

1.

Line - is one dimensional and is used to show the shape and detail of an object.



Leonardo Da Vinci
Equestrian Study
1488

Shape - is two dimensional and is defined by an outline in a space.



Matisse
Sorrow of the King
1952

Form - is usually sculpture or three dimensional objects and the space they take up.



Barbara
Hepworth
Pelagos
1946

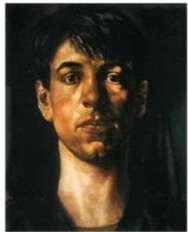
Elements in Art

The **Visual Elements** of **line, shape, tone, colour, pattern, texture and form** can be seen when we look at Art. When we look at drawing, painting, sculpture or design, we see how they can combine to create the overall effect of the artwork.

Pattern - is a design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours.



William Morris
Acanthus wallpaper
1874-75



Stanley
Spencer
Self Portrait
1914

Tone - is the difference between bright areas where light directly shines on an object and the darker areas in shadow.

Texture - Is the surface quality of an artwork – the roughness or smoothness.

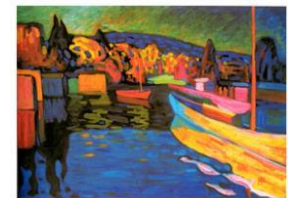


Vincent Van Gogh
Self portrait 1898



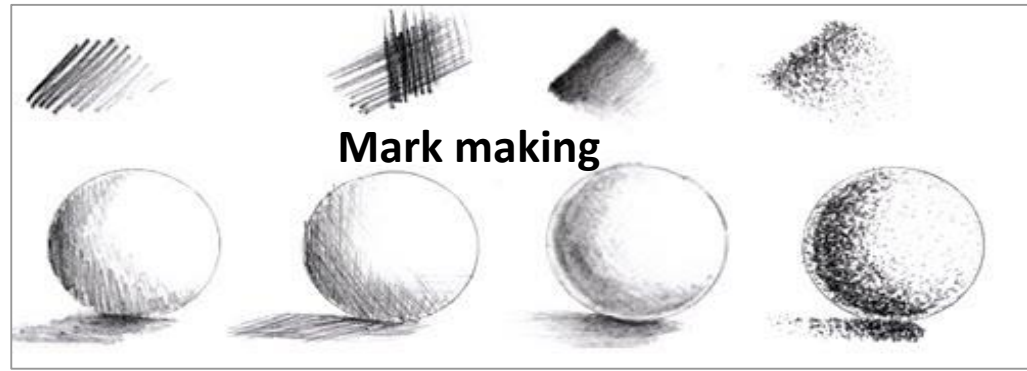
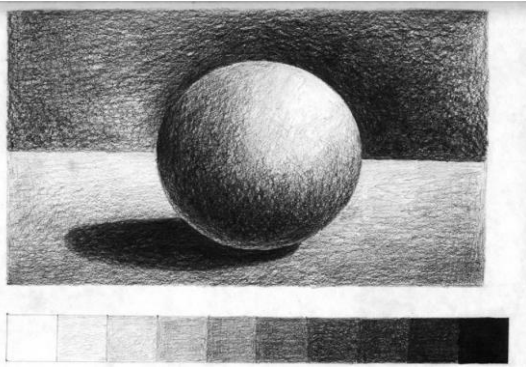
Peter Randall Page
Fruits of mythic trees
1992

Colour - creates mood or atmosphere in artworks. Colours are grouped into primary, secondary and complementary colours.

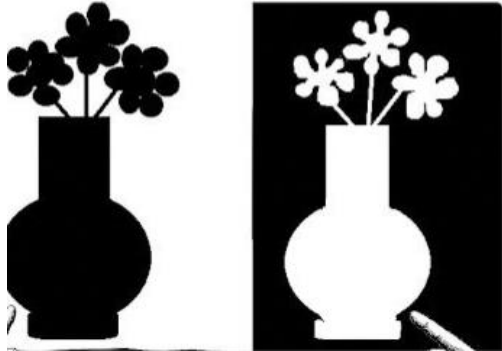


Wassily Kandinsky
Autumn landscape
with boats
1908

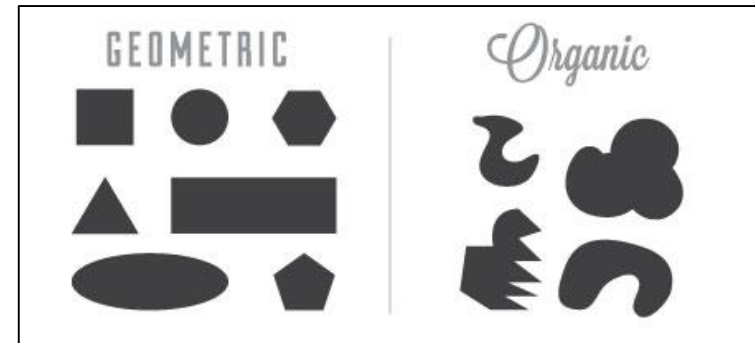
2.



light → tonal scale → dark



Positive and negative space
– Space is the area around, in and between objects in an artwork. Positive space is the space that an object takes up. Negative space is the space around the object.



Medium and Media - Medium is the materials that are used to create a work of art. The plural of medium is media.

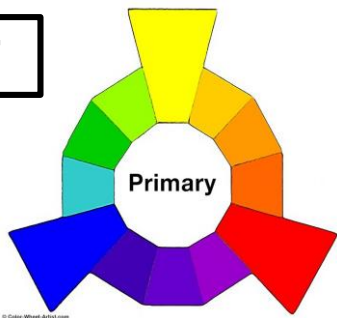


Abstract art - is art which is not representational

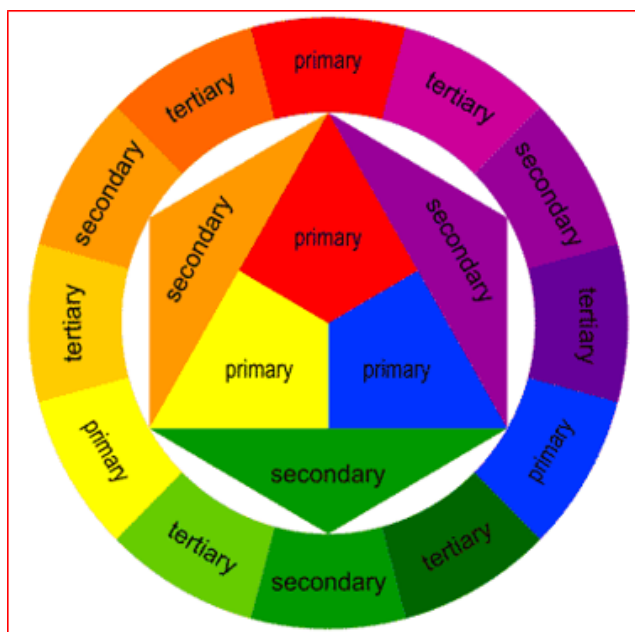


Composition - How the artwork is arranged or put together.

ART



Primary colours - are red, yellow and blue. They cannot be made by mixing other colours together. The primary colours sit equal distances apart on the colour wheel. All other colours can be mixed from red, yellow and blue.



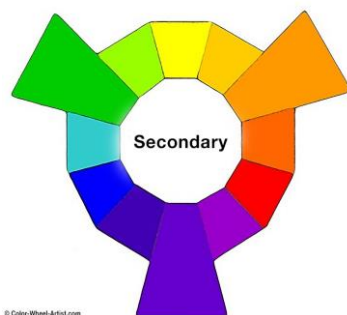
Tertiary colours - The combination of primary and secondary colours.



TERTIARY
 YELLOW ORANGE
 RED ORANGE
 RED VIOLET
 BLUE VIOLET
 BLUE GREEN
 YELLOW GREEN

The Colour Wheel

Secondary colours - are orange, purple, and green, and they are made from mixing equal amounts of two primary colours.



Complementary colours - Complementary colours are two colours that are on opposite sides of the colour wheel.

Harmonious colours - Colours that sit next to each other on the colour wheel and work well together to create a pleasing image.

Tint - Colour mixed with white.

Shade - Colour mixed with black.

