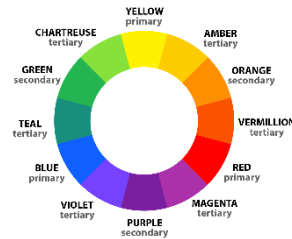
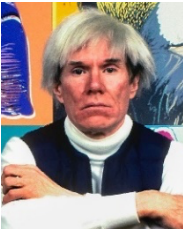




Year 2 – Autumn 2 – Art & Design – Pupil Knowledge Organiser

WHAT DO I ALREADY KNOW?		WHAT AM I LEARNING NOW?	
- The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. - We can mix two primary colours to make a secondary colour. - The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. - Colours can invoke or show different emotions. - We use different size brushes for different reasons when painting. - Big brushes make large/wide marks, but small brushes make short/thin marks.		- How can I make different browns with primary colours? - What are tertiary colours? - Who is Andy Warhol? - What are complementary colours? - Can I create an Andy Warhol style painting? - Can I create an Andy Warhol style painting?	
KEY KNOWLEDGE: COLOUR THEORY		KEY VOCABULARY	
 Mixing equal amounts of each primary colour makes brown.  GRADUALLY ADDING SMALL AMOUNTS OF ULTRAMARINE TO THE ORANGE MIXTURE Mixing different amounts of each colour can make different types of brown.  Brown is a neutral colour because it can be used to calm or darken other colours.		 The colour wheel shows us the relationship between the colours.  Complementary colours contrast each other. They make each other more vibrant and brighter.	
primary colour secondary colour tertiary colour brown complementary colours Popular Culture		A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours. A colour made by mixing two primary colours. A colour made by mixing a primary colour with a secondary colour that is next to it. A colour made by mixing all three primary colours. Colours that are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel. Ideas, music, art, and trends that are well-known and liked by lots of people at a certain time.	
SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE		EXAMPLE ART WORKS	
Andy Warhol  - Part of the pop art movement. - Famous for exploring popular culture in his work. - Often used bright colours in his work.		 Andy Warhol, <i>Tomato Soup, Campbell's Soup I</i>, 1968  Andy Warhol, <i>Quadrant Mickey Mouse</i>, 1981	