

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Art</b>
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	Year 9 - Human Figure

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>The Human Figure</b>	The human body is central to how we understand facets of identity such as gender, race, and ethnicity. People alter their bodies, hair, and clothing to align with or rebel against social conventions and to express messages to others around them.
<b>Proportion</b>	Working out the correct or useful shape length and form of the figure.
<b>Futurism</b>	Futurism (Italian: Futurismo, pronounced [futu 'rizmo]) was an artistic and social movement that originated in Italy, and to a lesser extent in other countries, in the early 20th century. It emphasized dynamism, speed, technology, youth, violence, and objects such as the car, the airplane, and the industrial city.
<b>Mixed Media</b>	A way of making art that uses different substances mixed together: The work of art was done in mixed media, and included wood shavings, pieces of metal, glue, and oil paint.
<b>Drawing</b>	The art or technique of representing an object or outlining a figure, plan, or sketch by means of lines. pattern, tone, shade, mark making tool: pencil/pen.
<b>Observation</b>	Looking at a subject and then making a representation of that subject through drawing. Observing the subject carefully and paying attention to its shape, form, texture, light and shadow, and other details are essential in observational drawing.
<b>Subjectivity</b>	Subjectivity in art is the word we use to explain how individual people can respond to a work of art in different ways. Subjectivity is based on personal opinions and feelings rather than on agreed facts. A painting might be “beautiful” to one person and “ugly” to another, but the material object remains unchanged.
<b>Critical Study</b>	Referencing and looking at is some detail the work and experience of aa artist or artists in order to gain some understanding and direction in one’s own work.