

Vocabulary

FINE ARTS 102, Drawing and Painting 1, TEST 3

ANALOGOUS: colors that contain a common hue and are found next to each other on the color wheel (red and orange, blue and green, etc.)

ASYMMETRICAL BALANCE: informal balance, in which unlike objects have equal visual weight or eye attraction

BACKGROUND: the part of an image (or picture plane) which is the furthest back

BLENDING: a technique used in many different media, referring to mixing colors, shades, tones, etc. for a smooth transition

BLOCKING OUT: laying out the large forms in an image (as blocks of color or shades) that will eventually be detailed objects and environments

COLOR SCHEME: a plan for organizing colors (complementary, monochromatic, analogous, triad, split complementary, warm or cool)

COMPLEMENTARY COLOR: colors that are directly across from each other on the color wheel. (red and green, blue and orange)

CROPPING: cutting parts of an image off, usually to better serve the rest of an image

FOREGROUND: in an image, the foreground is the area closest to the viewer

FORESHORTING: occurs when drawing objects that “come towards” the viewer; this is achieved by the front of the object appearing larger than the back of the object and the object looking shorter in length overall

H & B PENCILS: H pencils are harder (lighter) and get harder the higher the number; B pencils are softer (darker) and get softer the higher the number

MIDDLEGROUND: the space in an image between the background and the foreground

MONOCHROMATIC: a color scheme which only uses one color along with black and white

VALUE SCALE: the range of lights and darks in an image

VANISHING POINT: The point in an image on which all perspective lines (converging lines) meet, usually located near the horizon

NOTE: REVIEW NOTES FOR TEST 1 & TEST 2