


1. Clay

Clay **comes from the earth**. It is made up of tiny pieces of rock that stick together.

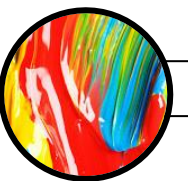
Clay is **soft and mouldable when wet** and can be formed into different models.

When clay is **heated** in a kiln, it will **go hard** and the molecular structure changes. It will break if dropped on the floor.



An example of textures created in clay

- Tony Marsh removes lots of clay from his pieces to make them **lightweight and delicate**.
- Marsh puts holes in some pieces to **perforate** them.
- Light filters through the holes and makes **shadows** of different shapes.




2. Paint

This is a **liquid which pigment** (colour) has been added to.


Paint can come in various forms including **watercolour, acrylic** and **oil**. You can use brushes and other tools to apply paint. (Verb: *painting – applying paint to a surface*)

Pigment is usually a **coloured powder**. Some pigments are **made from chemicals**, others are made from natural sources like clay.



Bob and Roberta Smith painting in his studio

- The type of paint Bob and Roberta Smith uses is **commercial paint**.
- Commercial paint is a type of paint used commonly in **different trades** such as building.
- It can come in a wide variety of colours.

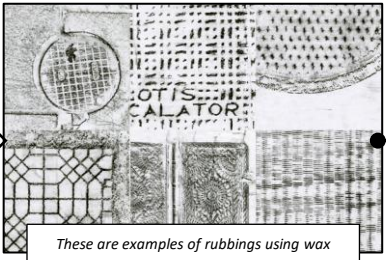


3. Wax crayon

A crayon is a stick of **pigmented** (colour added to), **wax** used for writing or drawing.

Wax crayons can be used to **rub over a textured surface** and take an impression of the surface on paper.

Wax crayons are available in a wide range of colours and can be **melted** because they often contain paraffin wax.



These are examples of rubbings using wax

- Wax crayons have a **hard texture** which means they are a good tool to use for rubbings.
- Rubbings are an observational method we can use to create a **recording of a surface**.
- You should use thinner paper to create a rubbing.

Table 4: Basic colour theory	
Primary	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue . They are used to make all other colours.
Secondary	The secondary colours are purple, orange and green . They are made by mixing two primary colours together.
Tertiary	The tertiary colours are a combination of one primary and one secondary colour.
Colour Wheel	This is a circle of organised colours which represents the relationship they have to one another .

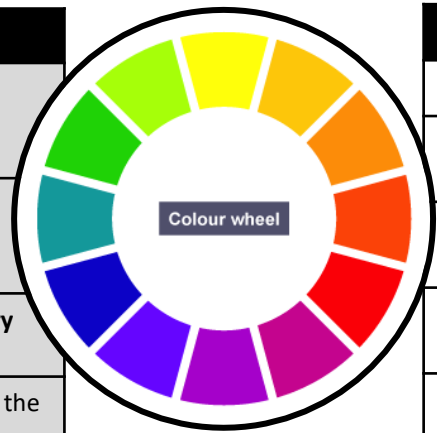


Table 5: Colour theory	
Saturation	The intensity of the colour.
Harmonious	These are colours next to each other on the colour wheel.
Tint	Is an aspect of colour that has white added to it and is therefore a lighter tone .
Shade	Is an aspect of colour that has black added to it and is therefore a darker tone .
Complimentary	Colours that are least alike and are opposite one another on the colour wheel.