

Painting & Color Vocabulary

Acrylic. A fast-drying, water-based plastic polymer painting medium.

Atmospheric Perspective. Objects in the distance appear less distinct in form and more muted in color.

Cityscape. Artwork that has the buildings and landscape of a city as its focus.

Color. Element of design that is a property of light.

Primary – red, yellow, blue

Secondary – orange, green, violet (made from the primary colors)

Tertiary – produced by mixing two secondary colors. Greys and browns. Also known as neutral colors.

Value – lights and darks of a color or greys.

Hue – name of color.

Color Schemes. Plan for organizing color.

Complementary – colors opposite each other on a standard color wheel. When mixed they make brown.

Analogous – colors which are closely related to each other and in which common color can be found (yellow, yellow-orange, orange, etc.)

Monochromatic – tones of one color in addition to the main hue

Cool Colors – Colors in which blue, green or violet predominate.

Warm Colors – Colors in which red, orange or yellow predominate.

Color Wheel. Sectioned circle with colors in a bent spectrum.

Foreshortening. Method of drawing or painting an object or person so that it seems to go back into space.

Genre. The representation of people, subjects and scenes from everyday life.

Icon. Symbol or image.

Landscape. An environmental scene in art where that usually has a horizon line.

Mural. Painting on wall or ceiling.

Neutral Colors. Black, white and gray.

Oil Paint. Pigments in linseed oil or another vegetable drying oil to make a smooth paste consistency; permanent color.

Opaque. Quality of a material that does not let any light pass through.

Paint. Pigments mixed with oil or water.

Palette. Tray for mixing colors of paints; colors used in a particular work of art.

Pigment. Finely ground, colored powders that form paint when mixed with a liquid.

Portrait. Image of a person, especially the face and upper body.

Seascape. Like a landscape but featuring the sea as its subject.

Shade. The darkness of a color; may be achieved by adding black.

Still-life. An arrangement of still objects duplicated in an art media like painting.

Tempera. Paint made by mixing pigments with egg yolk.

Tint or pastel . Light value of a color made by mixing with white.

Tone. Tint or shade; may be achieved by adding black or white to a color.

Transparent. Quality of a material that allows light to pass through.

Value. The lightness or darkness of a hue or neutral color.

Wash. Thin, liquid application of paint in any medium.

Watercolor. Pigments dispensed in a gum Arabic solution; a work of art so produced; also, the paint used in this technique; water based.

Painting & Color Questions

1. True or False -A *wash* is a thick liquid application of paint
2. True or False – *Tempera paint* can be made by mixing pigments with egg yolk.
3. True or False – *Murals* are only on walls.
4. True or False – *Acrylic* is a plastic paint.
5. True or False – An *icon* can be a symbol or an image.
6. True or False - *Seascape* is to ocean as *Landscape* is to mountain range.
7. True or False- The *hue* is the name of the color
8. True or False – *Tint* is color + black
9. True or False – The *primary colors* are red, yellow, blue and green
10. True or False – A *monochromatic* painting has one color

Fill in the Blank

1. A _____ is used to mix paint on or can be the selection of colors a painter uses in a painting.
2. A _____ can be a tint or a shade.
3. Colored powders used to make paint. _____.
4. Black, white and gray. _____ Colors.
5. A painting of New York City is called a _____.
6. The three primary colors are _____, _____, _____.
7. The cool colors are Blue, Green and _____.
8. The warm colors are Red, Yellow, and _____.