

<p><b>Cornell Notes</b> Lecture, reading/chapter/novel/article during class, power point, movies (if need to collect info.)</p> <p><b>Topic:</b> Elements of Art and Principles of Design</p>	<p><b>Name:</b> _____</p> <p><b>Class:</b> _____ <b>Period:</b> _____</p> <p><b>Date:</b> _____</p>
<p><b>Essential Question:</b></p>	
<p><b>Questions/Main Ideas:</b></p>	<p><b>Notes:</b></p>
	<p>The <b>elements of art</b> are the _____ in a</p>
	<p>work of art. There are _____ elements.</p>
	<p>1. _____: a path of a moving point through space;</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lines can vary in _____, width, and direction. Lines can express _____ and _____.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ lines suggest _____.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ lines suggest _____.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ lines suggest _____.</li> </ul>
	<p>2. Shape; shapes have _____ &amp; _____. They are flat or _____.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shapes can be geometric or _____.</li> </ul>
	<p>3. _____; has _____, _____ &amp; _____. Forms are _____.</p>
	<p>4. Texture; 2 types</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ (real): the way a surface actually feels; for example: _____</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ texture is the way a surface _____ like it feels (but not actually felt)</li> </ul>
	<p>5. Color is perceived when _____ hits and reflects off an object. Color has 3 properties:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____: the name of a color</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____: strength of a color</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____: lightness or darkness of a color</li> </ul>
	<p>6. Space; illusion of space is created through _____</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 types of space:</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive: _____</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative: _____</li> </ul>

Questions/Main Ideas:	Notes:
	7. Value: lightness or darkness of a color; gives objects _____.
	The <b>principles of design</b> are the _____ of an artwork. There are _____ principles.
	<p>1. Emphasis (_____); used by an artist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make an element or object _____ in a work of art.</li> <li>• control what part of the artwork the viewer sees 1<sup>st</sup> or most often.</li> <li>• control how long a viewer looks at different parts.</li> </ul>
	2. Unity (_____); achieved when all parts of an artwork look as though _____.
	An artist creates unity by stressing the similarities of _____ but _____ parts.
	3. _____ is the arrangement of elements so that no one part of an artwork overpowers or seems _____ than any other part.
	<p>3 types of balance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symmetrical/formal: both halves are the _____</li> <li>• Asymmetrical/informal: halves are _____ but equal in weight</li> <li>• Radial: objects are positioned around a _____</li> </ul>
	4. Contrast is created when an artist makes a _____ in value, color, texture, shape, line, form or space.
	5. Pattern (_____) is the repeating of shapes, lines, colors or other _____ to make an artwork more interesting
	6. With _____, the eye follows a path of a regular arrangement of motifs; the “beat” is sensed by the eyes.
	The presence of rhythm creates predictability and order; rhythm works with _____ and _____.
	7. Movement in a work of art directs the viewer’s _____ through the art work—often to the _____. It also can suggest movement _____ the work of art.
<b>Summary:</b>	