**Related concepts in arts**

Audience An individual or group who receive and/or respond to arts. Addressing this concept

includes examining strategies for engaging audience, different types of audiences

and how the audience–artist relationship affects and influences the arts.

Boundaries The parameters that define a personality, a culture, an environment, civil law,

a skill set or a belief structure. The concept of boundaries can include: themes,

issues and concepts; the imagined or physical boundary between performance

space and audience; the subversive or provocative nature of the arts; the dividing

line between what is real and what is fictional; private and public space; the

relationships between characters.

Composition The intentional organization or contrast, balance, arrangement or awareness

of the elements and principles of art for a particular purpose in the creation of

art. These may include tension and release, repetition and variety, unison and

harmony, sound and silence, theme and variation, and dynamics and energy.

Expression The representation of feelings and emotions, ideas, thoughts, beliefs, values

and opinions in the process of visual or physical articulation. It can include signs,

symbols, semiotics or any other imagery to capture the artist intention. It is

something you do, create or play that shows what you think or feel. Expression

facilitates the communication of an idea.

Genre Different artistic expressions that create a style when grouped by the same use of

techniques, in a distinctive manner regarding theme, content or practice.

Innovation An altered interpretation or the experimentation of ideas, techniques and media. It

ensures originality and creativity by new ways of presenting ideas and unusual use

of media. The invention of new functions and ways of working.

Interpretation The understanding of experiences and events mainly through the reference frame

of our own reality and contexts. The understanding of the meaning of an artist’s

creative work and artistic expressions. An artist’s distinctive personal version expressed by stylistic individuality.

Narrative A spoken, written or visual account of connected events; a story, which may be

fictional or non-fictional. The narrative may manipulate the viewpoint of the

audience: bias is persuasive narrative designed to deliver a particular mandate,

brief or point of view.

Play Play can occur in an artistic process or product. In process, play is experimentation—playing with ideas, characters, and techniques. This may be structured or free play. Improvisation is a structured approach to play, which often has the elements of a game and may involve particular rules. In product, play can be a collective creation of a theatre piece or a pre-existing piece of theatre that is authored and documented and that is transformed into live action. Related concepts in arts

Presentation The choice of medium, tool, and exhibition or performance space that contributes

to audience understanding of the meaning or purpose of the art piece.

Representation The description, depiction or portrayal of a person, group, place or item in a

particular way or as being of a certain nature. An image or likeness.

Role The development, adoption and portrayal of a character. The performer has

to consider how to communicate the character’s psychology, emotions and

physicality. This is concerned with examining situations, issues, concepts and texts

from the perspective of a role. Different approaches, ideas and texts can be used

to create and portray a character. The individual roles of instruments can be harmonic, rhythmic or melodic.

Structure This refers to the shape, timing and organization of the art and the factors that

determine how a piece or performance is shaped. It takes into consideration form,

function, narrative, melody, harmony, contrast, focus and the construction of

smaller parts to create a whole.

Style A type of art characteristic of a group of people, person or period of time and

belonging to a shared tradition or set of conventions. Art conforming to a established form.

Visual culture A field of study that generally includes some combination of cultural studies, art

history, critical theory, philosophy, and anthropology, by focusing on aspects of

culture that rely on visual images.56 Arts guide

**Term Definition**

Artistic development- Growth in an individual’s knowledge, skills, processes and attitudes needed for working with the arts.

Artistic intention -The intended or planned outcomes or goals for the artwork.

Artistic processes -The infinite number of ways that art is made and presented.

Audience -An individual or group who receive and/or respond to art.

Construct meaning- Create an understanding about something; to infer and interpret facts, an opinion, an idea or an event that has been read, viewed or listened to.

Context -The facts or circumstances that surround an event or situation.

Medium and tool -The materials and implements used in the creation of a piece of art. These may be physical and/or digital.

Personal signature-A feature of the work that is unique to the individual.

Point of realization -The end point in the student’s work (final product) in the context of a unit of work or task. The work may not be completely finished, but an end point has been reached in the context in which it has been produced.

Process journal -A tool that allows students to manage and record the processes of their own art

experience and artistic development.

Process work -Planning, experimenting, brainstorming, research, visual reflection, written

reflection, rough drafts and any other evidence that indicates steps taken throughout the process of working, and choices made towards the realization of the finished artwork.

Product -The artwork that is the end point of the student’s work.

Production -The staging of performance work for presentation to an audience. Production

elements are set, lights, costume, make-up, sound, and stage management.

Recognize -The ability to identify through patterns or features.

Skill -An ability that has been acquired by training and/or experience.

Specialized language-Terminology and vocabulary specific to a particular art discipline, art form, genre and/or style.

Technique-The form used to show a skill. The particular way a skill is performed.

The elements of art-Line, shape, space, form, color, texture and value.

The principles of art- Rhythm, movement, contrast, emphasis, balance, harmony, variety, unity, pattern and proportion.

Transfer -Convey the passing from one place, person or thing to another; transfer learning from one situation to another.

**MYP command terms for arts**

Create -The action required to evolve one’s thoughts or imaginings into a work, product,

outcome or invention

Critique -Provide a critical review or commentary, especially when dealing with works of art

or literature.

Demonstrate -Prove or make clear by reasoning or evidence, illustrating with examples or

practical application.

Develop -To improve incrementally, elaborate or expand in detail. Evolve to a more advanced

or effective state.

Evaluate -Assess the implications and limitations; make judgments about the ideas, works,

solutions or methods in relation to selected criteria.

Explore -Undertake a systematic process of discovery.

Formulate -Express precisely and systematically the relevant concept(s) or argument(s).

Identify -Provide an answer from a number of possibilities. Recognize and state briefly a

distinguishing fact or feature.

Outline -Give a brief account.

Present -Offer for display, observation, examination or consideration.

Use -Apply knowledge or rules to put theory into practice.