

# Spring Keywords

## Year 8 Art

### Topic Title:

### 'Organic Forms'

- Refine drawing skills, combining the Formal Elements and materials with independence. Making independent choices.
- Build on colour theory, the properties of painting and colour in a range of media.
- Understand context of an artwork and interpreting visual language.
- Example contextual Links: Georgia O'Keeffe/ symbolism/feminism. Helen Frankenthaler, Gabriella Munter.

Keyword	Definition
<b>Symbolism</b>	Late nineteenth-century movement that advocated the expression of an idea over the realistic description of the natural world
<b>Still Life</b>	One of the principal genres (subject types) of Western art – essentially, the subject matter of a still life painting or sculpture is anything that does not move or is dead.
<b>Pastiche</b>	Copying/replicating another artists work.
<b>Painting</b>	Painting is the practice of applying paint or other media to a surface, usually with a brush
<b>Palette</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>Collage</b>	Collage describes both the technique and the resulting work of art in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other ephemera are arranged and stuck down onto a supporting surface
<b>Primary Colours</b>	Yellow, red, and blue. These are basic colours that cannot be broken down into any simpler colours.
<b>Secondary Colours</b>	These are created by mixing two primary colours. The secondary colours are orange, green, and purple
<b>Tertiary Colours</b>	These are created by mixing both primary and secondary colours to form a hybrid, such as yellow-orange.
<b>Monochromatic</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>Analogous colours</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>Complementary Colours</b>	<b>Colours that are opposite on the colour wheel.</b>
<b>Organic Forms</b>	<b>Organic forms look natural. The natural world and living things. Irregular.</b>
<b>Structure</b>	<b>How parts of an artwork relate to each other and their relative proportions.</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>