



Our Natural World – Flowers

Key Vocabulary:

Colour	This is what we see when light bounces off of an object
Form (3D)	The representation 3-dimensional objects in art
Line	A short or continuous mark made with a pencil
Pattern	A design created with repeated lines, shapes, tones or colours
Perspective	Taking into consideration height, depth and width so that an object looks real
Shading	The act of adding tones to a drawing
Shape	An area or outline enclosed by a line
Tone	The darkness or lightness of colour
Texture	The way something feels or looks like it feels

Key Knowledge:

- **Monet was an Artist.** He was born in Paris, France in 1840. He was one of the first artists to paint outside. He was an impressionist who mainly painted landscapes. He used short, quick brush strokes and unblended colours. His most famous paintings are of water lilies.
- **William Morris was an Artist and textile designer.** He was born in Essex in 1834. He owned a textile factor which produced wallpaper, fabric and furniture.
- **Georgia O'Keefe was an Artist.** She was born in America in 1887. She painted close up images of flowers. She use oil paint in bright and vibrant colours.
- **Primary Colours are red, yellow and blue.** They cannot be made by other colours.
- **Primary Colours can make new colours.**

Colour Mixing



Red + blue = purple.
Red and blue make purple.

Yellow + red = orange.
Yellow and red make orange.

Blue + yellow = green.
Blue and yellow make green.

Red + blue + yellow = brown.
Red and blue and yellow make brown.

White + red = pink.
White and red make pink.

White + black = grey.
White and black make grey.

Do you remember?

In reception, we learnt to hold a pencil correctly.
We used a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and glue sticks.
We begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.
We explored using a variety of artistic effects to express ideas and feelings.
We learnt to share our ideas, thoughts and resources.

Claude Monet



William Morris



Georgia O'Keefe

