

Key Words

- **Media/Medium** - The materials and tools used by an artist to create a piece of art.
- **Technique** - The skill in which an artist uses tools and materials to create a piece of art.
- **Abstract** - A piece of art which is not realistic. It uses shapes, colours and textures.
- **Style** - The technique an artist uses to expressive their individual character of there work.
- **Composition** - The arrangement and layout of artwork/ objects.
- **Highlight** - The bright or reflective area within a drawing/ painting where direct light meets the surface of the object or person.
- **Shadow, shade, shading** - The tonal and darker areas within a drawing/ painting where there is less light on the object or person.
- **Texture** - The feel, appearance or the tactile quality of the work of art
- **Mark making** - Mark making is used to create texture within a piece of art by drawing lines and patterns.
- **Collage** - A piece of art made by using a variety of materials such as paper/ newspaper/ photographs which are cut out, rearranged and glued on a surface.

The Colour Wheel



There are different categories of colours based on the **colour wheel**: primary, secondary, tertiary, warm, cool and complimentary

Primary Colours: Red, yellow and blue

In traditional colour theory (used in paint and pigments), primary colours are the 3 pigment colours that cannot be mixed or formed by any combination of other colours. All other colours are derived from these 3 hues.

Secondary Colours: Green, orange and purple
These are the colours formed by mixing the primary colours.

Tertiary Colours: Yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green & yellow-green
These are the colours formed by mixing a primary and a secondary colour. That's why the hue is a two word name, such as blue-green, red-violet, and yellow-orange.

Colour & Value

Colour is light reflected from a surface. There are 3 qualities hue, value and intensity.

Value is one of the seven elements of art. Value deals with the lightness or darkness of a colour. Since we see objects and understand objects because of how dark or light they are, value is incredible important to art.

Elements of Art

SHAPE: Shape encloses a two dimensional area. Geometric or organic.



FORM: Form encloses a three-dimensional area. It's the three-dimensional analogue of shape.



LINE: The edge of a shape or form or the direction followed by anything in motion.



COLOR: Light reflected from a surface. Three distinct qualities Hue, Value, Intensity.



VALUE: Shadows/shades from lightness to darkness.



SPACE: The area between and around objects. Positive, negative, or three-dimensional.



TEXTURE: The surface quality of an object that we sense through touch.



Tints and Shades

When dealing with pure colour (hue), value can be affected by adding white or black to a colour. Adding white to a colour produces a tint...



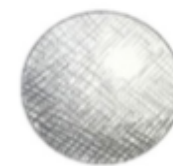
Adding black to a colour produces a shade...



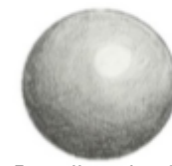
Shading Techniques



Hatching with parallel lines is the same as cross hatching, except you are making all the lines go in the same direction.



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Creating shades by "smudging" the applied shade. This is done by pressing and smearing the applied graphite with your finger, a soft cloth or a "stump".



Creating shades through a series of dots. Building up more dots closer together results in darker shading.