Knowledge Organiser:
Year 7 Art and Design
Spring Term: Mythical Creatures (*Mix media 2D illustration*)

This term you will cover a range of knowledge and skills in the following:

You will be assessed:
TA2 A01 A02 - Colour theory
Exploring materials and artist research
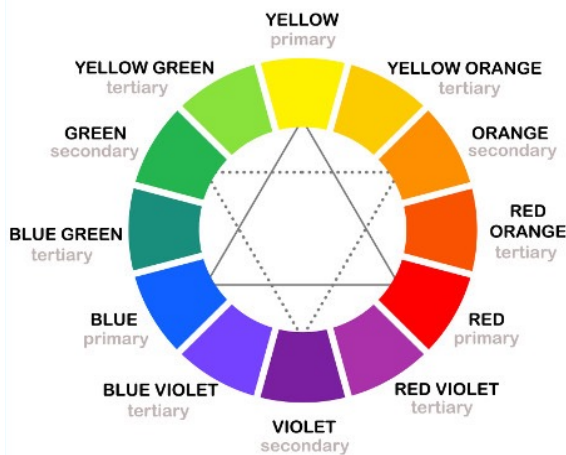
Colour Theory

Q: What is colour theory?
Color theory is both **the science and art of using color**.

It explains how humans perceive color; and the visual effects of how colours mix, match or contrast with each other. ...
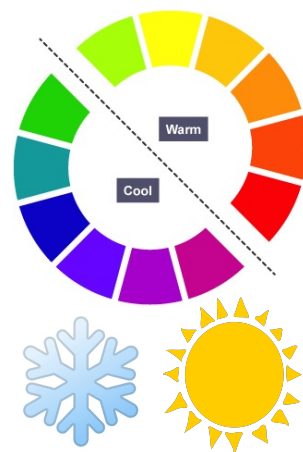
- In colour theory, colours are organised on a colour wheel and grouped into 3 categories:
- **primary colors**
- **secondary colors**
- **tertiary color**

Colour theory begins with the color wheel—a representation of all the colours in visual form.

YELLOW — primary
YELLOW GREEN — tertiary
YELLOW ORANGE — tertiary
GREEN — secondary
ORANGE — secondary
BLUE GREEN — tertiary
RED ORANGE — tertiary
BLUE — primary
RED — primary
BLUE VIOLET — tertiary
RED VIOLET — tertiary
VIOLET — secondary

Warm and cool colours

The twelve part colour wheel can be split in half into a section of six **warm** colours and a section of six **cool** colours.

Warm
Cool

Primary Colours

Primary colours are **red, yellow** and **blue.**

They cannot be made by mixing other colours together. The primary colours sit equal distances apart on the colour wheel. **All other colours can be mixed from red, yellow and blue.**

Secondary Colours

Secondary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours together:
- **Blue** and **red** mixed together make **purple**
- **Yellow** and **red** mixed together make **orange**
- **Blue** and **yellow** mixed together make **green**

Purple, orange and green are **secondary** colours. On the colour wheel, each secondary colour sits halfway between the two primary colours it is mixed from.
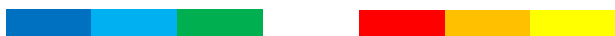
Tertiary Colours

Tertiary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together.

There are **six tertiary colours**. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colour they are mixed from.

Harmonious Colours

Harmonious colours sit beside each other on the colour wheel. These colours work well together and create an image which is pleasing to the eye. Harmonious colours may also be referred to as **analogous** colours.

Complementary Colours

Complementary colours sit across from each other on the colour wheel. These are often referred to as **opposite colours** and even **contrasting colours**. *Don't be confused by the three different names, they all mean the same thing.*

Further support:
www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3bqycw/revision/1

An **Illustration** is a drawing, painting, photograph or other work of art to support a story or piece of text.

How do we use Knowledge Organisers in Art.

How can you use knowledge organisers at home to help us?

- **Retrieval Practice**: Read over a section of the knowledge organiser, cover it up and then write down everything you can remember. Repeat until you remember everything.
- **Flash Cards:** Using the Knowledge Organisers to help on one side of a piece of paper write a question, on the other side write an answer. Ask someone to test you by asking a question and seeing if you know the answer.
- **Mind Maps:** Turn the information from the knowledge organiser into a mind map. Then reread the mind map and on a piece of paper half the size try and recreate the key phrases of the mind map from memory.
- **Sketch it:** Draw an image to represent each fact; this can be done in isolation or as part of the mind map/flash card.
- **Teach it:** Teach someone the information on your knowledge organiser, let them ask you questions and see if you know the answers.

How will we use knowledge organisers in Art

- **Visual Support**: To show a WAGOLL, to explain connection of four Assessment Objectives..
- **Literacy Support:** Support on written work, particularly for AO1 with keywords.

SENTENCE STARTERS   Artist's work:

This artists work is about……………………..(discuss its theme)
It was created in …………..(date)
In this artwork they use……………. describe (shape and form) (tone and colour) (pattern and texture).
They use the materials…………and explain how they used them.
I chose to look at this artist /artwork because………………………(explain how it links to your theme)
It will help me with my own work because……………
I'm going to take influence from this artists by…………………….
I like this work because…………………………….

Tier 1 Vocab
Colour
Mixing
Tier 2 Vocab
Blending
Primary
Secondary
Tier 3 Vocab
Monochrome
Tertiary
Harmonious
Complementary

Leave blank to allow students to glue.

Vocabulary - Formal elements

Shape, form, space	Tone	Pattern and Texture	Line	Colour
Closed	Bright	Repeated	Fluent	Bright Bold
Open	Dark	Uniform	Free Rough	Primary
Distorted	Faded	Geometric	Controlled	Secondary
Flat	Smooth	Random	Powerful	Tertiary
Organic	Harsh	Symmetrical	Strong	Radiant
Deep	Contrasting	Soft	Geometric	Dull Vivid
Flat	Intense	Irregular	Angular	Contrasting
Positive	Sombre	Coarse Bold	Light	Deep
Negative	Grey	Uneven	Delicate	Monochrome
Foreground	Strong	Bumpy	Flowing	Harmonious
Background	Powerful	Rough	Simple	Complementary
Composition	Feint	Smooth	Thick Thin	Natural
Curvaceous	Light	Uneven	Horizontal	Earthy
Elongated	Medium	Spiky	Broken	Subtle
Large	Dark	Broken	Interrupted	Pale
Small	Dramatic	Furry	Rounded	Cool Warm
2D 3D	Large	Fine Flat	Overlapping	Saturated
	Small	Grid	Broken	Luminous
			Faint	Strong