

## ART GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS** – Colours which are located opposite one another on the colour wheel e.g. red and green, yellow and purple, blue and orange.

**TERTIARY COLOURS** - Created by mixing a primary colour and the secondary colour next to it on the colour wheel.

**COOL COLOURS** - In colour theory, colours are described as either warm, cool, or neutral. A cool colour generally is one which contains a large amount of blue.

**WARM COLOURS** - In colour theory, colours which contain a large amount of yellow.

**TINT**- A light value of a colour, i.e. a light blue.

**SHADE** - A dark value of a colour, i.e. a dark blue.

**tone** - The lightness or darkness of a colour. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called **highlights** and the darker areas are called **shadows**. There will be a range of tones in between the highlights and shadows.

**CROSS-HATCHING** - The practice of overlapping parallel sets of lines in drawing to indicate lights and darks, or shading. Hatching is one set of parallel lines, cross-hatching is one set(s) going in one direction, with other overlapped set(s) going in a different, often perpendicular, direction.

**COLLAGE** - French word for cut and pasted scraps of materials, such as paper, cardboard, straws, fabrics etc. to a painting or drawing surface; sometimes also combined with painting or drawing.

**GESTURE DRAWING** - The term "gesture drawing" is most often used to describe a quick, loose drawing of the human figure. However, gesture drawing can also refer to any quick drawing of any subject. The purpose of a gesture drawing is not to complete a "finished" or refined drawing. Instead, it is more of a way to study the subject through loose marks, shapes, or values.

**IMPASTO** - An Italian term for oil paint applied very thickly onto the canvas or other support, resulting in visible brushstrokes.

**STIPLING** - A drawing technique consisting of many small dots or flecks to construct the image. The spacing and darkness of the dots are varied, to indicate three dimensions of an object, and light and shadow; can be a very effective and interesting technique, which can also be used in painting.

**WASH** - A thin layer of translucent (or transparent) paint or ink, particularly in watercolour; also used occasionally in oil painting.

**ONE- POINT PERSPECTIVE**- Where lines converge in a single vanishing point located on the horizon line, as seen by a stationary viewer.

**TWO-POINT PERSPECTIVE** - Using two points instead of one on the horizon line to give a more naturalistic representation of space in two-dimensional images.

**PROPORTION** - Refers to how one part of an object relates to whole object in size, such as the size of an arm in relation to the rest of the body.