



Believe Enjoy Succeed Together
"I can do everything through God who gives me strength"
Philippians 4:13

Cronton C.E. Primary School Art and Design Vocabulary

EYFS Vocabulary

General Art Terms:

Artist - a person who creates things.

Colour - primary: red, blue, yellow and secondary: green, orange, purple.

Line - thick, thin, curved, straight, long, zig zag, short or broken.

Pattern - shapes, lines, colours or pictures that are repeated over and over again.

Shape - a flat, enclosed area made using lines.

Shading - applying pens etc. more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.

Texture - making something look rough or smooth.

Design Vocabulary

Choose - select a material or media from a range.

Look/observe - drawing what you can see.

Evaluation Vocabulary

Different

Same

Like

Dislike

Keep

Change

Printing

Dip - put into paint/ink so a surface of the object is covered.

Press - push down on something.

Stamp - dip into paint or ink and then press onto another surface.

Dab - gentle stamping.

Colour - see general terms

Paint - a coloured liquid. Can be watercolour or acrylic.

Pattern - see general terms

Repeating Pattern - see general terms

Sponge - an absorbent material used for painting or printing.

Collage

Join - put together using glue, tape, staples.

Scissors - tools for cutting

Shape - see general terms.

Snip - make a small cut using scissors

Cut - make an opening, incision

Shading - applying pens etc. more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.

Rip - tear or pull (something) quickly

Tear - pull (something) apart or to pieces with force.

	<p>Scrunch - crush or squeeze (something) into a compact mass.</p> <p>Wavy - having a form or edge that smoothly curves in and out.</p> <p>Zig zag - a line or course having abrupt alternate right and left</p>
<p><u>Drawing</u></p> <p>Media names - Finger, stick, chalk, pastel, felt tip, chalk, pencil, charcoal</p> <p>Colour in - fill in a space with colour</p> <p>Hard - pressing hard with the pencil or drawing material.</p> <p>Light - not pressing too hard</p> <p>Spaced - not close together.</p> <p>Smudge - use a finger or other material to rub over the lines to make them less clear.</p> <p>Blending- mixing gently intermingling two or more colours</p>	<p><u>3D / Malleable Materials</u></p> <p>Squeeze - push together</p> <p>Press - push down on something</p> <p>Roll - make into a cylinder or use a tools to roll out flat.</p> <p>Cut - make an opening, incision</p> <p>model.</p> <p>Play dough - a malleable material similar to clay or plastecine.</p> <p>Shape - see general terms</p> <p>Tools - items used to help us create an effect or achieve an aim.</p>
<p><u>Painting</u></p> <p>Dab - make small, gentle prints/marks on paper</p> <p>Colour mixing - mixing two colours together to make another.</p> <p>Colour - see general terms.</p> <p>Line - see general terms</p> <p>Marks - make an impression on the paper</p> <p>Paint - a coloured liquid. Can be watercolour or acrylic.</p> <p>Blending - mixing gently intermingling two or more colours</p> <p>Brush - thick, thin</p>	<p><u>3D Sculpture</u></p> <p>Join - put together using glue, tape, staples.</p> <p>Scissors - tools for cutting</p> <p>Shape - see general terms.</p> <p>Snip - make a small cut using scissors</p> <p>Cut - make an opening, incision</p> <p><u>Textiles</u></p> <p>Colour - see general terms</p> <p>Fabric -</p> <p>Pattern - see general terms</p> <p>Weave - go under and over with a thread or other material</p> <p>Thread - go in and out, under and over through holes.</p>

Year One Vocabulary

General Art Terms:

Artist - a person who creates things.

Colour - primary: red, blue, yellow and secondary: green, orange, purple.

Line - lines create shapes, forms and spaces. They can be thick, thin, curved, straight, long, short or broken.

Pattern - shapes, lines, colours or pictures that are repeated over and over again.

Shape - a flat, enclosed area made using lines.

Shade - a mixture of a colour with black, which increases darkness

Shading - applying pens etc. more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.

Technique - a method of producing something.

Texture - the appearance of different surfaces or the adding of different surfaces to a work e.g. making something look rough or smooth.

Tint - made by mixing a colour with white.

Design Vocabulary

Observation - drawing what you can see.

Effectiveness - did your finished tile look how you wanted it to?

Exhibition - display of works of art or items of interest.

Evaluate - How well did the project go?

Sketch - a drawing or painting, made to help in making a more finished picture.

Unit Vocabulary - Self Portrait

Features - eyes, nose etc.

Mix - blend water and paint together to make a smooth paste.

Palette - used to mix paint colours.

Portrait - a picture of a person, or people or animals.

Self Portrait - a picture of a person.

Skin Tone - the colour of your skin.

Unit Vocabulary - Mono Printing

Block: a piece of wood or clay with an image carved out of it that can be covered in ink and pressed onto another surface.

Mono print: a print that can be made only once. No two will be exactly the same.

Ink: a special kind of thick paint for printing.

Roller: a tool used for spreading ink or paint out into a thin even layer.

Print maker: the person who makes a print.

Technique Vocabulary

Unit Vocabulary - Clay Tiles

Ceramic - pots and other articles made from clay hardened by heat.

Clay - a stiff, sticky fine-grained earth that can be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics.

Fire - to bake a clay container in a kiln or fire.

Kiln - a furnace or oven for burning, baking, drying or firing pottery.

Stimulus - A stimulus is something which interests an artist or designer and gives them new ideas.

Techniques Vocabulary

Cross Hatch - shade or make marks using straight lines that cross each other diagonally

Close - with little space between marks.

Hard - a pencil with a lead that is difficult to smudge or shade with.

Light - not using too much pressure.

Soft - a pencil with a lead that is darker and easily smudged.

Spaced - not close together.

Smudge - use a finger or other material to rub over the lines to make them less clear.

Stipple- mark a surface with lots of small dots or specks

Imprint- stamp (a mark or outline) on a surface.

Cross Hatch - shade or make marks using straight lines that cross each other diagonally

Rubbing: placing paper over a surface and rubbing pencil, crayon or pastel over it.

Stamping: using an object dipped in ink and pressed onto paper to make a print.

Prehistoric - before any written records were made.

Stylus - a small implement with a pointed end used for engraving and tracing.

Waterproof - stops water from soaking in.

Techniques Vocabulary

Imprint- stamp (a mark or outline) on a surface.

Cross Hatch - shade or make marks using straight lines that cross each other diagonally

Stipple- mark a surface with lots of small dots or specks

Score - a notch or line cut or scratched into a surface.

Year Two Vocabulary

General Art Terms:

Artist - a person who creates things, images, objects, films etc.

Colour - primary: red, blue, yellow and secondary: green, orange, purple.

Line - lines create shapes, forms and spaces. They can be thick, thin, curved, straight, long, short or broken.

Medium - The materials used in creating a piece of artwork such as paint, marble, clay, or pastels.

Material - the matter from which a thing is or can be made.

Observational/Real Life Drawing - to draw directly from what you see.

Pattern - shapes, lines, colours or pictures that are repeated over and over again.

Proportion - refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object.

Shade - a mixture of a colour with black, which increases darkness

Shape - a flat, enclosed area made using lines.

Stimulus - a thing that an artist uses as a starting point for their work.

Technique - a method of producing something.

Texture - the adding of different surfaces to a work or making it look rough or smooth.

Tint - mixing a colour with white.

Tone - how bright or dull a colour looks.

Design Vocabulary

Design - a plan or drawing to show the look of an object or picture before it is made.

Label - give information about or name a part of something.

Effectiveness - did your finished tile look how you wanted it to?

Evaluate -How well did the project go?

Material - **what a thing is made from** or can be made from.

Still Life - a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects

Stimulus - a thing that an artist uses as a starting point for their work.

Unit Vocabulary - Weaving

Loom - a device used to weave cloth and tapestry.

Warp - the thread that goes from the top to the bottom of the loom.

Weft - the threads that are woven under and over the warp threads.

Weave - two distinct sets of yarns or threads placed under and over each other at right angles to form a fabric or cloth

Resource Vocabulary

Crochet - a handicraft in which yarn is made up into a textured fabric by means of a hooked needle.

Found materials - materials that are not usually used to make art and design.

Fabric - cloth produced by weaving or knitting textile fibres.

Knit - make (a garment, blanket, etc.) by interlocking loops of wool or other yarn with knitting needles or on a machine.

Thread - a long, thin strand of cotton or nylon, used in sewing or weaving.

Yarn - spun thread used for knitting, weaving, or sewing.

Technique Vocabulary

Alternate - missing one out every other time.

Pleat - a double or multiple fold in a garment or other item made of cloth,

Scrunch - crush or squeeze (something) into a compact mass.

Twist - form into a bent, curling, or odd shape.

Scrunch - crush or squeeze (something) into a ball shape.

Unit Vocabulary - Maeve Wright

Medium Vocabulary

Palette - a tray used by artists to mix their paints on. (Revisited vocab from Y1)

Paint mixing - thick, thin, watery, blending.

Pastels - sticks of colour used for drawing.

Pastels can be chalky or oily depending on what the pigment is mixed with. They are bright, portable colours with no drying time.

Watercolour: a paint that can be mixed with water.

Technique Vocabulary

Blending - mixing gently intermingling two or more colours

Crosshatching - lines are drawn at angles to each other to create tone or shade effects.

Stippling - using dots to create an effect - close together heavy dots will give shadow, lighter dots further apart will give an illusion of light in a picture.

Shade - a mixture of a colour with black, which increases darkness

Shading - applying pens etc. more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.

Unit Vocabulary

Contemporary - alive and working in the present day (now)

Landscape - a picture of a part of the land such as the ocean, mountains, trees, and sky.

Townscape - a picture of a part of a town.

Unit Vocabulary - Australian Images

Collage - a piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.

Resource Vocabulary

Pastels - sticks of colour used for drawing. The texture of pastels can be chalky or oily depending on what the pigment is mixed with. They are bright, portable colours with no drying time.

Technique Vocabulary

Blending - mixing gently intermingling two or more colours

Crosshatching - lines are drawn at angles to each other to create tone or shade effects.

Cut - make an opening, incision

Stippling - using dots to create an effect - close together heavy dots will give shadow, lighter dots further apart will give an illusion of light in a picture.

Shading - applying pens etc. more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.

Rip - tear or pull (something) quickly

Tear - pull (something) apart or to pieces with force.

Scrunch - crush or squeeze (something) into a compact mass.

Wavy - having a form or edge that smoothly curves in and out.

Zig zag - a line or course having abrupt alternate right and left

Weave -make (fabric or a fabric item) by threading long threads passing in one direction with others at a right angle to them.

Year Three Vocabulary

General Art Terms

Colour - primary: red, blue, yellow and secondary: green, orange, purple.

Complementary colours - The colour complement of each primary colour (primaries are red, yellow and blue) 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).

Detail - the small elements that collectively constitute a work of art.

Earthy colour - resembling or suggestive of earth or soil.

Form - the artist's way of seeing things and how they present that way of seeing.

Line - lines create shapes, forms and spaces. They can be thick, thin, curved, straight, long, short or broken.

Medium - The materials used in creating a piece of artwork such as paint, marble, clay, or pastels.

Observational/Real Life Drawing - to draw directly from what you see.

Pattern - shapes, lines, colours or pictures that are repeated over and over again.

Proportion - refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object.

Shade - is a mixture of a colour with black, which increases darkness.

Shape - a flat, enclosed area made using lines.

Technique - a method of producing something.

Texture - the appearance of different surfaces or the adding of different surfaces to a work.

Tint - made by mixing a colour with white.

Tone - made by mixing a colour with grey. It can make it light or dark, bright or dull.

Wash - brush with a thin coat of dilute paint or ink.

Design Vocabulary

Design - a plan or drawing to show the look of an object or picture before it is made.

Decoration - to add colour, pattern or texture to something to make it nicer to look at or add interest.

Label - give information about or name a part of something.

Effectiveness - did your finished tile look how you wanted it to?

Evaluate - How well did the project go?

Stimulus - A stimulus is something which interests an artist or designer and gives them new ideas.

Unit Vocabulary - String Printing

Technique Vocabulary

Block colour - one colour used in a flat way to cover an area.

Print - The **artist** will have created an image on block, stone, plate or screen from which the final **print** is produced.

Imprint - mark or outline on a surface.

Repeating - used or made over and over again.

Stamping: using an object dipped in ink and pressed onto paper to make a print.

Unit Vocabulary

Collograph - materials are applied to a rigid surface (such as paperboard or wood tile) and this is inked up and used to print.

Mono print: a print that can be made only once. No two will be exactly the same.

Ink: a special kind of thick paint for printing.

Roller: a tool used for spreading ink or paint out into a thin even layer.

Print maker: the person who makes a print.

Unit Vocabulary - Clay Pinch Pots

Techniques Vocabulary

Imprint - stamp (a mark or outline) on a surface.

Cross Hatch - shade or make marks using straight lines that cross each other diagonally.

Pinch pot - a technique to make a pot from clay using the thumb and fingers.

Stipple - mark a surface with lots of small dots or specks.

Score - a notch or line cut or scratched into a surface.

Slip - a glue made from clay and warm water. Used to join pieces of clay together before hardening or firing.

Stylus - a small implement with a pointed end used for engraving and tracing.

Tool - something usually held in the hand, used to do a particular job.

Unit Vocabulary

Amphorae - a tall ancient Greek or Roman jar or jug with two handles and a narrow neck.

Archeologist - a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts (items that are found) and other physical remains.

Ceramic - pots and other articles made from clay hardened by heat.

Clay - a stiff, sticky fine-grained earth that can be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics.

Unit Vocabulary - Jessica Arrow-Smith Stanley

Medium Vocabulary

Acrylic Paint - a fast drying paint.

Blending - mixing gently intermingling two or more colours.

Canvas - a piece of stretched cloth to paint on.

Charcoal - a black drawing medium that can be rubbed, smudged and blended.

Palette - a tray used by artists to mix their paints on. (Revisited vocab from Y1)

Paint mixing - thick, thin, watery, blending.

Pastels - sticks of colour used for drawing.

Pastels can be chalky or oily depending on what the pigment is mixed with. They are bright, portable colours with no drying time.

Watercolour: a paint that can be mixed with water.

Technique Vocabulary

Crosshatching - lines are drawn at angles to each other to create tone or shade effects.

Stippling - using dots to create an effect - close together heavy dots will give shadow, lighter dots further apart will give an illusion of light in a picture.

Shade - a mixture of a colour with black, which increases darkness.

Shading - applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas. Or mixing a colour with pure black.

Spray Painting -

Coarse ware - a type of thick, roughly made Roman pottery used for everyday tasks and uses or if you were poor. It had a rough surface.

Fine ware - a type of thin, more carefully made Roman pottery used for dining if you were richer.

Fire - to bake a clay container in a kiln or fire.

Kiln - a furnace or oven for burning, baking, drying or firing pottery.

Prehistoric - before any written records were made.

Waterproof - stops water from soaking in.

Watercolour - a quick drying paint that is washable that can be mixed with water.

Unit Vocabulary

City scape - a picture of a part of a town.

Contemporary - alive and working in the present day (now)

Landscape - the paper is used so that it is wider than it is tall.

Mural - a large painting on a wall - either inside or outside.

Portrait - the paper is used so that it is taller than it is wide.

Townscape - a picture of a part of a town.

Year Four Vocabulary

General Art Terms

Artist - a person who creates things.

Colour - primary: red, blue, yellow and secondary: green, orange, purple.

Form - the artist's way of seeing things and how they present that way of seeing.

Line - lines create shapes, forms and spaces. They can be thick, thin, curved, straight, long, short or broken.

Material - the matter from which a thing is or can be made.

Medium - The materials used in creating a piece of artwork such as paint, marble, clay, or pastels.

Observational/Real Life Drawing - to draw directly from what you see.

Pattern - shapes, lines, colours or pictures that are repeated over and over again.

Proportion - refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object.

Shape - a flat, enclosed area made using lines.

Shade - is a mixture with black, which increases darkness.

Stimulus - a thing that an artist uses as a starting point for their work.

Technique - a method of producing something.

Texture - the appearance of different surfaces or the adding of different surfaces to a work.

Tint - when a colour is mixed with white.

Tone - when a colour is mixed with grey.

Design Vocabulary

Annotate - label and/or make notes on a design or picture.

Criteria: a principle or standard by which something may be judged or decided.

Design - a plan or drawing to show the look of an object or **Effectiveness** - did your finished tile look how you wanted it to?

Evaluate - How well did the project go?

Exhibition - display of works of art or items of interest, picture before it is made.

Unit Vocabulary Artist Study Pablo Picasso
Medium Vocabulary

Palette - a tray used by artists to mix their paints on. (Revisited vocab from Y1)

Paint mixing - thick, thin, watery, blending.

Pastels - sticks of colour used for drawing. Pastels can be chalky or oily depending on what the pigment is mixed with. They are bright, portable colours with no drying time.

Technique Vocabulary

Wash - a paint mixed with lots of water to make a thin, pale consistency.

Unit Vocabulary

Cubism - is a type of art that began in France in 1907 that is characterized by the use of geometric shapes. Works of Pablo Picasso that consist of interlocking shapes are examples of cubism.

Blue Period - The Blue Period of Picasso is the period between 1900 and 1904, when he painted in shades of blue and blue-green, only occasionally warmed by other colours.

Rose Period - Picasso's painting used cheerful orange and pink colours in contrast to the cool, somber tones of the previous Blue Period.

African Art period or Black period - Picasso was interested in African masks and used these as a stimulus for his work.

Modernist - an artist working between roughly 1860s - 1970s,

Unit Vocabulary - Anglo Saxon Brooches
Technique Vocabulary

Crosshatching - lines are drawn at angles to each other to create tone or shade effects.

Embosse - produce raised patterns on the surface of metal, leather, textiles, paper, and other similar substances using a special tool.

Stippling - using dots to create an effect - close together heavy dots will give shadow, lighter dots further apart will give an illusion of light in a picture.

Wavy - having a form or edge that smoothly curves in and out.

Zig zag - a line or course having abrupt alternate right and left

Unit Vocabulary

Anglo Saxon - The Anglo-Saxons were a cultural group who inhabited Great Britain from the 5th century.

Artefacts - an object shaped by human workmanship, especially one of historical or archaeological interest.

Brooch - A brooch is a small piece of jewellery which has a pin at the back so it can be fastened on a dress, blouse, or coat.

Carving - a shape or pattern cut into wood or stone or the skill of doing this:
wooden/stone carvings.

Feature - a typical quality or an important part of something.

Glassware - ornaments and articles made from glass.

Knot design - commonly shown as a single cord woven in and out of itself to form a symmetrical design.

Unit Vocabulary - Tie Dye
Technique Vocabulary

Concertina fold - folding alternatively from the front and then the back in zig-zag folds.

Diagonal - a straight line joining two opposite corners of a square, rectangle, or other straight-sided shape.

Dip - put or let something down quickly or briefly in or into (liquid).

Tie Dye - produce patterns in (a garment or piece of cloth) by tying parts of it to shield it from the dye.

Effect - a change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause.

Unit Vocabulary

Ancient - from the ancient past and no longer in existence.

Bandhani - a type of tie dye from India.

Laharia - another type of tie dye from India.

Natural - found in nature.

Nigerian - from Nigeria - a country in Africa.

Original - one on its own - not like any other.

Stain - change colour or mark permanently.

Resource Vocabulary

Dye - used to add a colour to or change the colour of something.

Metal work - ornaments and objects made from metal.

Pressure - the amount of force put on an object.

Sculpture - a two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, usually made by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.

Symmetrical - made up of exactly similar parts facing each other.

Tapestry - a piece of thick textile fabric with pictures or designs formed by weaving coloured weft threads or by embroidering on canvas, used as a wall hanging or soft furnishing.

Resource Vocabulary

Foil - a quite thin sheet of metal.

Pastels - sticks of colour used for drawing. The texture of pastels can be chalky or oily, depending on what the pigment is mixed with. They are bright, portable colours with no drying time.

Year Five Vocabulary

General Art Terms:

Artist - a person who creates things.

Colour - primary: red, blue, yellow and secondary: green, orange, purple.

Decoration - colour, pattern or texture to something to make it nicer to look at or add interest.

Form - the artist's way of seeing things and how they present that way of seeing.

Line - lines create shapes, forms and spaces. They can be thick, thin, curved, straight, long, short or broken.

Pattern - shapes, lines, colours or pictures that are repeated over and over again.

Proportion - refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object.

Material - the matter from which a thing is or can be made.

Medium - The materials used in creating a piece of artwork such as paint, marble, clay, or pastels.

Observational/Real Life Drawing - to draw directly from what you see.

Shape - a flat, enclosed area made using lines.

Shade - is a mixture with black, which increases darkness.

Shading - Showing 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.

Still Life - a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects.

Stimulus - a thing that an artist uses as a starting point for their work.

Technique - a method of producing something.

Texture - the appearance of different surfaces or the adding of different surfaces to a work.

Tint - when a colour is mixed with white.

Tone - whether a colour is seen as warm or cold, bright or dull, light or dark.

Viewfinder - a simple device that allows you to isolate or "crop" a scene within a rectangular area.

Design Vocabulary

Annotate - add notes to a text or diagram giving explanation.

Design - a plan or drawing to show the look of an object or

Effectiveness - did your finished tile look how you wanted it to?

Evaluate - How well did the project go?

Exhibition - display of works of art or items of interest, picture before it is made.

Techniques Vocabulary

Imprint - stamp (a mark or outline) on a surface.

Cross Hatch - shade or make marks using straight lines that cross each other diagonally.

Coil pot - a technique to make a pot from clay using the thumb and fingers.

Stipple - mark a surface with lots of small dots or specks.

Score - a notch or line cut or scratched into a surface.

Slip - a glue made from clay and warm water. Used to join pieces of clay together before hardening or firing.

Stylus - a small implement with a pointed end used for engraving and tracing.

Tool - something usually held in the hand, used to do a particular job.

Unit Vocabulary

Ancient - belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.

Archeologist - a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts (items that are found) and other physical remains.

Artefact - an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.

Ceramic - pots and other articles made from clay hardened by heat.

Clay - a stiff, sticky fine-grained earth that can be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics.

Fire - to bake a clay container in a kiln or fire.

Kiln - a furnace or oven for burning, baking, drying or firing pottery.

Resource Vocabulary

Pastels - sticks of colour used for drawing. The texture of pastels can be chalky or oily depending on what the pigment is mixed with. They are bright, portable colours with no drying time.

Technique Vocabulary

Blending - mixing gently, intermingling two or more colours.

Crosshatching - lines are drawn at angles to each other to create tone or shade effects.

Cut - make an opening, incision.

Stippling - using dots to create an effect - close together heavy dots will give shadow, lighter dots further apart will give an illusion of light in a picture.

Rip - tear or pull (something) quickly.

Tear - pull (something) apart or to pieces with force.

Scrunch - crush or squeeze (something) into a compact mass.

Wavy - having a form or edge that smoothly curves in and out.

Zig zag - a line or course having abrupt alternate right and left.

Other Vocabulary

Figurehead - a carving, typically a bust or a full-length figure, set at the prow of an old-fashioned sailing ship.

Long ship - the type of ship built and sailed by the Viking people.

Mariner - a person who explores the world by sea.

Material - the matter from which a thing is or can be made.

Navigator - someone who can find the way to a place.

Technique Vocabulary

Cross Hatch - shade or make marks using straight lines that cross each other diagonally.

Score - a notch or line cut or scratched into a surface.

Stamping: using an object dipped in ink and pressed onto paper to make a print.

Unit Vocabulary

Base colour: Colour applied all-over before others are added on top.

Block Print - to print (something, such as a book) from a hand-made collograph.

Collagraph - a piece of a rigid material with other materials stuck on to make an image.

Complementary colors - pairs of colors which, when combined or mixed, cancel each other out by producing a grayscale color like white or black.

Contrasting colour - Colours that are directly across from one another on a basic colour wheel provide maximum contrast.

Cross Hatching - using lines that go across each other to show texture or light or dark.

Ink - a coloured liquid or paste that is used to colour a surface to produce an image, text, or design.

Pattern - repeated marks.

Primary Colours - red, blue, yellow.

Print - The artist will have created an image on block, stone, plate or screen from which the final print is produced.

Printing Block - a flat square or other shape used to put ink on and then press onto paper.

Roller - used to roll ink out in a thin layer.

Secondary Colours - colours made by mixing two primary colours.

Pottery - pots, dishes, and other articles made of fired clay.

Organs - parts of the internal body - heart, lungs, brain.

Mummification - preserving a body of a dead person or animals so that it does not decay.

Canopic jar - a container found in Ancient Egyptian tombs to contain the organs of the body.

Prow - the front end of a boat.

Stern - the back end of a boat.

Score - A notch or line cut or scratched into a surface.

Stamping - placing an object or collograph into ink and pressing it onto paper.

View Finder - a piece of paper with a rectangle cut out of the middle to look through.

Year Six Vocabulary

General Art Terms:

Artist - a person who creates things.

Background - The area of the picture space furthest from the viewer.

Colour - primary: red, blue, yellow and secondary: green, orange, purple.

Complementary/Contrasting colour: These lay exactly opposite each other on the colour wheel. When complementary colours are placed next to each other, both look bright.

Foreground - The area of the picture space nearest to the viewer.

Form: the artist's way of seeing things and how they present that way of seeing.

Line - lines create shapes, forms and spaces. They can be thick, thin, curved, straight, long, short or broken.

Materials - anything that is used to make a piece of art work.

Middle ground - The area of the picture space in the middle to the viewer.

Medium - the materials that are used to create a work of art. (Plural is media.)

Observational/Real Life Drawing - to draw directly from what you see.

Pattern - shapes, lines, colours or pictures that are repeated over and over again.

Proportion - the comparative size of different parts of a whole.

Shade - a colour that is nearly like another but might be darker or lighter.

Shading - showing 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.

Shape - a flat, enclosed area made using lines.

Stimulus - A stimulus is something which interests an artist or designer and gives them new ideas.

Technique - a method of producing something.

Texture - the appearance of different surfaces or the adding of different surfaces to a work.

Tint - a colour mixed with white.

Tone - made by mixing a colour with grey. It can make it light or dark, bright or dull.

Medium Vocabulary

Palette - a tray used by artists to mix their paints on. (Revisited vocab from Y1)

Paint mixing - thick, thin, watery, blending.

Pastels - sticks of colour used for drawing. Pastels can be chalky or oily depending on what the pigment is mixed with. They are bright, portable colours with no drying time.

Pencils - an instrument for writing or drawing can be coloured and water soluble.

Watercolour: a paint that can be mixed with water.

Design Vocabulary

Annotate - label and/or make notes on a design or picture.

Criteria: a principle or standard by which something may be judged or decided.

Design - a plan or drawing to show the look of an object or

Effectiveness - did your finished tile look how you wanted it to?

Effectiveness - the degree to which something is successful in producing a desired result; success.

Evaluate - How well did the project go?

Exhibition - display of works of art or items of interest, picture before it is made.

Unit Vocabulary - L.S. Lowry

Townscape - a picture of a town.

Industrial - relating to or characterized by industry.

Matchstick men - a very simple drawing of a person, with lines to represent the arms, legs, and body.

Modernist - Modern art includes artistic work produced during the period extending roughly from the 1860s to the 1970s.

Perspective - the art of representing three-dimensional objects to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other.

Portrait - a painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.

Proportion - the comparative measurements or size of different parts of a whole.

Vanishing point - the point at which receding parallel lines viewed in perspective appear to converge.

Technique Vocabulary

Colour theory - which primary colours to use to make secondary colours.

Blending - mixing gently, intermingling two or more colours.

Crosshatching - lines are drawn at angles to each other to create tone or shade effects.

Stippling - using dots to create an effect - close together heavy dots will give shadow, lighter dots further apart will give an illusion of light in a picture.

Shading - applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or

Unit Vocabulary - Mayan Art

Architecture - the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.

Carvings - an object or design carved from a hard material as an artistic work.

Ceramics - pots and other articles made from clay hardened by heat.

Chisel - a long-bladed hand tool with a bevelled cutting edge and a handle which is struck with a hammer or mallet, used to cut or shape wood, stone, or metal.

Frescoes - a painting done rapidly in watercolour on wet plaster on a wall or ceiling, so that the colours penetrate the plaster and become fixed as it dries.

Jade - a hard, typically green stone used for ornaments.

Keyhole analysis: looking carefully at a part of a piece of work.

Polycrome - painted in several colours.

Mayan - a civilisation who lived in modern-day Mexico from around 1000 BC to AD 1697.

Mallet - a hammer with a large, usually wooden head.

Mural - a painting or other work of art executed directly on a wall.

Sculpture - the art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.

Vessel - a hollow container, especially one used to hold liquid, such as a bowl or cask.

Technique Vocabulary

Base colour: Colour applied all-over before others are added on top.

Y6 Batik

Resource Vocabulary

Dye - used to add a colour to or change the colour of something.

Fabric - woven material e.g. cotton.

Technique Vocabulary

Absorb - to take in or soak up.

Batik - a method of creating a pattern or image on fabric using melted wax and dyes.

Bleed - where dye/paint colour leaks into the fabric outside of the area where it is wanted.

Canting/tjanting - a tool with a small pot at one end and a spout at the other - used to draw the wax onto the fabric.

Consistent/Consistency - the same amount of coverage across the area to be coloured/painted - no lighter/less covered areas.

Dilute - to add water to make thinner, lighter.

Measure - use a ruler to ensure something is the correct size.

Melt - changing a substance from a solid to a liquid state usually using heat.

Repel - to keep out.

Stretch - to tape the material tightly over an area to keep it straight and taut.

Taut - very tight from being pulled or stretched.

Wax resist - where wax forms a barrier so that dye or paint cannot spread out.

<p>with a lighter shade for lighter areas. Or mixing a colour with pure black.</p>	<p>Dilute - make (a liquid) thinner or weaker by adding water Wash - brush with a thin coat of dilute paint or ink</p>	
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