
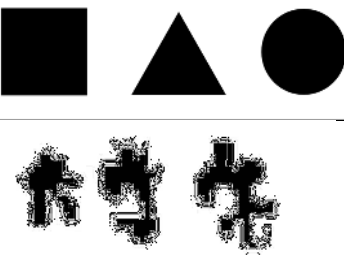
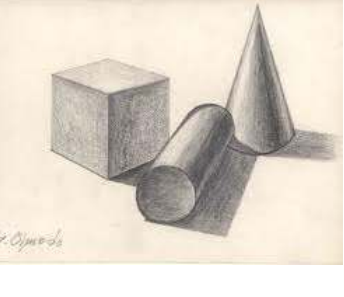
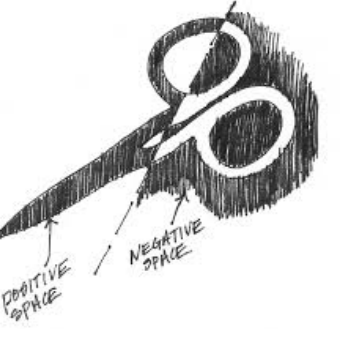

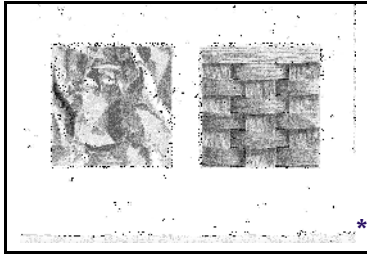


## Elements of Art

	<p><b>LINE</b> is a continuous point or mark in space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of lines: <b>STRAIGHT and CURVED</b></li> <li>• Directions of lines: <b>VERTICAL, HORIZONTAL and DIAGONAL</b></li> <li>• Lines can have <b>VARIATIONS</b>: length, width, space between the lines, degree of curve.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>SHAPE</b> is an area defined by an outline or edge. It is two-dimensional: length and width.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 2 kinds of shapes: <b>GEOMETRIC</b> and <b>IRREGULAR</b>.</li> <li>• <b>GEOMETRIC SHAPES</b> are triangles, squares, rectangles, circles or other polygon figures that can be measured mathematically.</li> <li>• <b>IRREGULAR SHAPES</b> are non-geometric and can't be measured mathematically.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>FORM</b> is an object with three-dimensions – length, width and DEPTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is defined as mass which occupies and contains physical space</li> <li>• <b>Geometric</b> shapes become forms when depth is added: circles become spheres, squares become cubes, and triangles become pyramids.</li> <li>• <b>Irregular</b> shapes become “free” or “organic” forms.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>SPACE</b> is the open parts between, inside, or surrounding shapes or forms. In two-dimensional art it can refer to the feeling of depth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are two kinds of <b>SPACE</b> in a work of art: <b>POSITIVE</b> and <b>NEGATIVE</b></li> <li>• <b>POSITIVE SPACES</b> are the area of a surface occupied by a shape or form – the main idea of the artwork</li> <li>• <b>NEGATIVE SPACES</b> are the spaces surrounding the forms - supports the main idea</li> </ul>
	<p><b>VALUE</b> is the lights and darks of a color. There are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>TINTS</b> – the light values, when white is added to a color</li> <li>• <b>SHADES</b> – the dark values, when black is added to a color</li> <li>• In <b>TWO DIMENSIONAL ART</b>, <b>Value</b> is used to give an object <b>FORM</b></li> </ul>

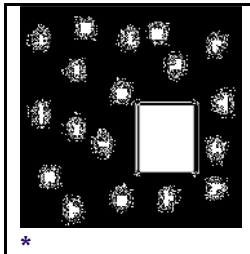
## Elements of Art



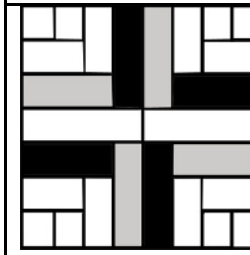
**TEXTURE** is how the surface feels or looks like it would feel if we could touch it. There are two types of texture in art:

- **ACTUAL TEXTURE** – how something actually feels
- **VISUAL or IMPLIED TEXTURE** – how it appears to feel, or looks like it would feel if we could touch it.

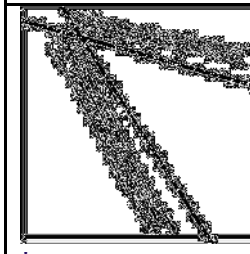
## Principles of Design



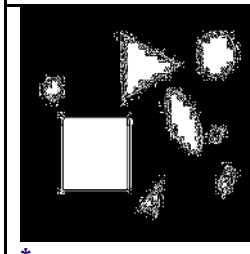
**Emphasis** is the part of the design that catches the viewer's attention. Usually the artist will make one area stand out by making it different from other areas. ....This is created by **Contrast** where something is different in size, color, etc.



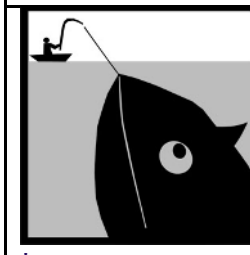
**Unity** is the feeling of **Harmony** between all parts of the work of art, which creates a sense of oneness or wholeness. This is created by repeating similar elements in a work of art: color, line, textures, shapes, etc.



**Rhythm** is created when one or more elements of design are used repeatedly: think of rhythm in music. Instead of sound, artists add visual "beats" to a picture. Rhythm can be used to create a feeling of **Movement**, which leads the viewer's eye around the work of art.

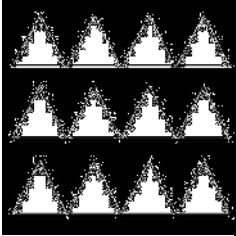


**Variety** is the use of several different elements to hold the viewer's attention and make it visually interesting. Variety can be created in many ways: changing a single element of art or using many elements at once.



**Proportion** refers to the relative size and scale of the various elements in a design. It is the relationship between the sizes of objects or parts of a whole in a picture.

## Elements of Art



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**Pattern** is created by **Repetition**, when an element of art repeats in an artwork. Pattern and repetition can help create **Unity**.



\*

**Balance** is the distribution of the visual weight in a work of art. If the design was a scale, these elements should be balanced.

- In **symmetrical balance**, the two sides of the artwork have the same or similar elements
- In **asymmetrical balance**, the sides are different but appear to have the same “weight”.
- In **radial balance**, the elements are arranged around a central point and may be similar.