

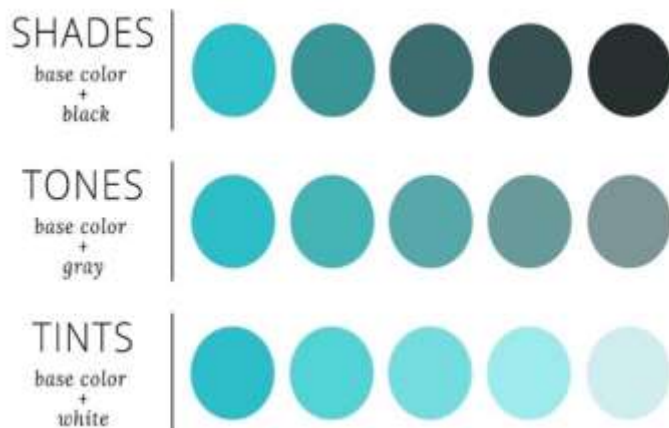


Prior Knowledge

Explore paint using a wide variety of tools hands/cars/sponges/veg.
Explore different types of paint- powder paint, textured paint, water colours, poster paint.
Exploring how colours can be changed and starting to use vocabulary such as light dark, colour names, change.
Primary and secondary colours.
How to create a colour wheel.
Warm and cold colours.

National Curriculum

Use painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.
Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space
Know about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines,



Essential Knowledge

Artists – Ablade Glover and Yayoi Kasuma.

Children learn how to mix and change colours to create different effects in their painting. They understand that adding white makes a tint, grey makes a tone, and black makes a shade. These techniques help to show light, shadow and depth in their artwork.

Children explore watercolour and ready-mixed paint and begin to notice how each one behaves. They experiment with painting techniques such as washes, blocking in colour and using thick paint to build texture.

They mix primary colours (red, blue and yellow) to create secondary colours (green, orange and purple) and begin to change these by adding white, grey or black. They develop their brush control and explore using a range of tools such as brushes, sponges and spatulas. Through hands-on activities like colour matching to natural objects, children develop careful observation skills. They also look at how artists use colour and painting techniques, helping them to understand how colour can be used creatively to express ideas.



Key Vocabulary

Tint	A mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness.
Shade	A mixture with black, which increases darkness.
Tone	Is produced either by mixing a colour with grey, or by both tinting and shading.
Washes	A thin, diluted layer of paint, added to a surface, creating a semi-transparent layer of colour.
Textures	Texture refers to the surface quality in a work of art. Texture that is created to look like something it is not, is called visual or implied texture.

Skills

I can use a variety of tools including thick and thin brushes.
I can layer and use mixed media.
I can work on different scales.
I can identify primary & secondary colours by name.
I can mix primary colours to make secondary colours.
I can mix primary shades, tints and tones.
I can mix and match colours to artefacts and objects.
I can create texture with paint by adding other materials.

Equipment

Range of paint brushes; sketch books; paint palettes; water pots; different types of paint.

Artists

Ablade Glover (b.1834)



Yayoi Kasuma (b. 1929)



Ablade Glover – Is a Ghanaian artist known for his colourful and lively paintings that show busy scenes, like markets, towns, and crowds of people. He often uses a palette knife instead of a paintbrush to layer thick paint on the canvas, creating a textured surface that makes his artwork feel full of movement and energy. His paintings are made up of dabs, swirls, and blocks of colour that, when seen from a distance, come together to show people, buildings, or streets.

Children can learn from Ablade Glover how to paint with texture by using different tools, like sponges or appropriate plastic cutlery, to spread and layer paint. His work shows that artists don't always need to paint tiny details—texture and colour can help show feeling, movement, and atmosphere. By dabbing or layering thick paint, children can explore how to build up surface texture and create paintings that are full of life and energy.

Yayoi Kusama – Is famous for her paintings covered in dots, bright colours, and repeating patterns. Her artwork, like *Infinity Nets*, creates a sense of endless movement with tiny dots that seem to stretch forever. She also paints pumpkins and flowers with bold, eye-catching colours and spots. Her use of repetition makes her paintings feel lively and full of energy. Children can learn from this by creating their own dot patterns using cotton buds, paintbrushes, or even their fingers. They can experiment with different sizes of dots and bright colours to make their artwork stand out, just like Kusama's.