

## Key vocabulary

**Primary colours** - colours that cannot be created by mixing other colours. They are red, yellow and blue



**Secondary colours** - colours that can be created by mixing two primary colours. They are green, orange and purple.



**Warm colours** - right of the colour wheel. e.g. red for hot.



**Cool colours** - left of the colour wheel. e.g. blue for cold.



**A tint** - the mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness.



**A shade** - the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.



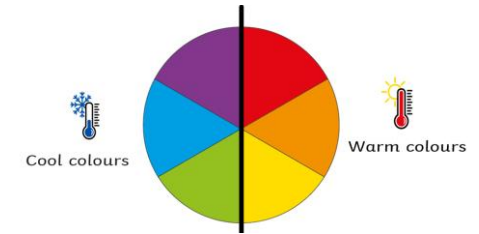
**Abstract Art** - 20th century onwards - uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.



# Colour



## The Colour Wheel



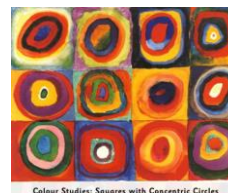
A colour wheel is a **tool used in art and design to show colours and their relationship** to each other.

It shows how primary colours mix to make secondary colours, and highlights the difference between warm and cool colours.

## Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944)



Wassily Kandinsky was a famous Russian painter. Many people think he was the first abstract artist. He made art just using shape and colours and believed that he could use colours to express his feelings.



## Painting Techniques

**Printing**- transferring an image or pattern from one surface to another.



**Pointillism**- Developed by George Seurat. Small dots are painted to create blocks of colour.



**Splattering**- paint is flung, with the flick of a brush, onto the paper.



**Washing**- adding wet paint on top of wet paint to blend colours. This makes the painting look soft.

