

Art and Design Vocabulary
<u>Drawing vocabulary</u> Hatching: fine parallel lines drawn closely together to create the illusion of shade or texture in a drawing. Cross-hatching: two layers of hatching at right-angles to create a mesh-like pattern Blending: this can be used in drawing and painting, where a gradual transition or softened lines are created
<u>Painting vocabulary</u> Wash: a fine layer of colour-such as watercolour—is spread with a brush in an even layer, so that no brush marks are visible in the finished product Strokes: the marks made with a brush- Using different brushes can result in different paint effects, as can changing between lighter or heavier pressure when painting. Layers: different layers can be achieved by combining different mediums within a piece of work eg: adding pastels to a painting
<u>Printing vocabulary</u> Printing: an impression made by any method involving transfer from one surface to another Block print/Relief method: the print will reveal the parts you don't draw, or add, because they come into contact with the ink. Monoprint: this is a form of printmaking that has lines or images that can only be made once Lino: this is often used to create a relief surface-designs can be shaped into the lino using a range of tools Press print: can be achieved by using a range of items and objects that have a design carved or shaped into them to create the relief. It is then pressed on to paper or fabric Screen: this can hold fabric or paper and ink is pressed through-used for screen printing (areas are blocked off by a stencil) Stencil: can be made from thin metal, or cardboard and creates a representation that can be reproduced many times. The open parts of a stencil will let the ink or paint through.
<u>Collage vocabulary</u> Collage: a collection of different forms that come together to create a piece of work eg/papers and cloth Frottage: (French: "rubbing") This is a technique of creating an impression of the surface texture of a material, such as wood, by placing a piece of paper over it and rubbing it with a soft pencil or crayon, such as for example: taking brass rubbings Montage: a collection of images that come together to create one piece of work
<u>Colour:</u> an aspect of objects that results from the light they reflect. <u>Tone:</u> refers to the gradation between light and dark. To make lighter tones or tints, we add white to a colour, and we make darker tones or shades by adding black. We can use tone to create atmosphere and mood as well as to define form.

Line and shape: a line is a short or continuous mark made by moving a point.

Form and space: Shape in 3D is called form. It relates to the structure of an object and how it appears from different points of view. Forms have volume, take up space and cast shadows. Form is the design of all the different parts that make up the work of art. The elements of form are: lines, shapes, values (varied lights and darks), textures, and colours

Texture and pattern: Texture describes surface quality, for example rough, smooth, hard or soft. It is normally tactile (felt), but it can be represented visually.

Media/Medium: The materials and tools used by the artist to create a work of art.

3D work and sculpture vocabulary

Slab: this can be rolled out to create a sheet of clay to work with-may be rolled out within two boards to the desired thickness. Work can be created using one piece of clay and can be moulded into shape. Air dry clay will start to dry quickly when handled, so when you aren't working with it, keep it wrapped tightly or cover the clay with a wet paper towel or cloth to maintain moisture.

Slip: you need to use slip to "fasten" pieces of clay together so that they don't fall apart as it dries. You can use a slip that uses water and as pieces of clay are blended together parts of the clay become mixed in with the water. Sometimes a slither of clay may also be used on the join too.

Score: you may score clay using tools and create a criss-cross and join another piece of clay to it. Score each piece of clay in the areas where they will be attached, using anything with a sharp edge -- a fingernail can work for scoring clay, but there are a range of different tools-tooth picks, clay knives, spoons etc that can work well to achieve this technique.

Blending: you can blend using the warmth of your hands and finger and thumb, use blending tools and also use flat edges to soften and blend to join.

Textile vocabulary

Thread: may be used in sewing to stitch together fabrics of materials-cotton and embroidery threads are generally used

Fabric: a range of cloth materials made by weaving or yarning

Stitch: range of techniques to combine or decorate fabric/materials