Am WOros

| Colour <br> There are three primary colours; Red, yellow and blue. Mix two primary colours together to make secondary colours. The secondary colours are green, orange and purple. | Proportion <br> Proportion refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth. Proportion also describes how the sizes of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other. |  |
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| Tertiary Colours <br> A colour made by mixing a primary colour with one of its secondary colours. Eg. Red +Orange = Orangey red. | Mark making <br> The act of drawing on paper or other surfaces using a variety of marks to create texture, form, pattern in the drawing. |  |
| Complimentary Pairs <br> 2 colours 1 primary, 1 secondary which are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Eg. Red and green. They make each other more intense. | Collage <br> An image created by sticking material (usually torn or cut paper) to the picture. |  |
| Harmonious colours <br> These are colours placed next to one another on the colour wheel. | Architecture <br> The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings. |  |
| Line <br> A single long mark made by an implement. | 1 Point Perspective <br> A way of making a drawing or painting look deep and realistic with 1 vanishing point. A method of making things appear near or in the distance. |  |
| Tone <br> Different degrees of light and dark on an object. You can use a pencil to shade or make colours lighter and darker to make a drawing look solid. | 2 Point Perspective <br> A way of making a drawing or painting look deep and realistic with 2 vanishing points. A method of making things appear near or in the distance. |  |
| Shape <br> The outline or form of something. | Focal point <br> The place to which the eye is lead within a picture, the main interest. |  |
| Form <br> A solid 3D shape. | Mixed Media <br> A variety of materials used in a work of art. |  |
| Composition <br> A whole picture which is balanced, pleasing to the eye and well arranged. | Printmaking: <br> Printmaking is the process of creating artworks by printing, normally on paper, but also on fabric, wood, metal, and other surfaces. ... Prints are created by transferring ink from a matrix to a sheet of paper or other material, by a variety of techniques. |  |
| Texture <br> How the surface looks and feels. | Monoprint <br> A single print taken from a design created in printing ink. |  |
| Pattern <br> When shapes, colours and lines are repeated or gathered together. | Lino print <br> A print made from a linocut block. |  |
| Scale <br> Is the size of one object in relation to the other objects in a design or artwork. | Still Life <br> A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers. |  |
| Portrait <br> A picture of a person. Also a composition which is vertical. | Viewfinder <br> A viewfinder is a simple device that allows you to isolate or "crop" a scene within a rectangular area. You can adjust the viewfinder back and forth, left and right, and up and down, looking for the most dramatic and engaging composition. |  |
| Identity <br> The definition of identity is who you are, the way you think about yourself, the way you are viewed by the world and the characteristics that define you. An example of identity is a person's name. | Abstract Art <br> Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate translation of reality but instead uses shapes, colours, forms and marks to achieve its effect. |  |

