

Art Knowledge Organiser

Autumn

impressionism- a style of painting that focuses on the effects of light and atmosphere on colours and forms.

impression- the representation of an object or a scene created by an artist.

tint- when you add white to a colour to make it lighter.

tone- refers to lightness or darkness of something.

shade- when you add black to a colour to make it colour darker.

hue- pure colour.

transparent- when light passes through a material.

opaque- when light does not pass through a material.

wash- a very thin layer of paint used to just cover the surface.

graded wash- a gradual change in colour as the wash progresses.

lifting off- the process of removing the paint after it has been applied.

splattering- a painting technique in which paint is flicked onto the painting surface.

dry brush- a painting technique when a relatively dry brush holds paint.

wax resist- a technique that keeps paint from staying on an area of paper.

wet on wet- applying wet paint onto another wet layer of paper

layering- letting one layer of paint dry before adding another.

Spring

third dimension- art with all the dimensions of height, width, and depth.

scale- the physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork.

proportion- the relationship of the size of one element when compared to another.

pattern- a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated

texture- how something feels, including its appearance and consistency.

portrait- a representation of a particular person.

Summer

textiles- creating something using fibres, such as cloth or woven fabrics.

fabric- a cloth or other material produced by weaving together threads.

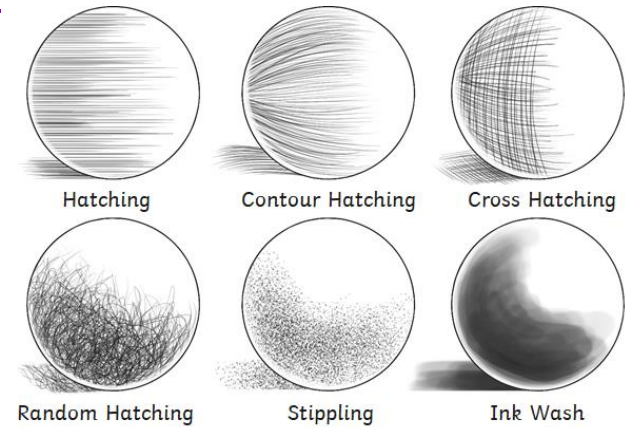
material- what things are made from.

Batik- a traditional art-form which involves using wax and dye to create patterns.

resist paste- a wax applied to cloth before being dipped in dye.

dye- a substance used to colour textiles.

Sketching techniques



Artists

Claude Monet, Gustav Klimt,



Colour wheel

