



Elements of Art

Used extensively in studio and will be on exam

Line	path moving point across a surface or through space
Shape	an area defined by line or other elements; two-dimensional
Form	three-dimensional object; forms can be organic or geometric, real or simulated
Color	name of a spectral hue (ex. blue); spectral hues the eye sees when light is reflected off an object; has 3 properties: hue, intensity and value
Value	lightness or darkness of a surface/object
Texture	the way things feel, or look like they would feel if touched (real or simulated)
Space	Area above, below, between, within or around objects

Principles of Design

Used extensively in studio and will be on exam

Balance	combination of equal parts of elements to create stability; visual weight
HARMONY	combination of elements so that all parts work together (lots of similarity); AKA Unity
Variety	combination of elements to create intricate interest, dynamics and richness (lots of differences)
Movement	arrangement of element to direct the viewers eye through the artwork (done with repetition and sometimes contrast seen as pattern, rhythm, & proportion)
Emphasis	combination of elements to catch the attention of the viewer generally using contrast , AKA DOMINANCE

Studio Vocabulary

Used extensively in studio and will be on exam

Term	Definition
Aesthetics	The study or theory of the beautiful, in taste or art
Abstract/ion	Recognizable subject matter in an unrealistic, amplified or distorted manner
Composition	Organization of elements in space
Contrast	Differences in elements; employed by artists to achieve emphasis and interest
Critique/ Critical Method	The process or principles used to analyze and judge literary or artistic works
Non-Objective	Referring to art that does not represent a known object
Studio	Workspace for artists
Realistic/Representational	Accurate portrayal of real object/subject
Subject Matter	What you are representing in your work

Studio Equipment

Ms. Cave does all “training”

Item	Information
Drawing supplies	Erasers, pencils, blending stumps (tortillions), black ink pens, markers, some colored pencils, charcoal, oil & chalk pastels are available for you to try. Return what you use. IF you LOSE an item from your toolbox, look for it there.
Drying rack	Work in progress that needs to dry is stored from the bottom up; 2 nd period at the bottom, 3 rd in the middle and 4 th at the top
Glue	Elmer’s, rubber cement, hot glue and limited other varieties are available for use with proper clean up.
Painting supplies	Watercolor & tempera paints are provided along with the terribly misused paintbrushes & palettes supplied by the school district. For learning to paint with acrylics, buy your own small (2-3 ounce set) of “student” grade tubes (primaries plus black and white) AND a small canvas (8X10 to 12x12). Personal brushes are highly recommended and required at Intermediate level and beyond.
Paper	The school provides all paper; use what you are given wisely it will run out.
Paper Cutter	Training Required Three cutters tiny, small and extra large are in the studio
Printmaking Supplies	Brayers, plates, inks and paper are all provided for our exploration of printmaking
Scissors	There are many pairs of scissors in the studio; share them, care for them and put them away when you are finished.
Sculpture Supplies	Found objects will need to be collected and brought to class on Assemblage day; Paper, glue, clay, clay tools, slip, and glaze or paint are all provided for the other explorations
X-Acto	Training Required There are razor cutting tools for precision cutting you may use in the studio with training and a table mat

Drawing Vocabulary

Used extensively in studio and will be on exam

Term	Definition	required
Contour	Method of linear drawing done SLOWLY and focuses on outlines, linear details and edges	
Continuous Contour	Contour drawing done using one line from start to finish (Blind is the same, but you never look at the paper, only at the subject); contour drawings only have value in the lines used – they are NEVER shaded in	
Crosshatching	Value method in which intersecting sets of parallel lines creates all the values	YES
Expressive Line/Line Quality	Artist deliberate choice and manipulation of how the line appears to communicate meaning;	YES
Gesture	Method of sketching that uses FAST marks that indicate, size, position, movement, and sometimes MASS; can be line or mass gesture (both are NEVER outlined and colored in)	
Linear Perspective	System of drawing/painting in which the artist creates the illusion of depth on a 2-D surface using a vanishing point, horizon line and orthogonal lines;	YES
Modeling	Value method in which the medium is applied smooth with smooth transitions	YES
Negative Space	The area that is NOT the subject; when the Negative space is “activated” it becomes visually stimulating;	YES
Observational Drawing	The real subject is directly in your line of sight; Not from a photo, not from memory, not from imagination.	YES
Pattern	Planned or random repetition of element/combination of elements	YES
Rhythm	Repetition of movement of the elements; A particular visual “beat” marking the movement of the viewer’s eye through a work; repetition of similar or varying elements	
Stipple	Value method in which random application of dots creates all tones	YES
Value	lightness or darkness of a surface/object	
Value Scale	Gradual scale of value from high (light) to dark (low) using any media and any technique;	YES
Whole-to-Part/Gestalt	Concept of drawing from observation using sighting and placing the “whole” with an under drawing then working the “parts” up to varying degrees of finish.	

Drawing Tools/Media

Item	Information
Charcoal	Comes in compressed, pencil and stick/willow varieties; fast, loose and great for gestures and developing LOW values
Colored pencil	Similar qualities to graphite pencils; Stay away from erasable or Dollar Store brands – all wax and no pigment,
Eraser	Removes media; school, white, kneadable
Graphite	Sketch pencils (#2, 2B, 4B, HB, etc); hard, sharp edges are possible as well as high, thin, diffuse lines; highly versatile
Ink	Fluid media delivered through pen format – everything from markers, to Sharpies, to Bic blue ink pens; best when smooth edge lines you can easily control are the desired result; blending/modeling is challenging
Pastel	Comes in soft, hard & oil varieties; highly blendable to achieve a kaleidoscope of hues;
Ruler	Metric or standard measurement stick; used for grid measuring
Straightedge	Can be a ruler, but provides a perfect, straight line when a drawing tool uses it as a guide; used for any straight line
Stump (Tortillion)	Paper wound tightly into a point; used to push and smooth media (blending/modeling)

Painting Vocabulary

Term	Definition	Required
Abstract	Recognizable subject matter presented in an unnatural or distorted manner	YES
Analogous	Color scheme in which up to 5 direct neighbors on the wheel are present (EX: yellow, yellow- green, green, blue-green & cyan)	
Color	name of a spectral hue (ex. blue); spectral hues the eye sees when light is reflected off an object; has 3 properties: hue, intensity and value	
Color Scheme	Plan for using colors	YES
Color Wheel	Diagram of (12 in our studies) colors according to primaries, secondaries and tertiaries	YES
Complementary	Color scheme in which one set of opposite colors plus values, intensities greys & neutrals is used (Ex: Purple and yellow)	
Cool Colors	Color scheme in which ½ the wheel- Yellow-green through Green to Purple- are present.	
Glaze	Acrylic/Tempera technique that is a thin translucent layer of paint on top of a dry under layer.	
Hue	Name of a color	
Intensity	The brightness or dullness of a color	YES
Monochromatic	Color scheme in which "One Color" plus values, intensities greys & neutrals is used	
Pigment	Chemical or natural material used to give color to a medium.	
Primary color	Colors used to mix all other hues; Red, Yellow, Blue & Magenta, Cyan, Yellow	
Portrait	Work of art that represents a specific person, group of people or animal; vertical oriented rectangle	YES
Secondary colors	Made by mixing two primary colors	YES
Shade	Low value of a color made by mixing the black into the color	
Tertiary color	Made by mixing a primary with an adjacent secondary (Blue-Green)	
Texture	the way things feel, or look like they would feel if touched (real or simulated)	
Tint	High value of a color made by mixing color into white	
Value	lightness or darkness of a surface/object	YES
Warm colors	Color scheme in which ½ the wheel – Yellow through Orange to Red-purple - are present	
Wash	Watercolor technique of a super transparent, very watery paint	

“Always, Always, Always add the dark into the light.”

Painting Tools/Media

Item	Information
Acrylic paint	Water soluble (when wet) polymer chain paint that is permanent when dry; dries like a plastic; can be applied thin, thick and is best on canvas or prepared surface
Brush	Tool to mix & apply paint; comes in flats and rounds, variety of bristle styles and lengths; should always be washed, pointed and stored flat or bristles up (never wet in a cup)
Canvas	Surface for painting with acrylic paint or oil paint (not used in this studio)
Drying Rack	Storage equipment for paintings on paper; load bottom to top
Palette	Flat surface to hold paint and for mixing paint
Palette Knife	Plastic, wood or metal blade (not sharp) used for mixing and applying paint (tempera, acrylic and oil)
Paper towels	Essential tool for painting; blots brushes, cleans up spills and works as a quick eraser/texture tool for watercolor
Tempera paint	Water soluble “school” paint; not permanent when dry; best in thin layers on paper
Well	Pure paint source; paint directly from tube/bottle or in cakes of the premade sets (watercolors)
Water	The “thinner” for our studio paints; more increased viscosity/flow as well as transparency for all paint types in studio
Watercolor	Water soluble, transparent medium (whether from tube or cake); not permanent when dry; best on heavy watercolor paper taped to a board
Watercolor paper	Heavy, high cotton rag content paper that is sized (primed) and pressed; absorbent so that multiple layers can be applied
Water cup	Holds the water needed to paint with

Printmaking Vocabulary

Term	Definition	required
Artist's Proof	One of a small group of prints set aside from the edition for the artist's use; Usually has a unique finish – not exactly like the others	YES
Collagraph	Relief process- A means of making prints by creating a raised design on a flat surface. The design is inked or covered with color and stamped on paper or another surface.	YES
Edition	A set of identical prints, which are numbered and signed. This set of prints have been pulled by or under the supervision of the artist and are authorized for distribution.	YES
Monoprint	(monotype) A print pulled in an edition of one. Process that yields one; there is no series of identical prints; not numbered; an image usually painted on glass or plexi-glass, and transferred to paper	YES
Numbering	The number of a print in an edition. The first three prints in an edition 10 would be 1/10, 2/10, 3/10 etc.; ALWAYS written in pencil lower left of print.	YES
Linoleum/Styro Etching	Etching/Engraving process- A type of relief print in which the image is cut into a piece of linoleum or drawn into smooth finished Styrofoam.	YES
Print	The actual picture the artist makes from a printmaking process	
Printmaking	The process of designing and producing prints using a printing block, woodcut, etching, lithographic, or screen-printing	
Registration	Marks made to center print on paper; Marks made for separate plates, blocks, screens or paper in color printing to ensure correct alignment of the colors.	
Proof	A proof pulled from a block, plate, or stone to check the appearance of the image to make sure it is all right before making the edition	
Stencil	A printing process by which areas are blocked out to keep ink from non-image areas; NOT REVERSED	YES

Printmaking tools/media

Item	Description
Brayer	A small, hand-held rubber roller used to spread printing ink evenly on a surface before printing.
Block/Plate	a piece of thick, flat material, with a design on its surface, used to print repeated impressions of that design
Ink	Medium of printmaking; Ink is usually thicker than most paints, and has a slower drying rate.
Inking station	Carefully set up area to print that includes: table protecting paper, inking plate, inks, paper towels (must have damp towels to keep fingers clean; clean prints are the GOAL), water, pencil, printing papers, brayer and sketchbook
Printing Press	This studio does not have one; we are the press (our hands/fingers); treat yours well (friction can burn – press hard, don't rub fast)

Sculpture Vocabulary

Term	Definition	Required
Additive	add onto	
Assemblage	Additive sculpture process made from many small (found/themed/same objects) put together	
Cluster	to group together in coherent, non-hierarchical way	
Found Object	Things found, not purchased	
Form	3-D object	
Freestanding	Sculpture intended to be viewed from all sides	
Harmony	combination of elements so that all parts work together	
Module	single 3-d unit/element	
Motif	single unit/element	
Pattern	motif(s) repeated more than twice in a predictable manner/rhythm	
Radial	extending outward from a centrally located core	
Relief	Sculpture intended to be viewed from the front (one side finished)	
Sculpture	3-D visual art form	YES
Score	roughen the surface of clay	
Slab	use rolling pin to create even thickness of clay	
Slip	Watered down clay; used as glue to bond two pieces of clay together	
Space	area in, around, between, above, below objects	
Subtractive	remove from	
Texture	how something feels, or looks like it may feel if touched	
Variety	combination of elements to create intricate interest, dynamics and richness (lots of differences); principle of design;	

Sculpture tools/media

Item	Description
Clay	Moist, sticky, dirt
Elmer's Glue	Adhesive best for use in paper pulp products; dries clear; easy to clean up when wet; very strong
Found Object sculpture	Sculpture made from things found, not purchased
Hot Glue	thermoplastic adhesive strongest on the widest variety of surfaces; can burn skin; clean application/clean up is tricky; easy to waste
Modular sculpture	Sculpture made from a single unit repeated in a variety of ways
Paper	Usually for drawing on, CAN be a super strong and creative sculpture/construction material
Scissors	Equipment used to cut materials into desired length/shape with
Stain	Finish that "soaks into" the material its applied to; Translucent application
X-Acto	single 3-d unit/element