

ELEMENTS OF ART

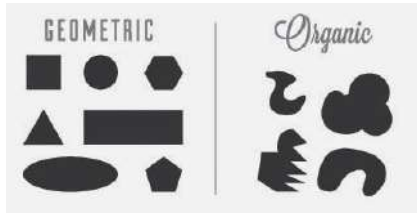
The visual “_____” in a work of art.

TO DO: Fill in the empty title boxes with the correct Element of Art. Fill in the blank spaces.

SHAPE

An enclosed _____ area (length x width);

Geometric or organic

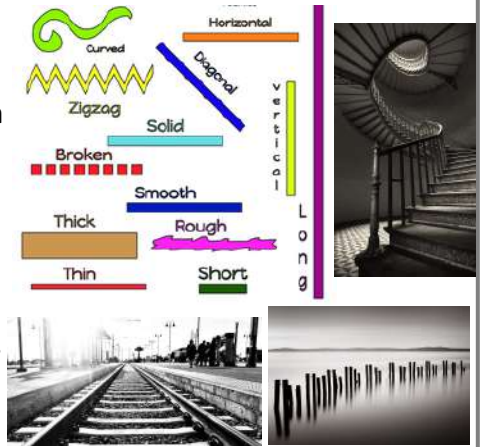


LINE

A _____ between two points.

Real or implied

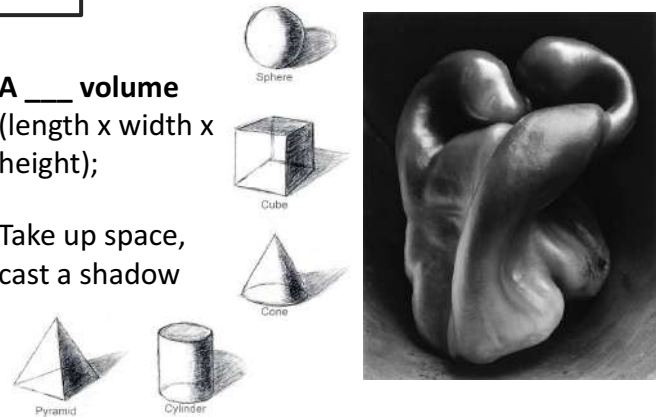
Vary in length, width, direction.



FORM

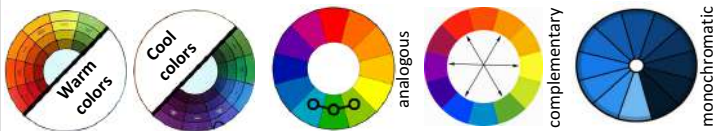
A _____ volume (length x width x height);

Take up space, cast a shadow



COLOR

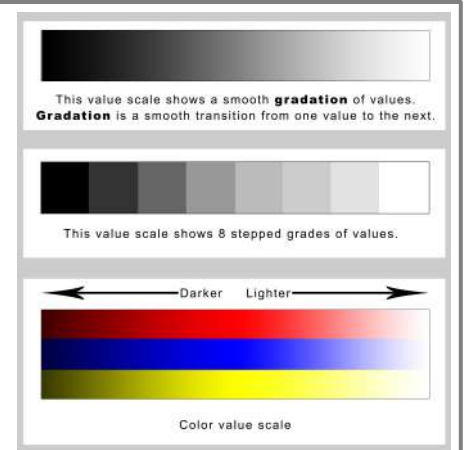
Reflected _____.
3 properties: hue (pure color), saturation (intensity), value (light or dark)



VALUE

Range of _____ to dark.

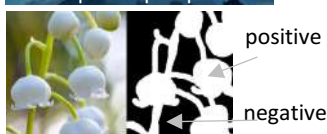
Lighter = tint
Darker = shade



SPACE

Area in which art is organized and the illusion of _____.

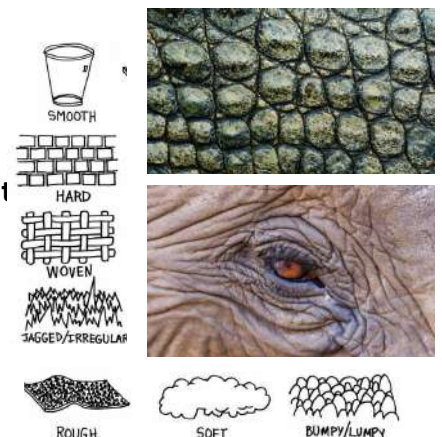
Atmospheric, Positive & Negative, Linear



TEXTURE

How something _____ (real) or looks like it might feel (implied)

Eg. Rough, smooth, bumpy, soft



PRINCIPLES OF *DESIGN*

How the visual elements are _____
in a work of art; e.g. the recipe.

TO DO: Fill in the empty title boxes with the correct
Principle of Design. Fill the blank spaces.

BALANCE

The distribution
of visual _____
in a work of art.

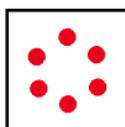
Symmetrical,
Asymmetrical,
Radial



Symmetric



Asymmetric



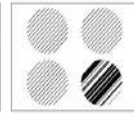
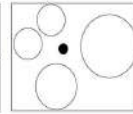
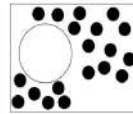
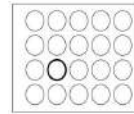
Radial



EMPHASIS

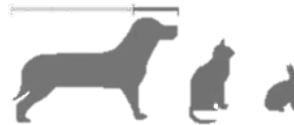
Creating a
_____ point in
a work of art.

It draws the
viewer's eye first



PROPORTION

_____ relationships
in a work of art.



VARIETY

A lot of
_____ or
contrast in the
elements in a
work of art



UNITY

Sense of
_____ or
wholeness in a
work of art.



PATTERN/REPETITION

Repetition – _____
element repeated



Pattern – _____
of elements repeated



MOVEMENT/ RHYTHM

Using the
elements to show
motion or guide
the viewer's eye
in a work of art



Eg. Strong diagonals, or in
photography you can use
shutter speed to show or
freeze motion



ELEMENTS OF ART

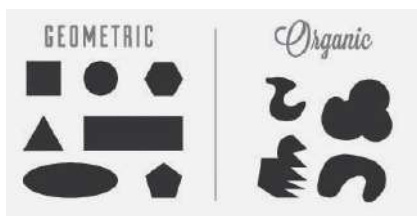
The visual "ingredients" in a work of art.

TO DO: Fill in the empty title boxes with the correct Element of Art. Fill in the blank spaces.

SHAPE

An enclosed **2-D** area (length x width);

Geometric or organic

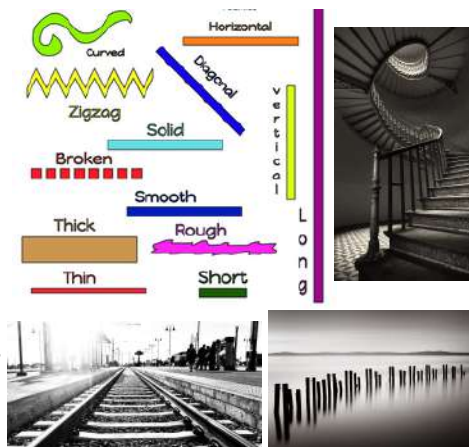


LINE

A path between two points.

Real or implied

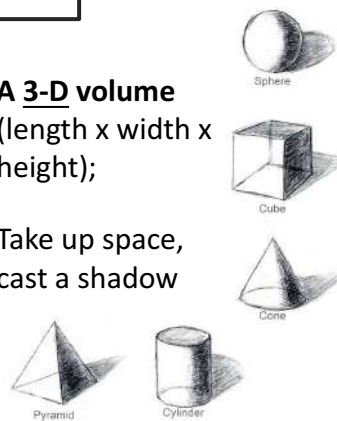
Vary in length, width, direction.



FORM

A **3-D** volume (length x width x height);

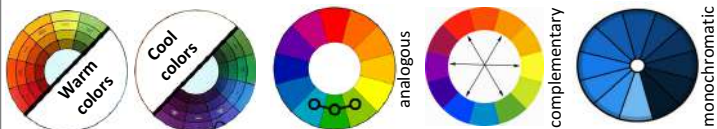
Take up space, cast a shadow



COLOR

Reflected light.

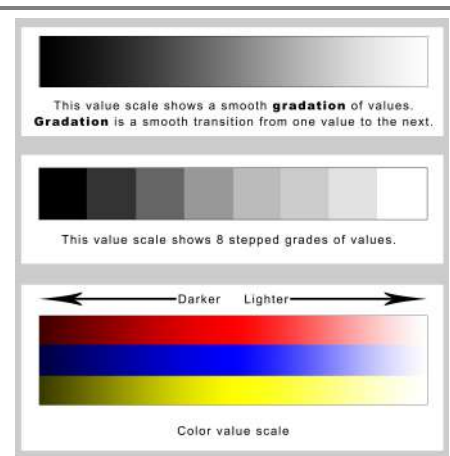
3 properties: hue (pure color), saturation (intensity), value (light or dark)



VALUE

Range of light to dark.

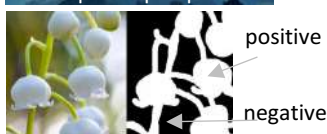
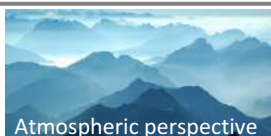
Lighter = tint
Darker = shade



SPACE

Area in which art is organized and the illusion of depth.

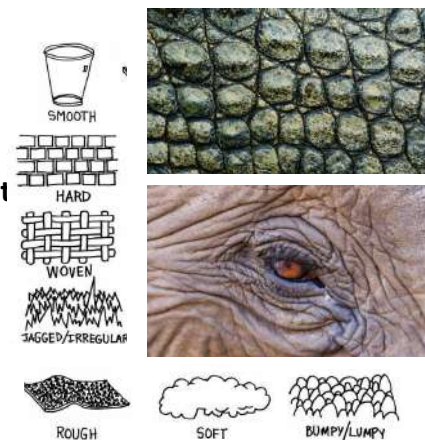
Atmospheric, Positive & Negative, Linear



TEXTURE

How something feels (real) or looks like it might feel (implied)

Eg. Rough, smooth, bumpy, soft



PRINCIPLES OF *DESIGN*

How the visual elements are combined in a work of art; e.g. the recipe.

TO DO: Fill in the empty title boxes with the correct Principle of Design. Fill the blank spaces.

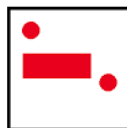
BALANCE

The distribution of visual weight in a work of art.

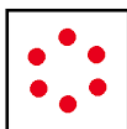
Symmetrical,
Asymmetrical,
Radial



Symmetric



Asymmetric



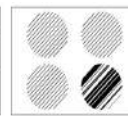
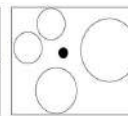
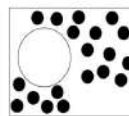
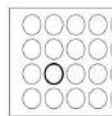
Radial



EMPHASIS

Creating a focal point in a work of art.

It draws the viewer's eye first



PROPORTION

Size relationships in a work of art.



VARIETY

A lot of difference or contrast in the elements in a work of art



UNITY

Sense of cohesion or wholeness in a work of art.



PATTERN/REPETITION

Repetition – one element repeated

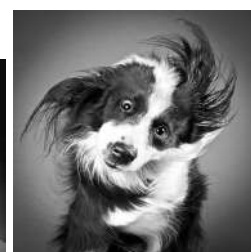


Pattern – a series of elements repeated



MOVEMENT/ RHYTHM

Using the elements to show motion or guide the viewer's eye in a work of art



Eg. Strong diagonals, or in photography you can use shutter speed to show or freeze motion

