours we associate with different emotions and why. We will also see if any colours fit with different times of the year or occasions.	
	How can the concentration of colour impact the piece?	3	In this lesson, we will be looking at how the different concentration of colour in a piece of art can affect the piece. We will learn how to create different concentrations of colours and look at the different art mediums we can use to have different density of colour.	
	How can we create a gradient effect and when can this be impactful?	4	In this lesson, we will be looking at creating a gradient effect using paint blending one colour into another. We will also be looking at when this can be best used and which images fits best with this technique.	
	How can colour change the mood in a piece of art?	5	In the final session of this block of Art, we will be applying what we have learned to a final piece of art. We will be looking at recreating a sunset scene editing the colours to create a different feeling to this piece.	