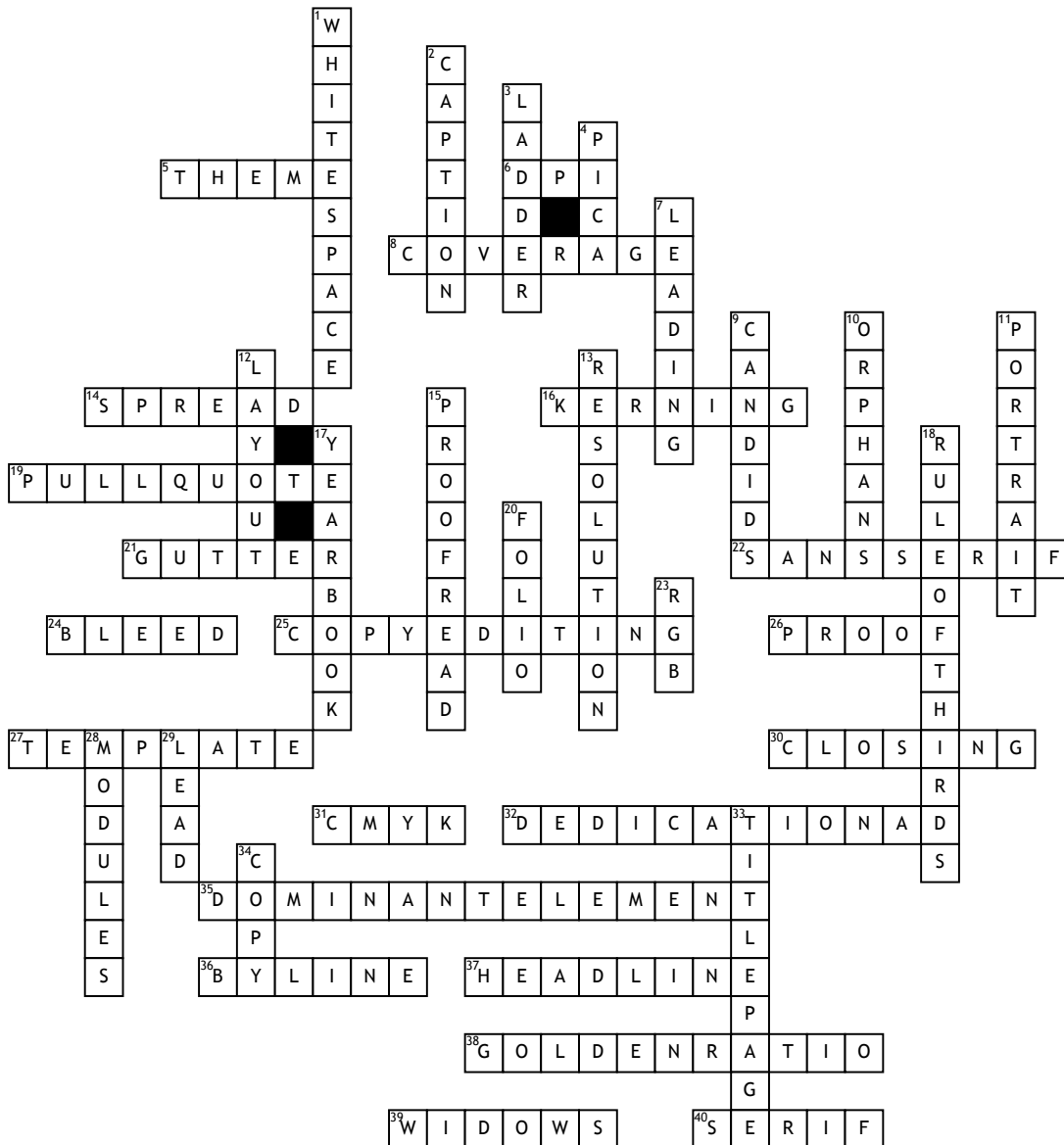


Yearbook Vocabulary



Across

5. The idea or concept that's used to tie together the various sections and stories found throughout the yearbook.
6. The abbreviation for a measurement of an image's resolution. The higher the dots per inch of an image, the clearer and more detailed that image will print.
8. Refers to the topics featured in the yearbook and how they are covered.
14. Two pages that face each other in a yearbook.
16. The space between two letters that are next to one another.
19. A phrase or quote pulled from a story and used as a graphic element.
21. The space between two facing pages (an important place to keep clear, because, when a yearbook is bound, the space between the pages shrinks).
22. These fonts lack the decorative elements found on serif fonts.
24. Extra space around your page that is intentionally printed, then trimmed by the printer.
25. Work done to improve the format, style, and accuracy of a story.
26. The copy of the yearbook's final pages that are sent to the staff for a final review and approval.
27. A predesigned layout that helps maintain visual consistency throughout a book.
30. The last page of the yearbook.
31. A color model traditionally used in printing. Printers use subtractive color, or CMYK, where cyan, magenta, yellow, and black inks are applied to paper.
32. An ad purchased by a family member to recognize a student - only for 8th graders at THMS.

35. The element on a page that immediately attracts a reader's attention.
 36. A line that gives credit to the author of a story.
 37. The line (or lines) of large type used to introduce the most important fact to the reader.
 38. A mathematical rule that's used to repeatedly create visually pleasing designs. In yearbooks, you can use it to create different layouts, and it's best to visualize it as a rectangle with its length (side B) being roughly one and a half (1.618) times its width (side A).
 39. A widow is a word or line of text that sits alone at the start of a column or page, also distracting to readers.
 40. These fonts have small decorative elements at the end of letter strokes.
- Down**
1. Negative space or the empty area around an object, used to draw the viewer into a particular spot in the design.
 2. A page element that explains the who, what, when, where, and why of a photo.
 3. A chart that represents the pages in a yearbook. It can be helpful when planning section placement and page content.
 4. A unit of measurement, often used to determine the width of an element on a yearbook page. It is equal to $\frac{1}{72}$ inch (or 12 points).
 7. The space between lines of text.
 9. Photos that are captured without posing your subjects or distracting them from what they're doing.
 10. A word, part of a word, or a small line of text that falls at the end of a paragraph on a line by itself. These create unwanted white space and are distracting to readers.

11. The posed photographs of individuals known as someone's "yearbook photo" or "mug shot."
12. The design plan for a page or spread in a yearbook. It accounts for the size and position of all elements on a page.
13. The sharpness of an image, in print it is measured by DPI, digitally it is measured in pixels.
15. Used to catch any typos before sending a yearbook to print. It's the last read of the yearbook and should be done on a printed proof.
17. A type of a book published annually used to record, highlight, and commemorate the past year of a school. It is often the only permanent record of the students, staff and events of a given school and year.
18. A guideline in photography that encourages a photographer to move the primary subject of the photograph away from the center.
20. A page numbering that appears on the outside portion of pages, usually at the bottom.
23. The color model traditionally used in digital publishing. Colors are created in the color model by adding red, green, and blue pixels to a black base.
28. The yearbook equivalent of a sidebar. It is a smaller amount of text with accompanying photos that supports a page's main story.
29. The introductory portion of a news story; usually the first sentence or paragraph.
33. Page one of the yearbook. It usually contains at least one photo (often a photo of the school building) the name of the school, school address, school phone number and year. If a theme is used, it should be introduced here as well.
34. The content of an article or news element.