

**Table 1: Critical terms – Colour theory**

<b>Contrast</b>	The difference in colour <b>found between the light and dark</b> parts of an image.
<b>Complementary colours</b>	<b>Red and green, yellow and purple, blue and orange.</b> These colours lie <b>opposite each other</b> on the colour wheel.
<b>Hue</b>	One of the three primary attributes of colour. <b>A hue is a variety of colour</b> such as red, blue, green, or yellow.
<b>Luminosity</b>	The <b>brightness of an area</b> arranged by the amount of light it reflects or diffuses.
<b>Analogous</b>	Colours that are <b>next to one another</b> on the colour wheel. It is the opposite of complementary.
<b>Saturation</b>	An aspect of colour concerned with its <b>purity, richness or brilliance.</b>  Can be high intensity or low intensity.

**Table 2: Critical terms – Painting terms and materials**

<b>Brushwork</b>	Refers to the way paint is applied in a painting, describing <b>texture of the paint surface</b> applied with a brush.
<b>Prime</b>	To prime a canvas / paper is to <b>prepare it to paint on.</b> You put a white base on (this is done with a primer).
<b>Acrylic</b>	Paint that can be <b>used thickly</b> like oil paint or <b>watered down</b> like watercolour. <b>Dries quickly.</b>
<b>Pigment</b>	Pigment is the <b>substance in paint</b> and ink which gives it the colour.

**Table 3: Critical terms - Sculpture**

<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Three-dimensional (3D)</b> art made by one of four basic processes: <b>carving, modelling, casting and constructing.</b>
<b>Carving</b>	A <b>sculptural technique</b> that involves using tools to <b>shape a form</b> by cutting or scraping the material away.
<b>Casting</b>	This involves making a <b>mould</b> and then <b>pouring a liquid material</b> , such as plastic into the mould to create a cast. A mould can be used over and over again.
<b>Modelling</b>	Modelling is using a <b>soft material</b> which is <b>worked up into a form</b> rather than carving away. Clay can be used for modelling.
<b>Plaster of Paris</b>	A <b>white powder</b> , that when mixed with water, heats up and sets rock hard.

**Table 4: Critical terms – Ceramics**

<b>Ceramics</b>	Products and <b>processes involving clay</b> which need the use a <b>kiln.</b>
<b>Kiln</b>	<b>Like an oven;</b> used to bake clay. Fires at <b>high temperatures</b> which causes <b>clay to chemically change.</b> Once fired, clay cannot be soft again.
<b>Clay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clay <b>comes from the earth.</b> It is made up of tiny pieces of rock that stick together.</li> <li>Clay is <b>soft and mouldable when wet</b> and can be formed into different models.</li> <li>When clay is <b>heated</b> in a kiln, it will <b>go hard</b> and the molecular structure changes. It will break if dropped on the floor.</li> </ul>
<b>Slip</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Fine clay mixed with water.</b></li> <li>Can be used for decorative effects or as a <b>'glue'</b> which sticks two pieces of clay together.</li> <li>The word 'slip' comes from the old English word, 'slipa' which meant slime.</li> </ul>