





Art Knowledge Organiser

Year 6	Painting	
Adjacent colours	Also called analogous colours, they are colours that neighbour each other on the colour wheel.	 <p>Control</p>
Control	The painter controls brushstrokes by pressure, but never scrapping or scrubbing the paintbrush. Thin marks are made by painting with the tip and lighter pressure, wider brushstrokes are made with the bristles, and more pressure.	 <p>Monochrome</p>
Dry brush	A method of ink or watercolour painting in which most of the pigment has been removed from the brush before application.	
Imagination	Painting from what you imagine, think or feel, rather than what you can see, unlike close observational art.	 <p>Tertiary colours</p>
Monochrome	Colour harmonies include only one colour in different value (the lightness and darkness of a colour) and intensity (the brightness or dullness of a colour).	
Style	Style is the way in which the artist portrays his or her subject matter and how the artist expresses his or her vision. Every artist has their own style.	
Tertiary (colours)	The six tertiary colours (red-orange, red-violet, yellow-green, yellow-orange, blue-green and blue-violet) are made by mixing a primary colour with an adjacent secondary colour.	 <p>Wet brush</p>
Tonal contrast	Tonal contrast is created when light tones and dark tones lie directly alongside each other.	
Wet brush	Wet brushing is a technique done with a wet soft bristle brush applied in single layer.	