

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## Project 1 Key Concepts and Vocabulary

### CONCEPTS

**DECAY:** The process of rotting or decomposing. In art/textiles, this can be represented through texture, colour, or structure.

**TEXTURE:** Surface quality of materials, often used to reflect deterioration (e.g. rough, frayed, corroded).

**DISTRESSING:** Intentionally aging or damaging fabric to create a worn, decayed look.

**LAYERING:** Applying multiple materials to suggest buildup or decomposition.

**NATURAL PROCESSES:** Staining, rusting, burning and weathering as visual/textile techniques.

**WEATHERING:** The effects of time and the changes it causes on objects, such as decay, fading, scratches and details that show the use of objects.

### VOCABULARY

- Decay
- Texture
- Distress
- Deterioration
- Surface
- Organic
- Fragmentation
- Manipulation
- Manipulation
- Mixed Media
- Embellishment
- Weathered/worn
- Decompose
- Corrosion
- Fading

# Project 1 Key Techniques and Processes

**RUST DYEING:** Using metal and moisture to transfer rust onto fabric.

**TEA/COFFEE STAINING:** Natural dyeing for aged or vintage effects.

**BURNING/SCORCHING:** Carefully burning edges to mimic decay.

**FRAYING/SLASHING:** Distressing fabric to create raw, tattered edges.

**APPLIQUE & EMBELISHMENT:** Layering and adding materials to reflect organic growth.

**HAND STITCHING/EMBROIDERY:** Using irregular or visible stitches to convey age, repair or surface texture.

**BEADING:** Embellishing fabric through use of beads, or objects, to create texture and mimic irregular surfaces.

**FABRIC MANIPULATION/SMOCKING:** Stitching gathered sections of material in place to create texture and organic forms.

**LINO PRINTING:** Carving into a block and using ink to transfer images, shapes and patterns.

**DISOLVABLE FABRIC:** Water soluble fabric you can embroider onto to create intricate, textural designs that fade/decay.

**HEAT DISTORTED FABRIC:** Use of heat to create distorted, organic and textural surfaces on synthetic materials.

**FELTING:** Matting wool fibres together to create soft textures which can be easily aged, mimicking decay or worn surfaces.

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER Art and Design Vocabulary

**LINE:** A mark with length and direction, created by a point.

**SHAPE:** 2-Dimensional objects (circle, square, triangle)

**FORM:** 3-Dimensional objects (cone, cube, cylinder, sphere)

**THUMBNAIL SKETCH:** a small, quick drawing used to get your ideas on paper.

**POSITIVE SPACE:** area an object occupies.

**NEGATIVE SPACE:** area around an object.

**TONE:** lightness or darkness of a colour

**COMPOSITION:** way of arranging a drawing or painting so it is interesting to look at and equally balanced.

**BACKGROUND:** area within a composition that appears further away.

**MIDDLE GROUND:** part of a composition that appear between the foreground and background.

**FOREGROUND:** in a scene or artwork, the part that seems closest to you.

**SYMMETRY:** both sides of a centre line are exactly or nearly the same.

**PIGMENT:** gives paint it's colour.

**WARM COLOURS:** red, orange & yellow

**COOL COLOURS:** blue, violet & green

**INTENSITY:** brightness or dullness of a colour

**OPAQUE:** colours that you cannot see through

**TRANSPARENT:** colours that you can see through

**TINT:** colour and white

**SHADE:** colour and black

**MONOCHROMATIC:** a single colour and it's tints and shades

**MOOD:** emotion portrayed within an artwork

**VERTICAL:** top - to - bottom. This can refer to the placement of objects within a composition or the composition itself.

**HORIZONTAL:** left - to - right. This can refer to the placement of objects.