Warm or Cold?
Digital Art in the Classroom
Exploring Colour

FS:

We are learning to:

• *recognise and name primary and secondary colours;*

• *select and sort primary and secondary colours;*

• *understand that colours can be warm or cold;*

• *understand how artists have used warm or cold colours to paint the seasons;*

• take photographs and begin to understand how to focus on an object and take a close-up shot;

• create digital collages;

• begin to select, place and layer using digital tools;

• begin to explore the features and tools in a collage creation app; and

• work with others, make decisions and be creative.

Shared Vocabulary

- *Colour*
- *Red, Yellow, Blue, Green, Orange, Purple*
- *Warm, Cold*
- *Artist*
- *Seasons*
- *Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter*
- *Close-up shot*
- *Collage*

PLAN AND EXPLORE Begin by discussing the seasons. Encourage your pupils to name them. What colours do they associate with a hot summer or a cold winter day? Spend time exploring how artists can use colours to represent the seasons and how the colours they choose can make us feel warm or cold.

Encourage your pupils to identify the colours in the paintings. Discuss how the paintings and the colours make them feel. Which painting made them feel warm? Which made them feel cold? Can they recognise which season each painting depicts? Once your pupils have had time to explore and talk about the artworks, show them a colour wheel that displays primary, secondary and tertiary colours. Encourage your pupils to decide which colours are warm and which are cold. Is one side of the wheel warm and the other side cold? Read to the class a book that explores colour and mood, for example My Many Coloured Days, by Dr Seuss. Warm hues are yellow through to red-violet. Cold hues are violet through to yellow-green.

Warm and cool colours can create the illusion of size. Warm colours make objects look larger and closer. Cool colours make them look smaller and more distant. We can make colours cooler or warmer by adding a contrasting colour. For example, we can make red cooler by adding a little blue so that it becomes a cool red.

DO Divide the class into small groups. Ask each group to photograph one object for each colour: red, blue, yellow, green, purple and orange. They should also take pictures of the artworks they have been exploring. As with Activity 1, encourage your pupils to try to keep the camera steady, move near and focus on the object they want to photograph. Introduce the term close-up shot, when the camera is near the object. Ask your pupils to use an app such as PicCollage or MyStory to create a new collage for warm colours. Ask them to add the photos they have taken of warm coloured objects and paintings to the app. Depending on their experience or ability with the app, you could encourage them to add a background, some text or stickers in warm colours. Once complete, make sure they save their photo to the iPad camera roll. Encourage them to repeat the process to create a cold collage. TIP! If there are time restrictions, give groups either the cold or warm colour collage to focus on, rather than asking them to complete both.

REVIEW At the end of the lesson, ask your pupils to show their work and talk about whether they think they have succeeded in choosing warm and cold colours for their collages.

Made using PicCollage and a camera

Samples of work courtesy of Elmgrove Primary School

Hot

Cold

FIRE