



YEAR 3

Painting	Primary colours, secondary colours, complementary colours, shades, layering, mood, pigments, warm and cool tones
Printing	Positive/negative image, printing plate, repeating pattern
Sculpture	Form, low relief, bonding

YEAR 4

Painting	Primary colours, secondary colours, complementary colours, shades, layering, mood, pigments, warm and cool tones, tertiary colours, wet on wet, wet on dry, wash
Printing	Positive/negative image, printing plate, repeating pattern, mono print, transfer
Sculpture	Form, low relief, bonding, free standing form

YEAR 5







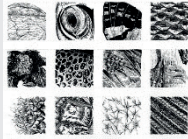

Painting	Primary colours, secondary colours, complementary colours, shades, layering, mood, pigments, warm and cool tones, tertiary colours, wet on wet, wet on dry, wash, tints, tones, balance, plastic texture, salt texture
Printing	Positive/negative image, printing plate, repeating pattern, mono print, transfer, rotational print, lino print, geometric, organic, engrave
Sculpture	Form, low relief, bonding, free standing form, mould, impression, score and slip

YEAR 6

Painting	Primary colours, secondary colours, complementary colours, shades, layering, mood, pigments, warm and cool tones, tertiary colours, wet on wet, wet on dry, wash, impressionism, tints, tones, balance, plastic texture, salt texture
Printing	Positive/negative image, printing plate, repeating pattern, mono print, transfer, rotational print, lino print, geometric, organic, engrave, callography
Sculpture	Form, low relief, bonding, free standing form, mould, impression, score and slip, figurative, blend, modroc, dry brush, distress, armature

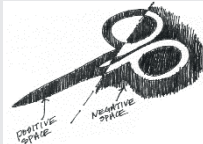
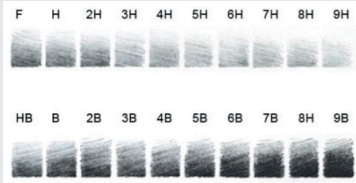
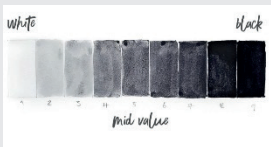

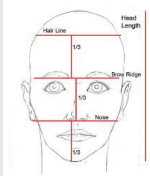
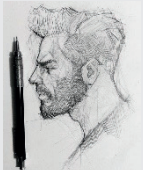


SKETCHING

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Hatching		Drawing with parallel lines in one direction.
Cross-hatching		Drawing with overlapping parallel lines in two directions
Scumbling		Drawing with circular movement
Stippling		Drawing using small dots and specks
Blending		Drawing using smudging
Outline		The line showing the main shape of something
Texture		Creating how something feels/or might feel
Pattern		Repeated lines in arrangements, sequences, and groupings, whether ordered horizontally, vertically, or diagonally, or more irregular and random.



SKETCHING

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Positive/negative space		Positive space is the subject matter of the artwork. Negative space is the empty space around the subject.
Pencil grades		Showing how soft/hard the lead is. B= Blackness H = Hardness
Tone/Tonal value		How light or dark something is on a scale of white to black. White is the lightest value and black the darkest.
Proportion		Describes how the sizes of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other.
Facial Proportion		Proportion refers to the relationship in size and placement of facial features.
Side profile		Side view of a person's face

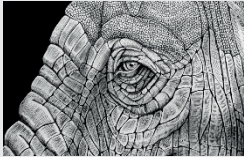






SKETCHING

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Composition		<p>The way in which the art has been put together or arranged in a certain way</p> <p>Old French word 'Composer' which means put together</p>
Perspective		<p>Perspective is what gives a three-dimensional feeling to a flat image. In art, it is a system of representing the way that objects appear to get smaller and closer together the further away they are from the viewer.</p> <p>One- point perspective has one focal point.</p>
Depth		<p>Creating the illusion of 3-dimensional space on a 2-dimensional surface</p>
Focal point		<p>The focal point is the centre of interest or activity in a work of art.</p>
Fore/middle/background		<p>Closest to you = foreground, furthest away from you = background, the area in between = middle ground</p>
Mixed Medium		<p>Art composed from a combination of different media (materials)</p>


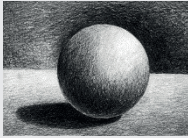
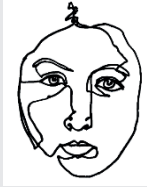

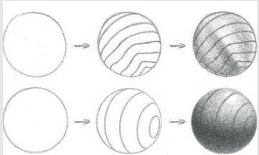



SKETCHING

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Fine detail		A sketch that has great precision and detail
Abstract		Art that doesn't represent a realistic image. E.g Blending real subjects with abstract painting using brushwork to express feelings
Realism		Art that is accurate and detailed. Art that attempts to represent the subject truthfully
Freehand		Sketch without any measuring instruments
Live sketching		A quick sketch to represent something in that moment


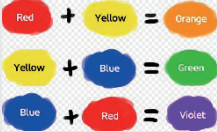
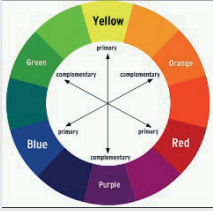
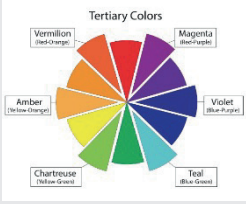
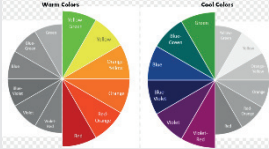


SKETCHING

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Architecture		The design and construction of buildings
3 Dimensional		Art with all the dimensions of height, width, and depth
Continuous lines		Fluid drawing made of connected lines that are drawn without lifting the pencil from the paper. This means no hesitation, just moving from one thing on your paper into another without overthinking it too much.
Observational drawing		Accurate drawings of what is in front of you (drawing from life). This must be as realistic as possible.
Contour lines		Lines that surround and define the edge of a subject, giving it volume and shape
Arabesque		Detailed Islamic pattern, usually interlacing foliage and leaves

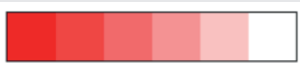


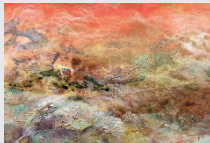
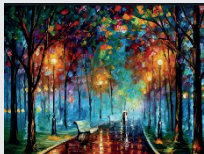





PAINTING

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Primary colours		The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. They cannot be made by mixing other colours together.
Secondary colours		Colours made by mixing two primary colours together.
Complementary/contrasting colours		Pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter. In colour theory, complementary colours appear opposite each other on the colour wheel. The colour complement of each primary colour can be obtained by mixing the two other primary colours together. So the complementary of red is green (a mix of yellow and blue); the complementary of blue is orange (a mix of red and yellow); and the complementary of yellow is violet (a mix of red and blue). When mixed, they cancel each other out to make a grey scale colour.
Tertiary colours		The six in-between colours. They are a mixture of one primary colour with its nearest secondary colour. E.g Blue and green = blue-green/teal colour
Warm and cool tones		Warm colours are red, orange, and yellow, and they evoke feelings of warmth, energy, and positivity. Cool colours are blue, green, and purple, and they evoke feelings of coolness, relaxation, and calm. Some colours can lean warmer or cooler depending on their undertones or how they are mixed.





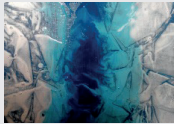
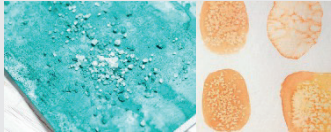



PAINTING

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Tints		Adding white to a colour to make it lighter
Tones		Adding grey to a colour
Shades		Adding black to a colour to make it darker
Layering		Painting with layers involves adding one coat of paint on top of another. This can be done for a variety of reasons, such as to give the painting additional depth or texture or to make the colour scheme more intricate.
Mood		The emotions inflicted in someone viewing the art so they are made to feel a certain way.
Balance		Similar to composition. The position of objects, colour, texture and space in a painting so that one side does not seem heavier than another.
Atmospheric perspective		A technique that creates depth in a landscape. The objects that are further away from the viewer are painted in lighter tones. Objects that are closer to the viewer are painted in darker, stronger tones.
Pigment		All paint is made from an essential ingredient known as pigment. These tiny particles are ground coloured material. They were first extracted from earth or clay. Inks have traditionally been made from any substance on the land that had a pigment to give: insects, berries, plant seeds, leaves, roots, charred bone and soils have all been used by humans around the world to extract lasting colour.



PAINTING

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Wet on wet		Wet-on-wet watercolour is when we apply wet paint onto a wet surface. This application method can create seamless gradients and allows for paint to merge into each other
Wet on dry		Wet-on-dry, however, is a more classical way of painting where the application of wet paint is applied to dry surfaces.
Wash		A wash is an application of watercolour paint thinned with water, laid smoothly and evenly across the surface. It is the foundation of a painting.
Wax resist		The resist is achieved by using a material that repels water, such as wax or oil pastel, to create areas that the paint will not be able to penetrate. This can be done by painting directly onto the material or by applying the material to the paper first and then painting over it.
sgraffito		(Italian: "scratched") A technique used in painting that consists of putting down a surface, letting it dry, covering it with another layer of paint, and then scratching the top layer in such a way that the pattern or shape that emerges is of the lower colour.
Plastic texture		Applying crumpled up plastic wrap to paint to create a texture, leaving behind positive and negative space.
Salt texture		Sprinkling salt onto wet paint to create texture. The salt can absorb some of the paint to leave negative space, or it can dry hard to add a layer of texture (depending on the amount and type of salt used).
Sponge texture		Using a sponge and dabbing it into paint to give it a textured effect



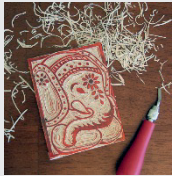
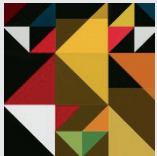




PRINTING

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Positive/negative image		Positive space is the subject matter of the artwork. Negative space is the empty space around the subject.
Printing plate		The base you carve into before printing
Repeating pattern		Identical subjects are arranged with horizontal or vertical distance between them in a repeated manner.
Rotational print		Identical subjects are arranged by turning them around in a repeated manner
Mono print		When the image can only be made once Mono = a prefix that means 'one/only/single'
Monochrome		One colour (usually either black or white) to manipulate tone



PRINTING

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Block print		When an image is printed using a block
Transfer		Moving ink from a design to a surface
Lino print		Lino printing is where the printing plate is cut into lino. The lino is then inked, a piece of paper placed over it, and then run through a printing press or pressure applied by hand to transfer the ink to the paper.
Geometric		Shapes made out of points and lines. They are mathematical shapes. Geo = earth/land metric = measure
Organic		Imperfect shapes that are often curved or flowing
Engrave		To cut a design into something (similar to carve)





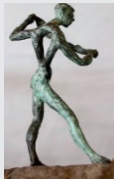



SCULPTURE

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Form		Form is the structure or arrangement of something (refers to 3-dimensional objects)
Low relief		A sculpture that is slightly raised from the surface Relief = 'to raise' in latin
Bonding		When something becomes joined with something else
Free-standing		Any structure that does not rely on another existing structure for support.
Moulding		Manipulating the clay into shapes
Impression		An indent in a design, creating textures into soft clay by pressing different shaped objects into it.
Score and slip method		Joining pieces of clay by scoring (scratching the two surfaces) and then slipping (taking wet clay and rubbing it on like glue). Once attached, use fingers/tools to push the two pieces together where the crease/join is.






SCULPTURE

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Carving		This involves using sculpting tools to carve designs into your clay.
Pinching		Forcing the thumb/finger into the clay, and then pinching out the walls to create even thickness and desired shape
Coiling		Rolling the clay into long thin sausage-like forms that can be wound round like a spring
Blending/ smoothing		Using fingers/a tool and a small amount of water, to create a finished look
Figurative		A form of modern art that has strong references to the real world and particularly to the human figure.
Modroc		Plaster bandage. Modroc starts off dry, you then dip it in water and then model with it.



SCULPTURE

Vocabulary	Example	Definition
Dry brush		Using a brush that is fairly dry but with some wet paint to create the texture and atmosphere desired
Distress		Giving the sculpture a weathered, rustic look. In distressing, the object's finish is intentionally destroyed or manipulated to look less than perfect.
Armature		A frame used by a sculptor to support a figure that is being modelled (like a skeleton)