2-D Media, Materials, and Techniques

AP 2-D Art and Design · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
Media /ˈmiːdiːə/	Paint, ink and charcoal are different **media**.
Dry media /draɪ ˈmiːdiːə/	Pencil and charcoal are **dry media**.
Wet media /wet ˈmiːdiːə/	Ink and watercolour are **wet media**.
hatching /ˈhætʃɪŋ/	**Hatching** uses lines side by side to make shadow.
cross-hatching /krɒs ˈhætʃɪŋ/	**Cross-hatching** crosses lines to make darker shadow.
stippling /ˈstɪplɪŋ/	**Stippling** uses dots to make shade.
tooth /tuːθ/	Paper with more **tooth** holds charcoal better.
Painting /ˈpeɪntɪŋ/	**Painting** with oils takes many days.
binder /ˈbaɪndə/	Egg yolk was the **binder** in old tempera paint.
Watercolour /ˈwɔːtəkʌlə/	**Watercolour** lets the white paper shine through.
gouache /gwɑːʧ/	**Gouache** covers the colours underneath.
acrylic /əˈkrɪlɪk/	**Acrylic** paint dries fast.
oil /ɔɪl/	**Oil** paint dries slowly, so you can blend it for a long time.
support /səˈpɔːt/	Canvas is the most common **support** for oil paintings.

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gesso /ˈʤesəʊ/	**Gesso** prepares a surface for drawing.
glazing /ˈgleɪzɪŋ/	**Glazing** puts a thin, see-through layer of paint over dry paint.
Printmaking /ˈprɪntmeɪkɪŋ/	**Printmaking** lets an artist make many copies of one image.
matrix /ˈmeɪtrɪks/	The carved wood block is the **matrix** for the print.
edition /ɪˈdɪʃn/	The artist made an **edition** of 20 prints.
Relief /rɪˈliːf/	A potato print is a simple **relief** print.
Intaglio /ɪnˈtæglɪəʊ/	In **intaglio** printing, ink sits in lines cut into the metal.
Planographic /ˌplænəˈgræfɪk/	Lithography is a **planographic** process: the plate is flat.
Stencil /ˈstensl/	Spray paint through a **stencil** to print the same shape again and again.
Collage /kɒˈlɑːʒ/	She made a **collage** from old magazine pictures.
mixed media /mɪkst ˈmiːdiːə/	The work uses **mixed media**: paint, paper and thread.
Photography /fəˈtɒgrəfi/	**Photography** uses light to make images.
focus /ˈfəʊkəs/	The flower is in **focus**, but the background is blurred.
exposure /ekˈspəʊʒə/	A long **exposure** makes the photo brighter.

Word	Example
depth of field /depθ ɒv fiːld/	A shallow **depth of field** keeps only the face sharp.
Editing /ˈedɪtɪŋ/	**Editing** made the colours of the photo stronger.
Digital media /ˈdɪdʒɪtl ˈmiːdiːə/	**Digital media** include drawing apps and photo software.
Raster /ˈræstə/	A **raster** image is made of tiny squares called pixels.
vector /ˈvektə/	Velocity is a **vector** because it has a direction.
Layers /ˈleɪəz/	Put the sky and the trees on different **layers**, so you can change one alone.
resolution /ˌrezəˈluːʃn/	High **resolution** shows small details.
Graphic design /ˈgræfɪk dɪˈzaɪn/	**Graphic design** mixes pictures and words to give a message.
illustration /ˌɪləˈstreɪʃn/	The book has a colourful **illustration** on each page.
type /taɪp/	Bold **type** makes the title stand out.
Typography /taɪˈpɒgrəfi/	Good **typography** makes a poster easy to read.

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