



Endpoints for Art

Year 3 – Colour Masters



In this topic, we will be building on our learning about colour theory done in previous years. We will use this knowledge to learn about tertiary colours as well as complementary colours. We will learn how artists use colour to create impact, mood and meaning.

What I know and can explain

Contrasting colours, also called complementary colours are colours found on the opposite sides of the colour wheel. They provide maximum contrast to each other

Contrasting/complementary colours are, red and green, yellow and purple and orange and blue

When artists paint using complementary colours, they create a strong contrast which can make objects stand out or create a vibrant effect

Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere

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

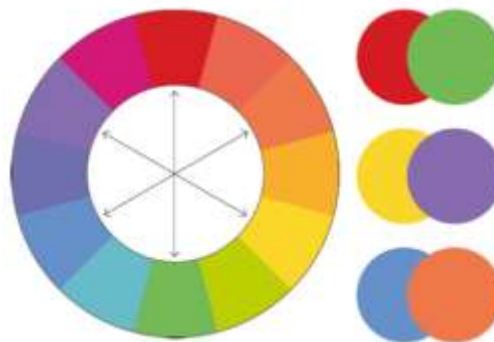
Tertiary colours

A tertiary colour is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colours from which they are made.



Complementary colours

Complementary colours are on opposite sides of the colour wheel. When used together in a painting, they give the greatest contrast. They include red and green, yellow and purple and blue and orange.



Useful Vocabulary

Complementary - Something that enhances something else

Harmonious - Working well together

Primary colour - A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours

Secondary colour - A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours

Tertiary colour - A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour.