

# Art & Design Glossary

## Drawing

**Colour** – in drawing, using colour resources such as colouring pencils, pens, chalks, pastels, oil pastels.

**Cross hatching** – drawing parallel straight lines in more than one direction. This can be layered to create different shades, e.g. one direction = lightest, two directions = darker, 3 directions = darker still.

**Feathering** – random short lines drawn as a form of shading; for example, to draw the feathers on a bird, or grass from a distance.

**Grades (of pencil)** - pencils are graded according to softness or hardness of the lead; the softer the pencil, the darker the line. (6B=very soft, HB= in the middle, 6H = very hard)

**Pattern** – this could be repeating patterns, growth patterns (patterns that start from one point and grow outwards) or symmetrical patterns found in the environment and used in artwork.

**Pointing/pointillism** – random dots drawn as a form of shading. The denser the dots the darker the shade.

**Scumbling** – random swirls drawn as a form of shading (for example, to draw a leafy tree or bush in the distance).

**Shade** – in drawing, darker or lighter shades can be achieved by either using different grades of pencil or re-shading on top again and again. This can be done in different ways (see cross hatching, scumbling, feathering, pointing).

**Space** – the use of overlapping, placement of the parts of the drawing on the paper, and perspective.

**Texture** – In drawing, using different shading techniques to show different textures, e.g. using cross hatching for a pavement, feathering for grass and scumbling for trees.

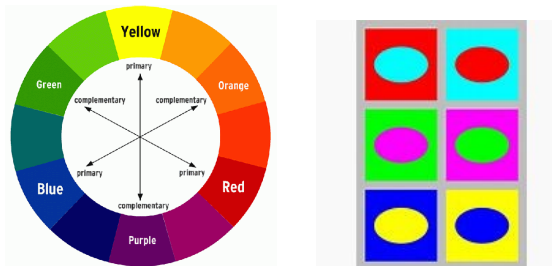
**Tone** – the degree of lightness or darkness. As they progress, children should draw with an increasing number of distinguishable tones in their work, using the skill of shading in different ways.

## Painting

**Blocking in colour** – painting a section of the picture using one colour without mixing.

**Cold colours** – The inside edge of a rainbow, e.g. blue, purple. (Green being neutral).

**Complimentary colours** – colours which appear opposite each other in a colour wheel. Each primary colour is complimentary to a mixture of the other two, e.g. red is complimentary to green (blue and yellow mixed). Each make the other stand out and look more vibrant.



**Composition** – the way the picture is arranged to draw the eye to different areas within it.

**Contrasting colours** – the complimentary colours are contrasting because they are opposites.

**Hue** – the name we give to a colour, for example, hues of red can be crimson, maroon, cherry etc.

**Preliminary studies** – sketches and colour mixing palettes that have been made before the final piece.

**Primary colours** – red, yellow blue; these cannot be mixed using other paints.

**Secondary colours** – purple, green, orange; these colours are a mixture of two primary colours.

**Shades** - when you add black to a colour you can make different shades of that colour.

**Textures** – in paint, textures can be achieved by using different paint brushes in different ways and mixing paint to different thicknesses.

**Tint** – when you add white to a colour you can make different tints of that colour.

**Tones** – when you add grey to a colour you can make different tones of that colour.

**Warm colours** – The outer edge of the rainbow, e.g. red, orange, yellow.

**Washes** – using watery paint and a large brush with sideways strokes to create a background before painting the details on top.

## Sculpture

**Carving** – using tools to remove parts of the modelling media to form the sculpted shape.

**Coil pot** – roll a long cylinder of clay, then coil it starting from the base of the pot. Smooth the inside.



**Impressing** – using tools to make an impression of the shape of the tool in the modelling media to create texture.

**Kneading** – using hands and knuckles to make the modelling media into a ball then squash it.

**Papier mache** – start by screwing up a ball of paper (for a small model) or a balloon (for making a mask or larger model). Using paper strips and papier mache paste, layer the strips over it in all directions. Appendages can be added using tubes of paper with more strips layered on top (to make legs, arms etc). When dry, it can be painted.



**Pinching** – using finger and thumb to squeeze out parts of the modelling media (clay, plasticine) to create shape and texture.

**Rolling** – using hands to roll out a cylinder on the table.

**Slab** – creating a flat piece of clay that can be used as a base for the model or a tile on which to create a relief picture.



**Slip** – watery clay that can be used to smooth the surface of the sculpture or attach appendages.

**Thumb pot** – starting with a lump of clay, impress thumbs into the middle to form the shape of a pot. It can then be decorated by adding patterns either using slip to stick clay patterns on or impressing patterns using tools.



## Collage/Textiles

**Applique** (pronounced app-lee-kay) – a design that has been cut out and sewn onto another piece of fabric (e.g. a logo on a t-shirt)

**Batik** (pronounced bat-eek) – Indonesian method using wax on fabric to create a design, then dye the fabric (the wax will resist the dye), then remove the wax when dry. (See wax resist and oil resist for a child friendly way of creating the effect).

**Embroidery** – sewing a pattern of stitches on fabric to create a picture. Sometimes used on plain fabric, sometimes used to enhance and give texture to a picture that is already printed on the fabric.

**Finger knitting** – knitting patterns with wool wrapped around the fingers on one hand (see youtube).

**Grades (of needles and threads)** – needles are different sizes for sewing with different types of thread (e.g. cotton, embroidery silks, wool).

**Mosaic** – a picture made with lots of small coloured tiles.

**Oil resist** – this can be done on paper to emulate Batik using oil pastels and water colour paints. First draw the pattern/picture in white oil pastel, then wash over with watercolour paints. The oil pastel pattern/picture will appear with a coloured background because it resists the water.

**Paste resist** – a way of creating a cracked lines effect on fabric. First mix 1 cup of flour with 1 cup of water to make a paste. Pour it onto the fabric and smooth it all over. Pin the edges down to keep it flat and leave for 24 hours. Then bend it in lots of places to create cracks in the hardened flour paste. Next paint fabric dye all over it. Leave for another 24 hours. Finally wash the paste off (in a bucket so you can pour the waste down a drain). The cracks will be dyed but the flour paste resists the dye.



**Quilting** – two layers of fabric with wadding in between, with lines sewn on it to create a pattern.

**Tie dying** – using string or rubber bands, fold and twist the fabric and tie it up. A spiral can be achieved by twisting and tying in a bundle. Concentric circles can be achieved by tying several stones in a line, the first being in the centre of the fabric. Place in the dye. When dry, remove the string/rubber bands and stones.



**Wax resist** – to create the effect of Batik, white wax crayon can be used on paper to create a design. Use watery paint to paint a wash using sideways strokes and a large brush. The design will appear because the wax resists the water.

**Weaving** – can be done using paper and/or fabrics, or even sticks (such as willow or wicker). After attaching strips (of paper or fabric) across a frame (e.g. made of card) in parallel lines, weave strips in and out in the other direction.

## Printing

**Block printing** – a way of printing a repeating pattern using a block (of wood) with the pattern in relief. A simple one can be made using a square of card and sticking a pattern on using string. Press the string side of the “block” onto ink or paint, then use it to print on paper or fabric, repeating the pattern several times. Use a roller on the reverse to ensure the printing is even.

**Carbon printing** – using carbon paper to draw the same picture/pattern repeatedly. When you draw the pattern on the top of the carbon paper, it presses the carbon on the reverse onto your art paper underneath. Move the carbon paper and re-draw over your design to repeat it.

**Cold water paste** - The children spread coloured paste over their papers, and create patterns by twisting and pulling tools through the wet paste. Paste is made using 1/3 cup of flour and 1 cup hot water and some paint or dye. Leave to cool and thicken before using.



**Fabric printing** – printing onto fabric using various methods.

**Layering** – Building up a printed picture using different colours; using only one printing block or tile, print the first colour (paint the colour onto the correct parts rather than dipping it in the paint), then wash the block/tile before printing the second colour on different parts of the design and printing it in exactly the same place on the paper or fabric as before. The picture builds up slowly with each colour.

**Marbling** – using water with coloured oily paints floating on top. It will make swirly patterns. You can use a stick to create more swirls on the surface. Lay a sheet of paper gently over it, then lay it out to dry. Swirly effect will be printed onto the paper.



**Mono print** – using printing techniques to just make the image once, not a repeating pattern.

**Press printing** – any form of printing where the image is pressed onto the fabric or paper.

**Relief printing** – a process where the design is etched into the tile before printing. Artists use wood, metal and lino with sharp etching tools. Children can use a polystyrene tile and a pencil to draw an etched design. The whole tile can then be inked/painted using a roller, then pressed onto the paper or fabric using a dry roller. The etched part will remain white (or the colour of the paper/fabric).

**Resist printing** -a method of printing textiles by roller printing a pattern in resist paste on a white fabric, placing the fabric in a dye bath, and then removing the resist to leave a white pattern on a coloured background.

**Rubbings** – Putting paper over an object with texture and rubbing a crayon sideways over it. The texture of the object creates an image on the paper.