

## Art KSV - Glossary

<b>Terminology</b>	<b>Explanation / example</b>
marks	The different lines, dots, patterns and textures created in a piece of art.
invent lines	The children make up their own lines, as opposed to reproducing observed lines.
grades (of pencil)	Distinguishes harder and softer pencils. Measured using the Graphite Scale. HB is a 'happy medium.' B graded pencils are softer (6B being the softest); H pencils are harder (6H being the hardest).
texture (in drawing)	The way something looks as if it may feel were it to be touched; looking like it has tactile qualities.
shading	Introduce degrees of darkness into a drawing or painting in order to project light and shadow, or give the effect of colour.
hatching	An artistic technique used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing closely spaced parallel lines. When lines are placed at an angle to one another, it is called cross-hatching.
blending	A drawing or painting technique where two different colours or shades are slightly mixed together and overlapped, giving a smooth transition from one colour to the next.
composition	The arrangement of the different elements within a piece of art. The five basic elements are considered to be lines, shape, colour, texture and space.
scale	Refers to the overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork. We always relate scale to the size of the human body - how big or small the piece is in relation to us.
proportion	Describes the relationship between the dimensions of different elements and an overall composition.
thumbnails	Thumbnail sketches are drawing quick, abbreviated drawings. Usually, they are done very rapidly and with no corrections - you can use any medium, though pen or pencil is the most common. Thumbnails sketches are usually very small, often only an inch or two high.
primary colours	Red, yellow and blue
secondary colours	Created by mixing two primary colours together. Red + blue = <b>purple</b> Red + yellow = <b>orange</b> Blue + yellow = <b>green</b> .
layering	Using more than one layer of paint, print, sketching or fabric.
shades	A mixture of a colour with black, to increase darkness.
tints	A mixture of a colour with white, to reduce darkness.
tones	A tone is produced either by mixing a colour with grey, or by both tinting and shading.
mono-printing	A form of printmaking where the image can only be made once
Press/impressed print	A form of printmaking where a print is pressed onto paper or fabric, using paint, ink or dye, to create an image.
over printing	Refers to the process of printing one colour on top of another.
block/blocking (printing)	Block printing is a traditional form of printmaking that utilises handmade stamps (e.g. wood, rubber). Artists carve images into the material with special carving tools and then transfer the impression onto paper or fabric using inks, dyes, and other paint resources.
washes	A wash is a term for a visual arts technique resulting in a semi-transparent layer of colour.

relief (printing)	Relief printmaking is one of the simplest types of printmaking, in which material is carved or taken away from around the protruding design that is to be printed so that only the design appears.
two colour overlays	Lay one colour of paint/ink over another colour.
media (painting)	The materials that are used to create a piece of art.
light effects (painting)	Creating an appearance of a light in the painting. See the following website for examples of different light effects. <a href="http://headforart.com/2016/09/23/quality-of-light/">http://headforart.com/2016/09/23/quality-of-light/</a>
hue	A pure pigment – one without tint or shade.
warm colours	Red, orange and yellow and similar colours.
cold colours	Blue, green, purple and similar colours
malleable	Capable of being shaped or formed, whether by hand or with tools. Materials especially considered malleable are moist clay, modelling clay, polymer clay, warm wax, and molten glass and metals.
slabs (clay)	Clay that has been made flat by rolling.
coils (clay)	Rope like pieces of clay that are stacked to form a wall and build the object.
slips (clay)	A slurry of clay and water.
carving	The act of using tools to shape something from a material by scraping away portions of that material. The technique can be applied to any material that is solid enough to hold a form even when pieces have been removed from it, and yet soft enough for portions to be scraped away with available tools.
weaving	A method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth.
tearing	The act of breaking apart a material by force, without the aid of a cutting tool.
overlapping	The placement of objects over one another in order to create the illusion of depth.
embroider	The art of working raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, gold, silver, or other material, upon any woven fabric, with a needle.
texture (collage and textiles)	The surface appearance of a fabric – an element you can see and feel.