

# Home-School Learning Collaboration – ART



<b>Topics in this cycle:</b> Colour theory: African Art	<b>Taught:</b> Spring 2	<b>Year Group:</b> 7
<b>Key knowledge/concepts to be learnt ('Tell me about...')</b>	<b>Websites/blogs/YouTube links and further reading to deepen and consolidate learning</b>	

- **What is colour theory and why is it important?**

Identify why colour is important in Art and how colour theory and colour schemes can be used to create a range of different visual effects. Describe what primary, secondary, tertiary, cool & warm, complementary, monochromatic, and analogous colours are. Develop skills in colour mixing and understand how tints, tones and shades are made.

- **How do a range of different artists use colour, why and how do some artists differ in their approach to colour use?**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=97PLr9FK0sw&list=PLgGibShUcHA3g4aE08XoaoFoVPZZJzVTZ&index=20&ab\\_channel=ErddingtonAcademy](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=97PLr9FK0sw&list=PLgGibShUcHA3g4aE08XoaoFoVPZZJzVTZ&index=20&ab_channel=ErddingtonAcademy)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wbDawbOO8XY&list=PLgGibShUcHA3g4aE08XoaoFoVPZZJzVTZ&index=23&ab\\_channel=ErddingtonAcademy](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wbDawbOO8XY&list=PLgGibShUcHA3g4aE08XoaoFoVPZZJzVTZ&index=23&ab_channel=ErddingtonAcademy)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E\\_6PskE3zfQ&list=PLgGibShUcHA3g4aE08XoaoFoVPZZJzVTZ&index=55&ab\\_channel=ErddingtonAcademy](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E_6PskE3zfQ&list=PLgGibShUcHA3g4aE08XoaoFoVPZZJzVTZ&index=55&ab_channel=ErddingtonAcademy)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=65pCy3O7Pnl>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yel6Wqn4l78&t=287s&ab\\_channel=SarahRenaClark](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yel6Wqn4l78&t=287s&ab_channel=SarahRenaClark)

<p>Analyse and describe a range of different artist works from different times and cultures, focusing on how they approach colour theory in an individual way to create a desired effect. Illustrate an understanding of the colour theory by recreating a copy image of a given artwork to further develop an understanding and individual artistic skill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>How can water colour paints be used?</b> Develop an understanding of how water colours can be used. Explore</li></ul>	
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a range of different methods and techniques such as “wet on wet”, “wet on dry”, splattering, colour bleeding, layering, scumbling and sponging. As well as developing an understanding of how colour, darkness and saturation can be altered depending on how much water is added.

- **How can water colour be used to create a desired effect?**  
Demonstrate an understanding of the water colour methods introduced and further

<p>develop an understanding through practical use of the materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>What is African art?</b> Identify the characteristics of African art from around the continent including materials, themes, types of art, symbolism, origin, and facts.</li> </ul>	
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Key Vocabulary and Definitions To Be Learnt		What Will The Assessment Look Like?
LINE	Is the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil or a brush dipped in paint.	<p><b>Completion of the Project: Skills and knowledge will be assessed based on project work</b> Assessed on drawings, use of materials, understanding of the project, creativity, and evaluation.</p>

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SPACE	Space refers to distances or areas around, between or within components of a piece. Space can be positive (white or light) or negative (black or dark),	<p><b>End of Unit test:</b> 30 minutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short answer questions</li> <li>• Multiple choice</li> <li>• Extended writing/design task</li> </ul>
PATTERN	A design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones, or colours.	
SILHOUETTE	A dark shape seen against a light surface: The silhouette of the bare tree on the hill was clear against the winter sky	
VALUE/TONE	This refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object.	
FORM	Form is a three-dimensional shape, such as a cube, sphere, or cone. Sculpture and 3D design are about creating forms. In 2D artworks, tone and perspective can be used to create an illusion of form.	
COLOUR	Red, yellow, and blue are primary colours, which means they cannot be mixed using any other colours. In theory, all other colours can be mixed from these three colours. Two	<p><b>Family Learning Opportunities</b></p>

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	primary colours mixed together make a secondary colour.	
TEXTURE	This is to do with the surface quality of something, the way something feels or looks like it feels. There are two types of texture: actual texture and visual texture.	<p>Watching programmes on art or visiting art galleries.</p> <p>Making and creating together to gain knowledge and to practise materials that may not be used in the classroom.</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=98rIROYe4Xk&amp;ab_channel=LisaErb">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=98rIROYe4Xk&amp;ab_channel=LisaErb</a></p>
SHAPE	A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline, or it could be shaded in. Shapes can be either geometric, like a circle, square or triangle, or irregular.	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3kojEoKgrTY&amp;ab_channel=makoccino">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3kojEoKgrTY&amp;ab_channel=makoccino</a></p>
COMPOSITION	in art is the way in which different elements of an artwork are combined. In general, this refers to the key subjects of the artwork and how they are arranged in relation to each other	