**Art 1 Graffiti Unit Vocabulary**

1. Color theory- A set of definitions and concepts that organize color into different groups that relate to each other.
2. Color = Hue = Chroma- the quality of an object or substance with respect to light reflected by the object.
3. Color mixing- Mixing different colors together to create new colors.
4. Color blending- Creating a smooth blend, or transition, of one color into another.
5. Color wheel- An arrangement of colors in a circle that visually organizes colors according to their chromatic relationship.
6. Gradation- A smooth transition of one color into another.
7. Swatch- A small sample of color.
8. Contrast- Showing the difference between colors. When certain colors are placed next to each other, they appear to “vibrate”. Complementary colors are contrasting colors.
9. Rods and cones- Light-receptors in our eyes that allow us to “see” color. Humans have 3 cones.
10. Primary colors- These colors are the basic colors. All colors in the rainbow are made from these 3 colors. They are Red, Yellow, Blue.
11. Secondary colors- Two different Primary Colors mixed together create secondary Colors. They are Orange, Green, and Violet.
12. Tertiary colors- These colors are made by mixing 1 primary and 1 secondary color *next* to each other on the color wheel. Such as red-orange and yellow-green.
13. Intermediate colors- Intermediate Colors are a Primary ***or*** Secondary Color mixed together with a tertiary color. (They must be next to each other on the color wheel) Example is red-red-orange.
14. Analogous colors- These are colors next to each other on the color wheel.
15. Monochromatic- A color scheme that uses only one color and all values of that color.
16. Complementary colors- Colors across from each other on the color wheel. When placed next to each other, they create contrast.
17. Dull- To dull a color, you mix its’ complement or add brown.
18. Value- The lightness or darkness of a color.
19. Lighten- Adding white to a color.
20. Darken- Adding black to a color.
21. Tint- Mixing a color plus white.
22. Tone- Mixing a color plus gray.
23. Shade- Mixing a color plus black.
24. Warm colors- Red, orange, yellow. These colors create a feeling of warmth and “come forward” to the viewer.
25. Cool colors- Green, blue, violet. These colors create a cold feeling and recede from the viewer’s eye.
26. Neutrals- Browns, gray, white and black.
27. Color symbolism- our response to color that is not just biological. In our culture, we associate colors with certain feelings and objects.
28. Graffiti- Comes from the word “sgrafitto”, the act of scratching into a painted surface to create lines.
29. Street art- Sometimes graffiti, spray paint, or large stickers, that are drawn onto walls, usually illegal. They are display various messages.
30. Paintbrush- A tool that has hair/bristles at one end that allows paint to be blended, mixed, and applied to a surface.
31. Palette- A plastic tray that holds paint and is used for mixing paint on top of.
32. Vandalism- Defacing a work of art. Ruining something that someone has created.
33. Tagging- Marking one’s territory in gang use.
34. Bite- To copy another Graffiti artist’s style or idea.
35. Bone out- To leave….scram!
36. Bubble letters- A type of graffiti letters, usually considered to be an older style. This style is used for “throw-up” graffiti style, or a quick way to cover another artist’s work.
37. Fade- to blend colors/values together
38. Fill-The interior color of a letter
39. Going over- to cover another artists with your work
40. King- you are the best around you.
41. Piece- a masterpiece
42. Toy- Inexperienced or incompetent writer
43. Wak- Substandard or incorrect (derived from "out of whack").
44. Word- an affirmation.
45. Writer- Someone who practices the art of graffiti.
46. Sanding- Applying glue to the chipboard and then pouring sand on top of. It is important to move the glue around with a paintbrush so it is not too thick.
47. Chipboard- Thick, compressed cardboard that can be sanded, glued, and painted.
48. Carbon paper- Thin paper that has a layer of graphite on one side. Used for transferring drawings.
49. Linear blend- Blending one color into another (easiest).
50. Radial blend- Blending paint outward, most difficult.
51. Highlight- Like C-shading, for bubbly letters and shapes ONLY. Paint, mixed with black and white, are painted to create the illusion of 3D form.