

## Colour Theory and Colour Mixing

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1  | <b>Colour Wheel</b>                            | a diagram used in the visual arts to represent all colours and their relationships to one another. It can be used to help with colour selection when creating artwork |
| 2  | <b>Complementary Colours</b>                   | Colours on the opposite side of the colour wheel. This combination creates the greatest contrast  |
| 3  | <b>Analogous Colours</b>                       | Colours close to each other on the colour wheel. These combinations create harmony in artwork.  |
| 4  | <b>Primary Colours</b>                         | Colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours but can be used to mix all other colours of the spectrum.<br>YELLOW, RED, BLUE                                    |
| 5  | <b>Process Primaries</b>                       | YELLOW, MAGENTA, CYAN   |
| 5  | <b>Secondary Colours</b>                       | Colours made by mixing two primary colours together   |
| 7  | <b>Orange</b><br><b>Green</b><br><b>Purple</b> | Yellow + Red/Magenta<br>Yellow and Blue/Cyan<br>Red/Magenta + Blue/Cyan   |
| 8  | <b>Tertiary Colours</b>                        | Colours made by mixing a primary colour with its close secondary colour, such as yellow-green.  |
| 9  | <b>Tints and Shades</b>                        | Lighter or darker version of a colour by adding white to lighten or adding black to darken.   |
| 10 | <b>Mixing Brown</b>                            | Red and Green or orange with a little bit of blue   |

## Parts of Light

|   |                           |   |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | <b>Highlight</b>          | The brightest part of the object  |
| 2 | <b>Mid-tone/half-tone</b> | The tones between shadows and highlights  |
| 3 | <b>Core shadow</b>        | The darkest part of the shadow often on the boundary between half-tones and the shadow area |
| 4 | <b>Reflected light</b>    | Light that is reflected of other objects into the shadow areas                              |
| 5 | <b>Cast shadow</b>        | Is the dark area behind the object on the opposite side of the light source                 |

## Keywords

|    |                     |   |
|----|---------------------|---|
| 1  | <b>Proportion</b>   | The size of one thing compared to the size of another   |
| 2  | <b>Centre Line</b>  | A line of symmetry can help you draw objects that are the same on both sides, such as a face. |
| 3  | <b>Line drawing</b> | Drawing made with lines only  |
| 4  | <b>Shading</b>      | Adding different tones to create 3D effect  |
| 5  | <b>Composition</b>  | The arrangement of different parts of an art piece  |
| 6  | <b>Pattern</b>      | A symbol or shape that is repeated  |
| 7  | <b>Line</b>         | A mark which can be used to make a drawing  |
| 8  | <b>Shape</b>        | A 2D area that is enclosed by a line  |
| 9  | <b>Tone</b>         | The lightness or darkness of something  |
| 10 | <b>Distortion</b>   | The act of twisting or altering something out of its true, natural, or original state.        |

## Processes

|   |                    |   |
|---|--------------------|---|
| 1 | <b>Mono-print</b>  | An artwork created by transfer of media from one surface to another resulting in a single unique print.   |
| 2 | <b>Printing</b>    | Artwork created by the transfer of media from a matrix or printing block to another surface.  |
| 2 | <b>Collage</b>     | The technique and the resulting work of art in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other ephemera are arranged and stuck down onto a supporting surface. |
| 3 | <b>Drawing</b>     | The act of making picture with a pencil or pen and other dry media  |
| 4 | <b>Sculpture</b>   | 3D artwork designed to be viewed from several angles. Sculpture can be made out of variety  |
| 5 | <b>Digital Art</b> | Art created using software on a computer or other devices   |