

Key Vocabulary

medium	The material a work of art is made from.
colour	is created by light and has three properties: 1. hue (name) 2. value (tones and tints) 3. Intensity (brightness)
line	A mark made by a pointed tool such as a brush, pen or stick. An element of art defined by a point moving in space. Line may be two-or three-dimensional.
shape	A flat, enclosed area that has two dimensions: length and width. Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.
form	Like shape , form has length and width, but it also has depth. As such, it is three-dimensional and encloses space. Forms are either geometric or free- form .
space	The distances or areas around, between, and within components of a piece. Space can be positive or negative, open or closed, shallow or deep, real or illusionary.
pattern	Repeating visual elements. A pattern can be regular or irregular: organic or geometric; repeating or random. Patterns can show a sense of balance, harmony, contrast, rhythm or movement.
texture	Describes how a surface feels or might feel if it were to be touched.

Painting Techniques

Use textural techniques



Add other mediums to your paint: sand, cloth, tissue paper.

Glaze over with PVA when it's dry.
Use objects: **drag** cardboard/ a brush/ **comb** / other objects through paint or through **layers** of paint.

Stamp using different objects.
Splatter paint using the paint brush.
Blow through a straw onto wet paint.

Use watercolour paint



Create back washes for back grounds then add detail when it's dry.
Leave parts of the painting bare where the detail will be painted later.

Blend colours into wet paint.
Try out painting **onto** a wet or dry surface.
Alter the colour intensity (the thickness or thinness of the paint) by using water.

Use acrylic paint



Can be thinned with water.
Paint onto different surfaces.
Apply with brushes, rollers, pallet knives, cut up store cards... etc
Add in mediums to create textures.
Squeeze out of the tube abstemiously: unlike watercolors, acrylics can't be rehydrated once dry.

Painting Top Tips

Observe and compare



Look closely at the subject that you are painting. Compare it with what you have painted. Consider colours, tones, light, shadow, shape, texture.
Think of Austin's Butterfly

Consider colour

Mix and combine colours, tones and tints to create and enhance the mood of a piece.
Consider **warm** or **cool** tones, **contrasting** colours.

Consider light and shadow

Use tints and tones to create form, painting highlights and shading.



Use your sketching

Sketch lightly before painting to combine line and colour.

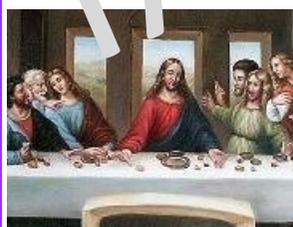
Scale up

Resize a smaller image into a larger one by scaling up. Accurate measurements are essential.

Evaluating art work

Use visual language to make well-judged comments, referring to the key elements of art in the vocabulary table.

What genre do you like and why? Which



history painting



still-life



observations of everyday life



portraits



landscapes



seascapes



abstract