

# Vocabulary

## FINE ARTS 102, Drawing and Painting 2, TEST 3

**COLOR INTENSITY:** a term is used to describe the brightness, or the dullness of a color

**CONTRAST:** the arrangement of opposite elements (light vs. dark colors, rough vs. smooth textures, large vs. small shapes, etc.)

**CONVERGING LINES:** two or more lines that get closer and closer towards the end

**FORMAL BALANCE:** a way of organizing parts of a design so that equal, or very similar, elements are placed on opposite sides of a central axis

**FIXATIVE:** a thin varnish that is sprayed over charcoal, pastel, oil pastel, oil crayon, pencil, and other drawing mediums, as well as photographs, to protect them from smearing and finger prints

**GLAZING:** color that is thinned to a transparent state and applied over previously painted areas to modify the original color

**GRAPHITE:** a soft black mineral substance, a form of carbon, available in powder, stick, and other forms; it has a metallic luster

**HUE:** the name of any color as found in its pure state in the spectrum or rainbow

**IMPASTO:** a manner of painting where the paint is laid on thickly so texture stands out in relief

**INFORMAL BALANCE:** asymmetrical balance in which unlike objects have equal visual weight

**INTERMEDIATE COLORS:** also known as tertiary color, they are produced by mixing unequal amounts of two primary colors

**OIL PAINTING:** slow drying paint made when pigments are mixed with an oil, linseed oil being most traditional

**OIL PASTEL:** consist of pigment mixed with a non-drying oil and wax binder

**ASTEL:** pigments mixed with gum and water, and pressed into a dried stick form for use as crayons

**STIPPELING:** a drawing, painting, or engraving method employing dots rather than lines

NOTE: REVIEW NOTES FOR TEST 1 & TEST 2