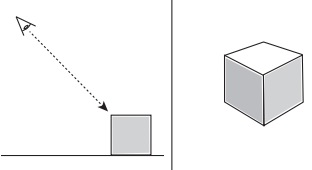
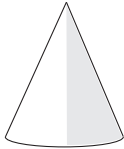
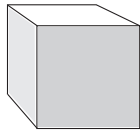
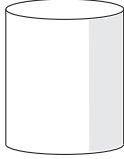
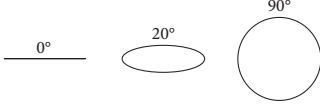
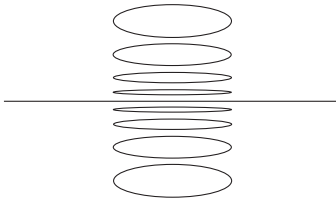
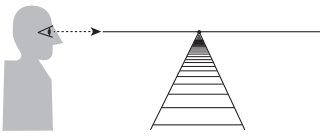
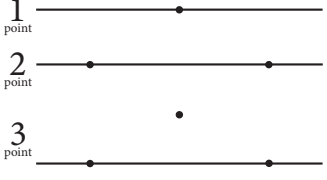
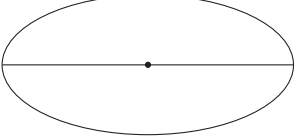
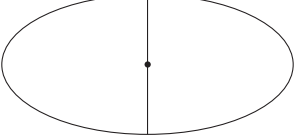
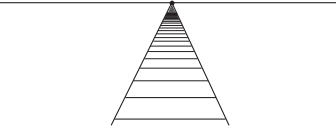
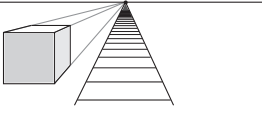
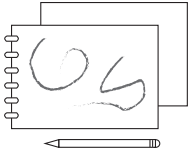
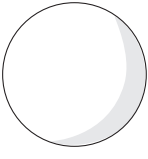
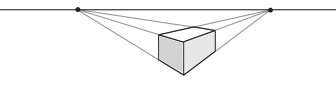
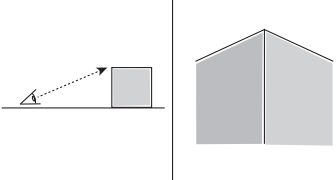
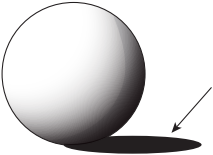
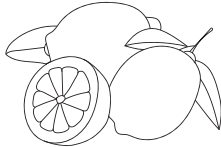
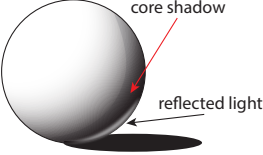
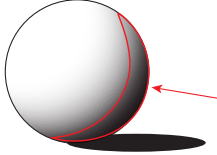
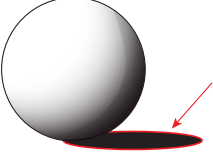
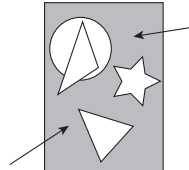
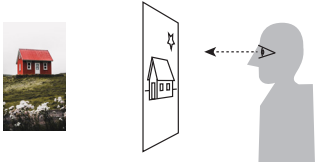
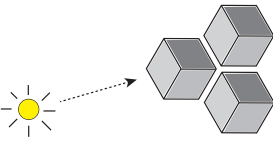
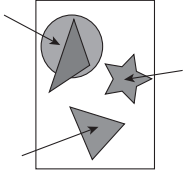
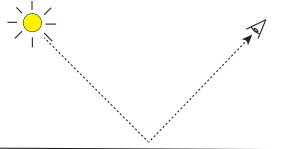

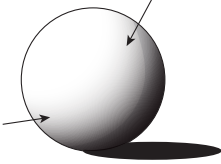






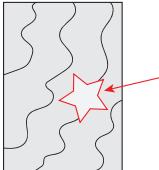


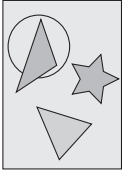

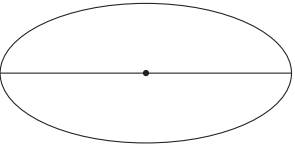
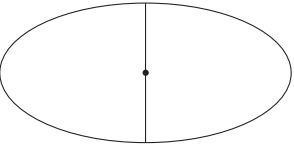
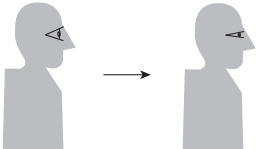

ILL 101 Module 1 Glossary

	<p>Bird's-eye view</p> <p>Seen from far above, looking down.</p>		<p>Cone</p> <p>One of four basic three-dimensional shapes.</p>
	<p>Cube</p> <p>One of four basic three-dimensional shapes.</p>		<p>Cylinder</p> <p>One of four basic three-dimensional shapes.</p>
	<p>Degree</p> <p>Indicates the roundness of an ellipse.</p>		<p>Ellipses</p> <p>Circles in perspective.</p>
	<p>Eye level</p> <p>An imaginary horizontal line that is even with the eye when the viewer is looking straight ahead.</p>		<p>Linear perspective</p> <p>One-point, two-point, and three-point perspective.</p>
	<p>Major axis of an ellipse</p> <p>Center on long side of an ellipse.</p>		<p>Minor axis of an ellipse</p> <p>Center on short side of an ellipse.</p>
	<p>One-point perspective</p> <p>Horizontal lines, vertical lines, and lines going to one arbitrary point on eye level.</p>		<p>Perspective</p> <p>The illusion of depth.</p>
	<p>Sketchbook</p> <p>A catalog in which an illustrator can visually record their ideas and surroundings.</p>		<p>Sphere</p> <p>One of four basic three-dimensional shapes.</p>
	<p>Two-point perspective</p> <p>Vertical lines and lines going to two arbitrary points on eye level.</p>		<p>Worm's-eye view</p> <p>Seen from far below, looking up.</p>

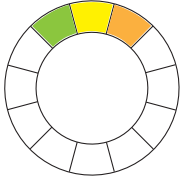
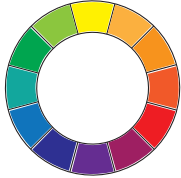
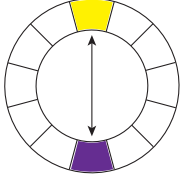



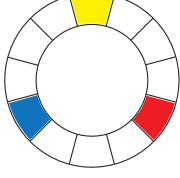
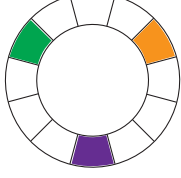

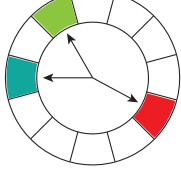
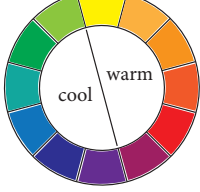



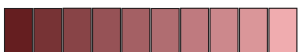
ILL 101 Module 3 Glossary

	<p>Cast shadow</p> <p>Created when something is blocking the light.</p>		<p>Complex contour</p> <p>The interior lines of the simple contour and detail of an object.</p>
	<p>Core shadows</p> <p>When there is a reflected light, an often faint band of darker value where the light turns to shadow is created.</p>		<p>Form shadow</p> <p>Created when the object turns away from the light.</p>
	<p>Hard edge</p> <p>A crisper edge on a cast shadow.</p>		<p>Negative spaces</p> <p>The spaces around the elements in the picture plane.</p>
	<p>Picture plane</p> <p>The entire surface within the boundaries of an illustration.</p>		<p>Planes</p> <p>Describing an object by using only flat surfaces. In a picture, this can also refer to the distance from the viewer (i.e., foreground plane, middle ground plane, and background plane).</p>
	<p>Positive shapes</p> <p>Those shapes that are the elements added by the artist.</p>		<p>Reflected light</p> <p>A secondary light source that is never as strong as the primary light source.</p>
	<p>Simple contour</p> <p>Nonintersecting lines surrounding objects in a picture. They do not include any inside information about the object.</p>		<p>Soft edge</p> <p>Slower transition from light to dark on rounded objects.</p>
	<p>Values</p> <p>Degrees of light and dark.</p>		

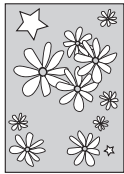

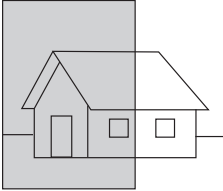
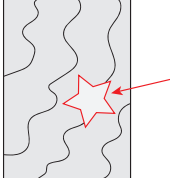
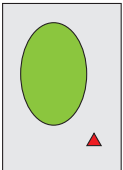
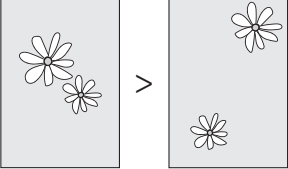
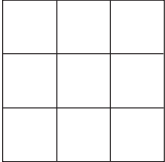

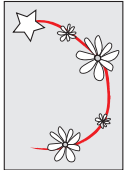
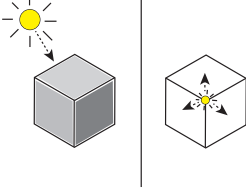
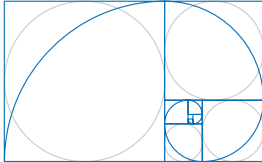

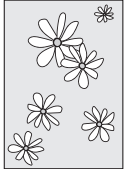
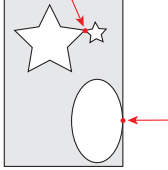

ILL 101 Module 5 Glossary

	<p>Atmospheric perspective (or aerial perspective)</p> <p>A device that shows depth—objects farther away are influenced by atmosphere (smog, precipitation, smoke, etc.), resulting in less contrast in values and less saturation of color.</p>		<p>Charcoal</p> <p>A soft, chalk-like material used in drawing that allows artists to achieve extreme darks.</p>
	<p>Contrast</p> <p>The degree of separation between steps on the grayscale. The greater the contrast, the more distance between steps, with black and white having the greatest contrast.</p>		<p>Focal point</p> <p>In a picture, an area designed to grab the viewer's attention.</p>
	<p>Foreground, middle ground, and background</p> <p>The three planes or “grounds” that are required to show realistic depth in an image.</p>		<p>Grayscale (or value scale)</p> <p>A structured step system of values that starts with white and ends with black.</p>
	<p>High-key</p> <p>Work that uses mostly lighter values.</p>		<p>Low-key</p> <p>Work that uses mostly darker values.</p>
	<p>Major axis of an ellipse</p> <p>Center on long side of an ellipse.</p>		<p>Minor axis of an ellipse</p> <p>Center on short side of an ellipse.</p>
	<p>Squint</p> <p>The best way to see values since doing so eliminates surrounding light.</p>		<p>Values</p> <p>The range of lightness or darkness of an object, regardless of its color.</p>

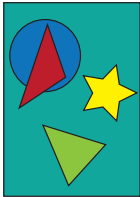

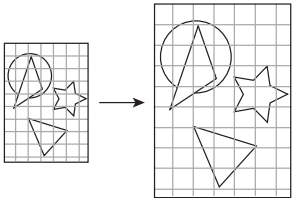
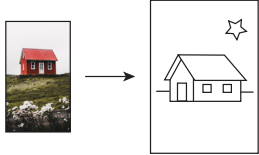
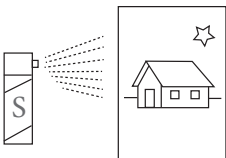

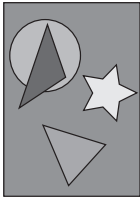
ILL 101 Module 7 Glossary

	<p>Analogous scheme</p> <p>Colors that are located next to each other on the color wheel.</p>		<p>Color wheel</p> <p>A system to separate and distinguish one color from another.</p>
	<p>Complementary scheme</p> <p>Colors that are across from each other on the color wheel.</p>		<p>Hue</p> <p>The classification of one color to distinguish it from another color.</p>
	<p>Intensity</p> <p>Also called chroma or saturation, this refers to the purity of a color.</p>		<p>Monochromatic scheme</p> <p>Use of only one color plus black and white.</p>
	<p>Primary colors</p> <p>Red, yellow, and blue.</p>		<p>Secondary colors</p> <p>When two primary colors are mixed together (for example, orange, violet, and green).</p>
	<p>Shade</p> <p>A color that is darkened with black.</p>		<p>Split-complement scheme</p> <p>Scheme in which three colors are used, one as a base color and the other two on either side of the complement.</p>
	<p>Temperature</p> <p>Describes a color on the color wheel as either warm or cool.</p>		<p>Tertiary colors</p> <p>When a primary color and the secondary color next to it on the color wheel are mixed together: yellow orange, red orange, red violet, blue violet, blue green, and yellow green.</p>
	<p>Tint</p> <p>A color that is lightened with white.</p>		<p>Tone</p> <p>A color that is mixed with gray.</p>
	<p>Value</p> <p>The lightness and darkness of a color.</p>		

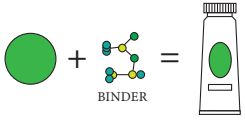
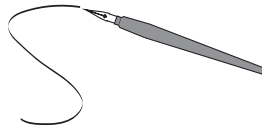
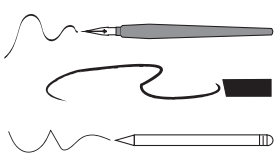
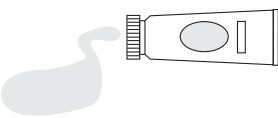
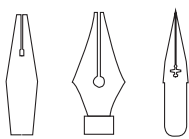
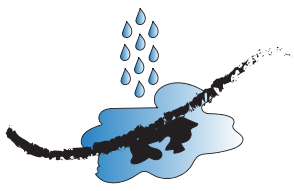
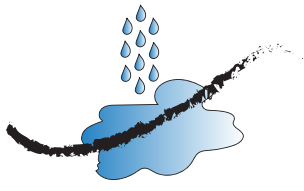
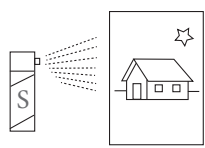
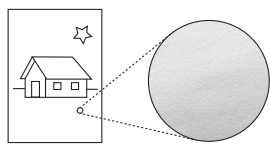


ILL 101 Module 9 Glossary

	<p>Balance</p> <p>The arrangement of positive shapes and negative spaces to promote spatial equilibrium or create a particular mood. This is achieved when the elements in a picture are placed in a pleasing arrangement instead of being too heavy on one side or the other (including top and bottom).</p>
	<p>Centering</p> <p>Placing your subject matter here (in the center) is ideal for advertising and portraiture.</p>
	<p>Cropping</p> <p>This occurs when an object extends past the edge of the picture plane.</p>
	<p>Focal point</p> <p>An area in a picture designed to grab the viewer's attention.</p>
	<p>Opposites</p> <p>The easiest way to describe an object is to place it next to an opposite.</p>
	<p>Proximity</p> <p>How close elements in a picture are to each other.</p>
	<p>Rule of thirds</p> <p>The horizontal and vertical division of a space into thirds.</p>
	<p>Unity</p> <p>Designing elements in a piece in accordance with a single overall design or purpose. Unity is achieved when all design elements come together harmoniously.</p>
	<p>Continuation</p> <p>When elements in a picture are designed to lead the viewer's eye from one thing to another.</p>
	<p>Flat lighting</p> <p>This occurs when the light source is directly from the viewer's point of view (hitting the subject directly), which eliminates shadows and, therefore, form, causing the image to appear flat.</p>
	<p>Golden section</p> <p>Also known as sacred geometry or the golden rectangle, this is a mathematical approach to designing the picture plane.</p>
	<p>Proportion</p> <p>Designing elements to add balance to an image.</p>
	<p>Repetition</p> <p>When several objects in a picture are of the same or similar shape, size, color, value, or texture.</p>
	<p>Tangents</p> <p>This is when two elements touch at one point. This includes the edge of the picture plane.</p>
	<p>Value pattern</p> <p>The use of light and dark values in a picture to assist in moving the viewer's eye and separating the elements.</p>

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	<p>Color roughs</p> <p>Estimates of the color combinations the artist plans to use in the final version.</p>		<p>Copyright</p> <p>Law establishing the rightful ownership that a creator of an image or other work has over that work.</p>
	<p>Grid</p> <p>One method for transferring images from one size to a larger surface.</p>		<p>Reference</p> <p>Photographic images or pictures used to inform the artist of the details of all elements used in their creation of an image.</p>
	<p>Spray fixative</p> <p>A toxic sealer that is used to hold drawings in place and that is packaged in an aerosol can.</p>		<p>Thumbnail</p> <p>A small, loose drawing of between one and three inches that an artist creates to plan out a concept and composition.</p>
	<p>Value studies</p> <p>Estimates of the value patterns the artist plans to use in the final version.</p>		

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 <p>A green circle is followed by a plus sign, a molecular structure with the word "BINDER" underneath, and an equals sign, followed by a paint tube.</p>	<p>Binders</p> <p>A substance that mixes with the pigment (color) used in paints, pastels, and other media.</p>		<p>Crow quill pen</p> <p>Drawing tool with interchangeable nibs.</p>
	<p>Dry mediums</p> <p>Pen and ink, pencils, pastels, charcoal, markers, and ripped paper.</p>		<p>Gouache</p> <p>Opaque watercolor.</p>
	<p>Nibs</p> <p>Pen points used on crow quill pens.</p>		<p>Nonpermanent ink</p> <p>Ink that will run if covered by a water medium.</p>
	<p>Permanent ink</p> <p>Ink that will not run if covered by a water medium.</p>		<p>Spray fixative</p> <p>A toxic sealer in an aerosol can used to hold chalk drawings in place.</p>
	<p>Tooth</p> <p>Texture of a painting surface: board, paper, canvas, etc.</p>		<p>Water mediums</p> <p>Mediums that are water soluble or can be cleaned with water.</p>
	<p>Wet mediums</p> <p>Watercolor, gouache, dyes, acrylic, and oil paints.</p>		