

# Expressive Painting

Focus: Painting, sketchbooks






**Secondary colours** are made by mixing the **primary colours**.

Key artists:			
<b>Marela Zacharias</b>	<b>Charlie French</b>	<b>Paul Cezanne</b>	<b>Vincent Van Gogh</b>
			

Where and when was the art made? How was it made? What art media did the artist use?

Look closely- Identify as many things in the work of art as you can. This might be things or objects but it could be colours,

- I can recognise primary colours and mix secondary colours. I can experiment with hues by changing the amount of primary colours I add.
- I can talk about my work to my class.
- I can draw from a still life and see colours and shapes in the arrangement.

<b>Acrylic paint</b>	<b>Impasto</b>	<b>Sgraffito</b>
 <p>Acrylic paint dries quickly. It is often used thickly straight from the tube to look <b>dense</b> like oil paint. However, it can be <b>diluted</b> with water to look <b>transparent</b>, like water colours.</p>	 <p>Impasto is when paint is laid thickly on the surface of artwork so that it stands up. You can often see brush marks in the paint.</p>	 <p>Scratching into wet paint. This could be with wire or a twig or stick.</p>

Key vocabulary:

Primary colours, Secondary colours, hue, colour mixing, ratio, palette, gestural brush marks, movement, texture, still life, reflect, respond, annotate, representational, abstract, pressure, mark