

Key Vocabulary

Primary colour
Secondary colour
Tint
Shade
Excess
Contamination



Prior Learning

Children should have developed a tripod grip to control their paintbrush and to fill a large area with paint.

They will know the names of the primary colours and have an understanding that these colour cannot be made by mixing. Children will also know how to make the secondary colours of orange, green and purple.

Key Information

Children will begin the topic by revisiting the primary and secondary colours, using a colour wheel. We will then move onto look at using white and black paint to create tints and shades.

The children will consider which colours are hot and cold colours. They will think about the colours that would be seen in a landscape of the Great Fire of London.

After studying Ron Embleton's landscapes, the children will begin to create their own, creating a background before adding detail to the foreground.

Key Skills

- Add white to a colour to make a tint
- Add black to a colour make a shade
- Gradually increase the quantity of white make the tint lighter
- Gradually increase the quantity of black to increase to make the shade darker
- Keep the paint within an intended area without crossing over the lines
- Know how to wipe off excess paint
- Know how to clean a brush to avoid colour contamination