



Endpoints for Art

Year 4 – The Power of Colour



In this topic, we will be learning about colour theory by studying the colour wheel along with warm and cool colours. We will learn how artists use colour to create contrast, depth and atmosphere.

What I know and can explain

Warm colours are made using mostly reds and yellows although some warm colours such as a warm green are made using yellow and a small amount of blue

Cool colours are made using mostly yellows and blues although some cool colours such as cool purple are made using blue and a small amount of red

Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting

Warm and Cool Colours

The colour wheel can be divided into warm and cool colours.



Warm colours are made using mostly reds and yellows. They include primary, secondary and tertiary colours, such as red, red-purple, red-orange, yellow, orange and yellow-orange.

Warm colours are made using mostly reds and yellows. They include primary, secondary and tertiary colours, such as red, red-purple, red-orange, yellow, orange and yellow-orange.



Cool colours are made using mostly yellows and blues. They include primary, secondary and tertiary colours, such as blue, purple, blue-purple, blue-green, green and yellow-green.



Useful Vocabulary

Cool colours – Colours, typically blues, greens and purples, which are associated with calmness, water and nature.

Foreground - The part of a scene that appears closest to the viewer

Ochre - Coloured earth that can be used to make dyes and paints

Warm colours – Shades of red, orange and yellow which evoke feelings of heat, warmth and energy.