

**What I should already know:**

Observational drawings are done from real life  
Have more control over lines used to represent objects, seen, remembered or imagined

That there are three primary and three secondary colours which can be linked to various feelings.

How to scale and add details in drawings

Recognise light and shade in drawings

How to explore tone using different grades of pencils, pastels and chalks

**By the end of this unit:**

Observational drawings will have more detail and control

Paintings will show shading and blending of colours through the technique of a wash

Use contrasting and complimentary colours

Use colours to express moods

Know about the culture and inspiration of the artist

**YEAR 2**  
**Art and Design**  
**Artist study**  
**Gakonga**



<b><u>Vocabulary</u></b>	
Complimentary colours	Colours which are close together on the colour wheel: red, yellow, orange; blue, purple, red; blue yellow, green
Contrasting colours	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel: red and green; blue and orange; yellow and purple.
Medium/media	The materials used to create the art work.
Paper	Material on which we write or draw.
Primary colours	Red, yellow and blue
Secondary colours	Orange, green and purple
Shade	Comparing light and dark are distinguished from one another
Tone	The lightness and darkness of something. This could be a shade
Wash	A semi-transparent layer of colour, usually made with ink or paint and used as a background
Watercolours	Artists' paint made with a water-soluble binder. Painting with watercolours is a technique of producing paler colours by diluting with water rather than using white

*Gakonga* is a talented artist who's greatest gift is inspiring others to capture and enjoy the magic and colours of his homeland Kenya. Colours dance across white paper, from the burning golds and reds of a dying sunset to the hot happy colours of a tribal dance!

