1. **abstract art**: Art that emphasizes design or whose basic character has little visual reference to real or natural things is
2. **alternating rhythm**: A rhythm that forms a pattern in which each series of motifs incorporates a change to create a sense of variety is
3. **analogous color scheme**: (“analogous” means similar) lie immediately adjacent to each other on the color wheel, having one color in common.
4. **approximate symmetry**: type of balance, one side of the central axis mirrors the other side by with slight variations, which reduce rigidity
5. **asymmetrical balance**: Distribution achieved by arranging non-identical elements on both sides of an imaginary center line on the screen.
6. **calligraphy**: Precise, elegant handwriting or lettering done by hand
7. **center of interest**: The part of an artwork that the viewer notices first, often determined by strategic placement, size or color.
8. **color harmony**: combinations of color that can be defined by their positions on the color wheel are called
9. **color scheme**: a combination of colors that has a relationship and a specific effect
10. **color wheel**: a graphic organizer or picture of all the colors in a special order
11. **Complementary color scheme**: any two colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel and when mixed together form a neutral
12. **composition**: refers to how an artist organizes the elements in an artwork (placing shapes on a flat surface or arranging in space)
13. **compositional movement**: Is the path that the viewer's gaze is directed to follow because of the arrangement of the elements in an artwork.
14. **Contour lines**: vary in thickness, describe the shape of a figure or object, include interior detail
15. **contrast**: A principle of design that refers to differences in elements such as color, texture, value, and shape, that as well, add excitement, drama, or interest to a work of art is
16. **Cool color scheme**: The hues that range from yellow-green to violet on the color wheel. Make us think of things that are cold like water or ice. Seem to recede in an artwork.
17. **dominance**: A concept that one primary element attracts more attention than anything else in a composition.
18. **Dynamic**: constantly changing, in a state of imbalance or tension
19. **The five typical types of rhythm**: regular, unexpected (random), alternating, flowing, and progressive
20. **flowing rhythm**: A rhythm that forms a pattern in which each series of motifs incorporates a change to create a sense of unity in a peaceful but powerful way is
21. **Form**: A 3-dimensional object that takes up space. They have width, length and height. It can be viewed from many angles
22. **Geometric shapes**: mathematical shapes with hard edges and include squares, cubes, circles, spheres, triangles, pyramids, rectangles, prisms, pentagons, etc.
23. **gesture line**: An energetic type of line that catches the movements and gestures of an active figure is
24. **half-drop**: A specific kind of row pattern with the vertical orientation of each row evenly spaced to half the height of its preceding row, and with a shifted horizontal pattern is
25. **High-keyed**: describing colors or values that are light tints, created by the use of white, such as in pastel colors.
26. **implied line**: A suggested line - one that was not actually drawn or incorporated - in a work of art
27. **implied texture**: When a two dimensional piece of art is created to have the illusion of texture, but is in fact a smooth surface.
28. **Intensity**: the strength, brightness, or purity of a color
29. **invented texture**: A kind of visual texture that does not represent a real texture but creates a sensation of one by repeating lines and shapes in a two-dimensional pattern and is the opposite of simulated texture
30. **kinetic art**: A three dimensional sculpture containing moving parts is called
31. **line of sight**: A type of implied line from a figures eyes to a viewed object, directing the attention of the viewer of a design from one part of it to another
32. **Linear perspective**: the most common type of perspective, all parallel lines or surface edges converge on one, two, or three vanishing points located with reference to the eye level of the viewer (the horizon line of the picture), and associated object are rendered smaller the farther from the viewer they are intended to seem.
33. **Low-keyed**: describing colors or values that are dark tints, usually created by the use of black or gray
34. **Monochromatic color scheme**: a single hue plus white and black
35. **motif**: A two or three dimensional unit that is repeated to form a pattern
36. **Negative space**: The area around, above, below, or within objects is...
37. **Neutral colors**: Colors that are not found in the color wheel, such as black, gray, white, brown and tan.
38. **non-representational art, non-objective art**: Art that has no recognizable subject matter that does not depict real or natural things is
39. **An organic shape**: free-form or irregular, the opposite of a geometric shape
40. **outline**: A line that marks the outer boundaries or contours of a figure or an object
**pattern**: A principle of design in which the repetition of elements or combination of elements forms a recognizable organization is

**perspective**: An artist’s representation of a three-dimensional world on a two-dimensional surface is

**Picture Plane**: The imaginary vertical plane onto which all points of the object are projected to create the two-dimensional image

**planned pattern**: the consistent, orderly repetition of motifs, whether found in nature or created by an artist. They include row, grid, half-drop, radial, alternating, and border

**positive space**: The enclosed areas or objects in an artwork. They may suggest recognizable objects or nonrepresentational shapes.

**primary colors**: Pure or fundamental colors (red, yellow, and blue) that cannot be created by combining other colors.

**progressive rhythm**: A rhythm that forms a pattern in which each series of motifs incorporates a predictable change is

**radial balance**: A composition that is based on a circle, with a design radiating from a central point has this type of balance

**random pattern**: the repetition of an element or elements in an inconsistent or unplanned way

**random rhythm**: A rhythm that forms a pattern in which each series of motifs incorporates an unexpected change and adds excitement is

**real texture**: refers to texture you can actually feel, such as feathers, fabrics, wood, etc.

**regular rhythm**: A rhythm that forms a pattern in which each series of motifs incorporates a predictable continuous change is

**scale**: The relative size of a figure or object, compared to others of its kind, its environment, or humans

**secondary colors**: In traditional color theory, green, orange and purple are the colors formed by mixing the primary colors.

**shade**: A darker value of a hue, created by adding black or a darker complementary color to the original hue is called

**shape**: An element of design that is two-dimensional and encloses area is called

**simulated texture**: A kind of visual texture that imitates a real texture by using a two-dimensional pattern to create the illusion of a three-dimensional surface and is the opposite of invented texture is called

**The six types of planned patterns**: border and band, alternating, grid, half-drop, row, and radial

**sketch line**: A quick line that captures the appearance of an object or the impression of a place is a

**the spectrum**: The complete range of color present in white light

**the spectrum**: A hue is the name of a color, determined by its position where

**split-complementary color scheme**: A color plus the two hues next to that color’s complement that for a Y on the color wheel are called a(n).

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61. **Static**: Having no motion or change

62. **structural lines**: lines that hold a design together; come in a variety of types with different characteristics and qualities

63. **style**: The distinctive character contained in the artworks of an individual, a group of artists, a period of time, an entire society, or geographical location

64. **subordinate**: Describes anything of lesser importance than the dominant element in an artwork.

65. **symmetrical balance**: Distribution achieved by arranging elements as horizontal or vertical mirrored images on both sides of an imaginary center line of a screen.

66. **tertiary colors**: Colors located between primary and secondary colors on the color wheel, created by mixing any adjacent primary and secondary color.

67. **texture**: An artwork’s actual or implied surface quality, such as rough, smooth, or soft is

68. **tint**: A lighter value of a hue, created by adding white to the original hue is called a

69. **tone**: A less intense value of a hue, created by adding gray to the original hue is called a

70. **triadic color scheme**: A color scheme in which a triangle is formed in the middle of the color wheel, selecting three different colors. For example, blue, red, and yellow

71. **unity**: Creating a feeling of oneness or wholeness in a work of art

72. **value**: An element of design that refers to the lightness or darkness of grays and colors is called

73. **value contrast**: Dark and light values placed close together

74. **vanishing point**: A point on the horizon line toward which parallel lines converge to create the illusion of 3-dimensional space.

75. **Visible Color Spectrum**: The portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that can be detected by the human eye.

76. **visual rhythm**: technique used to suggest visual movement by repeating elements of art such as line, color, shapes, and edges.

77. **warm color scheme**: The hues that range from yellow to red-violet on the color wheel. Make us think of things that are hot like fire. Seem to advance in an artwork