Abbey Academies Trust

|  | Key Vocabulary |  | Skills and Technique |
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| Key Stage 1 | Vocabulary | Definition |  |
|  | Print | Typically, printmaking uses a some kind of ink or paint to make the design on a surface. Printmaking can be divided into four basic categories: relief, intaglio, planographic, and stencil. |  |
|  | Monoprint | Is a form of printmaking that has lines or images that can only be made once. |  |
|  | Repeat | A pattern which happens again and again. | >的 |
|  | Block Printing | To print (something, such as a book) from hand-cut wooden block of different shapes and sizes. |  |
|  | Pattern | Is a combination of shapes repeated in different arrangements. |  |
| Lower Key Stage 2 | Vocabulary <br> Definition |  |  |
|  | Imprint | To stamp or mark and to fix indelibly or permanenty, as in the mind or memory; to impress. |  |
|  | Mould | In the printing industry, a hand mould specifically refers to a two-part mould used for casting handmade type. |  |
|  | Marbling | The patterns are the result of color floated on either plain water or a viscous solution known as size, and then carefully transferred to an absorbent surface, such as paper or fabric. |  |
|  | Stencil | A pieces of 2D paper or plastic which has been cut or changed to make a shape or picture. |  |
| Upper Key Stage 2 | Vocabulary | The Definition | n ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | Etching | a method of making prints from a metal plate, usually copper. | $8$ |
|  | Intagio | Is the opposite of relief printing, in that the printing is done from ink that is below the surface of the plate. The design is cut, scratched, or etched into the printing surface or plate. |  |
|  | Motif | A decorative image or design, especially a repeated one forming a pattern. |  |
|  | Rotation | Is a transformation that turns a figure about a fixed point called the centre of rotation. An object and its rotation are the same shape and size, but the figures may be turned in different directions. Rotations may be clockwise or counter clockwise. |  |
|  | Symmetrical | Means that one shape becomes exactly like another when you move it in some way: turn, flip or side. For two objects to be symmetrical, they must be the same size and shape, with one object having a different orientation from the first. There can also be symmetry in one object, such as a face |  |

