

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
Portrait	A portrait is a representation of a particular person. A self-portrait is a portrait of the artist by the artist.
Expressionism	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.
Realism	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.
Painting	Painting is the practice of applying paint or other media to a surface, usually with a brush
Palette	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
Observation	The action or process of closely observing (looking)
Scale	The relative size of one object compared to another.
Composition	'Putting together'. The organisation of the elements
Accuracy	The degree of closeness of measurement. Precision and correctness.
Annotation	Explanation or comments added to your artwork.
Line	A mark made on a surface that joins points together. Line can show shape or details but can also show movement, mood or emotion.

Shape	2D areas, irregular or imperfect, straight and angled.
Tone	The lightness or darkness of an artwork.
Texture	The perceived surface quality of a piece of art, through sense of touch or visually.
Pattern	A design in which shapes, lines or colours are repeated.
Colour	When light waves strike an object and reflect back into our eyes, we perceive colour.
Form	Describing a 3 dimensional object.
Mark-making	Describes the different lines, patterns, dots, textures we create in an artwork.
Primary Colours	Yellow, red, and blue. These are basic colours that cannot be broken down into any simpler colours.
Secondary Colours	These are created by mixing two primary colours. The secondary colours are orange, green, and purple
Tertiary Colours	These are created by mixing both primary and secondary colours to form a hybrid, such as yellow-orange.
Monochromatic	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.
Analogous colours	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).
Complementary Colours	Colours that are opposite on the colour wheel.