

## Art Year 4 Summer 2 Watercolours      Concept: colour

Prior Learning: Children will have learned primary and secondary colours and how to mix them.

### Let's discover some new materials!



In this module we will be looking more closely at how watercolour paints work. Watercolours are a kind of paint that can either come as a thick liquid, or hard on a palette. You add water to them to thin them down. The more water you add, the lighter the colour. Because you use so much water, it is important to also use a thick paper, or you will end up breaking it!

### 4. TWAL: different effects to create exciting backgrounds.

Sometimes when creating watercolour paintings, we can create different effects by using something called a 'wash'. These are really effective for seamlessly blending colours. We can also use white wax crayon to create negative spaces.



Wax crayon will leave the space white when you paint over it with watercolour paint.



### 1. TWAL: the effects of different paint brushes.

Today we will start by looking at a range of different brushes and consider why artists might need to use lots of different brushes when they are painting. We will practise using a range of brushes and annotate our findings.



Different brushes are used to create different techniques



### 5. TWAL: to plan and create a final watercolour painting using all your skills!

Now you know so much about the medium of watercolour painting, you are going to have a go at painting a watercolour. Make sure to think about the type of paint brushes you will use, how you will blend and tint the colours, and finally where you might use a wash or wax to create a pattern. Once you have planned it out and sketched it lightly with a pencil, it is time to paint!



### 2. TWAL: how to tint and tone paints to create a range of colours.

We will look today at how to tint your paints. With watercolours there are two ways you can do this: change the strength of your paint using water or adding white. We will think about when each might be appropriate. We will also have a go at mixing different colours together to develop a gradient like the ones on the right.



Tinting is the process of lightening a colour.



### 6. TWAL: to evaluate our artwork.

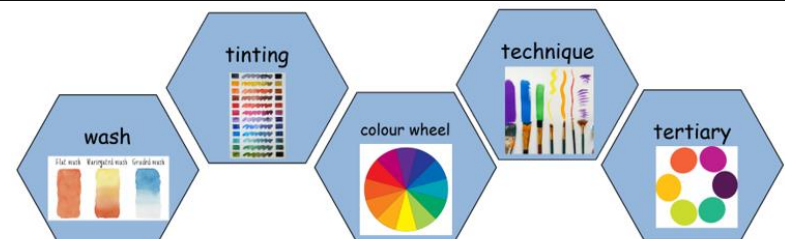
We will evaluate our artwork and decide what we liked, what skills we have learned and what we will improve next time. We will comment on our texture, shape and accuracy.



Great artists can say what they like and what they would do better next time!

### 3. TWAL: about the tertiary colours.

We will recap our knowledge of the primary and secondary colours. We will then learn more about the tertiary colours, which are created by mixing together a primary and a secondary colour. They are **amber**, **vermillion**, **magenta**, **violet**, **teal** and **chartreuse**.



Words we will know!