

## Key Words

## Definition

### Composition

Composition is the arrangement or placement of visual elements in a piece of artwork. You might consider this exactly the same as the 'layout' of a piece. Composition is a big part of what makes a piece eye-catching and dynamic, or calm and soothing, or disorienting.

### Layout

Layout refers to the arrangement of elements on a page usually referring to specific placement of image, text and style. Proper layout enhances the look of the particular object and the objects as a whole piece of design in order to create a strong composition.

### 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.

### Line

A line is an identifiable path created by a point moving in space. It is one-dimensional and can vary in width, direction, and length. Lines often define the edges of a form. Lines can be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal, straight or curved, thick or thin.

### Tone

Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of the colours used. Artists use light and dark colours to create a mood or emotion. In art, the term 'tone' describes the quality of colour. It also has to do with whether a colour is perceived as warm or cold, bright or dull, light or dark.

### Tonal Range

Tonal Range defines how light or dark a given colour or hue can be. Tonal range is best understood when visualised as a scale or gradient, from dark to light. The more tonal variants in an image, the lower the contrast. When shades of similar value are used together, they also create a low contrast image.

### Shading

Shading is used traditionally in drawing for depicting a range of darkness by applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas. Light patterns, such as objects having light and shaded areas, help when creating the illusion of depth on paper.

### Cross Hatching

Cross Hatching is a method of line drawing that shows light and shadows by drawing two or more sets of lines that cross one another. Hatching and cross hatching are linear drawing techniques that can be used to create texture, value, and the illusion of form and light. Hatching and cross hatching are often used together.

### Elements

Elements of art are stylistic features that are included within an art piece to help the artist communicate. The seven most common elements include line, shape, texture, form, space, colour and value, with the additions of mark making, and materiality.

### Perspective

Artists use perspective to represent three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface (a piece of paper or canvas) in a way that looks natural and realistic. Perspective can create an illusion of space and depth on a flat surface (or the picture plane.)

## Examples



Composition



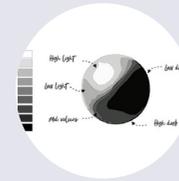
Layout



Proportion



Line



Tone



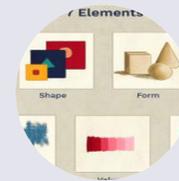
Tonal Range



Shading



Cross Hatching



Elements



Perspective

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

#### Colour

Colour is the element of Art that is produced when light, striking an object, is reflected back to the eye. Colour allows us to create our own individuality and flare. It can also be used to evoke a certain mood or to create a message or sharp response in the viewer.

#### Shapes

Shape is a flat area surrounded by edges or an outline. Artists use all kinds of shapes. Geometric shapes are precise and regular, like squares, rectangles, and triangles. They are often found in human-made things, like building and machines while biomorphic shapes are found in nature.

#### Foreground

The area of the picture space nearest to the viewer, immediately behind the picture plane, is known as the foreground. An understanding of perspective developed in the early 15th century allowed painters to divide space behind the picture plane into foreground, middleground and background.

#### Background

Background means the ground, or parts of a scene, situated in the rear (as opposed to foreground). In Fine Art, it is the part of a painted or carved surface against which represented objects and forms are perceived or depicted.

#### Hue

Also called a spectral colour, the hue is the traditional colour name given to a specific wavelength of light in the light spectrum. In painting colour theory, the term colour encapsulates several factors, including hue, chroma and value. The hue is what a layman would describe as the colour.

#### Colour Theory

In the visual arts, colour theory is a body of practical guidance to colour mixing and the visual effects of a specific colour combination. There are also definitions of colours based on the colour wheel: primary colour, secondary colour, and tertiary colour. Colour theory is the collection of rules and guidelines which designers use to communicate with users through appealing colour schemes. To pick the best colours every time, designers often refer to a colour wheel.

#### Design

A design is a plan or specification for the construction of an object or system or for the implementation of an activity or process. The verb to design expresses the process of developing a design.

#### 2D

When a work of art is classified as being two dimensional, it means that the composition possesses the dimensions of length and width but does not possess depth. All two dimensional pieces of art, such as drawings, paintings, and prints, are made up of shapes.

#### 3D

3D stands for three dimensional, meaning an image has not only height and width but also depth. Three dimensional objects are things like sculptures and ceramics.

#### Coat of Arms

The origin of the term coat of arms is in the surcoat, the cloth tunic worn over armour to shield it from the sun's rays. It repeated the bearer's arms as they appeared on his banner or pennon and on his shield, and it was particularly useful to the heralds as they toured the battlefield identifying the dead.

### Examples



Colour



Shapes



Foreground



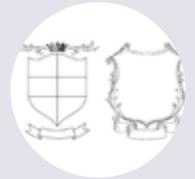
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Hue



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