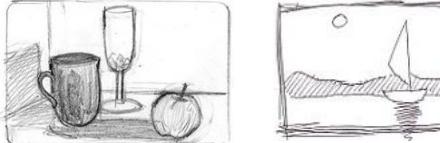
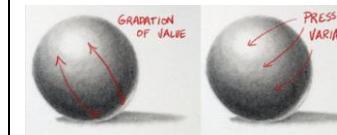




Drawing					
KS1			KS2		
<b>Line</b> A line is the path of a moving point—that is, a mark made by a tool or instrument as it is drawn across a surface. Its length is distinctly greater than its width.	<b>Shape</b> An area that stands out from the space next to or around it because of a defined boundary or because of a difference of value, colour, or texture.	<b>Tone</b> An artistic context that refers to the light and dark values used to render a realistic object, or to create an abstract composition, e.g. using areas of pigment to define lights and darks.	<b>Contour</b> A line that creates a boundary separating an area of space from its surrounding background.	<b>Cross-contour</b> The line that defines a surface's of a form between the outermost edges of the form.	<b>Texture</b> The actual/illusion of tactile value on the surface of an area as created by nature or by an artist through a manipulation of the visual elements.
<b>Sketch</b> A rough drawing used to capture the basic elements and structure. Used as a basis for more detailed work.  			<b>Shading</b> The darker value on the portion of a form's surface that is turned away from the light source.  	<b>Perspective</b> The art of picturing objects on a flat surface so as to give the appearance of distance and depth.	<b>Still life</b> Work representing inanimate objects, such as, bottles, fruit or flowers.  



Painting					
KS1			KS2		
<b>Primary colours</b> Colours which cannot be created by mixing other colours. 	<b>Cool colours</b> Blue, green, violet or blue-green are associated with air, sky and water.	<b>Complementary colours</b> Two colours which are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel.	<b>Pigments</b> Pigment is the substance that makes up the colour of a paint. Pigments are organic (sourced from plant or animal, e.g. ivory black, indigo) or inorganic (from salts or metallic oxides e.g. cobalt blue). Pigments are used by the artist to create the effect of colour on a surface.	<b>Hue</b> The common name of a colour and its position in the spectrum or the colour wheel. This is considered the purest form of the colour, with no white, black, or grey added.	<b>Neutralized Colour</b> A colour that has been “greyed” or reduced in intensity by mixture with a complementary colour. 
<b>Secondary colours</b> Colours created by mixing two primary colours. 					
<b>Tertiary colours</b> Colours created by mixing primary and secondary colours. 	<b>Warm colours</b> Red, orange and yellow, usually associated with sun or fire.	<b>Analogous colours</b> Colours adjacent to each other on the colour wheel.	<b>Intensity / Saturation</b> The intensity/saturation of a colour: a vivid colour is of high intensity, a dull colour of low intensity. Saturation/intensity is reduced by adding grey (black and white) to a hue, which is then referred to as a “tone.”		<b>Value</b> The lightness or darkness of a colour. It indicates the quantity of light reflected. Darker values are produced by adding black (or shades), while lighter colours are produced by adding white (or tints).

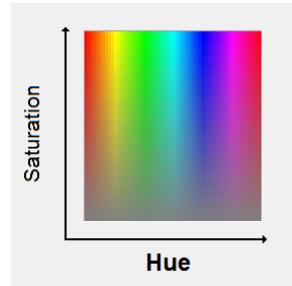


Collage					
KS1			KS2		
<p><b>Papier colle</b> A technique of visual expression in which scraps of paper having various textures are actually pasted to the picture surface to enrich or embellish areas.</p> 	<p><b>Collage</b> A similar technique to papier colle but using a great variety of materials having tactile quality, not just paper alone.</p> 	<p><b>Tactile</b> A quality that refers to the sense of touch.</p>	<p><b>Paste resist</b> A flour paste brushed or squeezed onto cotton cloth. Once the paste is dry it is hand-painted with special textile paints. The paint is cured (usually by heat-setting) and then the dried flour paste is scraped off.</p> 	<p><b>Embroidery</b> Decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread or yarn. Embroidery may also incorporate other materials such as pearls, beads, quills, and sequins.</p> 	<p><b>Batik</b> Batik is an Indonesian technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to whole cloth. Batik is made either by drawing dots and lines of the resist with a spouted tool called a tjanting, or by printing the resist with a copper stamp called a cap.</p> 



Sculpture				
KS1		KS2		
<b>Sculpture</b> Three-dimensional artwork, e.g. the sculpture has height, width, and depth (3-D).  Can be seen either in the round (from all sides) or as a bas-relief (a low relief in which figures protrude only slightly from the background).	<b>Pliable materials:</b> will bend without breaking. <b>Malleable materials:</b> a material which will change under pressure. If malleable, a material may be flattened into thin sheets by hammering or rolling e.g. Papier Mache or salt dough. <b>Rigid:</b> a material which is unable to bend or be forced out of shape.	<b>Clay</b> <b>Slab:</b> is a flat of clay made with hands or a rolling pin. <b>Coil:</b> a long, thin rope of clay made by rolling with your hands. <b>Scoring:</b> Joining wet clay by roughly scratching the surface of the clay. <b>Slip:</b> the liquid added after scoring to seal the pieces of clay together. <b>Kiln:</b> a special oven that is very hot. It turns the clay into ceramic.	<b>Carve</b> Taking away material, e.g. wood, stone, marble, plaster, ice or other "hard" materials.  The artist cuts the material into the desired form using chisels, gouges, points, saws and hammers.	<b>Cast</b> To reproduce an object, such as piece of clay sculpture, by means of a mould.  <b>Mould</b> A hollow container used in the process of casting. A substance is placed within the mould and allowed to harden. The mould is then destroyed to get the cast out. Moulds can be made of plaster, or in rubber with an outer plaster jacket.
 <b>Recycled:</b> converting waste materials into new materials and objects.   <b>Natural:</b> materials that come from plants, animals, or the ground.   <b>Man-made:</b> a material that was created by humans.	<b>In the round</b> In the round, a sculpture can be seen from all perspectives except the bottom or back (when it is resting or placed down or against a surface, unless hanging from a ceiling).  	<b>Bas-relief</b> The figures project only slightly and no part is entirely detached from the background.  		



Digital Art				
KS1		KS2		
<b>Cropping</b> Removing unwanted parts around the frame.	<b>Texture</b> The surface quality of materials, either actual (tactile) or implied (visual).  	<b>Hue</b> The gradation of a colour that defines its general classification as a red, blue, yellow, green or intermediate colour.  	<b>Saturation</b> Saturation is also referred to as "intensity". It is the dominance of hue in the colour. On the outer edge of the hue wheel are the 'pure' hues. As you move into the centre of the wheel, the hue we are using to describe the colour dominates less and less.  	<b>Filter</b> Filters modify the images recorded. Sometimes they are used to make small changes to images; other times the image would simply not be possible without them. In monochrome photography, coloured filters affect the relative brightness of different colours.  