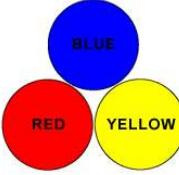
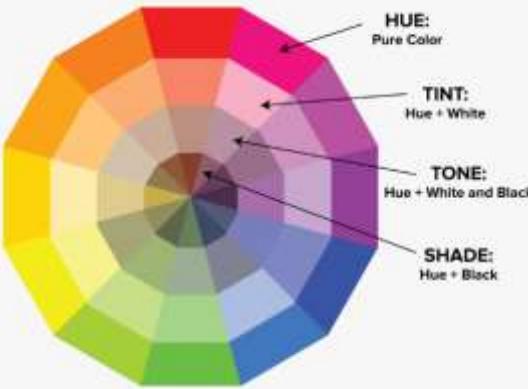
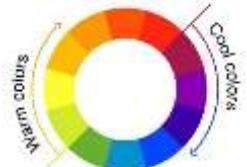
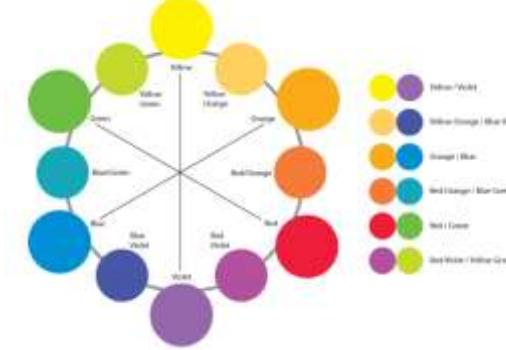
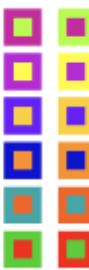


Art - Colour Mixing Progression

Nursery		Reception				
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the basic colour names and match items by colour (red, green, blue, yellow, orange, pink) Name the shades white and black.  <p>Explain how to mix primary colours to create secondary colours</p> <p> ORANGE  GREEN  PURPLE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name colours; begin to mix primary colours to make others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix and explain what tints, tones and shades are. Tint – pure colour + white Tone – pure colour + white + black Shade – pure colour + black  <p>Mix brown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix and describe tertiary colours (colours created by mixing primary and secondary colours)  <p>Discuss and use warm and cold colours</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain colour choices and the effects and mood they create. <p>Understand the term complementary colours and name some (colour wheel)</p> 	<p>Understand what contrasting colours are.</p> 	

In colour theory complementary colours appear opposite each other on colour models such as the colour wheel. The colour complement of each primary colour (primaries are red, yellow and blue) can be obtained by mixing the two other primary colours together. So the complementary of red is green (a mix of yellow and blue); the complementary of blue is orange (a mix of red and yellow); and the complementary of yellow is violet (a mix of red and blue).

Contrasting colors are **colors that differ from one another**. Levels of contrast vary from high to low, depending on their position on the color wheel. For example, colors that are directly opposite one another on the color wheel have the highest contrast possible, while colors next to one another have a low contrast. 10 Jun 2019