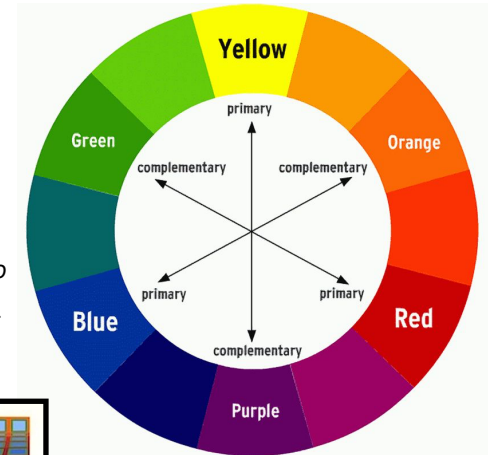


## Vocabulary

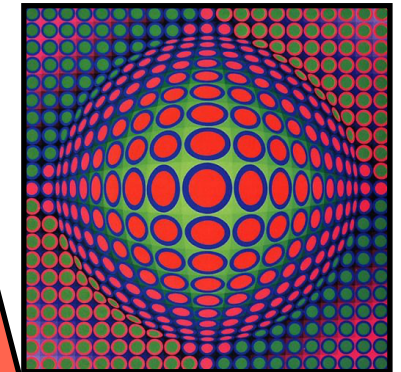
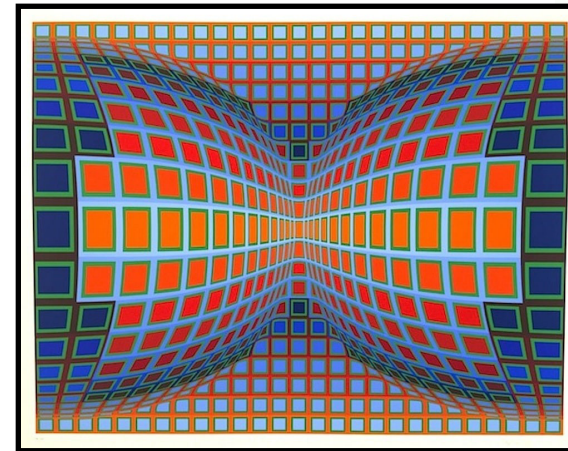
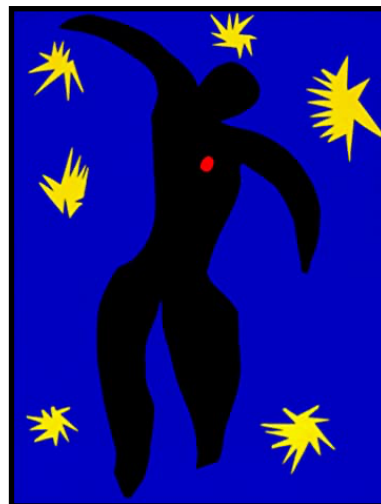
overlapping	the placement of objects over one another to create the illusion of depth
crossing	overlapping, intersecting, layering
horizontal	a straight line that travels parallel to the horizon (left to right)
vertical	a straight line that travels up
optical illusion	something that deceives the eye by appearing to be other than it is (see artwork of Victor Vasarley)
positive	the actual shapes within an artwork
negative	the space around shapes within an artwork

Red, yellow and blue are primary colours and orange, purple and green are secondary colours.

Complementary colours are the colour that are 'opposite' in the colour wheel: you do not add red when mixing green, so red and green are complementary to each other.



'Highways and Byways' by Paul Klee (1929). In this painting, Klee uses complementary colours, positioned near each other in strips.



Victor Vasarley uses lines in both a regular and irregular way. Look at the variation in the width of his lines and think about how it effects the overall imagine.

In Henri Matisse's 'Jazz' series of artworks (seen left and right), he experimented with positive and negative space. Positive shapes are the shapes of objects; negative shapes are the areas between these objects.



