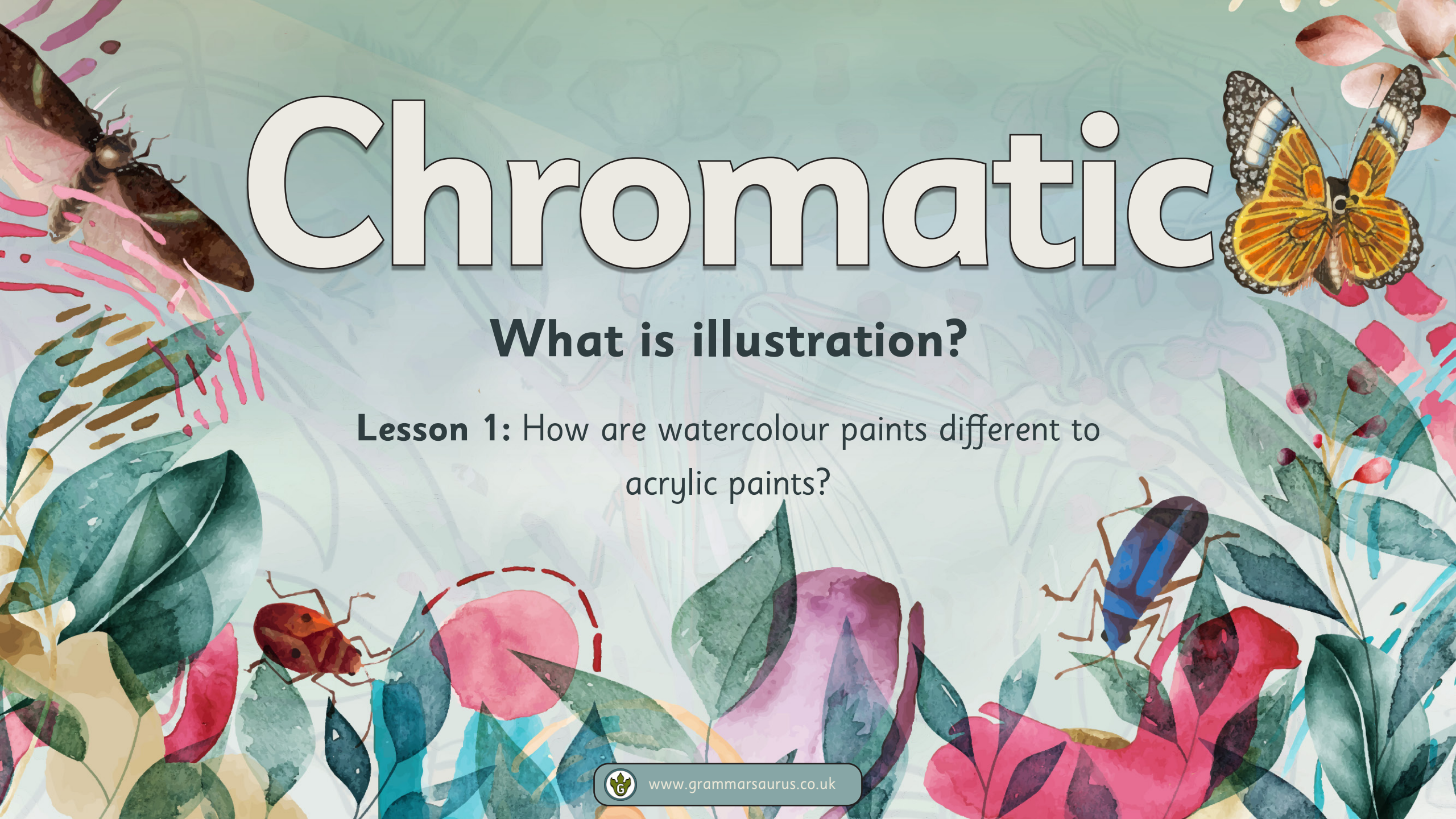


What is illustration?

Lesson 1: How are watercolour paints different to acrylic paints?

Art skills



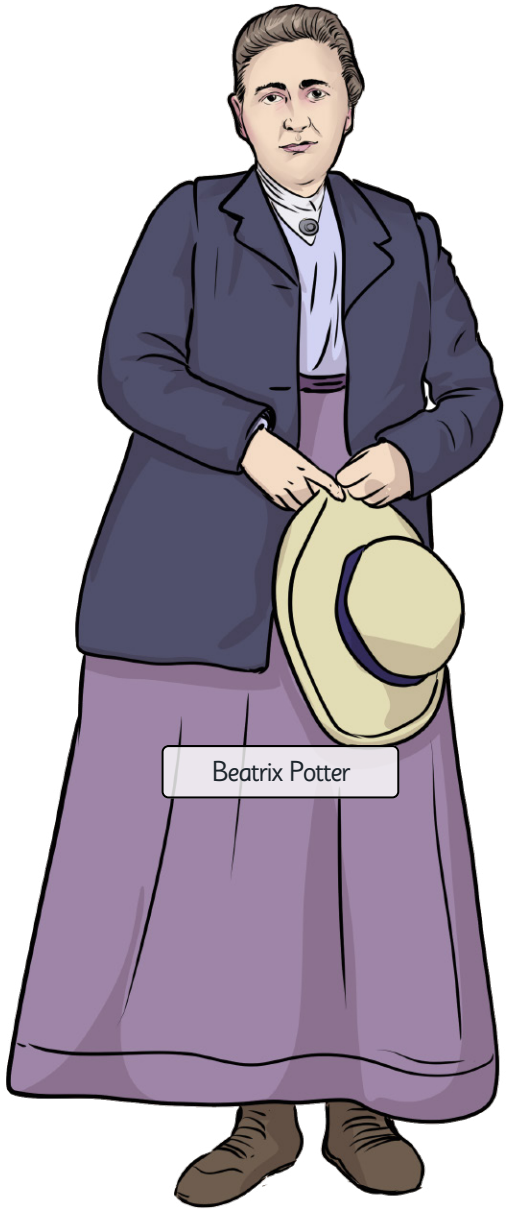
Core skills

- Appreciating and reflecting
- Experimenting
- Creating
- Drawing
- Sculpting
- **Developing technique** ✓

Supporting skills

- **Exploring materials and techniques** ✓
- Refining lines, shading and expression
- Building balanced 3D artworks
- **Recording inspirations and progress** ✓
- Studying artists, movements and history
- Understanding art's impact and culture
- Evaluating with art vocabulary

What is illustration?



Lesson 1: How are watercolour paints different to acrylic paints?

Lesson 2: What does an illustrator do?

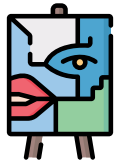
Lesson 3: How can illustrations help people understand information?

Lesson 4: How can I use watercolour techniques to improve my illustration?

Lesson 5: How can we talk about illustrations?



Key vocabulary for this lesson



abstract – art that does not try to look like real life



brushstroke – a mark or line made by moving a paintbrush across a surface



mixing – combining two or more colours together to make a new colour



painting – using paint and tools, such as brushes, to put colour onto a surface to make a picture; a picture made with paint



techniques – the way an artist uses tools or materials to make effects

What is art?

Art helps us explore ideas and express ourselves in different ways.

In this **chromatic** art unit, we will use colour, lines and shapes to create pictures and illustrations.

We will look at the work of artists and illustrators and learn how they use **colour and techniques** to **explain ideas** and make their **artwork stand out**.

We will also talk about our own artwork, using art vocabulary to explain what we have done.







New word alert!



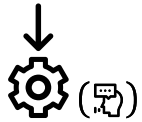
chromatic – having or showing colour

Word detective



chromatic – having or showing colour

The word '**chromatic**' comes from Greek and means '**related to colour**'.


chrom~~**e**~~ + **at**~~**e**~~ + **ic** = **chromatic**

"colour" "cause, make or describing" "related to or like"

This makes sense, because something that is **monochromatic shows only one colour** or **shades of a single colour.**

Developing technique

Developing technique

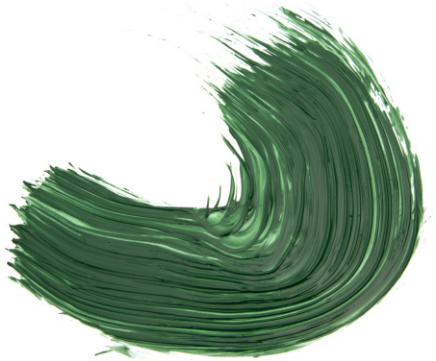


Hi! I'm **Dayla**. I'm a **painter**.

Today, we are working on the art skill of **developing technique**. This means practising how we hold and move our paintbrush and control our **brushstrokes** .

We will use two different types of paint to practise our **painting techniques** . We're not trying to make a perfect picture today - we're **practising**, **exploring** and **improving** our skills.







Abstract or realism?



Sometimes, art helps us understand ideas and information. Not all art looks the same! Some art is **abstract** and some art is **realism**.

Abstract art does not try to look like real life. It uses colours, shapes and lines.
Realism is art that tries to look like real life and shows things clearly.

Can you work out which painting is abstract and which is realism? How do you know?



© Ole Kandelin, 1946, CC0 from Finnish National Gallery



© Giovanni Canaletto, 1748, Public Domain the Met Museum

Discuss these questions with your **learning partner**. Be ready to **share your feedback** with the class before the **answers are revealed**.

New word alert!

realism – art that looks like real life, with correct details

Abstract or realism?

answers



© Ole Kandelin, 1946, CC0 from Finnish National Gallery

abstract



© Giovanni Canaletto, 1748, Public Domain the Met Museum

realism

Acrylic and watercolour paints

There are **different types of paint** that artists use to create different types of art like abstract and realism.

Today, we will explore the difference between **acrylic paint** and **watercolour paint**.

Acrylic paint **dries quickly** and becomes **waterproof** when dry.

Watercolour paint is **mixed with water** and can be layered to make lighter colours on paper.



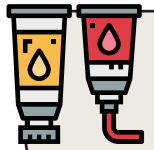


New word alert!

acrylic – a type of paint that dries quickly and can be used thick or thin

watercolour – a type of paint mixed with water that is often light and see-through

Word detective



acrylic – a type of paint that dries quickly and can be used thick or thin

The word '**acrylic**' comes from Greek and is linked to the idea of '**sharp**'.



acr ⊕ **yl** ⊕ **ic** = **acrylic**

"sharp" "material" "related to"

This makes sense because acrylic paint was named after a **material with a sharp smell** and today acrylic describes a paint that dries quickly and can be used thick or thin.

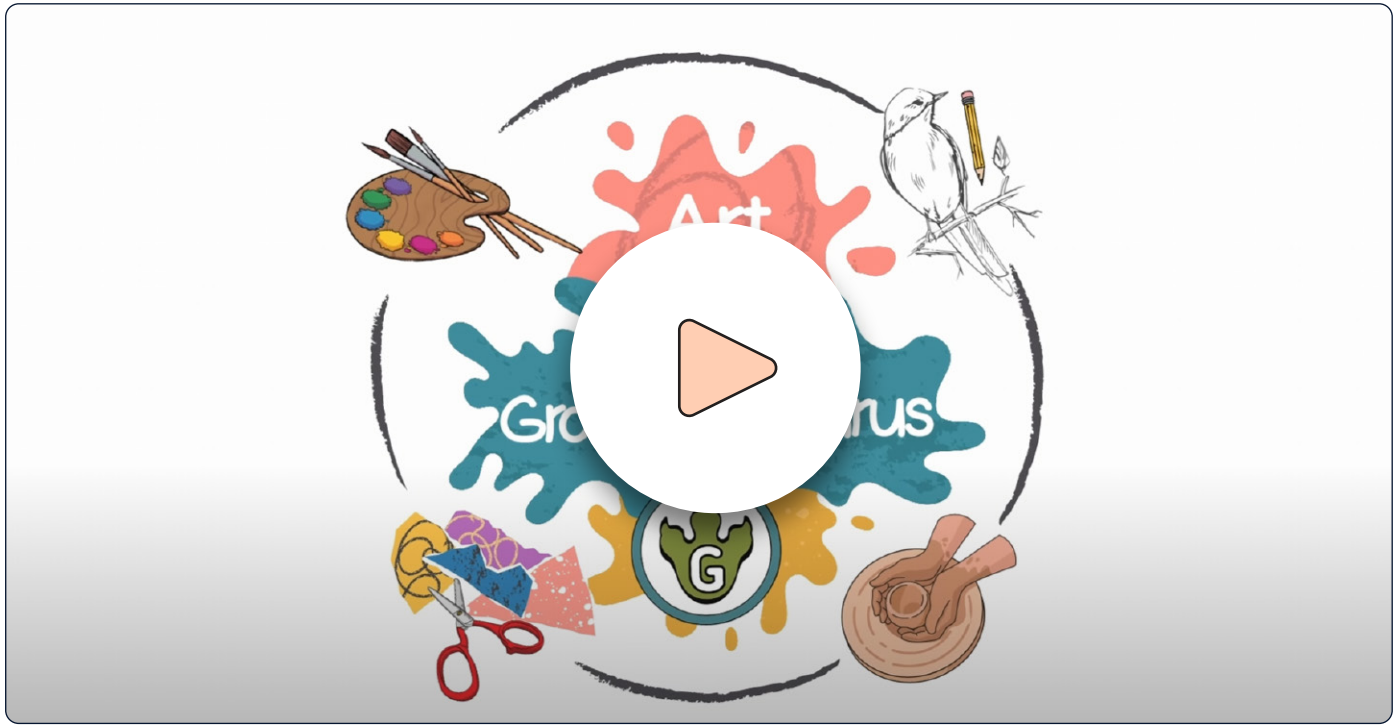
Let's watch

Developing technique

Exploring materials and techniques

You will experiment with orange **acrylic**  **paint** and orange **watercolour**  **paint**.

Before you start, **watch the video** to see how **adding water** to watercolour paint makes the **colour lighter**.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DJ4I-gyXeYM

How does it work?

Developing technique

Exploring materials and techniques

With **acrylic**  **paint**, you make a colour lighter by adding **white paint**.

With **watercolour**  **paint**, you make a colour lighter by adding more **water**, not white paint.

For watercolours:

more paint + less water = darker, stronger colour

less paint + more water = lighter, softer colour



Safety

Paint and paintbrushes are fun to use, but we must follow **safety rules** to make sure it stays fun!



- Wash your hands before and after.
- Use paint and brushes gently and don't throw them.
- Use the tools as your teacher shows you.
- Don't put paint or tools in your mouth.
- Ask an adult for help.







Acrylic paint dries quickly and can stain.
Wear an apron, keep the table covered and wash your brush straight away.

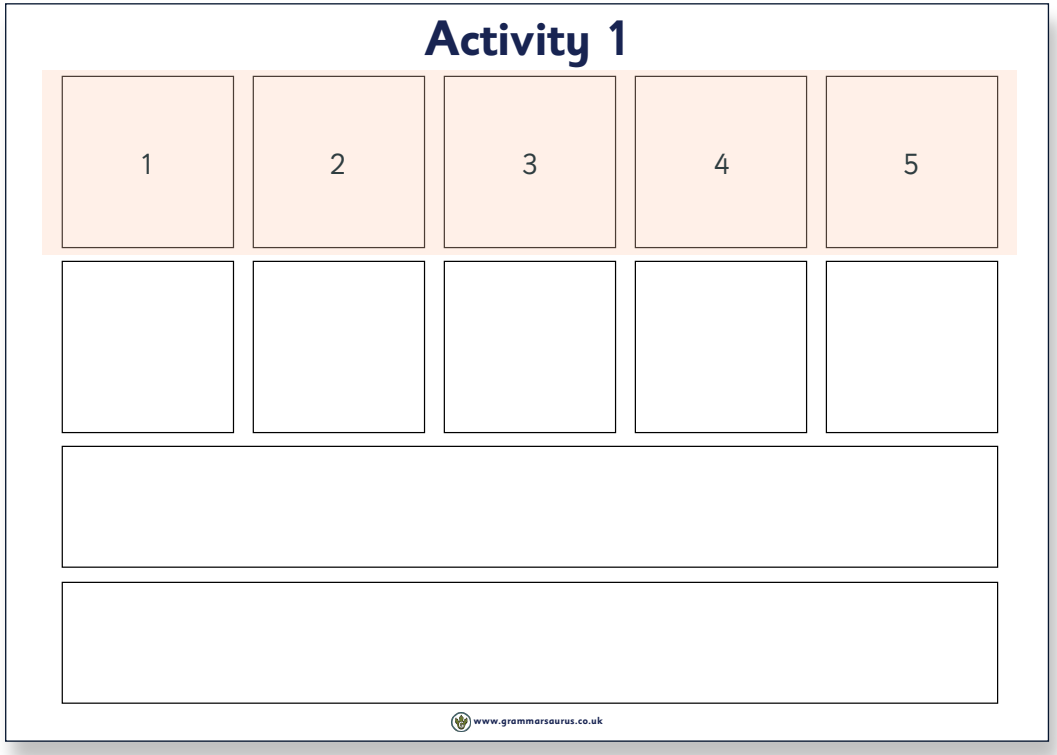
Activity 1

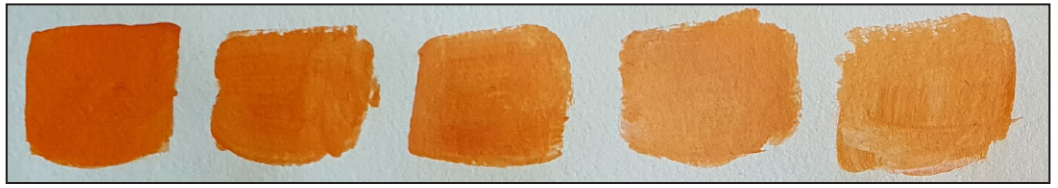
Developing technique | Exploring materials and techniques | Recording inspirations and progress

Step 1: Painting with acrylic paint

On your **activity 1 worksheet**, paint the **top row** of five squares using **orange acrylic** paint.

1. **square 1:** orange acrylic paint
2. **square 2:** add a little white
3. **square 3:** add more white
4. **squares 4 and 5:** add even more white





Activity 1

Developing technique | Exploring materials and techniques | Recording inspirations and progress

Step 2: Painting with watercolour paint

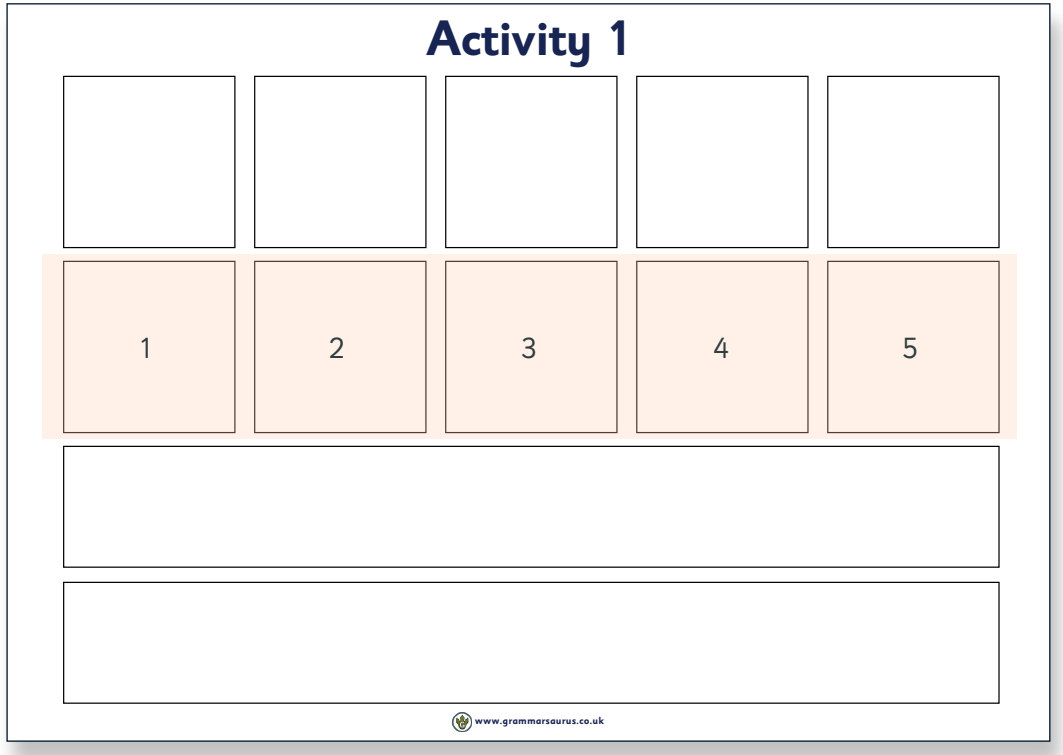
Now, paint the **bottom row** of squares with **orange watercolour** paint.

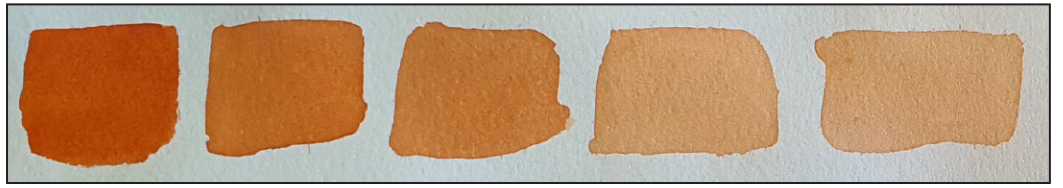
1. **square 1:** use the darkest orange
2. **squares 2–5:** add more water each time to make the colour lighter

Remember:

Mix watercolour with water **on your palette** first, not the page.

To make it lighter, **add water**, not white.





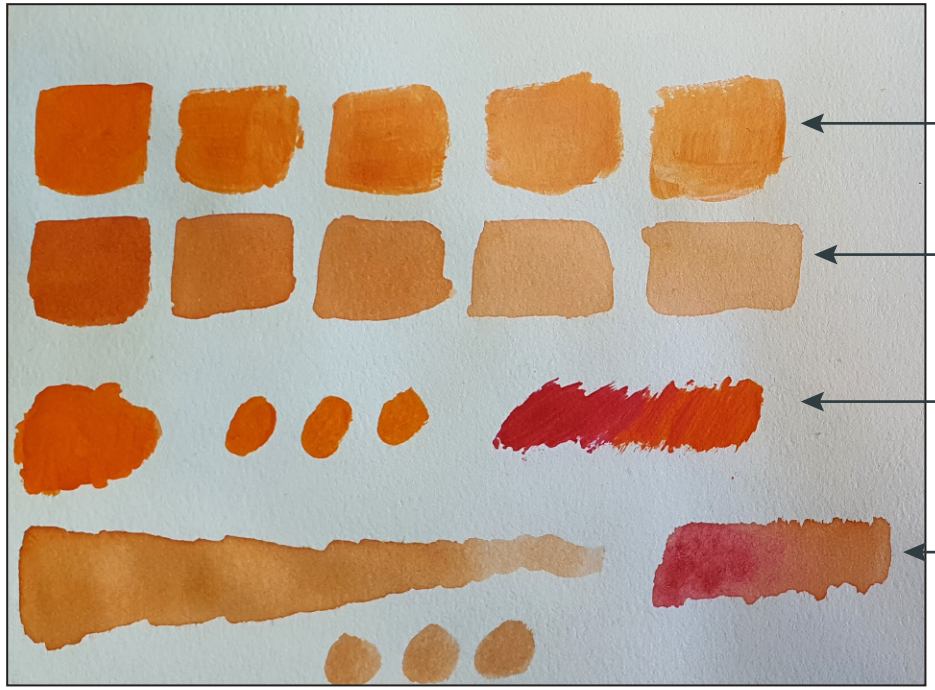
Activity 1

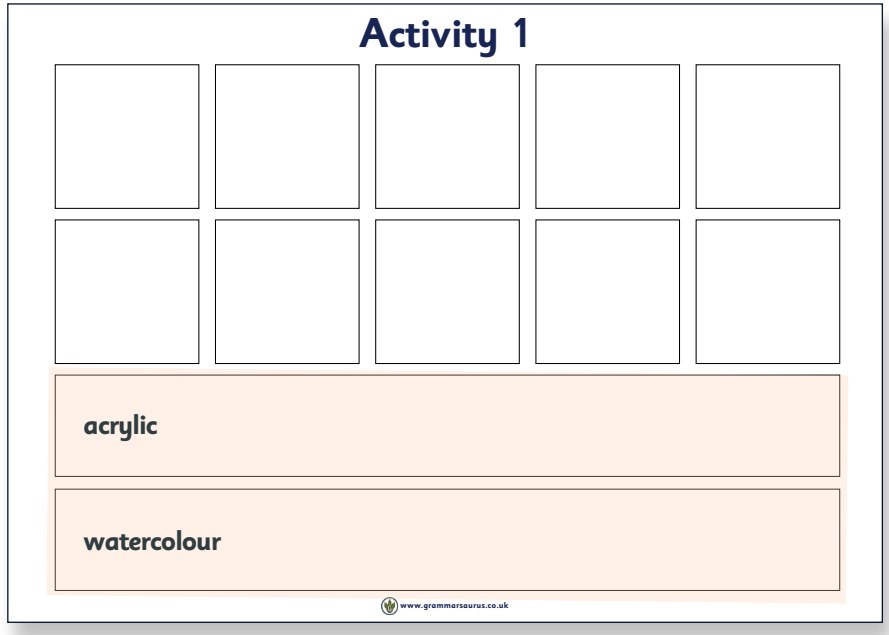
Developing technique | Exploring materials and techniques | Recording inspirations and progress

Step 3: Make different marks

In the **two rectangles** at the bottom of your **activity 1 worksheet**, use orange acrylic paint in one and orange watercolour paint in the other.

Try making **different marks**, like **dots**, **lines** and **shapes**.

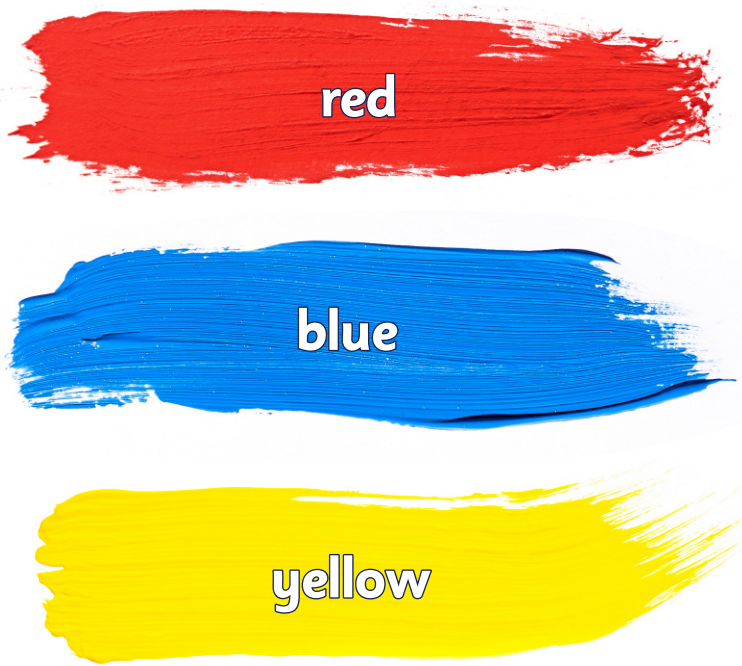




Let's recap

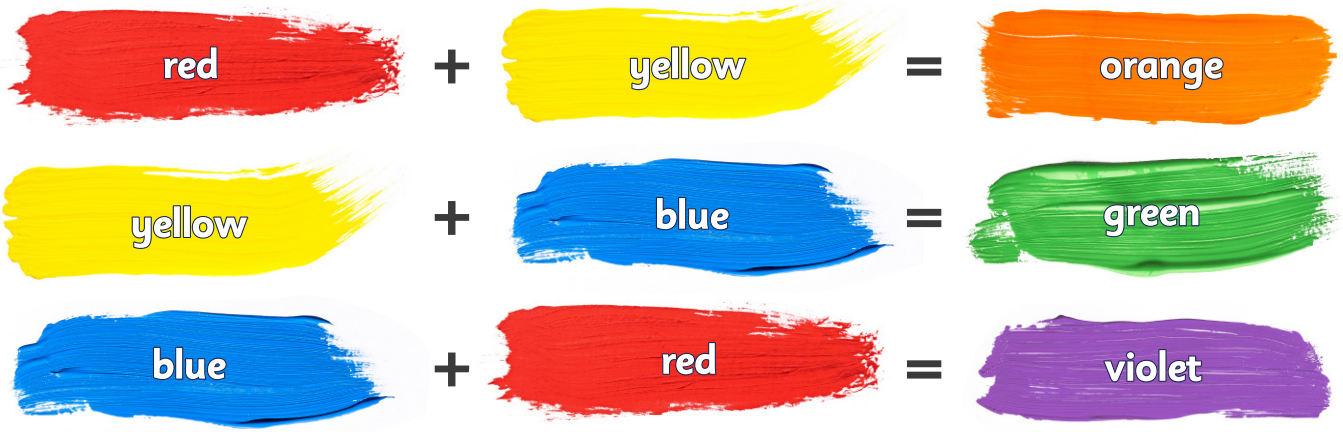
Developing technique

The three **primary colours** are:



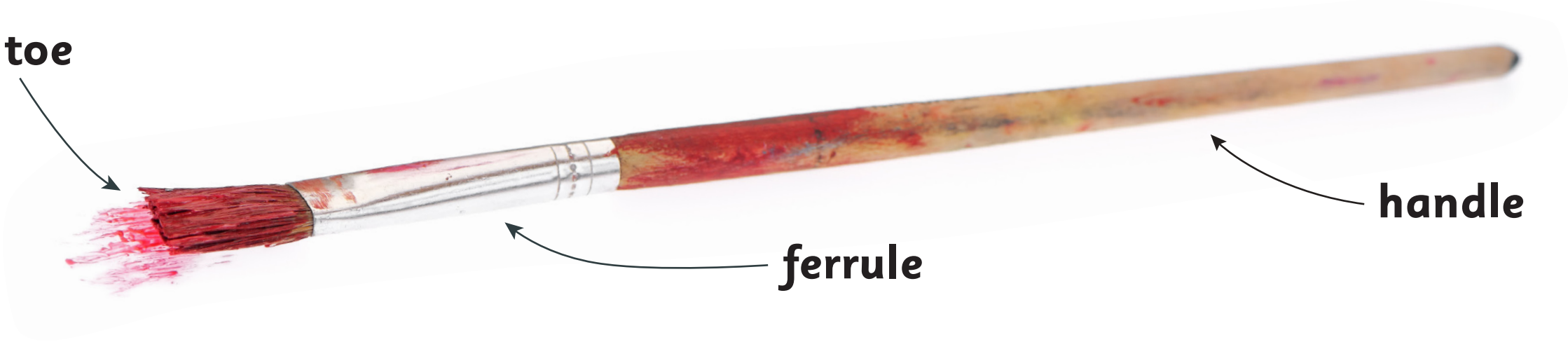
The **three secondary colours** are made by **mixing two primary colours**.

The **secondary colours** are:



Using a paintbrush

Developing technique



We must **wash our paintbrushes** when we want to use a **new paint colour**.

If we don't wash the brush, our paint colours would get **messy and discoloured**.

You will need to **change your water** once it becomes **too dirty**.

Activity 2

Developing technique | Exploring materials and techniques | Recording inspirations and progress

Paint **rainbows** using **watercolour** **paint** on a blank page in your art sketchbook.

A rainbow has these colours, in order:

red, **orange**, **yellow**, **green**, **blue**, **indigo**, **violet**



Remember!

Use **water**, not white, to make colours **lighter**.

Mix your watercolour paints with water **on your palette**.

Let's share

Appreciating and reflecting



Well done, everyone! Now, talk with your learning partner or group.

- **What did you notice about acrylic paint and watercolour paint?**
- **How did each paint feel to use?**
- **Which paint was easier to control? Why?**
- **How did adding white change acrylic paint?**
- **How did adding water change watercolour paint?**

Be a great listener!
Remember to ask kind questions:

- Which paint did you prefer using?
- What was different about the brushstrokes?
- What would you like to practise more next time?

Use the following sentence starters to help you.

"Acrylic paint is … because …"

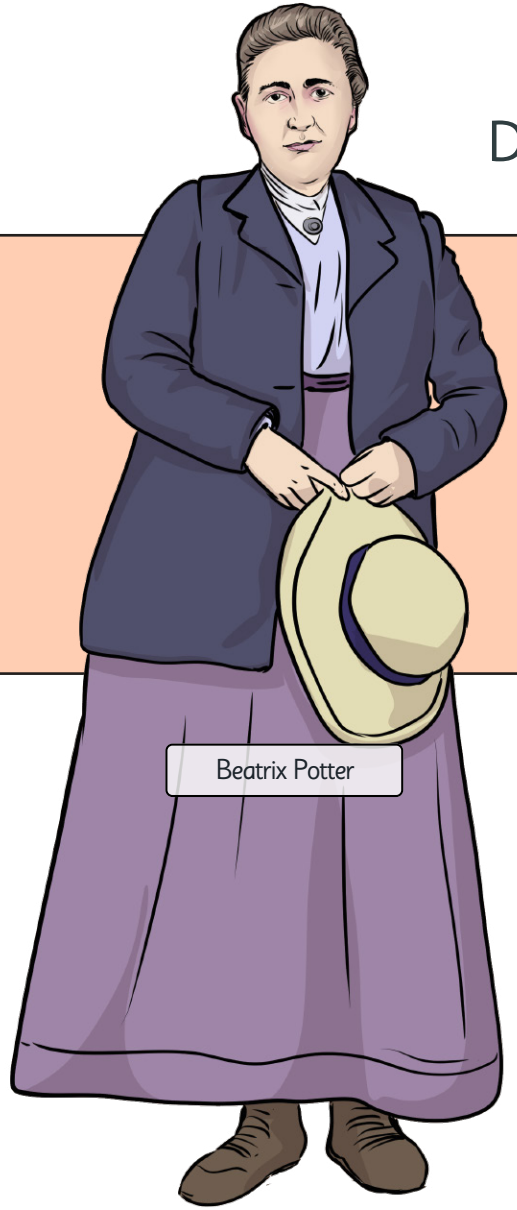
"Watercolour paint is … because …"

"When I added white, the paint …"

"When I added water, the colour …"

Challenge

Discuss the **following question** with your learning partner.



True or **false**? Both acrylic and watercolour paints **change** when you add something to them.

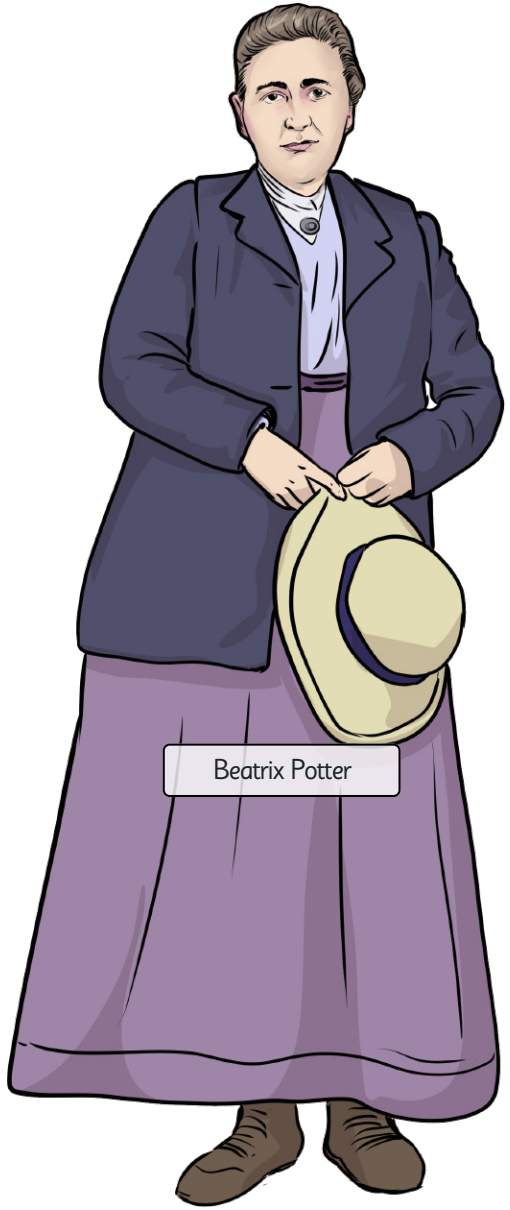


Be ready to **share your feedback** with the class before the **answers are revealed**.

Use this sentence starter to help you:

"I think this is true/false because when we added…, the paint…"

Challenge answers



This is true because both acrylic and watercolour paints **change** when you add something to them.

When you add **white paint** to acrylic paint, the colour becomes lighter.

When you add **water** to watercolour paint, the colour becomes lighter and more see-through.



Next time



In the next lesson, we will learn what an **illustrator** does.

We will think about **these questions:**

- What is an illustrator and an illustration?
- How do illustrators use pictures to explain ideas or stories?
- How can we use watercolour techniques to create illustrated leaves?