

# Year 2

## Art

### Autumn 1 2025

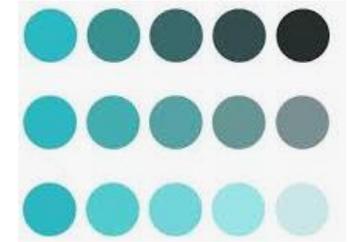
## Colour, Shape and Texture

### Shades, tones and tints

**Shade** – base colour + black

**Tone** – base colour + grey

**Tint** – base colour + white



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>complementary colours</b>	Any two colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel, such as yellow and purple.
<b>composition</b>	How different ingredients in art are put together to make a whole.
<b>cut-out</b>	The words Matisse used to describe his method of creating pictures with scissors and coloured paper.
<b>geometric shape</b>	Shapes we can name, e.g. square, rectangle, triangle, circle.
<b>organic shape</b>	A shape we cannot give a name to, these shapes are found in the natural world
<b>primary colours</b>	Yellow, red and blue. These colours cannot be mixed from other colours.
<b>secondary colours</b>	Green, orange and purple. These colours are mixed by combining two primary colours.
<b>texture</b>	How an object feels.
<b>visual texture</b>	When an artist uses different shapes, marks, colours, light or shade to show how something feels (texture).



### Alexander Calder

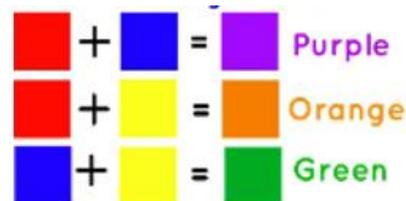
An American painter and sculpter. Calder used mainly organic shapes in his painting and sculptures, with some circles.



### Primary Colours



### Mixing Colours



### Colour wheel – Warm and Cool Colours.

