

Key Words

Definition

Portraiture

Portraiture is the art of making a portrait, which is a close study of one person/animal. Portraits can be works of art that record the likenesses of humans or animals that are alive or have been alive.

Proportion

Proportion refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth. How proportion is used will affect how realistic or stylised something seems. Proportion also describes how the sizes of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other.

Expressive Features

Expressive features is how an artist creates emotion in their artwork. Expressive qualities refers to the feelings, moods, and ideas that are disseminated to the viewers by an artist through a work of art. This aesthetic quality was deeply favoured by emotionalism.

Distorted & Exaggerated

Exaggeration/distortion affects proportion by changing the size or shape of a part or the entire image to show emotions. Artists use distortion to show emotion in an image like enlarging a body and keeping a smaller head to create the illusion of strength.

Ceramics

A ceramic is any of the various hard, brittle, heat-resistant and corrosion-resistant materials made by shaping and then firing a non-metallic mineral, such as clay, at a high temperature. Common examples are earthenware, porcelain, and brick.

Hand-Building

Hand-building is an ancient pottery-making technique that involves creating forms without a pottery wheel, using the hands, fingers, and simple tools. The most common hand-building techniques are pinch pottery, coil building, and slab building. The most common hand-building techniques in ceramics are pinch pottery, coil building, and slab building.

Slab-Building

The Basics of Hand-Building Slab Pottery. ... What makes these creations unique is the hand artistry and the type of potter's clay you use. Slab pots can be produced using soft slabs and stiff slabs. You can roll out the slabs by hand or use machines to roll out the slabs.

Biscuit Firing

Biscuit firing refers to any pottery that has been fired in a kiln without a ceramic glaze. This can be a final product such as biscuit porcelain or unglazed earthenware or, most commonly, an intermediary stage in a glazed final product.

Earthenware

Earthenware, pottery that has not been fired to the point of vitrification and is thus slightly porous and coarser than stoneware and porcelain. The body can be covered completely or decorated with slip (a liquid clay mixture applied before firing), or it can be glazed.

Stoneware

Stoneware is made from a particular clay which is fired at a higher temperature of 1,200°C. This results in a more durable material, with a denser, stone-like quality. The finished product will be waterproof and unlike earthenware, does not need to be glazed.

Textures

There are two types of texture — tactile and visual. Tactile texture is the real thing. It is the actual way a surface feels when it is felt or touched, such as rough, smooth, soft, hard, silky, slimy, sticky, etc. 3-D art such as sculpture and architectural structures are tactile in nature because they can be felt.

Examples



Portraiture



Proportion



Expressive Features



Distorted & Exaggerated



Ceramics



Hand-Building



Slab-Building



Biscuit Firing



Earthenware



Stoneware



Textures

- To make the most of your essential knowledge book, you must:
- 1. Bring it to school every day and have it available on your desk in every lesson.**
 - 2. Keep all your essential knowledge sheet books as they provide you with the essential knowledge for each topic and subject you learn.**
 - 3. Take pride in your book, keeping it in excellent condition.**
 - 4. Write your name on the front of the book.**
 - 5. Be aware that if you lose or damage your book it is your responsibility to replace it at a cost of £4.**
- What is an Essential Knowledge Book?**
- An effective learning tool to help you retain, revise and retrieve the essential knowledge of a topic within your subjects. The Essential Knowledge Sheet for each topic is usually no more than two sides of information that includes core facts, concepts, diagrams, vocabulary and quotations that you need to know and understand to master a topic.
- Why Essential Knowledge Sheets?**
- They provide you, your teachers and parents/carers with an overview of a topic by having the core knowledge, diagrams, explanations and key terms in one place. They allow you to routinely refer to and 'check off' what you know and understand as you are taught a topic.
- Research evidence shows that the regular retrieval of knowledge helps us to know more, remember more and do more. This then allows you to store knowledge in, and recall it from your long-term memory, freeing up space in your working memory to take in new knowledge and information. The better you know the essential knowledge of a subject, the better you will be able apply to it to problems, questions, assessments, home learning, and further increase your independence within lessons and at home.

How to use your Essential Knowledge Sheets

The most powerful use of an Essential Knowledge Sheet is as a self-quizzing tool. For example:

1. READ □ COVER □ WRITE □ CHECK □ QUIZ

Read a chunk of information from your essential knowledge sheet (more than once is most effective). Cover it up, Write what you remember, Check to see if you have remembered the information correctly. If you haven't remembered it all correctly then re-do the process. When you are confident in your retention of the knowledge, quiz yourself (or ask a friend or family member) to see if you can apply the knowledge learned to questions, problems and practice tasks.

2. Mind Maps

Mind mapping is a diagram to visually represent information. It is a graphic technique you can use to translate what you know of a topic/concept into a visual picture. Use knowledge learned from your Essential Knowledge Sheet to create mind maps. Make sure to use colours and images and keep writing to a minimum. This technique embeds essential knowledge into your long-term memory.

3. Flash Cards

Use your Essential Knowledge Sheets to create flash cards. Write the question/key term on one side and the answer/definition on the other. Most importantly you need to quiz yourself on each question/key term until you can remember them all correctly.

4. Revision Clock

Start by drawing a basic clock face. Break your Essential Knowledge Sheet into 12 sub-categories. Make notes from your Essential Knowledge Sheet in each section of the revision clock. Your brain will retain more information if you include images as well as key words and definitions. Read and Revise each section for 5 minutes, turn the clock over and then try to write out as much information as you can from one of the 12 sections on the revision clock. Repeat the process until you are confident in your learning of the essential knowledge on the revision clock.

Key Words Definition

Surrealism

Surrealism is an Art movement that focused on tapping into the unconscious mind to release creativity. It is characterized by dream-like visuals, the use of symbolism, and collage images. Several prominent artists came from this movement, including Magritte, Dali, and Ernst.

Composition

Composition in art is essentially the arrangement of visual elements using various principles and techniques. It is often used to describe the overall design of a painting. A well composed painting will intrigue and invite the viewer and help communicate the artist's statement.

Perspective

Perspective in art usually refers to the representation of three dimensional objects or spaces in two dimensional artworks. Artists use perspective techniques to create a realistic impression of depth, 'play with' perspective to present dramatic or disorientating images.

Abstract

Abstract art uses visual language of shape, form, colour and line to create a composition which may exist with a degree of independence from visual references in the world. The most important thing to understand about abstract art is that it does NOT have to have a meaning, narrative or even a singular explanation. The main purpose of abstraction is not to tell a story, but to encourage involvement and imagination.

Media / Medium

Arts media is the material and tools used by an artist, composer or designer to create a work of art. An artwork's medium refers to the different materials or supplies that an artist utilizes in order to create a work of art. In painting, medium can refer to both the type of paint used (oil, acrylic, watercolour, etc) and the base or ground to which the paint is applied (canvas, wood, paper, etc).

Movement

Movement is the path the viewer's eye takes through the work of art, often to focal areas. Such movement can be directed along lines, edges, shape, and color within the work of art. Pattern is the repeating of an object or symbol all over the work of art.

Realism

Realism, in the arts, the accurate, detailed, unembellished depiction of nature or of contemporary life. Realism rejects imaginative idealization in favour of a close observation of outward appearances.

Still Life

A still life is a work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects which are either natural (food, flowers, dead animals, plants, rocks, shells, etc.) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewelry, coins, pipes, etc.)

Complementary Colours

In colour theory complementary colours appear opposite each other on colour models such as the colour wheel. The colour complement of each primary colour (primaries are red, yellow and blue) can be obtained by mixing the two other primary colours together (secondary colour).

Cool Colours

Cool colours tend to have a calming effect. At one end of the spectrum, they are cold, impersonal, antiseptic colours. At the other end, the cool colours are comforting and nurturing. Blue, green and the neutrals white, grey, and silver are examples of cool colours.

Warm Colours

Warm colour is used to describe any colour that is vivid or bold in nature. Warm colours are those that tend to advance in space and can be overwhelming. Examples of warm colours include red, yellow and orange (think exciting fire and volcanoes). They contrast with cool colours.

Examples



Surrealism



Composition



Perspective



Abstract



Media / Medium



Movement



Realism



Still Life



Complementary Colours



Cool Colours



Warm Colours