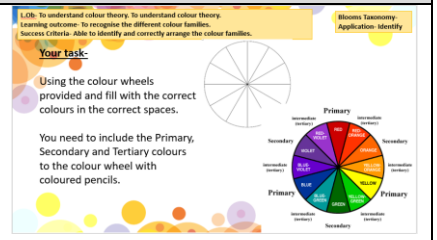
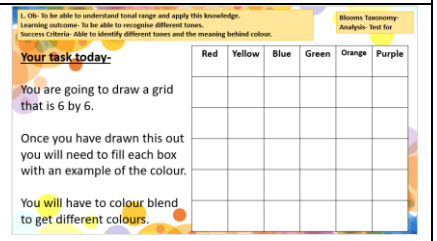
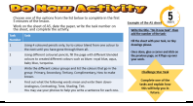
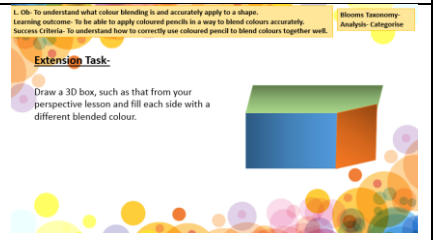
Holy Family Catholic School – Faculty of Art Autumn Half-Term 2 Year 7

Learning Intention	Vocab	Concept	Retrieval	Success Criteria	Hinge Questions for this lesson	Red Zone
Week 1 To understand colour theory. T	Colour Theory, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Complimentary, Analogous	Pupils will learn about the importance of the colour wheel and all the different colour families.	Pupils will retrieve any colour knowledge from their time in primary school.	Able to identify and correctly arrange the colour families.	**What is colour?** Colour is the way our eyes see different kinds of light, which makes things look red, blue, green, and every shade in between. When light hits an object, some colours are absorbed and one colour bounces back to our eyes. That reflected colour is what we see, which is why a leaf looks green and the sky looks blue.	
Week 2 To be able to understand tonal range and apply this knowledge.	Tonal Value, Colour Families, Mixing.	Pupils will use their new knowledge of the colour families from the previous lesson to create different tones in the different colour groups.	Pupils will use their knowledge from the previous lesson to help them with this work.	Able to identify different tones and the meaning behind colour.	**What does tone mean?** Tone in art means how light or dark something looks in a drawing or painting. Artists use different tones to show shadows, highlights, and the shape of an object. Changing the tone helps a picture look more realistic and three-dimensional.	
Week 3 To understand what colour blending is and accurately apply to a shape.	Colour Blending, Complimentary Colour, Application.	Pupils will continue to build on their knowledge of colour and applying colour, by learning to blend colours together from one to another.	Pupils will continue to apply their knowledge previous lessons by using colours groups to blend together. 	To understand how to correctly use coloured pencil to blend colours together well.	**What is colour blending?** Colour blending in art means gently mixing two or more colours so they change smoothly from one to another. Artists do this by layering colours lightly and slowly building them up until they flow together. It helps make drawings look softer, more realistic, and full of depth.	

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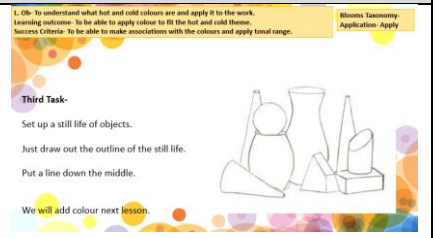
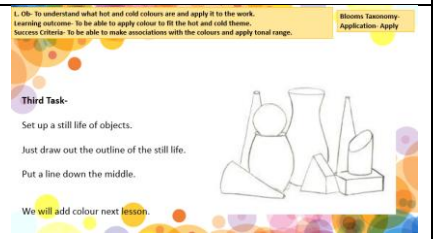
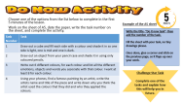
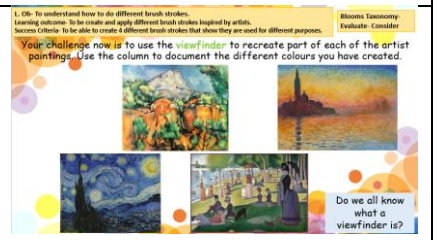
Week 4 To understand what hot and cold colours are and apply it to the work. 2 lessons.	Hot and Cold Colours, Colour Blending, Colour Association	Pupils will learn about Hot and Cold Colours and apply them to a drawing building on their knowledge of colour blending.	Pupils will use their new knowledge of colour blending in the main activity using hot and cold colours.	To be able to make associations with the colours and apply tonal range.	**What are hot and cold colours?** Hot colours are shades like red, orange, and yellow that feel warm and energetic, like fire or sunshine. Cold colours are shades like blue, green, and purple that feel calm and cool, like water or ice. Artists use hot and cold colours to create different moods and feelings in their artwork.	
Week 5 To understand what hot and cold colours are and apply it to the work. 2 lessons.	Hot and Cold Colours, Colour Blending, Colour Association	Pupils will learn about Hot and Cold Colours and apply them to a drawing building on their knowledge of colour blending.	Pupils will use their new knowledge of colour blending in the main activity using hot and cold colours.	To be able to make associations with the colours and apply tonal range.	**What are hot and cold colours?** Hot colours are shades like red, orange, and yellow that feel warm and energetic, like fire or sunshine. Cold colours are shades like blue, green, and purple that feel calm and cool, like water or ice. Artists use hot and cold colours to create different moods and feelings in their artwork.	
Week 6 To understand how to do different brush strokes. 2 Lessons.	Application, Dabbing, Pointillism, Linear, Block Painting, Colour, Blending	Pupils will use their new knowledge of colour and colour mixing/ blending and applying to copies of artist's work.	Pupils will use everything they have learnt this half term including colour blending and tones. 	To be able to create 4 different brush strokes that show they are used for different purposes.	**What is a viewfinder?** A viewfinder in art is a small frame or window that helps you choose the best part of a scene to draw. When you look through it, you can focus on shapes, lines, and details without getting distracted by everything else around you. Artists use viewfinders to plan strong, interesting compositions.	

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