Colour
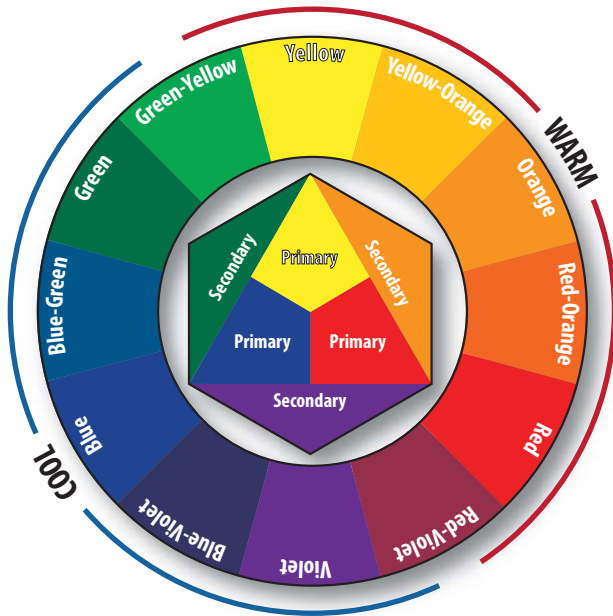
A wavelength of light seen by the eye when it bounces off a surface

Yellow
Green-Yellow
Green
Blue-Green
Blue
Blue-Violet
Violet
Red-Violet
Red
Red-Orange
Orange
Yellow-Orange

WARM
COOL

Primary
Secondary
Secondary
Primary
Primary
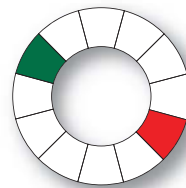Secondary

ANALOGOUS COLOURS

TRIAD COLOURS

COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

TINT
Colour
+
White

SHADE
Colour
+
Black

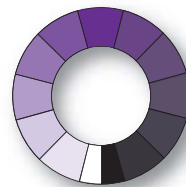|	
HUE	The name given to a colour, e.g., red, blue.
VALUE	The lightness or darkness of a colour.
INTENSITY	The brightness or dullness of a colour.
PRIMARY	Red, yellow, blue - these colours cannot be mixed from other colours. All other colours are mixed from them.
SECONDARY	Violet, orange, green - they are created by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours.
TERTIARY	Created by mixing secondary and primary colours together, e.g., red-violet, blue-green.

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Value

Lightness or darkness in colour or an artwork

VALUE SCALE

HIGH
The lightest values

LOW
The darkest values

GREY SCALE

SPACE

CONTRAST

HIGH KEY

LOW KEY
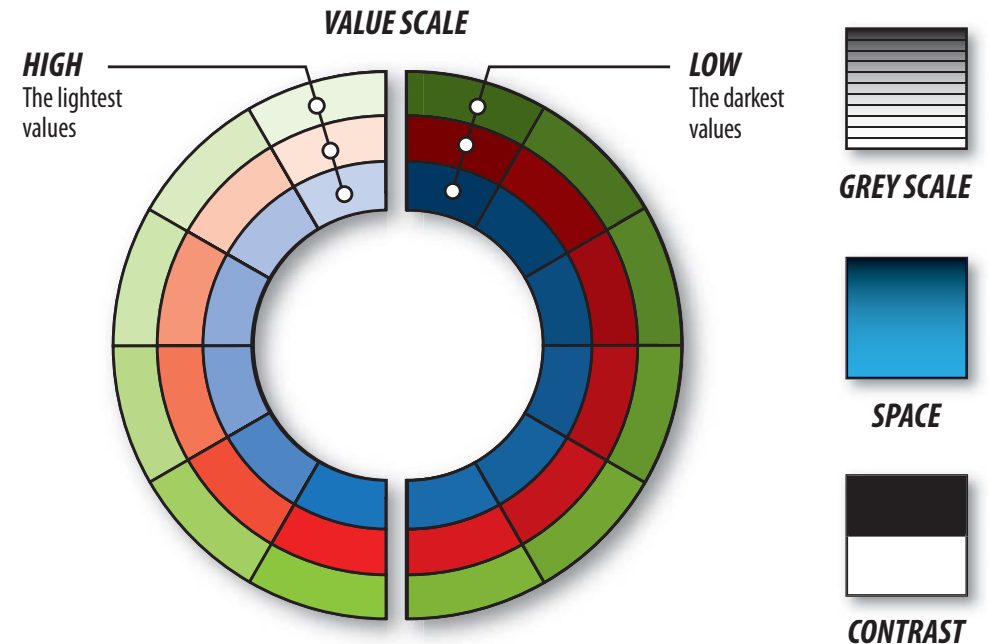
|	
VALUE SCALE	A way to show a range of values by placing different shades of grey (or a colour) in stages starting with the lightest and progressing to the darkest.
SPACE	Lighter values appear closer to the viewer, darker values appear farther away.
CONTRAST	The greater the contrast between lights and darks the more visible and dynamic an object appears.
HIGH KEY	Artworks with mostly light values. They tend to create a happy mood.
LOW KEY	Artworks with mostly middle to low values. They tend to create a serious mood.

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Shape

A 2-dimensional figure or object

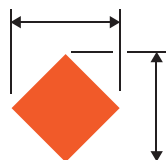Do you see the two faces or the goblet?

ORGANIC
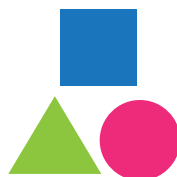
GEOMETRIC

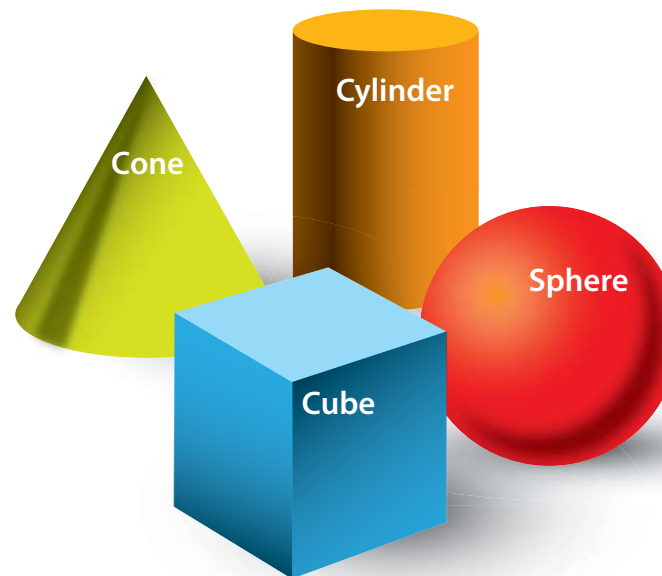**NEGATIVE**

POSITIVE

2-DIMENSIONAL

ORGANIC	Free-flowing, created by nature.
GEOMETRIC	Based on geometry, e.g., circle, square, triangle.
NEGATIVE	The shapes around or between the positive shape - the background.
POSITIVE	The self-contained, 2-dimensional figure.
2-DIMENSIONAL	Has height and width.

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Form

A 3-dimensional figure or object

Cone

Cylinder

Sphere

Cube

ORGANIC

GEOMETRIC

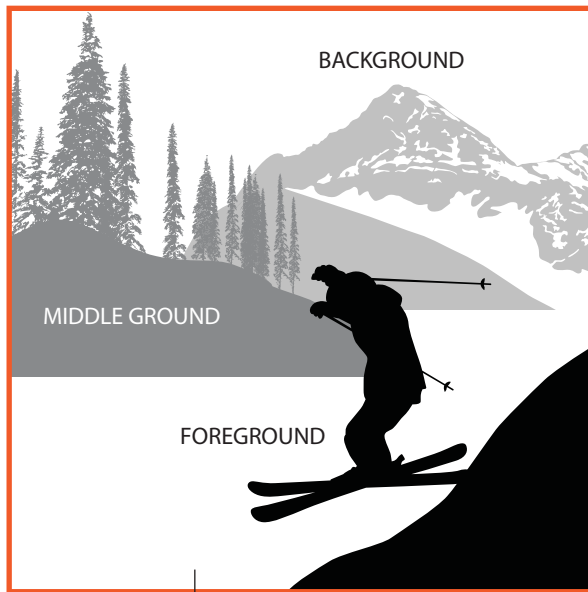**OPEN / CLOSED**

MASS
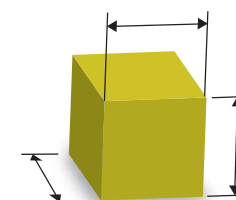
3-DIMENSIONAL

ORGANIC	Free-flowing, created by nature.
GEOMETRIC	Based on geometry, e.g., sphere, cube, cylinder.
OPEN	Has spaces that can be looked into.
CLOSED	Is self-contained with no open spaces.
MASS	Has bulk and weight.
3-DIMENSIONAL	Has height, width and depth.

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Space

The area around, inside or between shapes or forms

BACKGROUND

MIDDLE GROUND

FOREGROUND

PICTURE PLANE

DEEP — The illusion of depth on a flat surface. It has foreground, middle ground and background.

SHALLOW — The illusion of depth on a flat surface. It has foreground and background.

BACKGROUND — The space that seems far away from the viewer.

MIDDLE GROUND — The space between the foreground and the background.

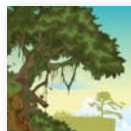**FOREGROUND** — The space that seems closest to the viewer.

OVERLAPPING
Objects block out other objects

COLOUR
Objects farther away are duller and fuzzier than those in front

RELATIVE SIZE
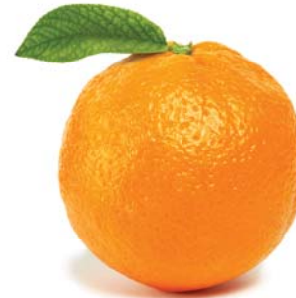Objects closest to viewer are bigger than those in back

PLACEMENT
Objects higher on picture plane seem farther away

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Texture

The way a surface feels, or looks as if it feels

REAL — The way something actually feels, e.g., rough, smooth, furry.

SIMULATED — The way something looks as if it feels. The impression that a flat surface is 3-dimensional, e.g., the surface looks as if it is rough, but it is really flat.

Line

A path created by a moving point such as a pencil

DIRECTION
Diagonal, vertical, horizontal, curved

WIDTH
Thick, thin, heavy, light, big, small

LENGTH
Long, short

FOCUS
Sharp, distinct, blurry, fuzzy

TEXTURE
Bumpy, smooth, rough

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