

You should already know...

- Basic drawing and sketching skills with simple knowledge of creating different tones with a pencil.
- Able to point out different areas of landscapes commenting on colours and the mood of an image.

Colour Theory

You will build upon current knowledge of primary and secondary colours, extending your knowledge into mixing tertiary colours effectively using correct ratio of primary colours whilst being able to retain and recall colour theory knowledge. You will also be able to comment on the mood of art works through colour and theme analysis, looking specifically at complimentary and contrasting colours as well as colour groups.

Landscapes

You will learn the characteristics and proportions of a landscape. You will gain knowledge on accuracy and proportions with perspective within a landscape.

Artist research

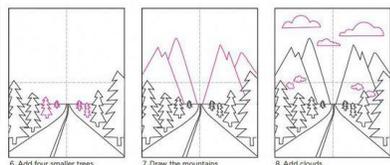
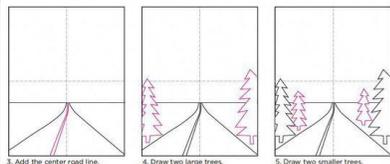
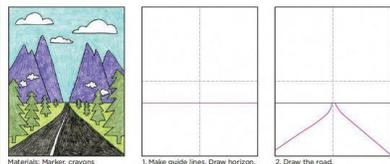
We will analyse and investigate the work of several landscape artists including Robin Mead, Pablo Picasso & Claud Monet.

How this will help in the future

All of your drawing skills are transferrable to any kind of drawing or illustration you will come across in all of your subjects, proportions and ratios and accuracy enhance the quality of work produced. Basic drawing skills are the basis of most pieces of work to create foundations for other medias such as painting and oil pastels.

Key words and Terminology

Tertiary Colours	One primary colour and one secondary colour mixed together
Complementary Colours	Colours that are next to one another on the colour wheel, therefore compliment each other
Contrasting Colours	Colours that are opposite one another on the colour wheel, NOT from the same colour group.
Highlights	The areas of a piece of work that are lightest in colour, e.g. where the light hits a certain area or object
Shadows	These are the darkest areas of a piece of work to show the opposite of highlights
Proportion	The definition of accuracy, is everything the right size in the correct place?
Perspective	Angles and viewpoints, what perspective are we looking from, perspective is how landscapes and objects appear from where we see them
Analysis	The process of observing something, can you express an informed opinion using relevant knowledge



Greater Depth Challenge:

- ✧ Can you experiment with using a pencil to create darker lines and paler lines. Do this by changing how hard you press with your pencil. This is called a **gradient**.
- ✧ Can you investigate what you might typically find in the **foreground** and **background** of a landscape.

Landscapes

A **landscape** is a study of scene or place, landscapes include both foreground and background, meaning that there are multiple layers that make up a landscape as a whole. For example, sunset, hills and houses. It is our job as artists to use our skills and knowledge to create a landscape with proportion meaning everything is where it should be so looks realistic. We will learn extra skills along the way such as blending and tonal skills. We can portray different scenes and moods through colour choices and grouping, what works well? Warmer colours may signify a happier or brighter mood, and cooler colours the opposite to portray a gloomy setting. Artists use colour to represent the weather, or time of year the landscape is of.



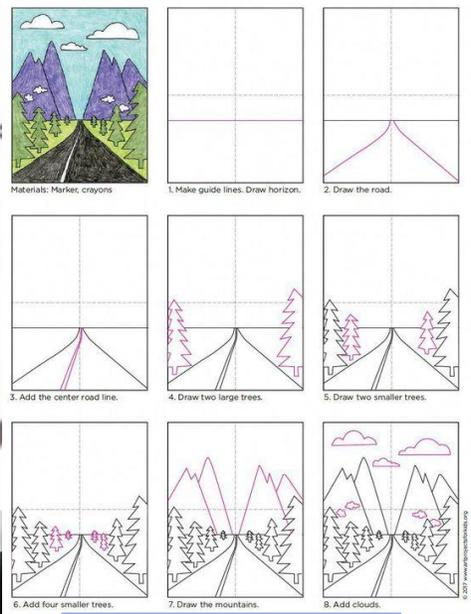
Bright, happy landscape



Darker, gloomy landscape

What is the significance of colour within art?
 Primary colours are red, blue and yellow. These three colours are used to create all other colours. Secondary colours are made up of two primary colours, and tertiary colours are made up of two secondary colours. How do I use the colour wheel? Colour is a key way to set the scene and mood of a piece of art i.e. warm and cool colours. How do colours mix, match or clash? A colour can be split into multiple tones using gradients with a range of medias. Shadows and highlights allow a piece of work to look more realistic with three dimensional aspects.

Proportions and perspectives



Dividing our page into sections allows us to achieve correct proportions

Key words and concepts:

- Primary colours
- Secondary colours
- Tertiary colours
- Complimentary colours
- Contrasting colours
- Colour grouping
- Cool & warm colours
- Highlights
- Shadows
- Proportion
- Perspective
- Foreground
- Background
- Line drawing techniques
- Mood
- Feeling
- Horizon line
- Vanishing line
- Analysis
- Comparison

Analysing Art- Why is analysis and experimenting so important whilst making art? Experimentation is a means of practice and developing new skills and ideas... practice makes perfect!

Comparing and spotting differences- analysing art teaches us the ways in which we can pick out key information to interpret a piece of work in the correct way such as colour and subject.

Van Gogh's Starry night landscape, using colour groups and tones



What similarities and differences are there based on our learning?



Landscape by Robin Mead - use of extended colour theory, proportion and perspective with a range of tones through gradients

Building on colour theory knowledge

Primary colours are; blue, red, and yellow

Secondary colours are made up of two primary colours

Tertiary colours are made by mixing one primary and one secondary colour together. The secondary colour must be made using the primary colour. e.g. Orange and red.

Contrasting colours- contrasting colours sit opposite to one another on the colour wheel. These colours.

Harmonious colours are from the same area of the colour spectrum/ colour wheel

Colour groups are three or more colours that are close together on the colour wheel, they are similar to look at, know also as complimentary colours

Tones and shades are used to blend colours and to create a three dimensional depth to our work. E.g. red, pink, light pink. All from the same colour group but are tonally different

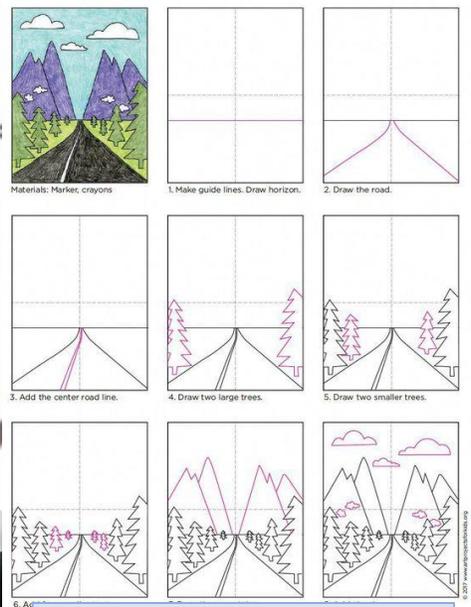
Tonal gradients

Landscapes

A landscape is...

What is the significance of colour within art?
 Primary colours are ____, ____ and _____. These three colours are used to create all other colours. S____ colours are made up of two primary colours, and t_____y colours are made up of two secondary colours. How do I use the colour wheel? Colour is a key way to set the scene and mood of a piece of art i.e. _____ and _____ colours.
 How do colours mix, match or clash? A colour can be split into multiple t____e using g_____ nt ____ with a range of medias. _____ and highlights allow a piece of work to look more realistic with three dimensional aspects.

Proportions and perspectives



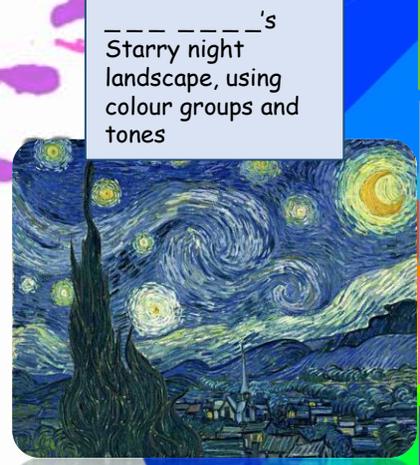
Dividing our page into sections allows us to...?

Analysing Art-

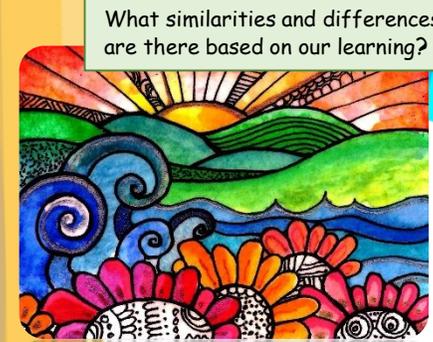
Comparing and spotting differences-

Key words and concepts:

[Blank area for key words and concepts]



_____’s Starry night landscape, using colour groups and tones



What similarities and differences are there based on our learning?

Landscape by R_____
 M_____

Building on colour theory knowledge

Primary colours are

Secondary colours

Tertiary colours

Contrasting colours-

Harmonious colours

Colour groups

Tones and shades

