

Painting Year 3 and 4

How did Roger Hampson see Tyldesley?

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Primary colour	A primary colour is a colour that cannot be made from a combination of any other colours: red, blue, yellow
Secondary colour	A secondary colour is a colour created from a combination of two primary colours: orange, green, purple
mix	Putting colours together to create new colours or shades and tints
shades	A shade is a mixture of a colour with black, which increases darkness
tone	The lightness or darkness of something – this could be a shade, or how dark or light a colour appears
tint	A tint is a mixture of a colour with white, which reduces darkness
wash	Thin, watered down paint to create a background
texture	How a surface feels to the touch

Artist Study: Roger Hampson



Previous Skills:

- Use a variety of tools and techniques including different brush sizes and types
- Mix and match colours to artefacts and objects
- Work on different scales
- Experiment with tools and techniques e.g. layering, mixing media, scrapping through
- Name different types of paint and their properties
- Colour: Identify primary and secondary colours by name
- Mix primary shades and tones
- Mix secondary colours
- Texture: Create textured paint by adding sand, plaster

New Skills:

- Experiment with different effects and textures: blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects
- Work on a range of scales e.g. thin brush on small picture etc.
- Create different effects and textures with paint according to what they need for the task.
- Colour: Mix colours and know which primary colours make secondary colours
- Use more specific colour language
- Mix and use tints and shades