



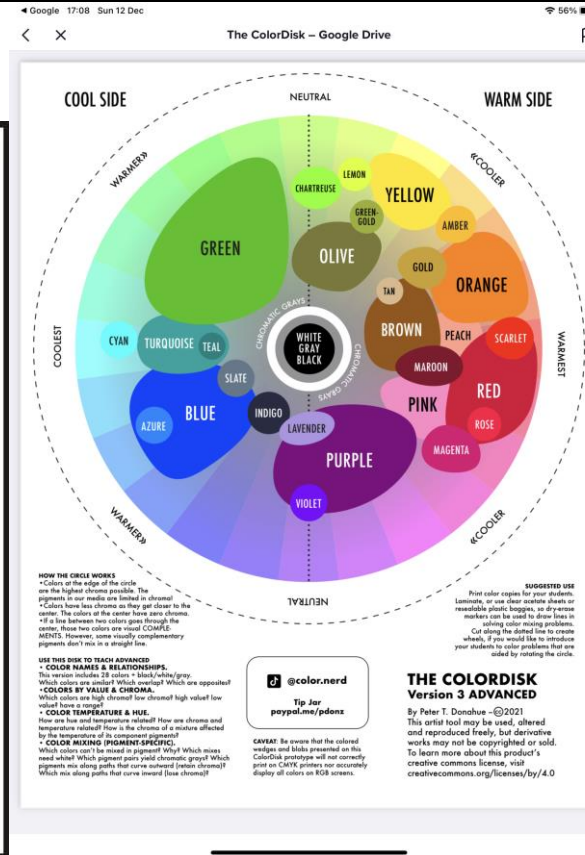
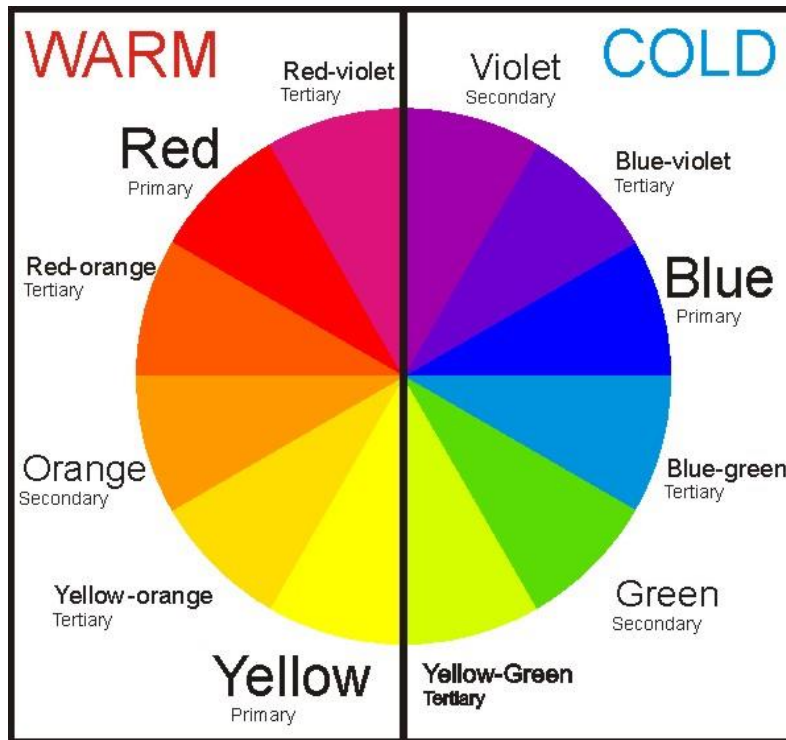
Subject lesson plan: Art

Enquiry question: Colour theory and watercolour

Term: 4

Year Group: 5

Learning Intention	Activity <i>Main Activity, including whole class learning, group work and differentiation</i> <i>Remember to include: concepts, retrieval practice and disciplinary knowledge (the skills of a historian/geographer)</i>	Success Criteria
<p>LI: To understand some of the basics of colour theory.</p>	<p>*Demonstrate a secure knowledge about primary and secondary, warm and cold, complementary and contrasting colours. *Work on preliminary studies to test media and materials. Create imaginative work from a variety of sources.</p> <p>Retrieval - Write watercolour in the centre of one of your pages. - You have 3 minutes to write down everything you can remember about watercolour painting. How to use it, techniques, tips, colour mixing. - You now have 6 minutes to use watercolour to show what you know about it.</p> <p>Learn - Colour theory This term you are going to be painting watercolour penguins! While we are doing our penguins we are really going to think about colour - we are going to look at primary and secondary colours, warm and cold colours and complementary and contrasting colours. TTYP: - Do you know the 3 primary colours? Generally, you will see red, yellow and blue (however, yellow, magenta and cyan can also be used) - What are the secondary colours? Orange, green and violet (however we are going to look in a minute and see that mixing colours isn't quite so simple). - What are complementary colours? Also known as contrasting or opposite colours, these are colours that sit opposite from each other on the colour wheel</p>	<p>I can: - Recall what I have learnt about watercolour as a medium from previous years. - Name the primary and secondary colours. - Understand what complementary colours are. - Create my own colour wheel.</p>



<https://www.colormatters.com/color-and-design/basic-color-theory>

The traditional colour wheel is great for our understanding of colour, this colour disk is more detailed for understanding mixing and the chroma (strength of pigmentation) of colour - model how to draw lines between - this is why when we mix colours, rarely can we get a colour that is 'brighter' than what we started with. This is also why, when you try and mix red and blue, you will struggle to get a bright purple.

Task: Create your own colour wheel.

LI: To practice my proportions.

Experiment

- Show some watercolour paintings of penguins to start to give chn ideas about what they might want to do for a final piece. - include showing them the images from Ice trap.

<https://www.davidmceown.com/project>

Before you start painting you are going to have some quick practices of sketching penguins (no tracing for these lessons, you want to have a go at working on your proportions).

I can:

- Use fluid sketching motions.
- Think about the proportions of the animal I am sketching.
- Think about where

	<p>On A3 page then one page of sketchbooks - charcoal Put images of penguins - start by giving chn 30 seconds to draw the first penguin. 1 minute - with your left hand 3 minute - practice multiple (at least 3) rough outlines of penguins 5 minutes - focus on the light and dark 10-15 minutes - more detailed drawing - still with charcoal 5 minutes - choose 2 colours one warm light colour, one cool dark colour, use to add to the light and dark.</p> <p>Have chn look again at the paintings of the penguins, look at the composition of the pictures, have chn think about how they might want to compose their final piece, can have a go at sketching ideas in their books. GD: Start to think about colour, how can they incorporate colour in a creative way?</p>	<p>highlights and shadows of an object/animal are. - Make decisions of the composition of my final piece.</p>
<p>LI: To apply colour theory in watercolour.</p>	<p>This afternoon we are going to have a go at painting some penguins and having a go before we do our final pieces on Monday.</p> <p>Have chn think about the composition they want to do, can try 2 on different pages of sketchbook. Model 2 different ideas for the chn. Start by sketching roughly with light blue/yellow pencil (can use watercolour pencils as these will blend in even better).</p> <p>Challenge chn to use minimal black paint Remember when using watercolour, you don't use white to paint white, you need to leave those areas unpainted or very pale for highlights - white helps make pastel colours.</p> <p>Chn to use complementary colours and warm/cold to show shadows and highlights. - Not too much focus on background, for final piece chn can do simple background or do Antarctic scene.</p>	<p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply my knowledge of watercolour and colour theory. - Make decisions about my own artwork. - Be creative. - Have a go at experimenting with colour.
<p>LI: To create a watercolour penguin final piece.</p>	<p>Retrieval: Chn to complete these sentences with a partner: - The three primary colours are _____, _____ and _____. - The three secondary colours are _____, _____ and _____. - Complementary colours are colours that are _____ each other on the colour wheel. - Yellow, orange, red and pink are _____ colours, Purple, blue and green are _____ colours.</p> <p>Final piece: 1) Chn to choose which photo they want to do their final piece on. 2) Decide on the composition and background of their piece. 3) sketch out design LIGHTLY with watercolour pencils. 4) Decide on the style of painting</p> <p>Remind chn that if they try to put wet paint on already wet paper it will just smudge - they may want to wait for some of the layers to dry before adding detail. Challenge of using no or little black paint.</p>	<p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recall information about colour theory. - Sketch out my design, looking carefully at the proportions. - Use my knowledge of colour theory in my final piece. - Be creative in how I complete my final piece.