



Words to Know

- **Abstract art:** A piece of art that shows something in an unrealistic way and may not have a recognizable subject.
- **Art:** Something made to share a message or express emotion.
- **Color:** Red, yellow, and blue are primary colors. Mixing them makes secondary colors: orange, green, and purple.
- **Composition:** How elements of art and design are arranged.
- **Design:** To make something to solve a problem. For example, **architecture** is when people design buildings or other structures, such as bridges. **Industrial design** is when people design products to sell, such as shoes or a toothbrush. **Interior design** is when people design the inside (or interior) and outside of spaces that are used by people, such as homes, libraries, schools, and sports arenas. **Graphic Design** is when people use technology to design art with a message. It may be shown on a T-shirt, sticker, or poster.
- **Elements of art and design:** The building blocks of art and design, including line, texture, shape, form, color, saturation, space, perspective, and scale.
- **Form:** An object that is three-dimensional (3-D), such as a cube, cone, or sphere.
- **Line:** A long mark. There are many different types of line, such as straight, zig zag, short, and wavy.
- **Maker:** A person who creates art or designs objects.
- **Medium:** The materials used to make something. **Mixed media** uses more than one medium. **Digital mediums** use technology such as computers and 3-D printers.
- **Perspective:** Using lines to create the illusion of a 3-D object, such as a tree, on a 2-D surface, such as a piece of paper. It shows distance by making objects that are farther away smaller in a picture.
- **Portfolio:** A folder that holds pieces or photos of art or other designs.
- **Representational art:** A piece of art that shows its subject in a realistic way.
- **Saturation:** When white or black is added to make a color lighter or darker.
- **Scale:** How big an object is compared to another. It can be life-sized, large scale, or miniature.
- **Shape:** A flat area surrounded by edges or an outline, such as a square or circle.
- **Style:** The way a piece of art or designed object looks. For example, folk art shows images important to a community and often uses natural materials, such as wood, straw, or clay—or things available in their community, such as tin or glass. Abstract expressionism doesn't have a recognizable subject, instead using colors to capture a feeling or emotional reaction. Post-impressionism uses small brushstrokes to show light and the world in a realistic way.
- **Subject:** What a piece of art is about or shows. For example, a **still life** shows arranged items such as fruit, flowers, or books. A **portrait** shows a person, group of people, or a pet. A **landscape** shows nature or outdoor space from far away. It can also be who or why you design something.
- **Texture:** How something feels. Some examples of texture are smooth, furry, bumpy, and stringy.