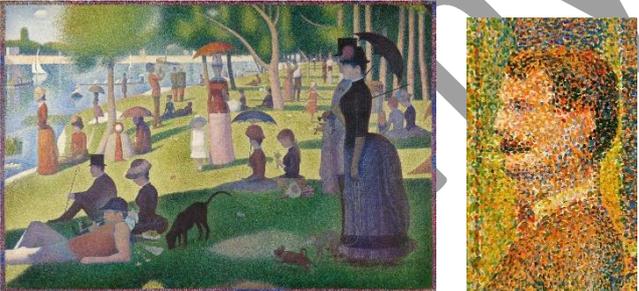
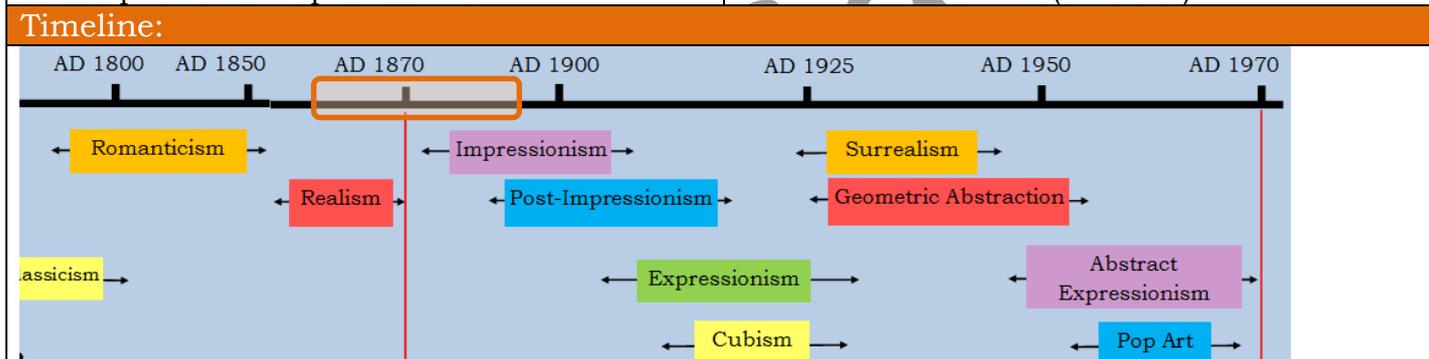


What should I know already?	What will I know by the end of the unit?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To confidently control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures. To mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects. To mix colour shades and tones with confidence, building on previous knowledge. To create imaginative work from a variety of sources. To use colour to express moods and feelings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop an independent style of painting. To purposely control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures. To experiment and build confidence in mixing colours, shades and tones, using pointillism. To develop a painting from a picture. To create imaginative work from a variety of sources.

Focus artist:	Focus artwork:
<p style="text-align: center;">George Seurat</p> <p>(1859 - 1891) George Seurat was a French Post-Impressionist painter. His scientific ideas about colour then led him to develop a different painting technique. He painted in tiny dots of colour, with the theory that the viewer's eye would mix them. This technique is called "pointillism".</p> 	 <p style="text-align: center;">A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte (1884-86)</p>



Vocabulary I will need to know:	
Pointillism	A painting technique in which dots of colour are applied to create optical effects.
Primary colours	The three primary colours are red, yellow and blue.
Secondary colours	Colours made by mixing two primary colours together. The three secondary colours are orange, green and purple.
Complementary colours	A colour that combined with a given colour makes white or black. When placed next to each other, the colours create the strongest contrast (difference). Sometimes called 'opposite colours'.
Analogous colours	Analogous colours are groups of three colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.
Colour blend	A painting technique where two different colours are slightly mixed together when wet, giving a smooth transition from one colour to the next.
Four-colour printing	A printing process that uses four colours. Pointillism is analogous to the four-colour CMYK printing process used by some colour printers and large presses that place dots of Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, and Key.
Cyan	A green-blue colour used in printing.
Magenta	A pink-purple colour used in printing.
Yellow	A primary colour used in printing.
Key	The colour black when used in printing.

