

## KS4 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

**Abstract:** Artwork in which the subject matter is simplified; little or no attempt is made to represent images realistically and objects are often distorted.



**Media:** 1. Plural of medium referring to materials used to make art.



2. Categories of art (e.g. painting, sculpture, film).

**Mixed media:** An artwork in which more than one type of art material is used to create the finished piece.

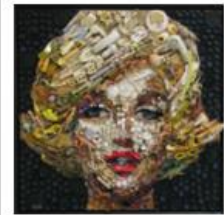


**Multimedia:**

Computer programs that involve users in the design and organization of text, graphics, video, and sound in one presentation.



**Observational drawing skills:** Drawing skills learned while observing first-hand the object, figure or place.



**Assemblage:** A three-dimensional composition in which a collection of objects is unified in a sculptural work.

**Collage:** An artistic composition made of various materials (e.g., paper, cloth, or wood) glued on a surface.



**Gesture drawing:** The drawing of lines quickly and loosely to show movement in a subject.

### STYLE OF ART GLOSSARY



**Organic:** Refers to shapes or forms having irregular edges or to surfaces or objects resembling things existing in nature.

**Still life:** Arrangement or artwork showing a collection of inanimate objects.



**Style:** A set of characteristics of the art of a culture, a period, or school of art. It is the characteristic expression of an individual artists. i.e. Pop art

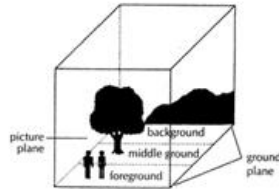
**Stylized:** Simplified or exaggerated in a certain way unique.



## KS4 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

### Asymmetry: A

balance of parts on opposite sides of a perceived midline, giving the appearance of equal visual weight.



c. Schematic drawing of picture space

**Background:** The part of the picture plane that seems to be farthest from the viewer.

**Middle ground:** Area of a two-dimensional work of art between foreground and background.

**Foreground:** Part of a two-dimensional artwork that appears to be nearer the viewer or in the front. Middle ground and background are the parts of the picture that appear to be farther and farthest away.

**Balance:** The way in which the elements in artwork are arranged to create a feeling of evenness in an artwork. The three types of balance are symmetry, asymmetry, and radial.



### COMPOSITION IN ART

**Composition:** The organization of elements in a work of art.



**Contrast:** Differences between two or more elements (e.g., value, colour, texture) in a composition: juxtaposition of dissimilar elements in a work of art. Also, the degree of difference between the lightest and darkest parts of a picture.

**Distortion:** Condition of being twisted or bent out of shape. In art, distortion is often used as an expressive technique.



### Dominance:

The importance of the emphasis of one aspect in relation to all other aspects of a design.



## LAYOUT GLOSSARY



**Emphasis:** Special stress given to an element to make it stand out.

### Focal point:

The place in a work of art at which attention becomes focused because of an element emphasized in some way.



**Harmony:** The principle of design that creates unity within a work of art.

**Negative space:** Shapes or spaces that are or represent the areas unoccupied by objects.





## KS4 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

### LAYOUT GLOSSARY



**Point of view:** The angle from which the viewer see the objects or scene.

**Positive space:** Shapes or spaces that are or represent solid objects.



**Proportion:** The size relationships of one part to the whole and of one part to another.

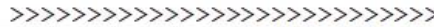
**Rhythm:** Intentional, regular repetition of lines of shapes to achieve a specific repetitious effect or pattern.



**Scale:** Relative size, proportion; used to determine measurements or dimensions within a design or artwork.

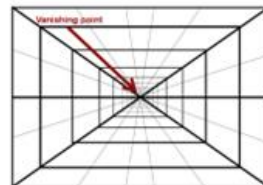


**Space:** The emptiness or area between, around, above, below, or contained within objects. Shapes and forms are defined by the space around and within them, just as spaces are defined by the shapes and forms around and within them.



**Two-point perspective:** A system to show 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. The illusion of space and volume utilizes two vanishing points on the horizon line.

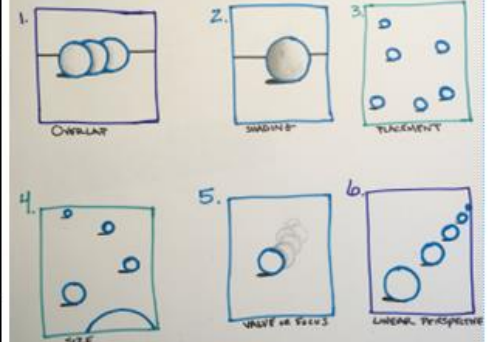
**Unity:** A principle of design that connects a variety of elements of art and principles of design into a work of art with harmony and balance.



**Vanishing point:** In perspective drawing a point at which receding lines seem to converge.

## SPACE

\*Six ways to create the "Illusion of Space"



POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SPACE



## KS4 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

**Analogous:** Closely related colours; a colour scheme that combines several hues\* (\*see definition) next to each other on the colour wheel.



**Colour relationships:** Also called colour schemes or harmonies. They to the relationships of colours on the colour wheel. Basic colour schemes include monochromatic, analogous and complementary.



MONOCHROMATIC



COMPLEMENTARY



SPLIT COMPLEMENTARY



ANALOGOUS



TRIADIC

**Colour theory:** An element of art. Colour has three properties: hue, value and intensity.



### Complementary colours:

Colours opposite one another on the colour wheel.

Red/green, blue/orange, yellow/violet are complementary colours.

## COLOUR GLOSSARY

**Cool colours:** Colours suggesting coolness: blue, green and violet.

**Warm colours:** Colours suggesting warmth: red, yellow and orange.



**Hue:** Refers to the name of a colour (e.g., red, blue, yellow, orange).



**Intensity:** Also called chrome or saturation. It refers to the brightness of a colour (a colour is full in intensity only when pure and unmixed). Colour intensity can be changed by adding black, white, grey, or an opposite colour on the colour wheel.

Six Degrees of Intensity



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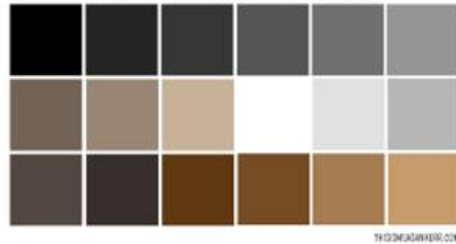


**Monochromatic:**  
A colour scheme involving the use of only one hue that can vary in value or intensity.

### Neutral colours:

Black, white, grey, and variations of brown. They are included in the colour family called earth colours.

### NEUTRAL TONES



**Primary colours:** Red, yellow and blue. From these all other colours are mixed.



**Secondary colours:** Colours that are mixtures of two primaries. Red and yellow make orange, yellow and blue make green, blue and red make violet.

## COLOUR GLOSSARY

**Tint:** Colour with white added to it.

**TINT**  
*adding white to a pure hue*



**Shade:** Colour with black added to it.

**SHADE**  
*adding black to a pure hue*



**Tone:** Colour with grey added to it.

**TONE**  
*adding grey to a pure hue*



**Value:** Lightness or darkness of a hue or neutral colour. A value scale shows the range of values from black to white.



**Value scale:** A value scale shows the range of values from black to white and light to dark.