

Table 1: Critical terms – Colour theory

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

Table 2: Critical terms – Painting terms and materials

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

Table 3: Critical terms - Sculpture

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

Table 4: Critical terms – Ceramics

Ceramics	Products and processes involving clay which need the use a kiln.
Kiln	Like an oven; used to bake clay. Fires at high temperatures which causes clay to chemically change. Once fired, clay cannot be soft again.
Clay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Slip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine clay mixed with water. Can be used for decorative effects or as a 'glue' which sticks two pieces of clay together. The word 'slip' comes from the old English word, 'slipa' which meant slime.