



## Endpoints for Art

### Year 4 – Contrast and Complement



We will be continuing our learning about the colour wheel, building on what we have learnt previously. We will be learning about tertiary colours, warm and cool colours as well as complementary and analogous colours.

#### What I know and can explain

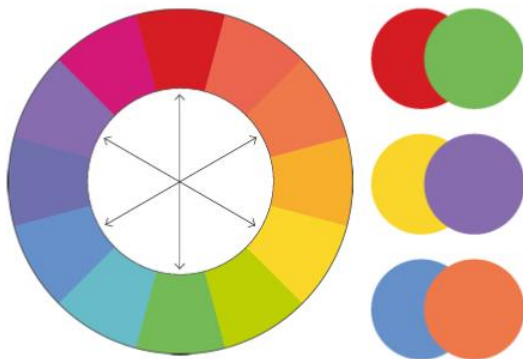
Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel

Complementary colours are pairs of colours which, when placed next to each other, create the strongest contrast. They are orange and blue, yellow and purple and red and green. They sit opposite each other on the colour wheel

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

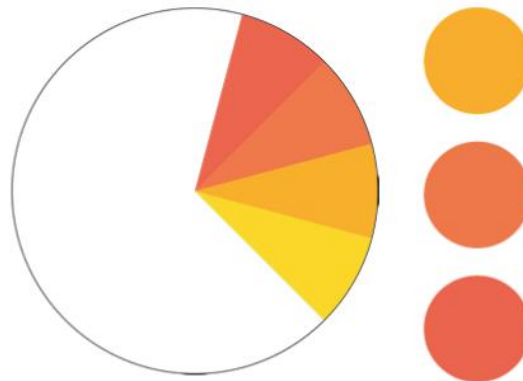
#### Complementary colours

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.



#### Analogous colours

Analogous colours sit next to each other on the colour wheel. Using analogous colours together creates a harmonious effect.



#### Useful Vocabulary

**Analogous** - To be similar to something else

**Complementary** - Something that enhances something else

**Harmonious** - Working well together

**Hue** - A version of a colour

**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.