



North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

## **INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT TOOLS**

FOR ACHIEVING NEW STANDARDS

This document is designed to assist North Carolina educators in effective instruction of the new Common Core State and/or North Carolina Essential Standards (Standard Course of Study) in order to increase student achievement. NCDPI staff are continually updating and improving instructional tools to better serve teachers.

### *Unpacking Standards Appendix A: Glossary of Terms For Teachers*

#### **What is the purpose of this tool?**

This tool provides educators with terminologies that represent the big, powerful concepts and ideas teachers need to know and understand in order to effectively teach the new Common Core State and North Carolina Essential Standards and use supporting materials. The Glossary of Terms is not meant to be exhaustive, but seeks to address critical terms and definitions essential in building content knowledge and understanding but also in promoting consistency across disciplines, increased student outcomes, and improved parent communication. This is a living document and will undergo additions in terms over time.

#### **How do I send Feedback?**

We intend the explanations and examples in this document to be helpful and specific. That said, we believe that as this document is used, educators will find ways in which the tool can be improved and made even more useful. If there are terms which are either omitted or which you feel are misrepresented in this glossary, please send feedback to us at [feedback@dpi.nc.gov](mailto:feedback@dpi.nc.gov) and we will use your input to refine our instructional tool. Thank You!

#### **Where are the new Common Core State and North Carolina Essential Standards?**

All standards are located at <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/acre/>

NCDPI

# North Carolina Visual Arts Essential Standards

Terminologies

2012

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# ***North Carolina Visual Arts Essential Standards***

## **Terminologies**

*The following terms may be useful in understanding the content of the North Carolina Visual Arts Essential Standards (2010).*

**Acrylic Paint:** A fast-drying synthetic paint made from acrylic resin.

**Aesthetics:** The study or theory of the beautiful, in taste or art.

**Analogous Colors:** Colors that are closely related to each other because a common color can be found; for example: blue, blue-violet, violet colors.

**Analysis:** Identifying and examining separate parts as they function independently and together in creative works and study of visual arts.

**Asymmetrical:** A type of balance where elements are arranged differently on each side of an imaginary midline.

**Background:** The area that appears to be farthest away or behind the other objects.

**Balance:** Parts of a picture arranged symmetrically or asymmetrically so that areas seem to have equal visual weight.

**Ceramics:** Functional and decorative objects made from clay.

**Clay:** A pliable natural earth.

**Collograph:** A printing block made from objects and textures glued to a surface.

**Color:** An element of art defined as the effect of light reflecting from an object onto the eye.

**Composition:** Organization of elements in space.

**Concept:** An abstract general notion; an idea.

**Content:** In visual arts, the meaning of an image, beyond its overt subject matter, including the emotional, intellectual, symbolic, thematic, and narrative connotations.

**Context:** A set of interrelated conditions (such as social, economic, political) in visual arts that influence and give meaning to the development and reception of thoughts, ideas, or concepts, and that define specific cultures and eras.

**Creative Thinking:** Able to see and make things in a new or different way.

**Critical Thinking:** Shows or requires careful analysis before judgment.

**Criticism:** The art, process, or principles used to analyze and judge literary or artistic works.

**Design:** To create a work of art by combining elements of art into a planned whole.

**Elements of Art:** Those components that make up a composition: line, value, space, texture, shape/form and color.

**Experimentation:** To search out by trial.

**Expression:** In visual arts, a process of conveying ideas, feelings, and meanings, through selective use of communicative possibilities.

**Felting:** The process of making non-woven fabric from fibers through the application of heat, moisture and pressure.

**Foreground:** The area that appears to be nearest and in front of the other objects.

**Geometric:** Shapes that are made using specific mathematical formulas and are named such as circle, hexagon, etc.

**Image:** A physical likeness or representation of a person, animal, or thing, photographed, painted, or sculptured; a thought from the imagination made visible.

**Imagery:** Mental images.

**Imagination:** The process of creating a mental picture of something that is unlike things one has seen.

**Incising:** Scratching lines into a surface.

**Intensity:** Refers to the brightness or dullness of a color; amount of saturation.

**Intuitive:** Perceived immediately by the mind, instinctive knowledge or feeling.

**Line:** The path of a moving point that is made by a tool, instrument, or medium as it moves across an area.

**Loom:** A device used for weaving.

**Medium/Media:** Materials used to create an image.

**Middle Ground:** The area that appears between the foreground and background.

**Monoprint:** One print, that can not be duplicated, made by pressing paper onto an inked or painted surface.

**Movement:** In visual arts, the direction or flow in artwork.

**Organic:** Any living or natural shape that is not geometric.

**Paper-mache:** Paper pulp mixed with wheat paste and molded into three-dimensional forms.

**Paper Making:** The process of creating paper using water, fibers, or recycled papers.

**Pattern:** A principle of design where an element or combination of elements are repeated in a planned way.

**Perception:** Visual and sensory awareness, discrimination, and integration of impressions, conditions, and relationships with regard to objects, images and feelings.

**Perceptual Awareness:** Knowing, discerning as a result of perceiving or insight, intuition.

**Photography:** The art or process of producing images by the action of light on surfaces sensitized by chemical processes.

**Pin Hole Camera:** A camera, usually handmade, that uses a pin hole aperture in place of a lens.

**Portrait:** Artwork that shows the face or figure of a person.

**Primary Colors:** The basic colors that can't be reduced into component colors and can be used to mix all other colors.

**Principles of Design:** The way the elements of art such as balance, movement, pattern/repetition, unity/variety and emphasis are used to create a composition.

**Printing Ink:** Ink used specifically for printing.

**Printmaking:** The art of using a printing plate or stamp to create one or a series of multiple originals called prints.

**Process(es):** Progressive course(s), a series of changes, a method of creating.

**Quilting:** The process of making art using two or more layers of fabric that are then stitched in a pattern through all the layers.

**Repetition:** A principle of design, where an element is used more than once.

**Score:** In paper sculpture, to crease using a semi-sharp object for easy folding; in clay, to slash or cut before joining pieces.

**Sculpture:** Carved, cut, hewn, cast, molded, welded or assembled into three dimensional representations, forms, or figures.

**Secondary Colors:** Colors made by mixing two primary colors. When red, yellow and blue are used as primary colors, the secondary colors are orange, green and violet.

**Shade:** A dark color achieved by changing the value of a color by adding black.

**Space:** An element of art that is the area in and around objects in a composition.

**Still Life:** An arrangement of inanimate objects.

**Stitchery:** Artwork made by using a needle and thread or yarn to create a design.

**Style:** An artist's special way of creating art; the style of an artwork helps determine how it is different from other artworks.

**Symbol:** An image, sign, or element, such as color, that is understood, by convention or context, to suggest some other meaning.

**Symmetrical/Symmetry:** A type of balance in which elements are arranged the same on each side of an imaginary line.

**Technique:** A special way to create artwork, often by following a step-by-step procedure.

**Technology:** Electronic media (such as video, computers, compact discs, lasers, audio tape, satellite equipment) used as tools to create, learn, explain, document, analyze, or present artistic work or information.

**Texture:** An element of art that is the way an object feels or looks like it feels.

**Tint:** A light color achieved by changing the value of a color by adding white.

**Tone:** A color mixed with black and white, a grayed color.

**Unity:** A principle of design which is the quality of having all parts look as if they belong together; achieved by proximity or repetition.

**Value:** An element of art that describes the relative lightness or darkness of a color.

**Variety:** Differences achieved by changing elements in a composition to add interest.

**Weaving:** A process and product created by interlacing strands of material.