

# Art and Design

## Focus skill Painting

A teaching and task setting PowerPoint.

**L.O:** To learn about different paints and brushes.

**L.O:** To learn about different painting techniques.

# Paints

## Acrylic

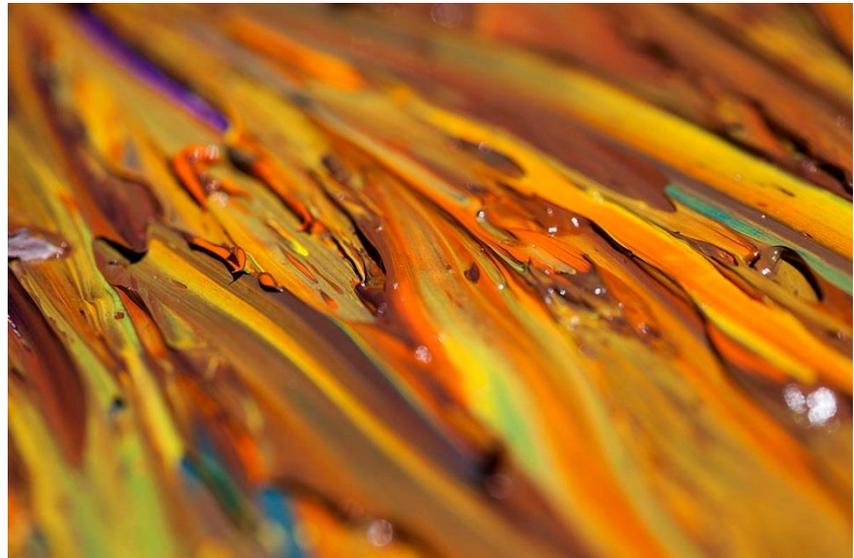
- ❁ Dries very fast
- ❁ Once dried, can be painted over
- ❁ Water resistant
- ❁ Will cover different surfaces, including glass
- ❁ Glue-like so can be used as part of a collage piece
- ❁ Large selection of colours
- ❁ Can be expensive



# Paints

## oils

- ✿ Dries very slowly
- ✿ Once dried, can be painted over
- ✿ Colours maintain their richness when dry
- ✿ Can be used thickly or thinly
- ✿ Large selection of colours



# Paints

## Watercolours

- ✿ Paint can be 'lifted off' by rewetting
- ✿ If paint has dried, just adding water will make it reusable
- ✿ Allow for colours drying lighter
- ✿ No white – use the paper or canvas instead
- ✿ Cheap paints



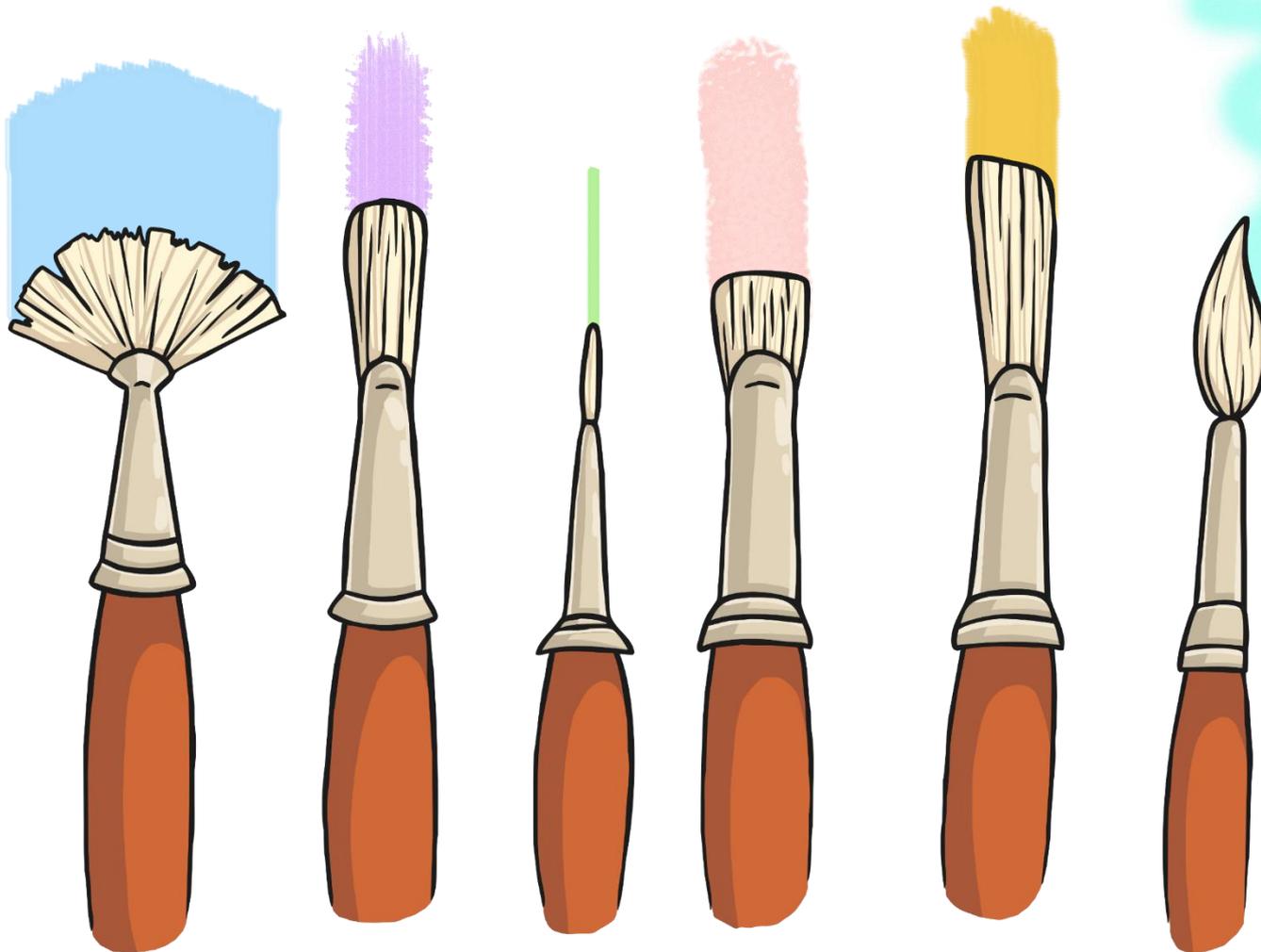
# Paints

## Powder paints

- ❁ Wide selection of colours
- ❁ Scoop the powder onto a plate/mixing tray then slowly mix with water
- ❁ You have to be careful with the consistency as adding too much water will make the paint too thin, or not adding enough will make it too thick.

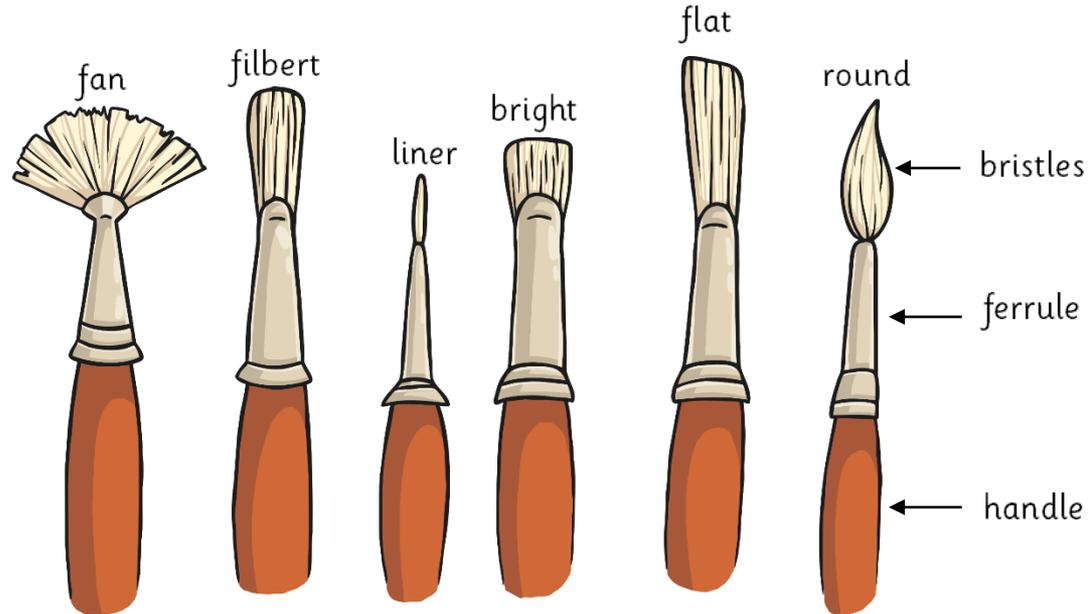


# Brushes and strokes



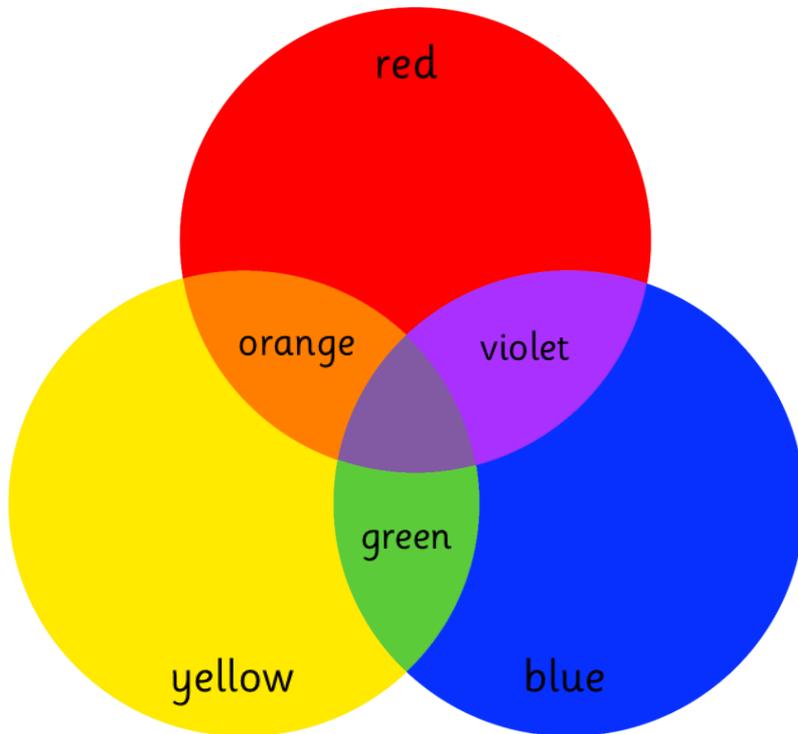
# Experimenting with brushes activity

Experiment painting with different brushes.  
What do you notice?



On a larger scale, you could experiment with even larger paint brushes or sponges.

# Mixing



Primary colours



Secondary colours



Tertiary colours



# Mixing activity

Mix a secondary colour and paint a line of this colour on paper.

Next add a reasonable amount of white to your secondary colour, mix it in well then paint a line of the new colour next to your original line on the paper.

Now add another reasonable amount of white to the paint, mix well and repeat the process on paper. What do you notice?

Now how would you make a bright colour darker every time?

# Making paint thick and adding texture activity

Adding PVA to paint (half and half), will thicken the paint.

Experiment by adding sand to the PVA paint.

What else could you add to paint to change its texture?

# Making thinner paint activity

Prepare some paint in a mixing pallet then paint a line of this colour onto paper.

Next mix some water into the paint and paint a new line on the paper.

Now add the same amount of water again and paint another line on the paper.

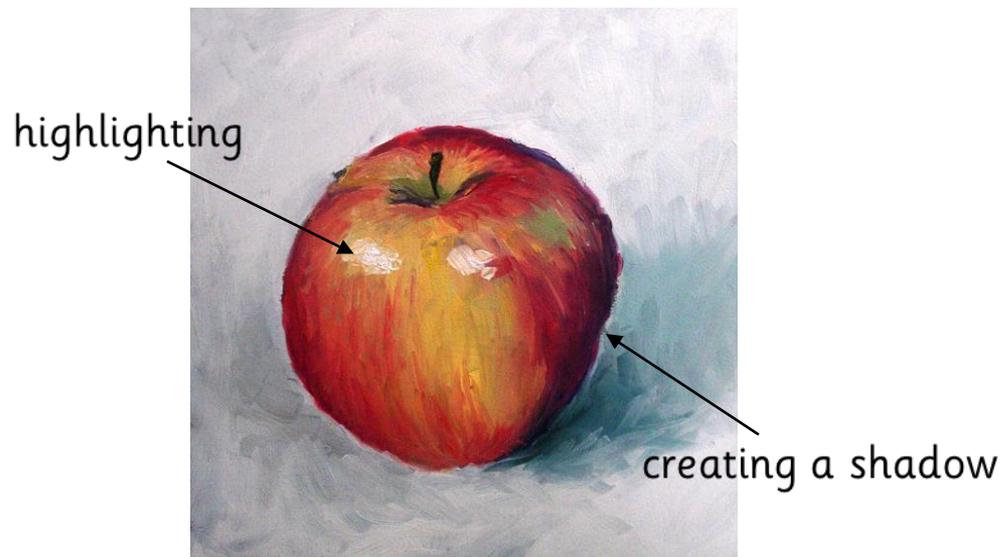
Repeat this several times. What do you notice?

‘Bleeding’ happens when two wet colours start to mix into each other on paper, however, this can produce some great effects. To stop this from happening, wet paint must dry before adding more on top or next to it.

# Painting tips

Adding highlights and shadows to an object helps to make it look more realistic. Decide which direction the light is shining from – this needs to be the same on every object within your painting.

Highlights can be added to the side that the light is shining, and shadows created on the opposite.



# Painting tips

The more pressure you apply, the more paint you put onto the surface and the less important the shape of the brush because force will change the shape of the softest part of the brush.

The End