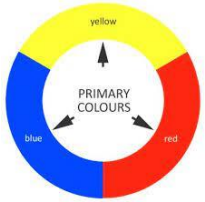
Mablethorpe Primary Academy- Art and Design Vocabulary Progression Map

Painting

KS1 → KS2

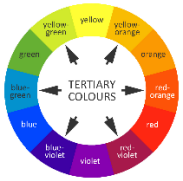
Primary Colours
Colours which cannot be created by mixing other colours



Secondary Colours
Colours created by mixing two primary colours



Tertiary Colours
Colours created by mixing primary and secondary colours



Warm Colours
Red, orange and yellow, usually associated with the sun or fire

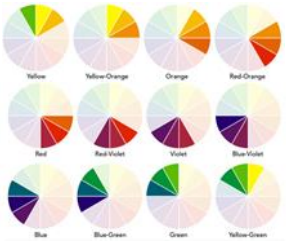


Cool Colours
Blue, green, violet or blue-green are associated with air, sky and water

Complementary Colours
Two colours which are directly opposite each other on a colour wheel



Harmonious Colours
These colours sit next to each other on the colour wheel and are pleasing to the eye



Pigment
Pigment is the substance that makes up the colour of a paint. Pigments are organic (sourced from plant or animal) e.g. ivory, black or indigo or inorganic (from salts or metallic oxides e.g. cobalt blue). Pigments are used by the artist to create the effect of colour on the surface.

Intensity/Saturation
The intensity/saturation of a colour: a vivid colour is of high intensity; a dull colour is of low intensity.
Saturation/intensity is reduced by adding grey (black and white) to a hue, which is then referred to as a 'tone'

Hue
To common name of a colour and its position in the spectrum or colour wheel. This is considered the purest form of the colour, with no white, black, or grey added.

Value
The lightness or darkness of a colour. It indicates the quantity of light reflected. Darker values are produced by adding black (or shade), while lighter colours are produced by adding white (or tints)

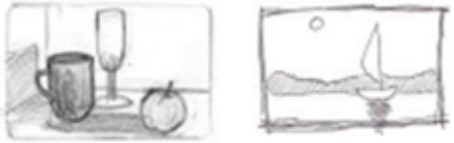
Neutralised colour
A colour that has been 'greyed' or reduced in intensity by mixture with a complementary colour.



Mablethorpe Primary Academy- Art and Design Vocabulary Progression Map

Drawing

KS1 → KS2

Line A line is the path of a moving point- that is, a mark made by a tool or instrument as it is drawn across a surface. Its length is distinctly greater than its width	**Shape** An area that stands out from the space next to or around it because of a defined boundary or because of a difference of value, colour, or texture	**Tone** An artistic context that refers to the light and dark values used to render a realistic object, or to create an abstract composition, e.g. using areas of pigment to define lights and darks	**Contour** A line that creates a boundary separating an area of space from its surrounding backgrounds	**Cross Contour** The line that defines a surface of a form between the outermost edges of the form	**Texture** The actual/illusion of tactile value on the surface of an area as created by nature or by an artist through a manipulation of the visual elements
Sketch A rough drawing used to capture the basic elements and structure. Used as a basis for more detailed work. 			**Shading** The darker value on the portion of a form's surface that is turned away from the light source 	**Perspective** The art of picturing objects on a flat surface to give the appearance of distance and length	**Still life** Work representing inanimate objects, such as, bottles, fruit, or flowers 

Mablethorpe Primary Academy- Art and Design Vocabulary Progression Map

Collage

KS1 → KS2

Papier Colle A technique of visual. expression in which. scraps of paper having. various textures are. actually pasted to the picture surface to enrich or embellish areas. 	**Collage** A technique of visual expression using a great variety of materials having tactile qualities, not just paper alone 	**Tactile** It is the actual way a surface feels when it is felt or touched, such as rough, smooth, soft, hard, silky, slimy, sticky, etc. 3-D art such as sculpture and architectural structures are tactile because they can be felt.	**Weaving** The art of making cloth with yarn or thread is known as weaving. The pattern is made by pulling the threads together on a loom. The threads are locked at right angles to form the fabric. The horizontal threads are known as warp and the vertical threads are known as weft. 	**Decoupage** Decorating an object by gluing paper cut-outs onto it, in combination with special effects, gold leaf and other decorative elements 	**Quilling** Quilling is the art of rolled, shaped, and glued paper that results in creating a unified, decorative design. The name quilling is thought to come from the origin of the art; birds' feathers, or quills, were used to coil the strips of paper around. 

Mablethorpe Primary Academy- Art and Design Vocabulary Progression Map

Sculpture

KS1 → KS2

Sculpture
Three-dimensional artwork e.g. the sculpture has height, width and depth (3-D)
Can be seen either in the round (from all sides), or as a bas-relief (a low relief in which figures protrude only slightly from the background).

Pliable materials: will bend without breaking

Malleable materials: a material which will change under pressure. If malleable, a material may be flattened into thin sheets, by hammering or rolling e.g. papier-mâché or salt dough

Rigid: a material which is unable to bend or be forced out of shape.

Paper Mache (from the French words papier mache).
Cellulose paste and shredded newspaper can be used to create shapes moulded around objects such as balloons (face/mask/bowl) or a bottle (cup/vase/pencil pot).



Clay
Slab: is a flat of clay made with hands or a rolling pin

Coil: a long thin rope of clay made by rolling with your hands

Scoring: joining wet clay by roughly scratching the surface of the clay

Slip: the liquid added after scoring to seal the pieces of clay together.

Kiln: a special oven that is very hot. It turns the clay into ceramic.

Carve
Taking away material, e.g. wood, stone, marble, plaster, ice or other hard materials.
The artist cuts the material into the desired form using chisels, gouges, points, saws and hammers.

Armature
An armature is an inner structure that serves as a skeleton or framework to support a figure being modelled in soft pliable material.







Re-cycled: converting waste materials into new materials and objects



Natural: materials that come from plants animals or the ground

Modroc is plaster covered bandages that are used for modelling, casting and crafting.





Cast
To reproduce an object, such as piece of clay sculpture, by means of a mould.

Mould
A hollow container used in the process of casting. A substance is placed within the mould and allowed to harden. The mould is then destroyed to get the cast out. Moulds can be made of plaster, or in rubber with an outer plaster jacket.

In the Round
In the round, a sculpture can be seen from all perspectives, except the bottom or back (when it is resting or placed down, or against a surface, unless hanging from a ceiling!



 Man-made: a material that was created by humans		