

# Spring 2 Keywords

## Year 10 Art

### Topic Title:

- **Unit 1 Personal Portfolio: thematic response project on 'Order and Disorder'**
- **Increased focus characteristics of media and materials such as wet and dry, malleable, resistant and digital.**
- **The effects and creative potential of combining and manipulating different two-dimensional and three-dimensional materials and media, the use of digital and/or non-digital applications.**
- **Lino printing/etching**
- **Composition.**
- **Critical review**
- **Critical and contextual knowledge and understanding.**

Keyword	Definition
<b>Transparent paint</b>	<b>Transparent (or translucent) paints allow more light to pass through them. They are 'see through.'</b>
<b>Opaque paint</b>	<b>A paint colour is said to be opaque when it hides what's underneath it. When you can't see any or much of what's beneath the colour, it is an opaque paint.</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</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>
<b>Visual Analysis</b>	<b>A description and explanation of the visual structure of artwork.</b>
<b>Annotation</b>	<b>Explanation or comments added to your artwork.</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>Refine</b>	<b>To improve</b>
<b>Collage</b>	<b>Derives from the French term papiers colles, used to describe the techniques of pasting paper cut outs onto various surfaces.</b>
<b>Hue</b>	<b>Literally means colour/pigment.</b>
<b>Tint</b>	<b>Any hue (colour) to which white is added.</b>
<b>Shade</b>	<b>Any hue (colour) to which black is added.</b>
<b>Saturation</b>	<b>The intensity of colour</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>