Y2 – Chromatic – How can artists use colour? Lesson 2

Lesson	2 of 5

Learning objective

I can identify complementary colours and use them to create contrast in my artwork.

National Curriculum links

NC KS1:
Children will:

- use a range of materials creatively to design and make products
- use drawing, painting and sculpture 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

Key lesson question	How can colours create contrast?

Resources

- lesson presentation (PPT)
- art sketchbook/art paper
- paint sponges or paper towels
- paints (red, blue, yellow)
- paint brushes and palettes

Teaching input

- **Art skills** – Review the 'core' and 'supporting' skills the children will use in this lesson, highlighted on the slide.
- **How can artists use colour?** – The slide shows the lesson questions the children will answer in this unit. The current lesson's question is highlighted on the slide.
- **Key vocabulary for this lesson** – Go through the key vocabulary for this lesson and their definitions. Have any of the children heard these words before? Did they already know their meanings?
- **Experimenting** – Choose a child to read what Erica says about the core skill, 'Experimenting'. Use this slide to teach the children what the skill means. They will be used multiple times throughout the unit, and the children need to know what they mean. Each lesson will focus on different art skills.
- **Paintings** – Read through the information on the slide. Discuss the difference between still life, landscape and portrait.
- **Let's discuss** – Read through the information on the slide and explain that they will be looking at different landscapes to work out if the artist has used warm colours, cool colours or both. Over the next six slides, as a class, discuss the landscapes and decide if the artist has used warm colours, cool colours or both.
- **Complementary colours** – Read the information on the slide. Discuss contrast and how it is used to make colours look brighter and stand out. Go through the keyword and its definition in the 'New word alert!' box.
- **Ted Harrison** – Read the information on the slide. Discuss how artist Ted Harrison uses both warm and cool colours (complementary colours) to create bold and bright art.
- **Using colour in artwork** – Explain how the children will use colour in their work today. They will follow the steps on the slides after the safety reminders.
- **Safety** – Read through the safety rules clearly.
- **Activity** – Children will follow a step-by-step process over the next four slides to create a colour study using warm, cool and complementary colours. They will place complementary colours next to each other to create contrast.
- **Let's share** – Read through the information on the slide. The children are to share their thoughts with their table groups. Sentence starters and questions are displayed on the slide to help them. Remind them to be good listeners.
- **Challenge** – Children are to discuss and answer the question 'True or false? Complementary colours sit next to each other on the colour wheel.' Take feedback from the class before using the following slide to share possible answers.
- **Next time** – Read through the information on the slide. Explain to children they will learn more about the artist Ted Harrison in their next lesson.

Main activity

Children will follow a step-by-step process to create a colour study using warm, cool and complementary colours. They will place complementary colours next to each other to create contrast, while practising careful painting and following safe routines. Their finished work will show clear use of contrasting colours.

Challenge

Using their knowledge, children are to discuss and answer the question 'True or false? Complementary colours sit next to each other on the colour wheel.' and explain their reasoning.

Cumulative quiz questions

3. Which pair of colours are complementary colours?
red and orange blue and green blue and orange

4. Sort these colours into warm or cool:
red blue yellow green

Self-assessment

- I can find complementary colours on the colour wheel.
- I can say what contrast means.
- I can use complementary colours to make colours stand out.
- I can talk about how colours change how my picture looks.

Key vocabulary

contrast – when something looks very different from something else, like light next to dark
landscape – a picture of outdoor scenery; it can also mean a picture that is wider than it is tall
portrait – a picture of a person; it can also mean a picture that is taller than it is wide
still life – a picture of objects that do not move, such as fruit, flowers or toys

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process – the steps an artist follows to plan, make and finish their artwork
artist – someone who creates artwork to share ideas or feelings