



SWGS KS3 VOCABULARY LIST: ART

This list consolidates key vocabulary in the subject, making it easier for you to know, understand and use it accurately. This may be provided as a pre-filled glossary or a word list to complete. Your teachers will use this vocabulary frequently, and you will encounter it in reading. You will be expected to learn meanings and spellings.

Year 7

The Formal Elements

Line, Shape, Tone, Form, Texture, Colour, Pattern

Other words related to the Formal elements in art; contrast, chiaroscuro, balance, emphasis, harmony, movement, proportion, repetition, rhythm, unity, variety, sfumato, space (positive and negative), composition, hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, symmetrical, asymmetrical, elliptical, contour drawing, pictorial space, focal point, intensity, gradient (gradual blending), mark making

Colour Theory

Colour wheel

Colours - Primary, secondary, tertiary, complementary, warm, cool

Hue, tint, shade, gradient, Michael Craig-Martin, Henri Matisse, Gustav Klimt, Paul Klee, Pablo Picasso, Impressionists, Fauvists

Light/Tone - The lightness or darkness of something – this could be a shade, or how dark or light a colour appears.

Colour- Colour is the element of art that is produced when light, striking an object, is reflected back to the eye. There are three properties to colour. The first is 'hue', which simply means the name we give to a colour (red, yellow, blue, green, etc.) The second property is intensity, which refers to the vividness of the colour. A colour's intensity is sometimes referred to as its "saturation" or its "strength". The third and final property of colour is its 'value', meaning how light or dark it is. The terms 'shade' and 'tint' refer to value changes in colours. In painting, shades are created by adding black to a colour, while tints are created by adding white to a colour.

Keyword Definitions;

Composition -Although in a general sense any piece of music or writing, painting or sculpture, can be referred to as a 'composition', the term usually refers to the arrangement of elements within a work of art.

Space - Space includes the background, foreground and middle ground, and refers to the distances or area(s) around, between, and within things. There are two kinds of space: 'negative space' and 'positive space'. Negative space is the area in between, around, through or within an object. Positive spaces are the areas that are occupied by an object and/or form.

Texture - The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or a substance.

Movement - Visual movement in art is the effect produced through the use of a compositional principal whereby each area or element of a work causes the viewer's eyes to be directed to another area of the same work; there is not a particular focal or "resting" point which dominates the composition.

Emotion- The atmosphere in a painting, the feeling expressed. Is the art tranquil, or is it dark and disturbing? How does the artist create a particular mood? How does the painting make you feel when you look at it?

Adjectives linked to key terms...

Composition; *Busy, chaotic, calm, balanced, sparse, full, empty, gridded, peaceful, symmetrical, asymmetrical...*

Colour; *Bold, bright, intense, highly saturated, vivid, pale, pastel, subdued, dark, cold, warm, dull, complimentary, monochromatic, radiant, analogous...*

Light/Tone; *Bright, ambient, glowing, intense, cold, dark, dull, gloomy, contrasting, luminous, mysterious, dreamlike, dazzling...*

Emotion; *calm, excited, happy, bright, depressing, dark, sad, confusing, torn, ambiguous, meagre, numb, soothing, joyful...*

Movement; *Dynamic, circular, energetic, playful, symbolic, meandering, fluid, staccato, static, still...*

Space; *layered, foreground, background, mid ground, open, closed, full, empty...*

Texture; *Blistered, bumpy, lumpy, coarse, cratered, scratched, smooth, fluffy, flat, grainy, grooved, glassy, indented, immaculate, impenetrable...*

Portraiture

Realism, Photorealism, Hyper, Expression, Tone, Shade, Proportion, Scale, Refine, Model, Sitter, Posture, Characteristics, Infer, Profile Facial features, Gridding up, characteristics, self-portrait, Chuck Close, Kehinde Wiley

Print and Pattern

Print & Pattern Key Words

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| • Landscape | • Negative | tile | • Layer | North |
| • Foreground | • Positive | • Poly-board | • Cartridge | • William |
| • Middle | • Repeat | • Printing plate | paper | Morris |
| ground | • Block | • Parcel tape | • Reduction | • Orla Kiely |
| • Background | • Direct repeat | • Tracing paper | method | • Timorous |
| • Distance | • Symmetrical | • Engraving | • Henri | Beasties |
| • Depth | • Reflected | • Indenting | Rousseau | • Henri |
| • Composition | • Rotated | • Ink | • David Utz | Matisse |
| • Print | • Half-drop | • Tray | • Ellsworth | • Julia |
| • Pattern | • Interlocking | • Roller | Kelly | Rothman |
| • Design | • Tessellated | • Brayer | • Michael | • M C Escher |
| • Outline | • Polystyrene | • Inking up | Landy | • Angie Lewin |
| drawing | | | • Marianne | |

Year 8

Pop Art

Advertising	Outline	Glamorous
Ben-Day Dots	Packaging	Expendable
Celebrity	Photography	Transient
Colour	Popular Culture	Mass-produced
Comic books	Printing	Collage
Lettering	Typography	Richard Hamilton
Multiples/repetition	Bold	Andy Warhol
Music	Witty	Roy Lichtenstein

Landscape

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| • Landscape | • Fine | • Background | • Relief |
| • Impressionist | • Broad | • DISTANCE & DEPTH | • Slab |
| • Post-Impressionist | • Varied | • Scale/size | • Roll |
| • 'En Plein Air' | • Adjacent | • Tone | • Battens & Rolling Guides |
| • Painterly | • Hatching & cross-hatching | • Overlap | • Score |
| • Dramatic | • Scumbling | • 'Joiner' | • Slip |
| • Impulsive | • Pointillism | • Panoramic | • Model |
| • Expressive | • Reed pen | • Sky-scape | • Layer |
| • Suggestive | • Verve | • City-scape | • Indent |
| • Energetic | • Linear | • Seascape | • Carve |
| • Brushwork | • Sketch | • Rural | • Leather hard |
| • Impasto | • Composition | • Urban | • Inscribe & Sgraffito |
| • Studies | • Elements | • Atmospheric | • Ink |
| • Primary & Secondary sources | • Perspective | • Realistic | • Wash |
| • Texture | • Proportion | • Imaginary | |
| • Staccato | • Foreground | • Clay | |
| • Mark-making | • Middle-ground | • Ceramics | |
| | | • Tile | |

Cultures – patterns from around the world

SUMI-E	CALLIGRAPHY	JAPONISME
UKIYO-E	WOODBLOCK	PRINT
ABSTRACT	MANGA	KIMONO
SHIBORI	MOTIF	SYMBOL
PATTERN	GEOMETRIC	REPEATING
STAR	ADINKRA	ISLAMIC
COLLAGRAPH	RELIEF	PRINT
TEXTURE	OCTAGON	ROLLER
JAPANESE	AFRICAN	AZTEC
CIRCLE	HEXAGON	

Year 9

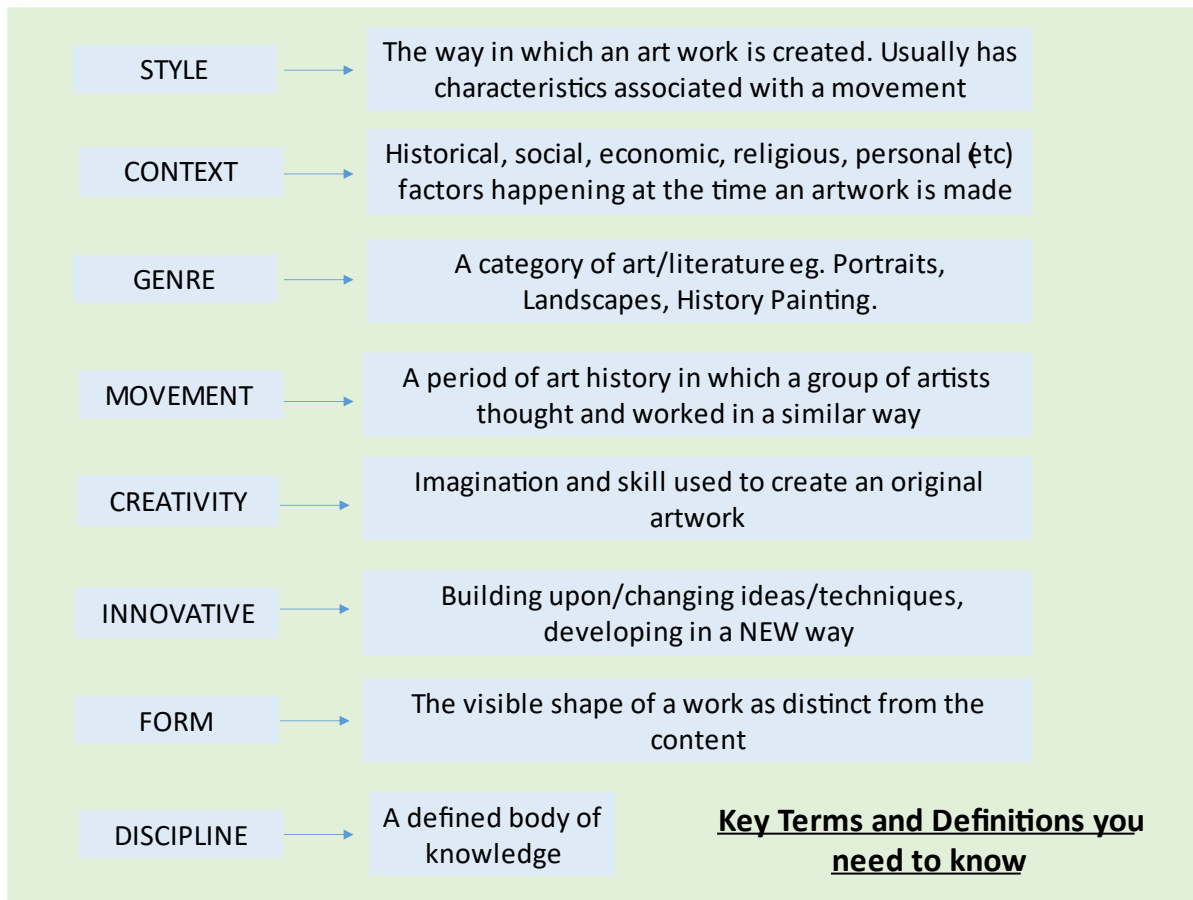
Identity

Grayson Perry, gender, culture, composition, sexuality, race, nationality, heritage, stitching, design, quilt, Natasha Kerr, Tracey Emin, Michael Landy, Barbara Walker

Sentimental, acrylic, biro, charcoal, graphite, monoprint, layers, tapestry, Ceramics, photography, fabric

Art GCSE Assessment objectives – Develop, refine, record, present

Modern and Contemporary Art



Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo, figurative, patronage

Modern Art – Impressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Futurism, Dadaism, Surrealism, Op art, Non-figurative, Abstract expressionism, Pop Art, Minimalism, Contemporary

Personal Study

Artwork Analysis

History Painting – All works that depict narratives or symbols of ‘serious’ subjects that educate the viewer. Paintings often have subject matter drawn from classical history and mythology, and the Bible.

Portrait Painting – A portrait is a representation of a particular person.

Self Portrait – A self-portrait is a portrait of the artist by the artist

Landscape – The appreciation of nature for its own sake, and its choice as a specific subject for art, is a relatively recent phenomenon. Until the seventeenth century landscape was confined to the background of portraits or paintings dealing principally with religious, mythological or historical subjects (History painting).

Genre Painting – Depict scenes of everyday life.

Still Life – The subject matter of a still life painting or sculpture is anything that does not move or is dead

Modern Art – It is no longer appropriate to categorise contemporary painting into separate genres.

Non-Figurative – eg. colour, marks, abstract shapes depicting voice, emotion, atmosphere etc.

Art analysis word bank

Visual language – the top 10 things to talk about						
Technique	Colour	Composition	Shape	Subject		
Light	Media	Mood	Style	Story		
Word Bank						
Colour	Composition	Mood	Style	Light	Technique	Media
Blend	Background	Alive	Abstract	Artificial	Palette knife	Textile
Bright	Blurred	Atmospheric	Derivative	Contrast	Drawn	Collage
Clashing	Complex	Calm	Distorted	Dark	2 dimensional	Print
Cold	Confused	Delicate	Emotional	Evening	3 dimensional	Photograph
Contrast	Distance	Depressing	Exaggerated	Fierce	Texture	Computer generated
Deep	Eye line	Dignified	Exterior	Gentle	Shading	generated
Dull	Focus	Disturbing	Fake	Harsh	Mark-making	Pencil
Glowing	Foreground	Fresh	Fantasy	Hazy	Impasto	Ink
Harmonious	Form	Exciting	Figurative	Intense	Tone	Mixed media
Intense	Line	Flamboyant	Impressionistic	Natural	Underpainting	Installation
Luminous	Middle ground	Expressive	Landscape	Shady	Overpainting	Sculpture
Mixed	Movement	Humorous	Religious	Shadowy	Cross hatching	Paint
Monochrome	Near	Imposing	Representational	Warm	Stippling	Charcoal
Opaque	Perspective	Nostalgic	Still life		Scumbling	Graphite
Pale	Scale	Sad	Sketch		Hatching	Acrylic
Primary	Shape	Sentimental	Surreal		Layered	Watercolour
Pure	Space	Tranquil	Symbolic		Linear	Stitch
Secondary	Symmetry				Continuous line	Pastel
Tone					Scratch	Chalk
Translucent					Spray	Felt pen
Transparent					Resist	Fine liner
Vibrant					Stencil	Biro
Warm					Manipulation	Bleach
					Scribble	Photoshop

Useful website for Key vocabulary and Art Terms

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms>