

# Spring Keywords

## Year 9 Art

### Topic Title: 'Identity'

- **Refining practical skills in a range of materials, techniques and processes to show increased mastery.**
- **Exploring more complex themes connected to the artists of study; analysis, comparison and genuine discovery.**
- **Understanding the Formal Elements and visual dynamics of their own and others artworks.**
- **Example contextual links: Marlene Dumas, Henry Vandyke Carter, Hope Gangloff, Elizabeth Peyton.**

Keyword	Definition
<b>Portrait</b>	<b>A portrait is a representation of a particular person. A self-portrait is a portrait of the artist by the artist.</b>
<b>Expressionism</b>	<b>Expressionism refers to art in which the image of reality is distorted in order to make it expressive of the artist's inner feelings or ideas.</b>
<b>Realism</b>	<b>In its specific sense realism refers to a mid nineteenth century artistic movement characterised by subjects painted from everyday life in a naturalistic manner; however the term is also generally used to describe artworks painted in a realistic almost photographic way.</b>
<b>Painting</b>	<b>Painting is the practice of applying paint or other media to a surface, usually with a brush</b>
<b>Palette</b>	<b>A palette is a smooth, flat surface on which artists set out and mix their colours before painting, often designed to be held in the hand</b>
<b>Observation</b>	<b>The action or process of closely observing (looking)</b>
<b>Scale</b>	<b>The relative size of one object compared to another.</b>
<b>Composition</b>	<b>'Putting together'. The organisation of the elements</b>
<b>Accuracy</b>	<b>The degree of closeness of measurement. Precision and correctness.</b>
<b>Annotation</b>	<b>Explanation or comments added to your artwork.</b>
<b>Line</b>	<b>A mark made on a surface that joins points together. Line can show shape or details but can also show movement, mood or emotion.</b>

<b>Shape</b>	<b>2D areas, irregular or imperfect, straight and angled.</b>
<b>Tone</b>	<b>The lightness or darkness of an artwork.</b>
<b>Texture</b>	<b>The perceived surface quality of a piece of art, through sense of touch or visually.</b>
<b>Pattern</b>	<b>A design in which shapes, lines or colours are repeated.</b>
<b>Colour</b>	<b>When light waves strike an object and reflect back into our eyes, we perceive colour.</b>
<b>Form</b>	<b>Describing a 3 dimensional object.</b>
<b>Mark-making</b>	<b>Describes the different lines, patterns, dots, textures we create in an artwork.</b>
<b>Primary Colours</b>	<b>Yellow, red, and blue. These are basic colours that cannot be broken down into any simpler colours.</b>
<b>Secondary Colours</b>	<b>These are created by mixing two primary colours. The secondary colours are orange, green, and purple</b>
<b>Tertiary Colours</b>	<b>These are created by mixing both primary and secondary colours to form a hybrid, such as yellow-orange.</b>
<b>Monochromatic</b>	<b>The monochromatic scheme is based on the colours created from different tints (created by adding black or white to the original colour), tones, and shades of one hue. In theory, it's the simplest of all the schemes.</b>
<b>Analogous colours</b>	<b>The analogous scheme is based on three colours located next to each other on the colour wheel (e.g., red, red-orange, and red-violet).</b>
<b>Complementary Colours</b>	<b>Colours that are opposite on the colour wheel.</b>